



Record of Protected Structures

Offaly County Development Plan
2014-2020

October 2014

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This Record of Protected Structures (RPS) is part of the County Development Plan for Offaly, 2014-2020 which was adopted by the members of Offaly County Council on 15th September 2014 and came into force on 13th October 2014.










This Record of Protected Structures contains **884** structures which are located within the administrative area of Offaly County Council i.e. excluding Tullamore Municipal District and Birr Municipal District. The structures contained within the Tullamore Municipal District and Birr Municipal District will be reviewed and considered for inclusion during the preparation of their respective town plans.

This Record of Protected Structures may be inspected at the Offices of Offaly County Council, Area Offices and Branch Libraries. The RPS may also be viewed and downloaded online at www.offaly.ie/cdp2014-2020 It may also be purchased from Áras and Chontae, Charleville Road, Tullamore, Co. Offaly, Tel: 05793 46800.

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14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
03-01	Springfield House FAHEERAN Tober Tullamore Tullamore				14902001	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey with attic house, built c.1800, with return to rear, entrance porch and flanking castellated bays, c.1840. Single-storey extensions to rear elevation. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks and bracketed limestone eaves course with decorative applied roundels. Ruled and lined rendered walls, castellated to flanking bays. Square-headed window openings with replacement uPVC windows, stucco architrave surrounds and limestone sills. Round-headed door opening to entrance porch with petal fanlight, granite columns and timber panelled door. Original entrance gates survive disused to west of house and consist of wrought-iron gates flanked by granite piers with fluted cornice, flanked by quadrant walls with castellation terminating in granite piers. This entrance has been relocated as part of the Tullamore-Moate bypass.	Located on a quiet by-road off the busy N6, Springfield House is notable for its decorative elements including the castellated flanking bays, petal fanlight, architrave window surrounds and applied decorative roundels to the eaves course. The granite columns to the entrance porch are striking in their simplicity of design. Once occupied by a doctor, the east flanking bay accommodated a doctor's surgery while the opposite bay was a screen wall for a sun room. The original entrance gates are located to the west of the house and are no longer in use but survive intact. The elegantly fluted granite gate piers, wrought-iron gates and tree lined avenue must once have been an impressive entrance to Springfield House. The castellated quadrant walls on the entrance gates echo the castellated flanking bays to the main house and acts as a unifying element combining both structures.
03-02	Spring Lawn TOBER Tober Tullamore Tullamore				14902002	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement former private dwelling, built c.1830, with entrance porch to front elevation. Now in use as parochial house. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks, open eaves and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and tooled limestone sills. Blind windows to rear elevation. Square-headed door openings set into sides of entrance porch with stucco architrave surrounds and replacement timber and glazed doors. Door accessed up limestone steps. Outbuildings to enclosed yard to north of house. Walled garden and ruined farm building to north of house.	Though not constructed as a presbytery, Spring Lawn is now the parochial house in Tober after a property swap some years ago between the owner of Spring Lawn and the local priest. Spring Lawn has since been restored and maintained by subsequent parish priests and parishioners. The original form of the building survives as do many original features such as the windows, limestone sills and walled garden all of which contribute to the character and significance of the structure. The flowerbeds, mature varieties of trees and maintained gardens provide a fitting setting for Spring Lawn.
03-03	Holy Family Church TOBER Tober Tullamore Tullamore				14902003	Regional	Detached cruciform Roman Catholic church, built c.1820, with apse and sacristy to north and entrance porch added later. Located within a yard and located next to the national school. c.1985, with replacement rainwater goods, decorative limestone coping and skew stones. Cross finials to saddle stones. Pebbledashed walls with smooth rendered plinth and limestone corbelled eaves course. Pointed arched window openings to nave with chamfered limestone surround and hoodmoulding incorporating geometric tracery and stained glass windows. Pair of pointed-arched window openings surmounted by oculi to transepts. Pointed-arched door opening to entrance porch with limestone reveals and glazed double doors. Nave divided by central aisle. Altar in apse to liturgical east end and gallery to liturgical west end. Hammerbeam trusses to interior.	Located in a prominent position in Tober, the Holy Family Church forms a group of socially important structures with the near-by national school. The elaborate decorative geometrical tracery to the windows are among the most noticeable decorative feature and contribute to the architectural and artistic significance of the structure. The interior of the church is enhanced by the notable hammerbeam roof trusses and the decorative cast-iron balustrade to the choir gallery.
03-04	Tober House GORTEN (KILCOURSEY BY) Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore				14902004	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1780, with return to rear and modern conservatory constructed to south-west of house. Set in its own grounds amongst landscaped lawns. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and replacement rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with a tooled limestone eaves course. Square-headed window openings with replacement timber sash window sand limestone sills. Round-headed door opening with limestone architrave surround, glazed fanlight and timber battened door. Door accessed up four limestone steps. L-plan range of two-storey random coursed stone outbuildings to rear yard with pitched slate roofs. Carriage arch opening to coach house. Additional farm buildings to south-west of house and access to yard. Main entrance gates to house located to south-west of house comprises pebbledashed piers and quadrant walls with stone coping and a wrought-iron gate.	The modest, well proportioned and symmetrical form of Tober House typifies late eighteenth-century Irish domestic architecture. The round-headed limestone architrave door surround is another feature found on houses of this age and contributes to the architectural and artistic significance of the house. The house, rear yard and additional farm buildings together create an interesting group of domestic structures. Tober House is set amongst well-maintained gardens and is approached up a sweeping driveway.
03-05	Woodfield House CURRAGHBOY OR WOODFIELD Woodfield Tullamore Tullamore			92	14902005	Regional	Detached L-plan three-bay two-storey with attic house, built in 1733, with pedimented entrance bay and a single-bay single-storey extension to east. Set in its own grounds and amongst walled gardens. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with a limestone ogee cornice. Square-headed window openings, enlarged c.1840 to timber sash Wyatt windows with limestone sills. Oculus set within pediment. Square-headed door opening set within a limestone pedimented surround incorporating a spoked fanlight. Architrave surround flanked by console brackets supporting open-bed pediment. Timber panelled door is accessed up two limestone steps. Screen wall to west of house with cast-iron pedestrian access gate. Single- and two-storey outbuildings to rear yard with pitched slate roofs and roughcast rendered and random coursed walls. Two-stage tower at corner of walled garden to north of house. Ruined outbuilding to west of house incorporates a carved stone plaque. Former kennels to north of rear yard now an enclosed garden. Hexagonal limestone gate piers to front site supporting wrought-iron gates and railings.	Though modest in its design and decoration, Woodfield House is a high quality example of early eighteenth-century Irish domestic architecture. It displays characteristics typical of this period including the pedimented entrance bay, high pitched roof and limestone door surround. Woodfield House is notable amongst other houses in Offaly of this period as it has survived remarkably intact and, for the most part, untouched over time. The house is well maintained and set amongst gardens that contribute positively to the setting of the house. The family who built the house in 1733 still occupy the property.
03-06	Moyally Gate Piers MOYALLY Dublin Road Moate				14901001	Local	House NIAH 14901001: Detached L-plan three-bay two-storey house, built c.1740, comprising a later house built in front of an earlier one. Hipped tiles roof with rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills and timber casement windows. Round-headed door opening with tooled limestone architrave surround and replacement timber panelled door and spoked fanlight. Door accessed up two limestone steps. Range of two storey outbuildings to rear yard with roughcast rendered walls and replacement roof. Partially destroyed walled garden survives to south-west of house. Remains of ruined Moyally Castle to north-east of house. Stone piers of original arched entrance gates survive to road NIAH. The gate piers are of considerable importance as an example of early 18th century architecture in Offaly and are similar to the recently restored entrance to Syngefield House in Birr. The Moyally piers are constructed of an unusual sandstone conglomerate with a combination of large, coursed, cut stones to the outer face and a mix of rubble stone and smaller cut stone with infill pinnings between the joints to the inner face. The entrance appears to have been topped with a semi-circular stone arch springing from the inner face of the flanking piers which were set forward from the adjoining wing walls. The remaining wing wall retains is pedestrian entrance with a large central keystone. There is evidence of central gates which would have secured the property. There has been a considerable amount of stone removal from the wing walls and the early hedge line has been extracted leaving the piers and wing walls in a precarious condition.	Though modified and altered in recent years, Moyally House retains much of its character enhanced by its original door, window sills and yard. The ruins of Moyally Castle contribute an archaeological significance to the site, while the now disheveled gate piers must once have been an impressive entrance to the house. NIAH. Though modified and altered in recent years, Moyally House retains much of its character enhanced by its original door, window sills and yard. The ruins of Moyally Castle contribute an archaeological significance to the site, while the now disheveled gate piers must once have been an impressive entrance to the house. NIAH.
04-01	Kilnacarra Bridge Kilclare Kilnacarra Clara Tullamore						Masonry arch carries minor road bridge over River Brosna. Abutments of rock-faced limestone blocks, regularly laid and with rusticated and margined quoins. Base of abutments faced with concrete. Slightly skew arch is of segmental profile and spans 9.30m; its voussoirs are of rusticated and margined blocks and the soffit stones are also dressed. Spandrels detailed as abutments. Parapets are of random rubble and are spaced at 4.56m; they are coped with large rubble stones. Fred Hamond OFIAR-008-014	Shown on 1838 OS six-inch map and later additions. Style suggests an 1850s rebuild of the original by the Board of Public Works as part of Brosna drainage scheme (1848-57). Cited as Kilmacarra Br on 1910 map. Site of 18th/early 19th century road bridge over River Brosna. Rebuilt as a segmental masonry arch bridge in 1850s by Board of Public Works during Brosna drainage scheme. A fine example of mid 19th century bridge construction and also of historical interest due to association with Board of Public Works and Brosna drainage scheme. Of regional significance. Merits inclusion in Record of Protected Structures. Fred Hamond OFIAR-008-014
07-01	Baltinoran Bridge CARRICK (WARRENTOWN BY) Carrick Edenderry Edenderry				14904001	Regional	Single-arch masonry road bridge, erected 1849, carries the Garr to Ballinabrackey road over the River Mongagh at the boundary of Counties Offaly and Meath. Earlier eighteenth-century bridge with three smaller arches. Random rubble to earlier bridge. Arches semicircular profile. Single-arch bridge of squared limestone with rusticated quoins. Segmental profile arch with rusticated limestone voussoirs. Roughly dressed limestone spandrels. Roughly dressed coping with rounded tops. Dressed string course.	The present single-arch bridge spans the redirected river and was completed by the Board of Works as part of the Boyne drainage scheme. The earlier bridge spanned the original route of the river. The variation of building techniques and finishes of material between the different periods of construction make this bridge both architecturally and technically significant.
07-03	Greenhills House GREENHILLS Greenhills Fahy Rhode				14904008	Regional	Range of former stables to Greenhills House, built c.1780. Greenhills House does not survive. Eight-bay two-storey former stables with pitched corrugated-iron roof. Roughcast rendered walls with limestone eaves course. Diocletian window openings with cast-iron pivot windows and tooled limestone surrounds with keystone. Square-headed door openings with tooled limestone block-and-start surrounds. Two-storey outbuilding to north-west of former stables with pitched slate roof, coursed rubble walls and carriage arch openings. Additional single-storey outbuildings and farm buildings of former Greenhills House adjacent.	The former stables of Greenhills House are notable for the high quality workmanship displayed in the window and door surrounds. Though the stables are no longer in use, other outbuildings associated with the Greenhills estate are maintained and used.

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07-04	Cast-iron post box CLONMORE (WARRENTOWN BY) Clonmore Edenderry Edenderry				14904011	Regional	Cast-iron post box, c.1920. Located at busy junction on Castlejordan to Clonmore road opposite former shop. Mounted in concrete stand with lettering 'Post Office' above letter aperture and maker's name 'W.T. Allen and Co. London'.	Located opposite a once-busy shop that has long since gone and beside a disused water pump, this junction on the Castlejordan to Clonmore road was once a busy meeting point. This post box is still in use today and is a notable feature on the roadside. The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.
07-05	Beech Lawn House CLONMORE (WARRENTOWN BY) Clonmore Edenderry Edenderry				14904014	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1800, with entrance porch, c.1960, and return to rear. Hipped slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods and rendered chimneystacks. Pebbledashed walls. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and limestone sills. Round-headed door opening within porch with tooled limestone surround and a replacement timber and glazed door. Single- and two-storey rendered outbuildings to rear yard. Wrought-iron gates with cast-iron piers to front site. Wrought-iron double gates supported by rendered piers to roadside.	Located amongst mature beech trees, Beech Lawn House displays the restraint and reserve typical of house styles of this period. Though now hidden behind a later added front entrance porch, the round-headed door opening was once the only decorative feature on the balanced front elevation. The original six-over-six timber sash windows survive and contribute significantly to the character of the house. The structure's modest scale is deceptive as it hides a large rear return that may pre-date the front portion of the house.
07-06	Roosk House ROOSK Roosk Edenderry Edenderry				14904015	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1800, with return to rear and lean-to extension to north. Hipped slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods and rendered chimneystacks. Pebbledashed walls. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and limestone sills. Round-headed door opening with tooled limestone block-and-start surround with patera to keystone, spoked fanlight and a replacement uPVC door. Square-headed door opening to rear with a tooled limestone block-and-start surround and a timber battened door. Single- and two-storey outbuildings to partially cobbled rear yard with pitched slate roofs and carriage arch openings. Cast-iron pedestrian gate to front site. Rendered quadrant walls to road.	The fine tooled limestone door surround on the front elevation of Roosk House contributes to the structure's significance and adds an artistic importance to the house. The door surround is of a higher quality than is typically found on farmhouses of this size and age with a well executed keystone and patera enlivening the otherwise unadorned elevation. The outbuildings and partially cobbled yard provide a fitting setting for the house and together this group of structures contribute to the architectural heritage of County Offaly.
07-07	Thatch Coolcor COOLCOR Coolcor Edenderry Edenderry				14904016	Regional	Detached five-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Hipped oaten straw roof with decorative knotting, end bobbins and plastic conduit to ridge and hips and plastic conduit to eaves. Low rendered chimneystack. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered quoins and plinth. Square-headed window openings with replacement uPVC windows and concrete sills. Square-headed door opening with uPVC and glazed door. Extension at rear with flat felt roof. Garden to front, having hedge and gravelled forecourt to road boundary. Water pump to front site and corrugated-iron outbuildings to south. NIAH	A long thatched house which retains a distinctive relatively large roof compared to the height of its walls and a typical low chimneystack, is an example of Ireland's disappearing vernacular architecture. It retains much of its character despite the addition of a large rear extension and replacement of windows. Though once a popular and widely used roofing material because of its wide availability and low costs, thatch is seen less and less in Ireland's rural landscape. With the loss of an example of architecture that dominated in Ireland up until the mid to late nineteenth century, comes the loss of a traditional craft that was once a prized skill. The proud owner of this house could boast that his great-grandfather built it. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Hipped oaten straw thatched roof with decorative plastic conduiting to ridge, hips and eaves. Replacement uPVC windows and door. Rendered chimney. Flat-roofed concrete-walled extension to rear. Well kept thatched house. (Site Number 39).
08-01	Kinnafad Bridge KINNAFAD Kinnafad Edenderry Edenderry				14904017	Regional	Single-arch masonry road bridge, rebuilt c.1849, over the River Boyne at the county boundary between Counties Meath and Offaly. Rock-faced limestone spandrels laid to courses. Square-profile rock-faced limestone terminating piers. Limestone parapet and continuous string course extending to terminal piers. Segmental profile arch with rusticated voussoirs.	Located north of Edenderry, this bridge is a busy and important crossing point on the River Boyne, the county boarder between Counties Offaly and Meath. It was erected on the site of an earlier eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century bridge that was replaced by the Board of Works during the Boyne drainage scheme. The use rock-faced limestone imparts an impression of solidity and stability underlying its architectural merit.
09-01	Temple Connor CLONMACNOISE Clonmacnoise Co. Offaly Ferbane						Templeconnor Church is a small medieval church located within the historical ecclesiastical complex of Clonmacnoise. The church is a rectangular structure with a slated roof, cement pointing to stone walls. Small round headed Romanesque windows with large splayed reveals. Partial sandstone elements to reveals and cills. SMR: Present remains consist of a heavily modified church (8.2m N-S; 13.3m E-W; wall T 1.2m) which is used as a modern place of worship. The church has retained its original W doorway in Romanesque style with single order and moulded capitals. The only other original feature is a small round headed window at the E end of the S wall. All the other architectural features belong to the 19th century restoration of the church. There is a large burial enclosure to the Malone family adjoining the N wall at the E end. Window at the E end of the N wall now blocked by Malone burial vaults. (O' Donovan 1856-7, 447; Anon 1868-9, 141-7; Monahan 1886, 68; Anon 1907, 335; Westropp 1907; 297; Macalister 1910, 24; O'Flanagan 1933, vol. 1, 66; Molloy 1950, 11; Harbison 1972, 204; Manning 1994, 29) The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Offaly' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1997). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Date of upload/revision: 26 January 2009.	While all other buildings within Clonmacnoise are owned and cared for by the State, Templeconnor is owned by the Church of Ireland and is still in use for services.
10-01	Clonfinlough Post Box CLONFINLOUGH Clonfinlough Ferbane Ferbane				14906001	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1900, with GR royal cipher and crown motif. Located in boundary wall of Clonfinlough Roman Catholic Church. Maker's mark 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' to base.	This cast-iron post box is a notable feature on the roadside outside Clonfinlough Church. Set into the church's boundary wall, it was a convenient and familiar location for the local community. The GR royal cipher adds a decorative dimension to this utilitarian object. It identifies the reign of George V (1910-1921). The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.
10-02	The Doon DOON DEMESNE Doon Ferbane Ferbane			134	14906002	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement country house, built c.1800, with Doric portico to front elevation and return and extensions to rear. Set within demesne amongst woods and farmland. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with limestone cornice to front elevation and limestone eaves course to side and rear elevations. Square-headed window openings with limestone sills and timber sash windows. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled double doors set within portico flanked by limestone pilasters and sidelights with decorative coloured glass. Door accessed up three limestone steps. Stable yard to south-west of house accessed through limestone rock-faced arched entrance surmounted by belfry. Two-storey ranges to stable yard with pedimented entrance-bay, hipped slate roofs, roughcast rendered walls and carriage arch openings. Walled garden to west of house accessed through arched opening in random coursed wall. Wrought-iron gates supported on limestone piers to front site. Cast-iron double gates supported by ashlar limestone piers flanked by pedestrian gates with railings terminating in similar piers to entrance. Ruin of ancestral castle to east of house.	The Doon is the seat of the Mooney Family who can trace their association with this area back to Norman times. Located beside a native woodlands and accessed up a winding avenue lined with mature trees, the Doon enjoys an undisturbed view of Doon Castle, a striking ruin perched on a hill to the east of the house. The limestone Doric portico provides a suitably impressive entrance to the house and together with the cornice, original windows and original interior plan contributes to the architectural significance of the structure. The stable yard complex is traditional in its plan and arrangement, however, the belfry and rockfaced limestone entrance bay make this range of buildings noteworthy. The main house, walled garden, stable yard, entrance gates and Doon Castle forms an interesting group of buildings.

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11-01	Lis Church of Ireland Church GROGAN AND CORROE Lis Ballycumber Ferbane			11	14801003	Regional	Detached former Church of Ireland church, built c.1820, with three-bay nave, three-stage tower to south and vestry to north. Situated within its own grounds. Church is no longer in use. Pitched slate roof with sandstone ridge tiles and chimneystack over northern gable. Random coursed stone walls with tooled stone plinth course. String courses to tower with pinnacles and crenellations. Crenellations to parapet of vestry. Pointed-arched window openings to nave with Y-tracery and diamond-paned glazing bars. Diamond-shaped window openings with hoodmouldings to central stage of tower. Pointed-arched louvred openings to belfry with hoodmouldings. Square-headed window opening to vestry with tooled stone surround, hoodmoulding and diamond-paned windows. Pointed-segmental chancel window with Y-tracery. Pointed-arched door opening to tower with tooled stone surround, hoodmoulding, timber blind tracery panelled double doors and stone threshold. Pointed-arched door opening to vestry with timber battened door. Church set within graveyard with variety of stone grave markers. Enclosed private burial plot to west of church, bounded by random coursed stone wall with tooled coping and accessed though flat-arched portal opening with wrought-iron gate. Tower of church is flanked by sweeping wrought-iron railings set on a tooled stone plinth with gates, which bound graveyard to south.	Lis Church of Ireland Church is situated at a distance from Ballycumber village and opposite the former Lis national school. The building, with its three-stage pinnaced tower, lancet windows and fine stone walls, is surrounded by a graveyard with a number of stone grave markers, of which the earliest date visible is 1767. The eighteenth-century grave marker suggests that the current church was erected on the site of an earlier chapel. The socially significant graveyard enhances the modest church, which though no longer used for divine worship, remains an integral part of the locality's architectural heritage.
11-02	Lis National School BALLYCUMBER Lis Ballycumber Ferbane			12	14801004	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey former primary school, built c.1840, with return and extension to rear. Now disused. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed limestone walls. Flat-arched yellow brick window openings with tooled stone sills and cast-iron lattice windows. Internal timber battened window shutters. Flat-arched yellow brick door opening with timber battened door. Set back from road with rendered wall to front of site and bounded by random coursed wall to west with stile.	Though modest in design, the architectural form of this former national school is enhanced by the retention of many original features and materials such as the decorative windows and battened door. The simple façade of the building is enlivened by the use of contrasting yellow brick window and door surrounds to the limestone walls, thus creating textural variation. Though no longer a focal point of the Church of Ireland community, this school along with the church across the road was once an important part of the social fabric of the area.
11-03	Saint Manchin's Roman Catholic Church PARKAREE OR BOHERFADDA Bellair Ballycumber Ferbane				14907001	Regional	Detached cruciform Roman Catholic church, built c.1860, with three-bay nave, square profile tower to south and sacristy. Pitched slate roof with decorative ridge cresting and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled and lined rendered walls and stucco quoins. Pointed arched window openings with stained glass windows. Pointed arched door openings with hood moldings, timber battened doors and transitional switch track glazing to overlights. Graveyard to south-west of church enclosed behind rendered wall. Church yard accessed through cast-iron double gates supported by limestone piers and flanked by pedestrian gates.	The magnificent stained glass windows in the chancel and transepts of this church were commissioned from the studio of the stained glass artist, Harry Clarke, in 1930 at a cost of £330. The striking windows contribute an artistic and technical significance to the structure. This church is dedicated to Saint Manchin, whose twelfth-century shrine is displayed in the south transept. The shrine is an outstanding example of early Irish decorative metal work.
11-04	Bellair CASTLETOWN (BALLYCOWAN BY) Ballycumber Ferbane Ferbane				14907002	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1930, with P & T emblem. Located in wall opposite Saint Manchin's Roman Catholic Church.	Located opposite Saint Manchin's Church and the former local national school, this post box was positioned to take advantage of passing traffic. The P & T emblem in Celtic script contributes an artistic significance to the post box and enlivens this otherwise utilitarian object.
11-05	Moorock Bridge MOOROCK Moorock Ballycumber Ferbane				14907003	Regional	Single-arch masonry railway bridge, built in 1859, carrying a road over the Tullamore Athlone section of Portarlinton Athlone branch. Abutments of rusticated limestone blocks, coursed and with tooled quoin edges. Rusticated voussoirs. Spandrels and parapets of coursed blocked with plain faces. Rusticated string courses runs across the bridge. Deck slightly curved in profile. Arch of segmental profile.	The textured rusticated finish to the limestone on Moorock Bridge imparts an impression of solidity and strength, suitable for such a structure. One of seventeen bridges along the line, these bridges were constructed by the Great Southern and Western Railway and form an interesting group of structures together with the railway stations in Ballycumber, Clara and Tullamore.
11-06	Killaghantubber KILLAGHINTOBER Ballycumber Ferbane Ferbane				14907004	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Pitched scalloped reed roof over oaten straw having lines of scalloping and knotted ropework to the ridge. Low rendered chimneystacks. Rendered stone walls. Replacement uPVC windows and replacement timber battened door. Two-bay flat-roofed extension added to rear in mid-twentieth century. Sited at end of long avenue in farmyard having single-storey outbuildings with pitched corrugated-iron roofs, rendered walls and timber battened and panelled doors.	This house and the detailing of its roof make it representative of thatched houses in County Offaly. The scale and treatment of the openings is typical of Irish vernacular architecture. The accompanying outbuildings add interest to the setting.
11-07	Bellair House BELLAIR OR BALLYARD Bellair Estate Ballycumber Ferbane			10	14907005	National	Detached three-bay two-storey over raised basement country house, built c.1807, based on the villa plan. Hipped slate roof with overhanging paired bracketed eaves. Central entrance with deep recessed concave surround and square-headed entrance doorcase having fluted pilasters and pulvinated frieze set within. Square-headed window openings to ground and upper floors with three-over-three timber sash windows on the upper floor and six-over-six on the ground floor. Limestone surrounds with keystone to window openings and segmental headed limestone surrounds to basement openings. String couse at first floor sill course level. Bowed side elevation. Single-storey pilastered addition.	Bellair House is almost identical in plan and external and internal detailing to Cangort Park House. It has thus been attributed to Richard Morrison with some certainty. It was built for Thomas Horman Mulock (1765-1843).
11-08	Moor Rock Lodge MOOROCK Ballycumber Ballycumber Ferbane			8			3 bay single storey house which has a basement that is not obvious from the front. It has a wide elliptical-headed doorcase with Doric columns. The house is unusual being built against a hill with the basement becoming the ground floor at the rere. (The house was renovated in the late-19th century and has rough-cast walls, timber sash windows, dentils in cornice, wide, bracketed eaves, heavy, red tiles on the hipped roof and red-brick stacks.	A good example of a single storey house with two storeys behind but in this case the basement is hidden at the front and becomes the ground floor at the rere.
11-09	Castletown Grogan CASTLEARMSTRONG Ballycumber Ferbane Ferbane			14			A late-16th or early-17th century house dramatically sited overlooking bog land to the South. The façade is difficult to see as it is covered with trees but it appears to be of three bays and two storeys. The house is gable-ended with end stacks and built of coursed-rubble limestone which was lime rendered. The rere of the house has a small, pointed doorcase and three pistol loops. It leads out into a small, enclosed area with the remains of a high wall. Adjacent to the house, on the South side, is a later walled garden	A very complete survival of a semi-fortified house dating from circa 1600. The plan, with the enclosure immediately behind is unusual. The house is an important example of the period.

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12-01	Ballycumber Railway Station CRANASALLAGH Ballycumber Ballycumber Ferbane				14801001	Regional	Detached two-bay two-storey former railway station, built in 1862, by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company on the Portarlington to Athlone Midland line. Flanking single-storey bays to east and west and extension to west. Now used as a private house. Set back from the road, adjacent to railway track. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth rendered walls. Replacement uPVC windows with stone sills. Square-headed door opening with timber battened door and overlight. Station bounded by random coursed limestone wall to roadway with granite stone piers and wrought-iron gate giving access to corrugated-iron shed to north, across railway tracks.	This railway station, though no longer in use, is an integral piece of the village's architectural heritage. Associated structures, including the railway bridge, Prospect Bridge, to the east and shed to the north, enhance the setting and form a group of architecturally significant structures.
12-02	Prospect Bridge CRANASALLAGH Ballycumber Ballycumber Ferbane				14801002	Regional	Single-arch masonry railway bridge, built c.1859, by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. It carries a minor road from Ballycumber over the Portarlington Athlone railway line. Abutments of rusticated limestone blocks, laid to courses and with tooled quoin edges. Segmetal profile to arch. Deck is slightly curved. Spandrels and parapets are of coursed blocks with plain faces. Rusticated string course. Fred Hamond OFIAR-007-004: Skew masonry arch bridge carries a minor road over Portarlington-Athlone railway just north of former Ballycumber Station. The abutments are of rusticated limestone blocks, laid to courses and with tooled quoin edges. The arch is of segmental profile and has rusticated voussoirs with margined edges around each block. It is set skew to the single railway line and spans 8.49m (as measured at right angles between the abutments); the soffit blocks are also laid skewly. The spandrels and parapets are also of coursed blocks but are plainly faced. A rusticated string course runs through the arch at spring line level, and also across the arch crown. The parapets are spaced at 7.68m and have out-turned terminal piers embellished with margined edges. The deck has a slightly curved profile. The road is ramped and doglegged at both ends. Stone-coped wing walls slope down at each end.	This fine, unaltered railway bridge, is a good example of mid nineteenth-century railway engineering. Its skew span, where the soffit blocks are also skew, heightens the bridge's visual appeal along with its rusticated walls and tooled stone coping of the parapet. The associated station, formerly known as Prospect Railway Station was renamed Ballycumber in 1890, was originally opened in 1862 and closed in 1963. Fred Hamond OFIAR-007-004: An unaltered mid 19th century masonry road-over-railway bridge of architectural merit and of technical interest as a good example of a masonry skew arch. It also has historical interest due to association with Great Southern & Western Railway. One of a number of such bridges along this line. Group value in context of adjoining Ballycumber Station. Regional heritage significance.
12-03	Ballycumber GROGAN AND CORROE Ballycumber Ferbane Ferbane				14801005	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with return to rear, extension to west and shopfront to ground floor. Set back from road. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ride tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with smooth render to plinth. Replacement timber casement windows to first floor and replacement uPVC windows to ground floor. All with painted sills. Square-headed door opening with replacement door and overlight. Stucco shopfront with replacement door flanked by display windows with fluted pilasters supporting rendered fascia board with raised lettering and cornice above.	The modest form of the building is enhanced by its ornate shopfront. Reflective of the idiom of Classical architecture, the entrance piece gives a formal character to the plain structure. Unusually, this shopfront mirrors that of Gussie's Pub located within the village, showing continuity in style and local craftsmanship.
12-04	Main Street BALLYCUMBER Ballycumber Ferbane Ferbane			7	14801008	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with extension and abutting building to rear, and shopfront to ground floor. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with smooth render to plinth and quoins. Replacement uPVC windows with moulded stucco surrounds and painted sills. Square-headed door openings with moulded stucco surrounds and timber and glazed doors with overlights. Timber shopfront comprising of central timber battened door with overlight flanked by timber display windows with cow bars and timber pilasters supporting painted fascia board with timber cornice above. Abutting stone building with pitched slate roof and stone outbuilding to north.	Located on a prominent corner site, this well proportioned and modestly designed house with shopfront is a noticeable feature in the streetscape. Retaining its original timber shopfront, the building exhibits simple design elements and is a fine example of a late nineteenth-century commercial design. The flanking pilasters enhance the large display windows, with cow bars reflecting a bygone time when cattle were driven along the street.
12-05	Ballycumber Bridge BALLYCUMBER Ballycumber Ferbane Ferbane				14801009	Regional	Single-arch masonry road bridge, erected c.1850, carrying the Ballycumber to Clara road over the River Brosna. Roughly dressed blocks laid randomly to parapets with rusticated and margined voussoirs. Random rubble approach walls. Pedestrian stile to east. Fred Hamond OFIAR-007-009: to courses; bottom sections underpinned. Arch is of shallow segmental profile and spans 12.90m. Its voussoirs are rusticated and margined, and the soffit is of uniform dressed stone blocks. The spandrels are similar to the abutments, but regularly laid and stepped into the voussoirs. Parapets of roughly-dressed blocks, laid randomly and spaced at 6.15m. Slight curve to deck profile. Random rubble approach walls. Pipes carried across both faces. Some ivy overgrowth.	This simple single-arch bridge is enhanced by the use of different stone finishes in its construction. It was erected by the Board of Works as part of its Brosna drainage scheme. Ballycumber Bridge has the second widest arch span in County Offaly. The longest is at Banagher Bridge. Located on the main road to Clara and Tullamore, Ballycumber Bridge plays an important communications role, vital to the village of Ballycumber. Fred Hamond OFIAR-007-009: A fine architectural example of mid 19th century bridge construction and of added historical interest on account of association with Board of Works and Brosna drainage scheme. Excepting Banagher Bridge (OFIAR-021-006) over the Shannon, this is the widest masonry arch span in the entire county, at 12.90m, and is of technical interest for that reason. Also of landscape interest. Regional heritage significance.
12-06	Ballycumber House BALLYCUMBER Ballycumber Ferbane Ferbane			9	14801010	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey over basement country house, built in 1627 and remodelled during eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with ridge leading, rendered chimneystack with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls with smooth render to quoins and eaves course carved stone date plaque to rear elevation reading 'Dermot Coughlan Made This Castel In Anno Dni 1627'. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Venetian doorcase with round-headed door opening having tooled limestone surround, double timber panelled door with fanlight, flanked by square-headed sidelights that are surmounted by pulvinated friezes and moulded cornices. Vaulted tunnel to front of house and stone outbuildings to north-west. Ashlar gate piers with cast-iron gates and wheel guards to road. Walled garden to north-east of house.	Originally built as a castle in 1627 and remodelled at a later date, the regular from of this well proportioned house is enhanced by architectural detailing such as the finally executed doorcase and attractive, steeply-pitched hipped roof. The building retains many notable features and materials such as the timber sash windows with the date plaque, which adds historical interest to the site. The related outbuildings and walled garden create an interesting group of agricultural structures, while the folly and landscaped tree-lined river walk make a positive contribution to the setting of the house, reflecting the era of the large country estate.
12-07	Ballycumber House BALLYCUMBER Ballycumber Ferbane Ferbane			352	14801012	Regional	Circular-plan roofless random coursed stone folly, erected c.1825, to north-east of Ballycumber House, with flying buttresses and pointed-arched openings.	The folly, along with the related outbuildings and walled garden, create an interesting group of demesne structures and make a positive contribution to the setting of Ballycumber House.
12-09	River Street CLARA Clara Tullamore Tullamore			79	14802002	Regional	Single-arch masonry railway bridge, built in 1863, carrying the Clara branch of the Midland Great Western Railway line over the Clara Tullamore road, River Street. Now disused. Abutments of random rock-faced limestone blocks with rusticated and margined quoins. Semi-elliptical arch span with rusticated voussoirs. Parapets of squared random rubble with dressed string course and coping blocks. It formerly continued as a metal girder span over the River Brosna of which only the abutments remain.	Though no longer in use, and partially dismantled, this railway bridge is one of the few rail over road bridges in the county. Constructed of rusticated stone, this structure displays obvious skilled craftsmanship, not only in the impressive arch but also in the string course and supporting buttresses.
12-10	Ard Scoil Ciaran Naofa ERRY(MARYBOROUGH) Frederick Street Clara Tullamore				14802003	Regional	Detached multiple-bay single-storey school, built c.1950, with three wings to rear. Set within its own grounds. Hipped tiled roof with gable to south-east. Pebbledashed walls with smooth render to plinth. Timber sash windows with painted sills. Square-headed door opening, no longer used, with overlight and sidelights set to square-headed porch accessed by stone steps. School name in metal lettering around door. Modern school complex to rear.	Though now greatly expanded, the symmetrical design of the original school building is still apparent, attesting to the style of educational architecture employed in Ireland during the mid twentieth century. However, while much fabric has been lost in such structures, this particular example has retained much of its own. Though features such as the original door are no longer used, they have been retained in situ, thus preserving the original design, while allowing the school to accommodate growing numbers of students.

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
12-11	Former Roman Catholic Church Kilcoursey River Street Clara Tullamore		85	14802004	Regional	Detached former Roman Catholic church, built in 1785, with two-stage square-profiled castellated towers and modern single-storey flat-roofed entrance extension to western gable, two-storey return to east, built in 1815, and lean-to bay to south elevation of nave. Set to road side. Now used as a parish hall. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, metal roof vents and stone coping to gable. Stone cross finial to western gable. Tooled stone and rendered plinth to pebbledashed walls. Inscribed stone plaque to return reads: 'This Return Erected By James Kelly Esq., A.D. 1815'. Four-centre arched window openings to nave and west elevation of return with timber tracery windows and limestone sills. Four-centre arched window opening to western gable with timber tracery and tooled limestone hoodmoulding. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone surround and limestone hoodmouldings and cusped triple-light windows to towers and return. Square-headed window openings to flat-roofed extension to west with uPVC windows. Projecting castellated ashlar limestone entrance bay to south elevation of eastern extension with Tudor arched door opening with timber panelled door surmounted by carved recessed cross.	This building, situated at a major junction within the town of Clara, is a striking structure with a strong sense of design. Originally Clara's Roman Catholic Church, it was replaced in 1883 by the present church at The Square. Unique in character, it possesses notable features of architectural merit including varied windows, end towers and fine stonework. Altered over the course of years, the former church, which is now used as a parish hall, is an imposing building that continues to be an important place for the community of Clara, as well as being contributor to the locality's built heritage.	
12-12	Post Box Kilcoursey River Street Clara Tullamore		14802005	Regional	Cast-iron post box, c.1915, with GR royal cipher and crown motif. Set in concrete wall with manufacturer's name 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' to base.	Modest and functional, the face of this post box is enhanced by the finely executed insignia, crown motif and lettering. These types of post boxes are becoming rare and have played an important social role, providing a means of public communication. It identifies the reign of George V (1910-1921). The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.		
12-13	Charlestown House Kilcoursey Kilbeggan Clara Tullamore		80	14802006	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey over basement former country house, built c.1790, with full-height bows added to ends, return to rear and extension to south. Now divided into two apartments. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof, hidden by pierced balustrade, with rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls with continuous sill course to first floor level, supported by corbels. Timber sash windows with moulded surrounds, console brackets supporting cornices with corbels supporting sills. Wyatt windows to garden elevation. Moulded surrounds to first floor windows. Square-headed door opening with moulded surround and console brackets surmounted by cornice to timber and glazed door with overlight, accessed by tooled limestone steps. Stone outbuildings with pitched and hipped slate roofs to north and south. Cast-iron gates set to ashlar gate piers with rendered sweeping walls to front.	Designed by J. S. Mulvany, Charlestown House, once the home of the Goodbody family, was originally built in the eighteenth-century as a square block. It was remodelled, by Mulvany, with the addition of the flanking full-height bows and decorative window surrounds, which increased the visual appeal of the building. Architectural design and detail are apparent in the form and execution of the ornate window and door surrounds, reflecting a high quality of craftsmanship applied in their finishing. The setting of the building is enhanced by its elevated position, the outbuildings and entrance, making a significant domestic group.	
12-14	Charlestown Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore		14802007	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1860, with abutting three-bay two-storey house to south that fronts directly onto the street, porch to east and extension to west and north. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate and tiled roofs with terracotta ridge tiles, red brick chimneystacks with terracotta pots, open eaves, timber bargeboards and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls with smooth rendered plinth. Replacement uPVC windows with tooled stone sills. Timber sash windows to southern house. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber battened door to porch. Round-headed door opening with fanlight and replacement timber battened door to southern house. Plinth wall with cut stone coping and cast-iron railings and gate to front site.	This property is a notable feature on Kilbeggan Road due to the irregular composition of the two houses that abut each other at right angles. Although the houses appear to have been designed separately, they co-exist and function as one building. The timber sash windows of the south building, along with its tooled stone sills, enhance the façade. The main building, though altered, retains its decorative eaves detailing and heavily styled chimneystacks which add visual appeal to this structure, making it a positive contributor to the streetscape.		
12-15	Drayton Villa, Parochial house Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore		14802008	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement former house, built c.1860, with porch to front and two-storey extension to west with full-height canted bay. Now a parochial house. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks, open eaves and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Square-headed door opening to porch, flanked by blank recessed panels with double timber panelled door and stained glass overlight. Tooled limestone steps over basement to door. Two-storey stone outbuilding to west with hipped slate roof, lattice windows and round-headed door openings with timber battened doors and petal fanlights, surrounded by stone wall with ashlar gate piers and corrugated-iron gate. Brick-lined tunnel connecting outbuilding to house with cut limestone voussoirs to round-arched entrance. Walled garden with orchard to west, behind outbuildings. Site bounded to front by stone wall with cut stone coping and tooled stone gate piers with fluted dome capping and sweeping wrought-iron railings to entrance.	Once the home of a member of the prosperous Goodbody family, this well proportioned house retains much of its original fabric such as the timber sash windows. Though modest in design the building's façade is enlivened by the full-height canted bays and a simply decorated door surround. In contrast, the associated outbuilding displays more ornate features such as the lattice windows and decorative fanlights. The brick-lined subterranean tunnel is a noteworthy feature, linking the house and its ancillary building. The outbuilding, walled garden, tunnel and entrance combine to create an interesting group of domestic structures.		
12-16	Saint Brigid's Convent of Mercy Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore		14802011	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey convent, built in 1862, with projecting gable-fronted end bays, three-stage bell tower to east and extension to rear. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with tooled stone plinth and rendered eaves and string courses. Segmental-headed window openings with stone sills to front elevation. Square-headed window openings also to front. Pointed-arched window with rendered surround to side elevation. Timber sash windows throughout. Pointed-arched door opening with tooled stone surround and rendered hoodmoulding. Replacement timber door with overlight and sidelights. Red and yellow brick arches to lights. Statue of Saint Mary surmounted on tooled stone corbelled plinth and flanked by pilasters to first floor. Site bounded by roughcast rendered walls with smooth plinth and stone coping. Cast- and wrought-iron gates.	Saint Brigid's Convent is impressive in stature, being several bays deep and displaying a variety of window openings. Its simple, almost austere design is reflected in features such as the door opening, where little ornamentation is utilised, but simplicity reigns. The sole decoration to the façade, apart from plain plat bands, highlighting the architectural form, is the statue of Saint Mary looking down from first floor level. The bell tower to the side displays little decoration, with function being the primary concern. Together with its associated school, this convent forms an important religious and social group within Clara.		
12-18	Clara Depot Kilcoursey Charlestown Clara Tullamore		76	14802014	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey former town hall, built c.1870, with yard to rear. Fronts directly onto street. Now used by Offaly County Council as a store. Hipped slate roof with red brick chimneystacks with terracotta pots. Tooled stone modillions to eaves. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. Segmental-headed window openings with tooled stone sills, supported by stone corbels. Rendered lugged surrounds with keystones. Replacement uPVC windows with wrought-iron bars. Segmental-headed door opening with lugged surround and keystone. Replacement timber door with replacement uPVC window to overlight and wrought-iron bars. Ashlar wall to side site with replacement timber battened door with tooled stone surround and keystone. Ruled-and-lined-rendered wall to north with replacement timber door.	<p>This structure, possibly the original town hall for Clara, and now used as a store by the County Council, displays a fine architectural design with its large segmental-headed windows and door. The lugged surrounds to the windows are finely executed, and together with the corbel details to sills and modillions to eaves, enhance an otherwise plain façade. As a town hall, this building would have played an important role in Clara's past. With the passing of time, it has ceased in its original use, though it retains its shape and form and stands testament to Clara's rich architectural heritage.</p> <p>Partial remains of 18th/early 19th century water-powered flour mill and kiln on River Brosna. Owned by the Goodbody family since 1826. Burnt down 1967. (Fred Hammond OFIAR-008-042).</p>	
12-19	Charlestown Bridge CHARLESTOWN Clara Tullamore Tullamore		79	14802015	Regional	Five-arch masonry road bridge, built in 1774, over River Brosna carrying the Clara to Tullamore road. Random limestone construction with traces of render. Dressed limestone coping to parapet wall. Dressed limestone voussoirs to arches. Angled cutwaters. Semicircular profile arches. Plaque to parapet wall reads: 'Charlestown Bridge 177 [?] G [?] Esq Overseer'.	This largely unaltered road bridge, located on an important route into and out of Clara, attests to the skillful craftsmanship at the time of its construction. It is one of the five five-arched bridges in County Offaly. Though simple and unadorned, the quality of the stone masonry gives this bridge a solidity that has ensured its continued use as an intrinsic part of the infrastructure of Clara.	
12-20	Charlestown Mill Kilcoursey Charlestown Clara Tullamore		14802016	Regional	Detached eight-bay three-storey former grain store, built in 1853, with derelict outbuildings to north. Now disused. Set back from street. Pitched slate roof with ruled-and-lined chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls. Segmental-headed window openings with blocked windows. Front site bounded by plinth wall with cut stone coping and cast-iron railings. Rear yard bounded by rendered-wall with corrugated-iron gates to ashlar piers with wheel guards.	Built by the Goodbody family, this grain store is the sole surviving structure of an extensive mill complex along the banks of the Brosna. The Goodbodies first began operations in Clara in 1826, and built extensively. One of their mills was burnt down in 1918, which could possibly have been the buildings shown to the rear of this structure on the Ordnance Survey map. Although now in a dilapidated state of repair, this building remains structurally sound and attests to the building skills at the time of construction. This proud building stands as a reflection of the industrial heritage of Clara, once a thriving industrial town.		









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12-21	Quaker Meeting House	ERRY(MARYBOROUGH) Tullamore Road Clara Tullamore		88	14802017	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey former Quaker meeting house, built in 1867, with projecting pedimented entrance bay and extension to rear. Now in use as a hall. Set within its own grounds. Hipped tiled roof with tooled stone chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to front walls with ashlar masonry to entrance bay and quoins to corners. Cut stone eaves course and plinth. Round-headed window openings with tooled stone surrounds, central keystone, with stone sills supported by corbels. Y-tracery timber sash windows. Round-headed door opening to entrance with fanlight and double timber panelled door, flanked by sidelights with tooled stone surrounds with cut stone pilasters. Tooled limestone steps to door. Site bounded to front by dressed ashlar limestone wall and piers with saddle coping and wrought-iron railings. Entrance comprises sweeping wrought-iron railings and gates.	Designed by the architect J. S. Mulvany, who carried out other work for the Goodbody family in Clara, this former Quaker meeting house exhibits a secular style of architecture in keeping with the beliefs of the Quakers. Treated as an Italianate garden pavilion in its design, it has a beautiful stone ashlar façade with fine window surrounds to its Y-tracery windows. Surrounded by the symbolic yew trees, this elegant structure stands testament to the architectural accomplishments throughout Clara, in the nineteenth century, under the patronage of the Goodbody family.
12-22	Inchmore House Gate	Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore		87	14802018	Regional	Bridge and Gate. A mid-19th century wrought-iron gate which especially elaborate. It was designed to facilitate a short cut from Inchmore to the Meeting House.	A particularly elaborate wrought-iron gate
12-23	Inchmore House	Kilcoursey Tullamore Road Clara Tullamore		86	14802018	Regional	Detached T-plan multiple-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1860, with bows to gable ends surmounted by limestone balustrades, portico to façade and three-stage tower to north. Modern conservatory to southern elevation and former church building connected to rear. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks, terracotta pots, open-bed pediments to gables, timber eaves brackets and bellcote to west. Rendered walls with limestone quoins and continuous sill courses to ground and first floors. Timber sash and Wyatt windows with moulded surrounds and limestone sills. Square-headed door opening with fanlight and sidelights and timber and glazed door set in flat-roofed limestone portico, accessed by limestone steps. Square-headed door openings to north elevation giving access to basement and first floor with wrought- and cast-iron railings. Former double-height church with six-bay nave to rear with bow to side elevation. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, round and square-headed window openings and round-headed entrance porch to east elevation. Plaque to north elevation. Former multiple-bay two-storey dormitory building to north-west of site. Garden buildings to west with octagonal bay to south with pointed-arched lattice windows. Single-arched bridge to site.	Formerly owned by a religious institution, Inchmore House is one of the houses built by J. S. Mulvany for the Goodbody family of Clara. Built from limestone set against rendered walls, the physical history of this house is apparent through its modern additions and collection of buildings to the rear. The two-storied façade with columned portico and bows to gable ends are characteristics of Mulvany's abbreviated classicism.
12-24	Brosna Side House	ERRY(MARYBOROUGH) Clara Clara Tullamore			14802019	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1900, with extension to east. Set back from street. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Round-headed door opening with timber panelled door, framed by sidelights and surmounted by fanlight with stone threshold below. Single-storey extension to east with timber shopfront and timber casement windows. Rendered gate piers with wrought-iron gates give access to rear site.	This modest house, situated on Frederick Street, retains many original elements, which create a structure of character and charm. The most noteworthy features seen on the elevation are the timber sash windows with the stained glass margin lights. These windows enliven the entire façade, giving an almost artistic flair to the simple structure. The central doorcase, with its simple sidelights and fanlight, add to this with the sidelights echoing the design of the sash windows. Though unassuming, the building makes a positive contribution to the architectural heritage of the small town of Clara.
12-25	Erry Mill	ERRY(MARYBOROUGH) Clara Clara Tullamore		89	14802020	Regional	Detached multiple-bay six-storey with attic former flour mill, built c.1800, with return and extension to rear and outbuildings. Now disused. Set within its own grounds. Half-hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and terracotta pots. Roughcast render to walls with cast-iron tie-bar plates. Window openings with stone sills and some timber casement windows surviving. Segmental-arched carriage entrance to site with tooled limestone voussoirs and replacement timber battened gates set to squared coursed limestone wall. Associated mill manager's house and forge beside gate, and chimneystack within grounds.	<p>This mill complex, located beside the River Brosna, is a notable landmark in the industrial landscape of Clara. With the associated chimney, forge and mill manager's house, this significant structure is a reflection of the town's thriving industrial past. Probably predating the advent of the Goodbody family, but coming under their ownership in the nineteenth century. This flour mill remained in operation until the 1970s, except for a temporary closure in 1919 when it was completely refurbished by means of insurance money received after the burning of the Charlestown Mill. The building retains much of its original architectural form and features. The entrance is particularly striking with its skillfully executed stonework forming a prominent feature in the streetscape, not least due to the contrast between it and its predominantly rendered surroundings.</p> <p>Substantial remains of late 18th early 19th century water powered grain mill in centre of Clara on River Brosna. Acquired by Goodbody family around 1850. Remodelled c. 1920, when steam engines and turbines (for electricity) also installed. Acquired by Messrs Ranks c. 1930. New generator installed in late 1900s to supply electricity to ESB grid. Flour milling equipment, engine house, chimney and hydro-electric plant survive. (Fred Hammond OFIAR-008-038).</p>
12-26	Erry Mill	ERRY(MARYBOROUGH) Fredrick Street Clara Tullamore		89	14802021	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey former forge, built c.1860, associated with industrial complex of Erry Mill. Now a house. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with open eaves, terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast render walls. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Round-headed door opening with replacement timber panelled door. Built into the boundary wall of the mill complex.	As a house of minimal enrichments, detailing to the eaves is a particularly noteworthy feature of this former forge. Although much altered, this building forms part of a larger industrial complex of Erry Mill, which together with the chimney and other associated buildings forms an important group within the industrial architectural heritage of Clara.
12-28	Clara Railway Station	ERRY(MARYBOROUGH) Clara Clara Tullamore		77	14802024	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey railway station, opened in 1859, with covered canopy and extension to front and outbuilding to side. Hipped slate roof with oversailing eaves, red brick chimneystacks, terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ashlar limestone walls with quoins. Tooled stone surrounds to timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Segmental-headed door opening with tooled stone surround, replacement timber door and timber spoked fanlight. Slate canopy supported by timber Doric columns. Flanking side wall to railway station with segmental-arched opening and replacement cast-iron gate. Platform to front built on random coursed plinth now covered with modern red brick.	Clara Railway Station was opened in 1859 with both Midland Great Western Railway and Great Southern and Western Railway operating through it. The architectural design is typical of railway station buildings. Tooled, cut limestone façade with tooled window and door surrounds, along with flanking Palladian style walls to either side, are features common to mid nineteenth-century railway architecture. The tall red brick chimneystacks are an interesting feature, forming an aesthetically pleasing contrast with the tooled limestone walls. This station building, together with the associated water tower and railway bridge, form an interesting complex, still in use and providing an important service to the residents of this Offaly town.
12-29	Clara Railway Station	ERRY(MARYBOROUGH) Clara Clara Tullamore		77	14802025	Regional	Detached water tower, erected c.1860, to the south of Clara Railway Station. Roughly dressed snecked limestone walls with tooled limestone quoins. Round-headed door opening with yellow brick surround with double timber battened doors and blind fanlight. Tower surmounted by cast-iron water tank.	This water tower, standing to the south of Clara Railway Station, is a fine example of the skill that was used in the building of the rail network across Ireland. Built at a time when trains were powered by steam, every station across Ireland had similar towers. Though these water towers were built out of necessity, skill and design went into their construction, which can be seen very clearly in this fine example with its rock-faced supporting walls, tooled limestone quoins and round-headed door opening with yellow brick surround and the cast-iron water container.



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12-30	Clara Railway Station ERRY(MARYBOROUGH) Clara Clara Tullamore			84	14802026	Regional	Single-arch masonry railway bridge, opened in 1859, carries a road over the Portarlington Athlone railway line. It was erected by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. Rock-faced limestone blocks regularly laid to abutments and spandrels with rusticated quoins. Segmental profiled arch with rusticated and margined voussairs. Dressed limestone string course. Rock-faced sloping wing walls.	This railway bridge exhibits high quality of construction and detailing. It is enhanced, further, by its proximity to the railway station and its high visibility.
12-31	Ballycumber Road ERRY(MARYBOROUGH) Clara Clara Tullamore				14802027	Regional	One of a pair of semi-detached three-bay two-storey houses, built c.1860, with two-storey turreted tower extension to south and porch to front. Set back from road. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots and timber eaves board. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. Timber sash windows with concrete sills. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled door. Rendered wall to front site with cast-iron pedestrian gate.	This well proportioned house forms part of a group of semi-detached houses, possibly built by the Goodbody family for some of their employees, located to the western side of Clara. The unusual two-storey tower like extension is a striking feature to the house and this, along with the retention of the timber sash windows add architectural significance to this structure, making it a positive contributor to the streetscape of Clara.
12-32	Corkhill House ERRY(MARYBOROUGH) Clara Clara Tullamore				14802028	Regional	Detached three-bay three-storey house, built c.1900, with return and outbuilding to north-east. Situated in its own grounds. Pitched slate roofs with roughcast rendered chimneystacks. Timber bargeboards to gables and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows with tooled limestone sills. Diamond-shaped opening to south gable. Modern canted bay window to southern elevation. Square-headed door opening with glazed timber panelled door recessed within square-headed porch with stylized brackets supporting frieze and cornice. Tooled limestone steps and tiled entranceway. Roughcast rendered outbuilding with pitched slate roof and timber battened double door.	Corkhill House is a fine structure situated within its own private ground, and accessed via a winding driveway. The building, built near the turn of the twentieth century, retains all its character and charm from its unusual three-over-three timber sash windows, its entranceway with stylized door surround with rendered brackets echoing the designs of the past yet with a definite modern flair, such as the diamond light seen in the pediment of the gable and the finely-worked iron gates found within the grounds. It is without doubt that Corkhill House makes a positive addition to the architectural heritage of Clara.
12-33	Westwood Park ERRY(MARYBOROUGH) Ballycumber Road Clara Tullamore				14802029	Regional	Cast-iron water pump, c.1880, with banded shaft, decorative moulding to neck and spout, fluted cap with finial and cow's tail handle. Foundry stamp to neck reads: 'P. Murray, Drogheda'. Cut limestone basin to front. Located to road side.	Located to the side of the road, this pump once played an important social and functional role in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, providing a communal water source. This pump exhibits artistic detailing in its design with the moulded neck and spout, fluted cap and foundry stamp enlivening this functional object.
12-37	Synthetic Packaging Ltd ERRY(ARMSTRONG) Ballycumber Road Clara Tullamore			90	14802033	Regional	<p>FAÇADE ONLY PROTECTED. Detached multiple-bay single-storey former spinning section of the jute factory, built in 1873, with two-storey warehouses to rear. Roof behind limestone parapet to front and pitched roofs to rear. Random coursed stone walls, with red brick surrounds to window and door openings. Limestone quoins. Segmental-headed window openings with timber sash windows. Central carriage arch with limestone quoins and 'Clashawaun Works 1873' carved into the keystone.</p> <p>A single storey/18 bay former spinning mill of 1873 aligned east-west along the south side of the rod. Excepting the street frontage, it has saw tooth roofs clad in natural and artificial slate, with continuous skylights to their north pitches. Internally, the roof is supported on perforated cast-iron trusses (designed by Robert Goodbody); their support cast-iron columns double as rainwater downpipes. Immediately east of this block were 44 workers' houses arranged in 16 blocks; all have been demolished. (Fred Hammond - OFIAR-008-028 12).</p>	This factory was an important industrial complex within Clara. It formed part of the Goodbody jute factory that was established by Messrs. J. & L.F. Goodbody in 1873.
12-38	Post Box Synthetic Packaging Ltd ERRY(ARMSTRONG) Ballycumber Road Clara Tullamore				14802034	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1905, with ER VII royal cipher and crown motif. Maker's mark 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' to base. Set in random coursed wall of factory complex.	The modest design of this post box is enhanced by the well executed lettering and insignia. Socially, this is an important piece of street furniture. It identifies the reign of Edward VII (1901-1910). The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.
12-39	Synthetic Packaging Ltd ERRY(ARMSTRONG) Ballycumber Road Clara Tullamore			90	14802035	Regional	Detached multiple-bay single- and two-storey former weaving works section of the jute factory, built in 1873. Pitched corrugated-iron roof. Rendered walls. Timber sash windows. Square-headed door and window openings. Three-bay two-storey section set behind cast-iron railings with red brick surrounds to segmental-headed door and window openings. Single-sotey section with paired sash windows. Gable-fronted section. Cylindrical chimney at end.	This factory forms part of Clara's hute factory complex that was established in 1873 by Messrs. J. & L.F. Goodbody. It was an important complex within Clara.
12-40	Erry Mill ERRY(MARYBOROUGH) Clara Clara Tullamore				14802036	Regional	Octagonal red brick chimneystack, erected c.1880, with yellow brick quoins and stepped brick with metal casing to head. Associated with Erry Mill at Clara.	This piece of industrial architecture forms an interesting addition to the architectural heritage of Clara. Part of the extensive surviving industrial fabric of the former Erry Mill, its brick construction makes for a distinctive feature within the streetscape, while its height has allowed it become a key landmark within the town.
12-41	Erry Mill ERRY(MARYBOROUGH) Clara Clara Tullamore			89	14802037	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey possible former mill manager's house, built c.1860, abutting gates of former mill complex to south and walls of complex to north. Now in private domestic use. Fronts directly onto street. Hipped tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots. Pebbledashed render to walls. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Square-headed door opening, recessed within segmental-headed arch. Replacement glazed timber door.	This modest structure forms part of a large industrial mill complex, built into the large mill boundary walls with the finely tooled entrance gates located to the south. As part of an industrial complex that remains virtually intact, it is an important structure retaining its timber sash windows and unusual form containing four window openings to the first floor and three bays to the ground floor. This house, located near Clara Bridge, plays an important role in the industrial and architectural heritage of Clara.

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<u>12-42</u>	Saint Brigid's Roman Catholic Church CLARA Clara Tullamore Tullamore			58	14802038	Regional	Detached cruciform gable-fronted Roman Catholic church, built in 1881, with central tower, sacristy to north-west, side aisles, tourelle to front elevation and entrance porches to north-east. Spire added to tower in 1930. Church set within church yard. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, roof vents and cast-iron rainwater goods. Coursed rock-faced limestone walls. Lancel stained glass windows with limestone block-and-start surrounds. Rose windows to transepts. Pointed-arched door openings to entrance porches with timber doors. Ordered recessed pointed-arched door opening to gable-front with ashlar surround, flanked by paired colonnettes with carved stone pediment above. Nave divided from side aisles by limestone columns. Altar at east end and gallery at west end. Stained glass by Mayer. Grotto to rear of church. Church yard bounded by cut limestone plinth wall surmounted by wrought-iron railings with ashlar gate piers and wrought-iron gates.	Jeremy Williams has noted that this church, which was designed in 1876 by J.J. O'Callaghan and completed in 1881, with the spire added in 1930, is a miniature version of J.J. McCarthy's Killarney Cathedral. Stylistically the Gothic style is used. The architectural quality is evident in the scale and features of the church. The combination of the rock-faced walls and the ashlar window and door surrounds, creates textural variation. The severity of the lancet windows is softened by the addition of rose windows to both transepts. This mixture of window styles, along with the ornate entrance door, adds an artistic quality to the church's façade. Located at the intersection of two streets and facing Clara's Square, this building maintains a prominent and positive position within Clara's streetscape.
<u>12-45</u>	Thomas Daly CLARA Main Street Clara Tullamore			60	14802041	Regional	FAÇADE ONLY PROTECTED. End-of-terrace four-bay two-storey house, built c.1850, with shopfront to ground floor. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with rendered quoins. Timber sash windows with rendered surrounds and painted sills. Square-headed door opening with overlight and replacement timber panelled door. Timber shopfront with rendered stallrisers and display windows with cast-iron bars, flanking double timber panelled door with overlights. Symmetrically spaced timber pilasters supporting painted fascia with cornice above. Side yard to south bounded by rendered wall with double corrugated-iron gate.	Located at the end of Main Street, this building is a positive contributor to the streetscape. Well proportioned and modest in design, the façade is enlivened by the attention applied to detailing such as the simple, but decorative, window surrounds. This building's timber shopfront is a striking feature and retains its cast-iron cow bar, a feature which is disappearing from the Irish streetscape with the appearance of modern shopfronts. This attractive building has managed to retain its traditional charm in a changing streetscape, thus reflecting the historic fabric of the town.
<u>12-48</u>	Main Street CLARA Clara Tullamore Tullamore				14802044	Regional	Detached single-bay two-storey gable-fronted building, built c.1940, with two-bay side elevation, extension to rear and modern shopfront. Now a hairdressers. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slated roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roof hidden by stepped and curvilinear parapet. Smooth and pebbledash rendered walls with moulded string course, cornice to parapet and channeled quoins. Timber casement window to front with moulded render surround. Modern timber shopfront to ground floor.	This small structure forms an interesting addition to the streetscape of Clara. Its unusual design, reflecting the prevalent template of such a garage type structure with its striking parapet, stands out amongst a streetscape of more conventional designs. Its conversion to use as a hairdressers, while extending its life, has allowed the building to retain much of its original form and character, while the simple shopfront does not detract from the primary design.
<u>12-49</u>	M Carey CLARA Main Street Clara Tullamore			61	14802045	Regional	FAÇADE ONLY PROTECTED. Semi-detached two-bay three-storey house, built c.1860, with shopfront to ground floor. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with stucco quoins. Timber sash windows with moulded stucco surrounds with corbels supporting sills. Square-headed door opening with lugged-and-knead moulded stucco surround, timber panelled door and overlight. Shopfront comprising timber stallrisers and central timber and glazed door, flanked by display windows with console brackets flanking fascia surmounted by cornice.	The render detailing to this well proportioned building enlivens its façade and attests to skilled craftsmanship at the time of its execution. The door and window surrounds, together with the stucco quoins and the detailing to the chimneystacks all add to an aesthetically pleasing façade. The shopfront, with its intricately carved console brackets, is most notable.
<u>12-50</u>	Main Street CLARA Clara Tullamore Tullamore				14802046	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey house, built c.1830, with return to rear. Pitched slate roof with red brick chimneystacks. Rendered walls with continuous sill course at ground floor level and channelled quoins. Ruled-and-lined render to plinth. uPVC windows with tooled stone sills and stucco surrounds. Round-headed door opening with stucco surround and replacement timber panelled door with overlight. Front site with concrete pathway to entrance.	This house, situated in the very centre of Clara, is a fine example of domestic town architecture. Though altered over the passing of time, the varied render finishes and stucco detailing that surround the openings heightens the building's aesthetic appeal, creating an attractive house, which makes a positive addition to the architectural heritage within the town of Clara.
<u>12-51</u>	Main Street CLARA The Square Tullamore Tullamore				14802047	Regional	TWO STOREY BUILDING ONLY PROTECTED. Detached single-bay two-storey building, built c.1930, with shopfront to ground floor and square-headed carriage arch to north. Set back from street. Hipped slate roof hidden behind crenellated parapet with rendered coping. Rendered walls with continuous sill course to first floor level. Random coursed stone wall to side elevation. Timber casement windows to first floor. Blind oculus to parapet. Shopfront to ground floor with rendered surround. Timber panelled door with overlight and display window blocked up. Square-headed carriage arch opening with rendered gate piers, stepped parapet to north wall and corrugated-iron gates to opening.	This small structure, which was once used as a garage, is a simple yet striking building occupying an important central position within the town of Clara. The crenellated parapet heightens its aesthetic appeal, as does the blind oculus located to the centre of the parapet. The render detailing to the façade contrasts dramatically with the stone elevations to the sides and rear of the structure, which is without question a positive addition to the architectural heritage of Clara.
<u>12-52</u>	Main Street CLARA Clara Tullamore Tullamore			81	14802048	Regional	End-of-terrace five-bay two-storey house, built c.1800, with replacement shopfronts to ground floor. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge cresting, rendered chimneystacks, rooflights and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls with eaves course, plinth and stucco quoins. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills with corbels and moulded render surrounds. Round-headed door opening door opening with tooled limestone block-and-start surround, timber panelled door and fanlight. Rendered shopfronts comprising central recessed door flanked by display windows over timber stallrisers with pilasters surmounted by console brackets, rendered fascia with dentils and cornice over.	Located on The Square, this imposing building exhibits finely executed render detailing, highlighting its architectural design. Features such as the stucco panel to the side elevation, window and door surrounds and the corbel detailing under the sills enliven the façade, while the skillfully crafted limestone door surround stands out from this render-dominated elevation, forming an interesting contrast. These features assist in making this structure an integral part of the streetscape of Clara.
<u>12-53</u>	Bridge Street CLARA Clara Tullamore Tullamore			83	14802049	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1760, with outbuildings to north. Set back from street. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, red brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth render to basement with roughcast render to upper storeys. uPVC replacement windows with painted sills. Round-headed door opening with limestone surround, c.1820s petal fanlight and timber panelled door. Door accessed by limestone steps, flanked by cast-iron railings and accessed by cast-iron gate. Roughcast rendered outbuildings to north with pitched slate and corrugated-iron roofs, behind high roughcast rendered wall accessed through modern metal gates. Square-headed door opening with timber battened door and stone step giving pedestrian access to site.	This imposing structure directly faces the entrance gates of Clara House. Once lived in by the Goodbody family, and possibly a presbytery at one point, it is striking in its scale and design with its fine central doorway accessed by a flight of limestone steps with a highly decorative fanlight and a tooled limestone surround, enlivening the entire façade. With its outbuildings to the north, this structure is an important addition to the streetscape, as well as being integral to the architectural heritage of the town of Clara.
<u>12-54</u>	Saint Brigids Church of Ireland Church CLARA Fairgreen Clara Tullamore			59	14802050	Regional	Detached Church of Ireland church, built in 1770, with four-stage crenellated tower to north-west and four-bay nave. Semi-circular apse with stone lean-to vestry to north. Set within graveyard. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, tooled stone coping to gable ends and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth rendered plinth. Pebbledashed walls to nave and first stage of tower. Random coursed stone walls to tower with tooled stone string course separating stages. Round-headed window openings to nave with timber tracery stained glass windows and tooled limestone sills. Paired pointed-arched windows to vestry with leaded lights and tooled stone sills. Round-headed louvred openings to tower with tooled stone sills. Fourth stage of tower with louvred oculus with tooled stone surround. Round-headed door opening to tower with tooled stone surround and replacement timber door. Pointed-arched opening to vestry with tooled stone surround and timber battened door. Graveyard with upright and recumbent grave markers bounded by random coursed wall with entrances to north-west and south-east with cut stone square-profile gate piers with wrought-iron gates.	Saint Brigid's Church of Ireland church, built by the Fuller family in 1770, and situated on an elevated position, looks out over the town of Clara. A large green area is situated to its south creating a clear and undisturbed view of the church from The Square, at the centre of the town. The building itself is typical of the modest Church of Ireland churches found throughout Ireland with a four-stage tapering tower and four-bay nave. The fine stonework, seen around the window and door openings, as well as in the crenellated tower, has been carefully treated and enlivens this modest country church.










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<u>12-55</u>	Clara Garda Station CLARA Fairgreen Clara Tullamore				14802051	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1920, with entrance porch added. Now a Garda station with two-bay two-storey adjoining house now used as Garda accommodation. Set back from the street. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater gods. Pebbledashed walls with smooth render to plinth and eaves course. Timber sash windows with rendered surrounds and painted sills. Square-headed door opening with flat-roofed porch added and tooled limestone threshold. Three-bay outbuilding to rear. Site bounded to front by pebbledashed wall with coping and rendered gate piers.	This house, originally a private dwelling, has been used as a Garda Station since the 1950s. It retains many original features, primarily six-over-six horned sash windows and Wyatt windows to rear. Fronting onto East Green, below the Church of Ireland, this property reflects the historic landscaping of Clara town.
<u>12-56</u>	Fairgreen CLARA Clara Tullamore Tullamore			51	14802052	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c.1780, with return to rear and outbuildings to east. Set back from street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots, tooled stone eaves course and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth rendered plinth with pebbledashed walls. uPVC windows with tooled limestone sills. Round-headed door opening with tooled stone block-and-start surround, replacement timber panelled door and fanlight. Front site bounded by smooth-rendered plinth wall surmounted by tooled stone coping and cast-iron railings. Random coursed stone outbuilding to north. Tooled limestone gate piers to south with metal sheet gates giving access to rear site.	This striking house looks out onto a large green area close to the centre of Clara. The house with its central, finely carved block-and-start door surround and substantial stone piers, which give access to its rear site, make a positive addition to the streetscape. The associated outbuildings are important structures as they form part of a group with the main domestic building, which is both architecturally and aesthetically pleasing.
<u>12-57</u>	Church Street CLARA Clara Tullamore Tullamore			55	14802053	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with return to rear. Set back from street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls with eaves course and cornice. Timber sash windows with margin lights, tooled stone sills and moulded stucco surrounds. Square-headed door opening with moulded stucco surround, timber panelled door, brass door furniture and overlight. Tooled stone threshold. Site bounded to front by wrought-iron railings surmounted on tooled stone plinth with gate. Random coursed wall to side site.	This fine house, possibly built by the Fuller family in the late eighteenth century as one of few structures constructed by them at the same time as the church, commands a pleasant site along Church Street. It is enhanced by well executed wrought-iron railings. The finely executed ornamental dressings to the door and windows enhance the well proportioned façade, which also contains interesting timber sash windows.
<u>12-59</u>	Clara House CLARA Clara Tullamore Tullamore			56	14802056	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1800, with attic, conservatory to rear and projecting entrance porch added to front. Set within its own grounds. Hipped tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks. Channelled render to ground floor with ruled-and-lined render to first floor walls. Channelled quoins. String course to front elevation. Timber sash windows with moulded rendered surrounds. Wyatt windows to basement. Round-headed door opening with moulded surround, flanked by rendered Doric pilasters, recessed in tooled stone porch. Flat-panelled limestone piers to corners of portico flanking tooled stone Corinthian columns supporting limestone entablature with limestone entrance steps to front. Double glazed and timber door with fanlight. Multiple-bay two-storey outbuilding with projecting entrance bay. Pitched slate roof with coping. Roughcast render to walls with string course. Timber casement windows. Tooled stone door surrounds with timber battened door. Square-headed carriage arches with tooled stone surrounds. Tooled stone bellcote to gable with cast-iron bell. Entrance to road comprising sweeping roughcast rendered wall with ashlar gate piers with tooled stone capping and cast-iron gates.	Clara House, once owed by Edward Cox, before passing to the Goodbody family, is set within its own grounds. Retaining its six-over-six sash windows to ground and first floors and Wyatt windows to basement, the house exhibits architectural detailing with features such as the moulded window surrounds, render channelling to ground floor and impressive limestone porch with Corinthian columns and carved stone pillars, which was added c.1820. Described by Mark Bence-Jones as three-storey over basement, the house has been much altered. Together with its outbuildings with fine stone bellcote, and impressive sweeping entrance, this house, however, remains an important component of the architectural landscape of Clara.
<u>12-60</u>	Cast Iron Post Box CLARA Main Street Clara Tullamore				14802057	Regional	Cast-iron post box, c.1930, with curved cap and P & T insignia. Located on footpath to front of the post office.	This functional item of street furniture is of a simple design with little decorative detailing. Post boxes of this type are becoming increasingly rare throughout Ireland and are threatened by plastic replacements. The Celtic lettering is representative of the post Independence era in Ireland.
<u>12-61</u>	Ashmount House BALLYBOUGHLIN Clara Tullamore Tullamore				14908002	Regional	Freestanding single-bay dovecote, built c.1800. Pitched slate roof with sprocketed eaves. Roughcast render to random coursed stone walls. Window opening with stone lintel. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber door. Stone perches and pigeon holes.	This dovecote was originally associated with Ashmount House. It was built in a typical architectural style with pitched sprocketed eaves and openings for the pigeons. This feature is becoming quite rare in the larger country houses, highlighting the importance of these charming additions to rural architecture.
<u>12-62</u>	Raheen RAHEEN(KILCOURSEY BY) Clara Tullamore Tullamore				14908004		Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1800, with projecting porch, outbuildings to rear site. Fronts directly onto street. Hipped tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows with painted sills. Square-headed door opening with flush timber door set within porch. Single-storey outbuildings to north-west.	This vernacular two-storey farmhouse is located on a quite country road outside the village of Clara. The modest structure with its projecting entrance porch is simple in its overall design. Lacking in symmetry, its pleasing form remains unadorned by decorative detail and the modesty of the structure heightens the building's appeal. The central entrance porch with its flush timber door and timber sash windows is typical of vernacular Irish homes. As a result this building makes a positive contribution to the country landscape.
<u>12-63</u>	Lehinch Monastery LEHINCH Lehinch Clara Tullamore			78	14908005	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey monastery, built in 1854, with flanking projecting gable-fronted bays to east and west and returns and extensions. Situated within its own grounds with outbuildings to east, walled garden to north-east and graveyard to north. Pitched tiled roofs with terracotta ridge tiles, tooled stone chimneystacks, cast-iron rainwater goods. Limestone coping to gables with carved stone cross finials. Snecked limestone walls with plinth and eaves courses. Smooth render to east elevation and rear. Replacement uPVC windows with tooled stone sills and hoodmouldings to ground floor. Pointed-arched double-height window openings to projecting bays with stone tracery and hoodmouldings. Stained glass windows to chapel to west. Quatrefoil window openings to projecting gables. Pointed-arched door opening with tooled stone surround, hoodmoulding and tooled stone threshold. Timber panelled door with decorative fanlight. Carved stone plaque above door. Monument to south of Saint Francis with limestone pedestal and marble statue. Small graveyard to north with Celtic cross grave markers. Walled garden to north-east with random coursed stone walls. Outbuildings to east with roughcast rendered and pitched tiled roofs.	Lehinch Monastery was founded by Brother Lewis Delahunty, who is buried in the stone graveyard to the north of the monastery. Jeremy Williams regards it as 'the most domestic religious institution in Ireland' and is a striking structure on the outskirts of the small town of Clara. The pleasing symmetry of the façade heightens the appeal of the monastery with its flanking projecting bays and its double-height Gothic style windows echoed in the central entrance with its Gothic styled fanlight. Along with its outbuildings, graveyard and walled garden, this monastery forms an important religious complex. The interior of the chapel is lit by beautiful stained glass windows with its delicately ribbed vaulted ceilings springing from masked corbels.
<u>12-64</u>	Lehinch Post Box LEHINCH Clara Clara Tullamore				14908006	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, erected c.1915, with GR insignia and crown motif. Maker's mark 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' to base. Set in smooth rendered gate pier of Lehinch Monastery.	This post box, set in the gate pier of Lehinch Monastery, is an important functional piece of street furniture. Made during the reign of King George V (1910-1921), this box is a reminder of a past era in Irish history. The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.






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12-65	Ballybruncullin BALLYBRUNCULLIN Ballybrunculin Ferbane Ferbane				14908008	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan but having screen wall to one side of entrance internally. Pitched oaten straw roof with exposed scolloping to ridge and twine to eaves. Low rendered chimneystacks. Rendered stone walls. Small openings with replacement uPVC windows and having two small windows, one at each end of rear wall. Replacement timber door. Sited at end of short avenue and facing outbuilding and having slightly-recessed outbuilding attached to road end of house. Outbuildings have pitched corrugated-iron roofs and rendered walls.	<p>This thatched house is significant for the diminutive size of its window openings and their scarcity in its rear wall. It is attractively sited in a small yard at the end of an avenue. It retains a relatively intact traditional interior with original canopied hearth.</p> <p>[Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Three-bay single storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan but with screen wall inside entrance. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof. uPVC windows. Timber door. Two rendered chimneys. Intact interior. Farm buildings associated with house.</p> <p>Well-kept and intact thatched house (Site number 62).</p>
12-66	Saint Patricks Roman Catholic Church KILPATRICK The Island Rahan Ferbane				14908009	Regional	Detached gable-fronted church, built c.1840, with three-bay side elevation to nave and extension to rear. Pitched tiled roof with sprocketed eaves, rendered chimneystack to extension, carved limestone cross finial to gable and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth rendered plinth with pebbledashed walls. Pointed-arched window openings with rendered reveals, timber Y-tracery windows and tooled stone sills to nave. Pointed-arched opening with timber traceried window, dressed stone surround, limestone sill and hoodmoulding to east gable. Pointed-arched door opening with dressed stone surround, hoodmoulding, replacement timber battened door and timber spoked fanlight. Timber pews to nave with balcony. Marble furniture to altar.	This simple Roman Catholic church, in the townland of Kilpatrick, displays some classic architectural features. Sprocketed eaves to roof, large pointed Y-tracery windows with stone hoodmouldings indicate that this structure belongs to the early nineteenth century. Maintained in good order and still providing an important social function for the residents of this parish, Saint Carthage's brings an important architectural character to the area.
12-67	Ballina House BALLINA (BALLYCOWAN BY) The Island Ballycumber Ferbane				14908010	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c.1650 and altered c.1780, around courtyard with outbuildings. Extension to rear. Set within own grounds. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks, terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls with rendered quoins. Replacement uPVC stone windows with stone sills. Entrance to first floor accessed by tooled stone steps with wrought-iron railings. Replacement square-headed door opening with timber panelled door with sidelights and overlight. Segmental-headed carriage arch with wrought-iron gates. Random coursed stone walls outbuildings with pitched slate roofs. Segmental-arched carriage openings with yellow brick surrounds to outbuildings. Random rubble gate piers to side of house.	Ballina House is regarded locally as a Cromwellian structure, purported to be a structure with the most intact courtyard in the country. The buildings, though renovated, still display a good deal of architectural character. Terracotta chimney pots and an elevated entrance make this structure unusual. The well-maintained outbuildings are also a notable architectural detail to this property. Note OF00008-036 SMR House 16th/17th c (National Monuments Sites and Monuments Record, refer to archaeology.ie for further information)
12-68	Barracks BALLYCUMBER Ballycumber Ferbane Ferbane				6		Former Constabulary Barracks(now split into two). This is a Board of Works design probably dating from the 1940s. It has five bays and two storeys with channeled rendering on the ground floor with a limestone doorcase which has a low pediment. The half-hipped roof has end stacks and natural slates.	The police barracks is a good example of the work produced by the Board of Works.
12-69	Twickenham House BALLYCUMBER Ballycumber Ferbane Ferbane				13		Country House. An early-19th century house of five bays and two storeys with a large bowed porch. The house has rough-cast walls and timber sash windows, a hipped roof with natural slates and stacks placed near the center. The porch appears to be contemporary with the house and has a flat roof with an iron balustrade and large windows interspersed with pilasters	A simple, early 19th century house with an unusual, bowed porch.
12-70	Church Street CLARA Church Street Clara Tullamore				54		3 bay 2 storey house with round headed doorcase A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house of circa 1800 which has been renovated very recently. It retains its profile and proportions and a fine, limestone, round-headed , Midland-type doorcase which has re-entrant architraves at the lintel, The leaded fanlight is damaged but survives.	This small house has unsuitable uPVC windows and asbestos slates but the painting rendering is acceptable. The doorcase is a good example.
12-71	Arch opposite Erry Mills Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore				57		Arch. An early-19th century, elliptical-headed arch built of ashlar limestone with a simple limestone coping. Beside the arch on the left-hand side is a block-up pedestrian arch also of limestone.	This was the entrance to an industrial site which has been demolished. It is the last remaining indication of what was on the site and is important historically. It is also a fine example of an arch
12-72	River Street Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore				62		One of row of 11 terraced houses dating from the mid-19th century, each of two-bays with simple round headed doorcases. In this case the house is of four bays and with a square-headed carriage arch on the right-hand side. There are natural slates on the roof and the walls are rough-cast.	One of a row of artisans dwellings which also have cultural interest being mill-workers houses as well as architectural and streetscape value.
12-73	River Street Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore				63		One of row of 11 terraced houses dating from the mid-19th century, each of two-bays with simple round headed doorcases. There are natural slates on the roof and the walls are rough-cast.	One of a row of artisans dwellings which also have cultural interest being mill-workers houses as well as architectural and streetscape value

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12-74	River Street Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore			64			One of row of 11 terraced houses dating from the mid-19th century, each of two-bays with simple round headed doorcases though in this case of three bays. There are natural slates on the roof and the walls are rough-cast	One of a row of artisans dwellings which also have cultural interest being mill-workers houses as well as architectural and streetscape value. This house has its original finish and door.
12-75	River Street Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore			65			One of row of 11 terraced houses dating from the mid-19th century, each of two-bays with simple round headed doorcases. There are natural slates on the roof and the walls are rough-cast.	One of a row of artisans dwellings which also have cultural interest being mill-workers houses as well as architectural and streetscape value. This house has its original finish and door.
12-76	River Street Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore			66			One of row of 11 terraced houses dating from the mid-19th century, each of two-bays with simple round headed doorcases. There are natural slates on the roof and the walls are rough-cast.	One of a row of artisans dwellings which also have cultural interest being mill-workers houses as well as architectural and streetscape value. This house has its original finish.
12-77	River Street Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore			67			One of row of 11 terraced houses dating from the mid-19th century, each of two-bays with simple round headed doorcases. There are natural slates on the roof and the walls are rough-cast.	One of a row of artisans dwellings which also have cultural interest being mill-workers houses as well as architectural and streetscape value. This house has its original finish.
12-78	River Street Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore			68			One of row of 11 terraced houses dating from the mid-19th century, This one is of three bays and has been radically altered but being in the terrace it is of streetscape importance.	One of a row of artisans dwellings which also have cultural interest being mill-workers houses as well as architectural and streetscape value.
12-79	River Street Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore			69			One of row of 11 terraced houses dating from the mid-19th century, each of two-bays with simple round headed doorcases. There are natural slates on the roof and the walls are rough-cast.	One of a row of artisans dwellings which also have cultural interest being mill-workers houses as well as architectural and streetscape value.
12-80	River Street Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore			70			One of row of 11 terraced houses dating from the mid-19th century, each of two-bays with simple round headed doorcases. There are natural slates on the roof and the walls are rough-cast.	One of a row of artisans dwellings which also have cultural interest being mill-workers houses as well as architectural and streetscape value.
12-81	River Street Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore			71			One of row of 11 terraced houses dating from the mid-19th century, each of two-bays with simple round headed doorcases. There are natural slates on the roof and the walls are rough-cast.	One of a row of artisans dwellings which also have cultural interest being mill-workers houses as well as architectural and streetscape value.
12-82	River Street Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore			72			One of row of 11 terraced houses dating from the mid-19th century, each of two-bays with simple round headed doorcases. There are natural slates on the roof and the walls are rough-cast.	One of a row of artisans dwellings which also have cultural interest being mill-workers houses as well as architectural and streetscape value.
12-83	River Street Kilcoursey West of Clara Clara Tullamore			73			One of three houses of three bays and two storeys. This house has natural slates on the roof, rough-cast walls and a round headed doorcase with a cobweb fanlight.	The house is an integral part of the streetscape and is of interest being a grade up from the two-bay houses opposite.


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12-84	River Street Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore		74				One of three houses of three bays and two storeys. This house has natural slates on the roof, rough-cast walls and an elliptical-headed doorcase with a cobweb fanlight.	The house is an integral part of the streetscape and is of interest being a grade up from the two-bay houses opposite.
12-85	River Street Kilcoursey Clara Clara Tullamore		75				One of three houses of three bays and two storeys. This house has natural slates on the roof, rough-cast walls and an elliptical-headed doorcase with a cobweb fanlight.	The house is an integral part of the streetscape and is of interest being a grade up from the two-bay houses opposite
12-86	Ballyboughlin House KILMANAGHAN Kilmanaghan Clara Tullamore		91				A late-18th century house beautifully sited beside a river and in the fold of the hills. It has a façade of five bays and three storeys with natural slates of the roof, end stacks and lime rendered walls. The windows retain their Georgian, timber sashes and the round-headed, blocked architrave doorcase has a timber fanlight.	This is a very fine example of a late-18th century house in a rural style that is typical of the Irish landscape. It has simplicity, scale, detail and a beautiful site.
12-87	Church Street CLARA Church Street Clara Tullamore		53				A three-bay, three-storey, early-19th century house in the street, with a carriage arch and simple round headed doorcase with an architrave and a scroll keystone. The walls are rough-cast and the roof covered with natural slate.	A good example of an early-19th century house in an urban setting. The doorcase is especially delicate. Unfortunately the windows have uPVC glazing.
12-88	Bolart House BOLART SOUTH Clara Tullamore Tullamore						A three-bay, two-storey house with a single storey porch to the front and two-storey extensions to the rear. It is thought that the buildings to the rear may form the older part of the house and it was gradually extended towards the north giving it the later three bay façade with hipped roof and decorative overhanging eaves with timber brackets. The single storey entrance porch is a later addition. Many of the windows have been replaced. There are some remaining internal features of note.	Bolart House was associated with the adjacent mill and there are a number of Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) associated with the area including a 'Hut Site' OF008-002 'Situated on the W bank of the Cloghatanny River about 100m north of Bolart corn mill. The site comprises grass-covered wall footings of a small rectangular building. Possibly associated with the nearby 19th century corn mill.' Archaeological Inventory of County Offaly OPW. Referred to as Spring Garden House on the OS 6" with established grounds and formal garden to the south, outbuildings similar layout to OS 25"
12-89	Tinamuck Folly TINAMUCK SOUTH Ballycumber Tullamore						Large three storey late nineteenth century barn - formerly for the storage of tithes associated with the nearby English church. Constructed in stone with brick detailing to window and door openings and brick chimney. Slate roof in poor repair, to steep pitch forming stepped sides with single storey openings to ground floor, roof space at first floor and loft space at second floor level. Multiple openings to gable ends. Dated post 1838 as not shown on OS 6" and not associated with an adjoining farmstead or country house on OS 25". Later house and additional farm buidings built around the tithe barn.	A strong reminder of former traditions where 'Tithes' implied one tenth of a farmers produce which was paid to the church. While in poor repair the Tithe barn is an impressive building in the landscape.
13-01	Belview Tower Kilclare Kilclare Tullamore Tullamore		14908007	Regional			Detached cylindrical viewing tower, built in 1817, with roughcast rendered walls, tooled limestone surround surmounted by carved stone date plaque 'AD1817'. Stone spiral staircase leads up tower.	Belview Tower was built as a folly to Belview House, which now remains in a ruinous state. The tower is located within the Kilclare Demesne and was built on a height, commanding views of its surrounding countryside. The tower itself resembles the round tower of the early Christian period with its roughcast render covering random coursed stone walls with small loop windows. The beautifully tooled door surround and carved stone date plaque highlight this structure's artistic quality. It continues to stand tall, beacon like in the Offaly landscape, while the house, with which it was associated has fallen into a state of disrepair.
13-02	Durrow Abbey House DURROW DEMESNE Durrow Tullamore Tullamore		14908012	Regional			Ranges of multiple-bay single- and two-storey outbuildings, built in 1833, and arranged around two courtyards with modern concrete additions. Set within grounds of Durrow Demesne. Now mostly disused. Hipped slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles, ashlar chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Tooled ashlar limestone walls. Timber sash windows to upper storey with tooled limestone sills. Segmental-headed door openings. Circular opening with date plaque to south-west elevation. Squared limestone turbine house to centre of north-west courtyard. Yellow brick workers' accommodation to north-west of site. Walled garden and moat to rear of site, also associated with Durrow Demesne.	The high quality stone masonry, as the dominating feature of Durrow Demesne, is no less evident in its pair of courtyards. Each piece of limestone has been skillfully cut and tooled to fit flawlessly into the design. Segmental-headed arches elegantly line the yards many stable fittings and some machinery survives. This sprawling group of outbuildings and associated workers' housing stands as a further testament to the former vitality of this estate.
13-03	Saint Columbas Church of Ireland Church AGHANCARNAN Durrow Tullamore Tullamore		14909005	Regional			Detached cruciform former Church of Ireland church, built in 1881, with entrance porch to south-east. Pitched slate roof with limestone ridge cresting, spired limestone bellcote to south-west, roof vent, wrought-iron finials and limestone dentils to eaves course. Rock-faced limestone walls with tooled quoins and buttresses. Three-light lancet windows with tooled limestone surrounds and stained glass. Recessed pointed-arched doorway with tooled limestone surround to double timber battened door. Set within its own grounds. Front of site bounded by random coursed limestone wall with dog tooth capping and blocked gate piers with cast-iron gates.	Built in 1881, the congregation of this church was moved here form Saint Columbkille's Church in the grounds of Durrow Demesne. Its finely executed cut stone has been excellently conserved along with surviving stained glass, bellcote, dentils and ridge cresting. The abundance of surviving original features contribute the elegant design of the exterior of this church. It was sold in 1993 and is now a private residence.
13-04	Saint Columcilles Roman Catholic Church BALLYBOUGHLIN Durrow Tullamore Tullamore		136	14909006	National		Detached barn style Roman Catholic church with four bays to nave, built in 1831, with three-stage tower to west and sacristy to east. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, cross finials and pinnacles to corners and limestone dentils to eaves. Pebbledashed walls with tooled limestone quoins, plinth and string courses and plaque to tower. Pointed-arched windows with tooled limestone surrounds and hooded moulding and louvered openings to upper stages of tower. Pointed-arched doorway with tooled limestone surround and hoodmoulding to double timber battened door, blocked door with tooled limestone surround to south. Cut limestone capstones to entrance. Single cell interior with ribbed vaulted ceiling.	Recorded by William Garner as the finest example of an early nineteenth-century barn church. Located on an incline, this structure dominates its surroundings. This church is unique in that its typical late Georgian style survives intact. With cornice to roof, pinnacles and crockets, the exterior is finely detailed. Perpendicular ribbed moulding and Gothic reredos to the interior complete the elegance exhibited throughout the design of Saint Colmcille's Roman Catholic church.

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13-05	Durrow Hall Post Box Ballybought Durrow Tullamore Tullamore				14909007	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1915, with GR royal cipher with crown motif to top and SE emblem to base. Mounted in random coursed limestone wall to side of road west of Saint Columcille's Roman Catholic Church. Maker's mark 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' to base.	The cast-iron post box is significant in terms of the combination of the emblems: the royal cipher identifies the reign of George V (1910-1921) and the Saorstat Éireann represents the Irish Free State following 1921. The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.
13-06	Durrow Abbey House DURROW DEMESNE Durrow Tullamore Tullamore			135	14909008	Regional	Detached T-plan three-bay single-storey gate lodge, built c.1830 with return to rear. Not in use. Set within grounds of Durrow Demesne. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, ashlar chimneystacks, coping and cast-iron rainwater goods. Triple-light timber windows with limestone hoodmoulding. Square-headed door opening in north projection with timber panelled door and limestone hoodmoulding. Plaque with crown and fleur-de-lis on north projection gable wall and hoodmoulding. Yellow brick pitched roofed return to rear. Palladian style wrought-iron gateway to east, set on ashlar limestone plinth with carriage arch and pedestrian gates to centre.	Finely executed stone masonry and metal working are displayed at this site, testament to the skilled craftsmanship available at the time. This high quality construction of the lodge and gates indicate the importance of the house to which they belong; an outward display of sophistication and wealth to all who call to Durrow Abbey House.
13-07	Saint Columkilles Church of Ireland Church DURROW DEMESNE Durrow Tullamore Tullamore			135	14909009	Regional	Detached gable-fronted Church of Ireland church with two bays to nave, built c.1740. Under restoration. Roofless with cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth render to walls. Round-headed window openings with tooled limestone surround. Square-headed door opening with elaborate limestone surround with keystone and scroll brackets supporting cornice surmounted by three urns. Bellcote to west gable. Chimney to southern elevation supported on limestone corbels. Disused graveyard to site with early medieval grave slab to western wall. Site bounded by random coursed wall and wrought-iron gates. Saint Columbkille's well located to north-east of church, with barrel vaulted roof, accessed by descending tooled limestone steps.	Apparently largely rebuilt in 1802, the most notable feature of the present structure is the elaborately designed early eighteenth-century doorcase. The location of the famous Durrow high cross, this church is built on the site of an early medieval church that would have originally belonged to Durrow Abbey. The cemetery was closed in 1913 in an effort to preserve the antiquity of the site. The church itself was in use until 1881 when devotion was moved to the newly constructed Saint Columba's Church of Ireland Church in nearby Aghancarnan.
13-08	Durrow Abbey House DURROW DEMESNE Durrow Tullamore Tullamore			135	14909010	National	Detached L-plan multiple-bay two-storey over basement Jacobean Revival style house, built c.1820, with breakfront tower and gable to north elevation and canted bays to eastern projecting bay and southern bay, courtyard buildings to rear. Set within grounds of Durrow demesne. Pitched slate roof with ashlar limestone chimneystacks, terracotta ridge tiles and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Ashlar limestone walls with string coursing and pinnacles to angles. Variety of square-headed fenestration with some hoodmouldings and limestone transoms and mullions. Pointed-arched door opening to eastern elevation with tooled limestone surround and timber door, square-headed door opening to rear with overlight chamfered surround and hoodmoulding. Courtyard to rear with single-storey buildings, open arcading and crenellations accessed through pointed-arched door opening to west. External access to eastern façade by limestone balustraded steps and piers supporting carved stone urns. Ashlar gate piers to west. Ranges of outbuildings, gates and gate lodge associated with house.	Built on the former site of Durrow Abbey, this grand house dominates the grounds of the demesne which it overlooks. Superbly executed cut stonework construction to the elevations, crenellations, canted bays, pointed arches, blind niches and chimneystacks is evident. Apparently largely rebuilt in the 1920s following a fire, the interior was designed by Ralph Byrne in the Queen Anne Art Nouveau style. Blind cross niches hint to the site's history and urns to the steps are similar to those found in the eighteenth-century church doorway, suggesting these steps originate from the earlier site. When considered in conjunction with the demesne's full history and related sites, the sixth-century abbey that became the birth place of the early Medieval script, the Book of Durrow, Durrow high cross, the site of the medieval motte and Saint Columbkille's church and well, Durrow Abbey House is archaeologically and architecturally significant on a national scale.
13-10	Kilclare Kilclare North of Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore			355			Ruins of a large, five-bay, two-storey house dating from circa 1760. It has rendered walls and a moulded, limestone cornice, a Venetian window on the first floor over a doric, tripartite doorcase. The house appears to have been remodelled about 1790 with neo-classical plasterwork and there are further additions at the rere which have two-storey bows.	An interesting, mid-18th century, Palladian house which is a good example of its period. The ruin is sound as the walls are very strong. The house is a local landmark.
14-01	Bracklin Little Bracklin Little Bracklin Little Tullamore Tullamore				14909001	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with lobby-entry plan. Eastern bay is later addition and has tiled roof and replacement uPVC windows. Rendered stone walls having smooth rendered plinth. Pitched oaten straw roof to original part. Low rendered chimneystacks. Timber sash windows and glazed timber door. Sited at end of short avenue close to disused Kilbeggan branch of Grand Canal.	Until extended, the entrance doorway to this thatched house lay at one end of the façade, a feature common to a few of the county's thatched houses. The relatively small openings and low chimneystacks are typical features of Irish vernacular architecture.
14-02	Kilmurry House KILMURRY Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore				14909002	Regional	Detached seven-bay two-storey house, built in 1789, with return and extension to rear. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls with smooth rendered plinth and limestone eaves course. Timber sash windows and tooled limestone sills. Round-headed door opening with limestone Gibbsian surround, fanlight and replacement timber door. Ranges of outbuildings to rear, restored 2008, with pitched roofs and segmental-headed door openings. Water pump to rear of site. Access to complex of outbuildings through rendered gate piers and wrought iron gates.	Originally an eighteenth-century site, this house has been subject to alterations over the years. The most notable original feature of the façade is the perfectly preserved Gibbsian door surround and fanlight. This farmhouse and the complex of outbuildings to the rear is a fine example of the Irish country estate.
14-03	Saints Peter and Pauls Roman Catholic Church CLYDUFF (CLONISK BY) Shinrone Roscrea Birr			234	14910002	Regional	Detached cruciform shaped Roman Catholic church, built 1783 and renovated in 1933, with bell tower and extension to west and east. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with gable coping, projecting parapet with tooled stone finials flanking bell tower. Crenellated roof with tooled stone finials to corners. Roughcast render to walls with smooth cast base plinth and quoins. Cast-iron wall plates to wall of bell tower, tooled stone string course to bell tower. Plaques of inscribed stone to bell tower, carved stone heads to bell tower. Rendered cross to east side of church wall. Round-headed window openings with rendered surrounds and stain glass windows. Oculus window with recessed opening below for stone statue. Square-headed door opening with tooled rusticated stone surround, central keystone, fanlight and pediment. Timber pews to nave. Altar to centre slightly raised.	Saints Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church has some architectural features, such as a crenellated bell tower with wall plates. The bell tower is adorned with carved stone faces, plaques and animal heads. The rusticated doorway with pediment is an interesting addition to this notable structure.
14-04	Murphys Bridge Bracklin Little Bracklin Little Tullamore Tullamore						Masonry arch bridge carries minor road over disused Kilbeggan Branch of Grand Canal. Of regularly-coursed, dressed limestone blocks (but random rubble underneath waterline on west side). The arch is of semicircular profile and spans 6.65m. Its soffit is of dressed stone blocks and the voussoirs are of finely dressed stone. A towpath runs through the east side and the canal is 4.94m wide at this point. Parapets project slightly from spandrels; they are spaced at 2.84m. They are of dressed limestone blocks with finely-dressed copings; their inside faces are of random rubble. The faces curve outwards to terminate in finely dressed piers embellished with string course. Humped deck. No datestones. Tow rope marks on east quoins. Stop plank grooves up each side of canal wall just beyond north end. Fred Hamond OFIAR-009-010	Constructed by Grand Canal Company c.1835. Masonry arch road bridge over Kilbeggan Branch of Grand Canal. The canal opened 1835. This bridge is of architectural interest on account of its quality of construction, to a higher standard than the 1790s' bridges along the main canal. It also has historical interest due to its association with the canal and is of landscape value. Regional heritage significance. Merits inclusion in Record of Protected Structures. Fred Hamond OFIAR-009-010

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14-05	Bracklin Little Culvert Bracklin Little Bracklin Little Tullamore Tullamore						Twin-arch masonry culvert carries minor watercourse under Kilbeggan Branch of Grand Canal. Of regularly-laid dressed limestone blocks throughout, including wing walls. Arches are of segmental profile and have finely dressed voussoirs; they each span 1.22m and are 1.15m high. No cutwater or parapets. The bed of the watercourse is lined with stone setts. Fred Hamond OFIAR-009-011	Constructed by Grand Canal Company c.1835. Twin-arch masonry culvert carries Kilbeggan Branch of Grand Canal over minor tributary of Silver River. The canal opened 1835. This culvert is of surprisingly high quality construction considering its relatively small scale and is of architectural merit for this reason. It is also of historical interest due to its canal associations. Regional heritage significance. Merits inclusion in Record of Protected Structures. Fred Hamond OFIAR-009-011
14-06	Whelans Bridge BRACKLIN BIG BRACKLIN BIG Tullamore Tullamore						Masonry arch bridge carries accommodation track over disused Kilbeggan branch of Grand Canal. Of regularly-coursed, dressed limestone blocks (but random rubble underneath waterline on west side). The arch is of semicircular profile and spans 6.70m. Its soffit is of dressed stone blocks and the voussoirs are of finely dressed stone. A towpath runs through the east side and the canal is 4.98m wide at this point. Parapets project slightly from spandrels; they are spaced at 2.88m. Fred Hamond OFIAR-009-012 They are of dressed limestone blocks with finely-dressed copings. Faces curve outwards to terminate in finely dressed piers embellished with string course. Humped unsurfaced deck and ramped dogleg approaches. No datestones. Towrope marks on east quoins. Stop plank grooves up each side of canal wall under bridge.	Constructed by Grand Canal Company c.1835. Masonry arch accommodation bridge over Kilbeggan Branch of Grand Canal. The canal opened 1835. This bridge is of architectural interest on account of its quality of construction, to a higher standard than the 1790s' bridges along the main canal. It also has historical interest due to its association with the canal and is of landscape value. Regional heritage significance. Merits inclusion in Record of Protected Structures. Fred Hamond OFIAR-009-012
15-01	Kilduff House KILDUFF Crogan Edenderry Edenderry			130	14910001	Regional	Detached three-bay three-storey over basement house with attic, built in 1775. Built by Roger Nort. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls with limestone string course and quoins. Square-headed window openings with replacement timber windows and tooled limestone sills. Small single-pane windows to attic. Square-headed door opening with pilastered pediment, sidelights and fanlight with cast-iron work. Timber panelled door with brass door furniture. Front door accessed by limestone steps and wrought-iron railings. Door to north is square-headed Gibbsian surround with block architraves, cast-iron fanlight and scroll keystone. Timber panelled door with painted brass door furniture. Timber battened door provides basement access to rear elevation. Granite gate piers to house. The outbuildings are aligned to north, with integral buttressed carriage arch with bellcote. Workers' cottages to ends of outbuilding wings. Cast- and wrought-iron gates and courtyard to outbuildings. Ashlar gate piers and wall in Palladian arrangement with central cast- and wrought-iron gates, flanked by cast- and wrought-iron pedestrian gates.	Kilduff House is a fine example of a transitional house providing Palladian proportions and neo-classical style. The outbuildings, the original doorcase and the entrance gate add to the architectural quality of the house.
15-02	Clonearl House CLONEARL Clonearl Edenderry Edenderry			132	14910003	Regional	Ranges of stone outbuildings, built c.1750, set around courtyard. Multiple-bay single- and two-storey buildings with pitched and hipped slate roofs. Renovated east wing with replacement widows and doors. Square and segmental-headed openings to north west and south wings, with remains of groin-vaulted carriage arch beneath former clock tower to west range. Remains of Clonearl House, underground rooms and water pump located on the site.	Though in poor condition, these outbuildings retain evidence of some original design features that hint of the former splendour of Clonearl House. At present efforts are being made to restore the north wing.
15-04	Saint Brigid's Roman Catholic Church CROGHAN DEMESNE Croghan Hill Edenderry Edenderry				14910005	Regional	Detached cruciform Roman Catholic church, built in 1827 and remodelled in 1960. Set within its own grounds. Comprising three-bay side elevation on to nave with side chapel to south west and flat-roofed porches to sides and rear. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge cresting, coping and terracotta finials to gables and cast-iron rainwater goods, carved limestone cross finial to east gable. Pebbledashed walls with smooth render to plinth and rendered quoins. Pointed-arched window openings with moulded rendered surrounds and painted sills. Stained glass windows to east with timber tracery to windows elsewhere, metal casement windows to side chapel and porches. Square-headed doorways with replacement timber doors and moulded rendered surrounds. Interior with stucco decoration to ceiling, carved timber reredos and altar with timber balcony. Stone grotto, cast-iron bell tower and grave markers to yard. Front site bounded by stone wall with sandstone ashlar facing to road and piers with wrought-iron vehicular and pedestrian gates.	The simple form of Saint Brigid's is enhanced by the render quoins, plinth and surrounds to openings. The simple, almost austere interior mirrors the exterior. However, finely crafted features such as the altar and tabernacle, together with the stained glass windows, add artistic interest, while the grotto and bell tower to the yard complete the site.
15-05	Croghan Grovesend Farm CROGHAN DEMESNE Croghan Edenderry Edenderry				14910007	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, with porch added to front. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks, terracotta ridge tiles and timber eaves brackets, terracotta ridge cresting with finial and decorative timber bargeboards. Pebble dashed walls with smooth render quoins and ruled-and-lined render to porch. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Timber casement windows with moulded render surrounds to porch. Square-headed doorway with timber panelled door. Pitched random coursed outbuildings to east.	The appearance of this modest building is enhanced by the attention to detail. The decorative window surrounds of the porch add visual appeal to the façade while complimenting the plain but original sash windows of the house. The retention of such original features adds architectural significance to this structure. In all, the house along with its sizeable outbuildings creates an interesting group of domestic buildings.
15-06	Barrysbrook House BARRYSBROOK Croghan Edenderry Edenderry				14910009	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c. 1840, with flat-roofed extension to rear and gable-fronted porch to front. Now derelict. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks, terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods, terracotta ridge cresting and finials to porch. Pebbledashed render to walls with smooth rendered plinth and quoins. Channelled render to porch. Replacement aluminium windows with tooled stone sills. Some timber casement windows to rear. Timber casement windows to porch with some stained glass. Timber and glazed replacement door. Wall to rear of house with ruined outbuildings set around yard showing traces of cobbling. Rendered sweeping wall and piers to front with replacement wrought-iron gate. Mature trees to front site.	Though derelict and falling into a ruinous state, this simple farmhouse retains a number of interesting features. Of note is the front porch, with its channelled render contrasting with the walls of the main building. Furthermore, the terracotta ridge cresting and stained glass provide decoration to an otherwise plain façade, with mature trees to its front, this house, together with its outbuildings, form an interesting group of farm related structures.
15-07	Toberdaly House TOBERDALY Toberdaly Rhode Edenderry			306	14911017	Regional	Pair of detached three-bay single-storey cottages, built c.1830, abutting walled garden to east. Cottage to south now in domestic use. Southern house with pitched slate roof, terracotta ridge tiles, red brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered wall to façade with squared coursed limestone walls to rear and side elevations with red brick quoins. Replacement uPVC windows with stone sills. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber door with red brick surround accessed by stone steps. House to north with hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and random coursed limestone walls with yellow brick quoins. Timber sash windows with stone sills and yellow brick surrounds. Square-headed door opening with timber battened door, yellow brick surround and accessed by stone steps. Extensive walled gardens to east with random coursed walls.	Toberdaly has been an occupied site for centuries with the remains of a tower house on the hill, along with the ruined walls of a once fine Georgian house. The gardens themselves cover a large area and have been separated into smaller sections, with the high boundary walls indicating that this was once an important and productive site. The two small cottages, which abut the high walls to the west, are likely to be the former homes of those who tended to the gardens. They form a group of important structures associated with the large Toberdaly Demesne.
15-08	Toberdaly House TOBERDALY Toberdaly Rhode Edenderry			306	14911019	Regional	Complex of multiple-bay single- and two-storey farmyard buildings, built c.1830, around courtyard within Toberdaly House Demesne. Pitched slate and corrugated-iron roofs with terracotta ridge tiles. Single-pitch roof to central building. Cut stone bellcote to south-east corner. Random coursed walls with tooled stone eaves course to some buildings. Window openings with tooled stone sills and brick surrounds. Square-headed door openings with timber battened doors and moulded brick surrounds. Square- and round-headed integral carriage arches. Three-bay two-storey house to north with pitched slate roof, pebbledashed walls and timber sash windows. Complex entered through segmental-headed arch in south range with cut stone voussoirs. Ashlar gate piers to south.	This interesting and finely built collection of outbuildings is associated with Toberdaly House. The structures display a high level of architectural design which is enhanced by the high quality workmanship evident in the stone surrounds to openings and the striking bellcote. The use of yellow brick to some openings provides a colourful contrast to the stonework. Together with the ruined house, folly, gate lodge, gate piers, walled gardens and other outbuildings, these outbuildings form an important group of demesne related structures.


14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
16-01	Rathmoyle House RATHMOYLE (CLONLISK BY) Rhode Edenderry Edenderry				14803001	Regional	Detached cruciform three-bay two-storey over raised basement house, built c.1800 to front of existing house erected c.1660, with porch and canted bays to southern end of front and rear elevation and full-height bow to east. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods, hidden behind parapet wall. Channeled render to basement with quoins, smooth render above. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and stone sills having a variety of pedimented stone surrounds. Projecting porch with flat roof, engaged Doric columns flanking round-headed door opening with tooled stone surround, plain fanlight and timber sash windows to side elevations. Double timber doors with cut stone steps flanked by wall with cut stone capping and bootscrappers. Stone balustrade to front of canted bay. Slate water tank to rear of house with Masonic and scull-and-crossbones motifs. Walled garden to south-west of house with random coursed wall and accessed through square-headed opening and cast-iron gates.	This striking Rathmoyle House, now in use as a stud farm, overlooks a sweeping lawn. Set back from the roadway down a long drive, this immense structure has a commanding presence with ornate Doric porch and decorative canted bay windows with Neo-Classical pedimented surrounds. Other notable features include the parapets and impressive stone steps. In excellent repair, this is a fine example of a prosperous country manor.
16-02	Rathmoyle House RATHMOYLE (CLONLISK BY) Rhode Edenderry Edenderry				14803002	Regional	Multiple ranges of multiple-bay two- and three-storey outbuildings and stables, built c.1800, set around two farmyards within the demesne of Rathmoyle House. Pitched and hipped slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles and red and yellow chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed walls with roughcast render, some with tooled stone quoins and chamfered corners. Varied window openings with tooled stone surrounds, tooled stone sills and timber sash and casement windows. Multiple carriage arches to all ranges with tooled stone surrounds. Square-headed door openings some with tooled limestone surrounds with keystone and timber battened doors. Cobbles to yard and interior of ranges. Well pump outside northern range. Cylindrical stone piers with wrought-iron gates gives access to farmyard.	This large complex of farm buildings attached to Rathmoyle House is a fine example of auxiliary domestic architecture associated with the grand houses of Ireland. The large variety of ranges with their differing architectural styles, like the house have been altered and added to over time. The fine tooled stonework seen in the door and window surrounds of the northern range show that although this was a farm and stable complex, it was not overlooked in its design. The fact that within this complex so much original fabric remains, including cobble stone flooring and corbelled gutters, is likely the result of this site's ongoing use as a working farm.
16-03	Dunville House DUNVILLE Rhode Rhode Edenderry				14803004	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c.1840, with lean-to extension to north. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and ashlar chimneystacks. Pebbledash to gable ends and rear elevation. Random coursed stone to façade. Replacement uPVC windows with stone sills and red brick surrounds and tooled stone voussoirs to façade. Timber panelled door with spoked fanlight set within stucco surround. Five-bay two-storey outbuilding to rear with pitched tiled roof and rendered walls. Random coursed limestone wall bounding rear site.	Though this attractive and compact house, set within mature grounds, has been altered, it exhibits a simple symmetrical and well proportioned design. As a house of minimal enrichments, the ashlar chimneystacks stand out as a noteworthy feature along with the fine door surround. Together with its outbuilding, it makes for a picturesque site.
16-04	Rhode House RATHMOYLE (CLONLISK BY) Rhode Edenderry Edenderry				14803005	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with return and abutting two-storey outbuilding to rear. Set within its own grounds. Hipped tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, ridge cresting, rendered chimneystacks and bargeboards. Pebbledashed walls with rendered plinth. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Round-headed sash window above entrance door. Entrance recessed within stilted segmental-headed opening with stucco surround. Timber panelled door flanked by console brackets and surmounted by overlight. Integral carriage arch to abutting former coach-house. Replacement windows to outbuilding. Bound to street by cast-iron railings.	This well proportioned and modestly designed house is enhanced by the retention of it original sash windows and attractive bolecion-panelled door. The integral carriage arch is a reminder of the former transporting era.
16-05	Saint Peter's Roman Catholic Church ROAD Rhode village Rhode Edenderry			305	14803006	Regional	Detached cruciform Gothic Revival Roman Catholic church, built 1816 and renovated 1859. Set within its own grounds. Pitched tiled roof with ridge cresting and coping. Tooled stone cross to east gable of church. Roughcast render to walls with cut stone string course and quoins. Pointed-arched window openings with tooled limestone surrounds and sills and Y-traceried timber windows. Square-headed door opening with tooled limestone surround and pointed-arched window above. Double timber panelled door with water font to side. Date plaque to front of church. Timber pews and altar furniture to interior. Vestry to north of church. Recumbent grave marker and statue in churchyard. Set within its own grounds, with random coursed rubble stone wall to front having channeled rendered gate piers with triangular capping. Cast-iron railings and double gates.	This church located in its own gardens has some charming aspects. Its pleasing architectural design enriches the character the small town of Rhode. A notable feature is the finely crafted timber sash windows with Y-traceried mullions and intersecting glazing bars, reminiscent of Gothic architecture. Large traceried windows and intricate stone window surrounds bring an architectural flare to this small building.
16-06	Former Dispensary ROAD Rhode Village Rhode Edenderry				14803007	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey former dispensary, built c.1860, now used as a house. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Pebbledashed walls. Timber sash windows with tooled limestone sills. Square-headed door-opening with replacement uPVC door. Stone outbuilding with pitched corrugated-iron roof. Set within its own grounds and bounded by random coursed limestone wall to front with rendered gate piers and wrought-iron gates.	Set within its own grounds, this modestly designed building is enhanced by the retention of original features and materials such as the mid nineteenth-century style two-over-two timber sash windows and slate roof. The blank bay and diminutive upper window to the west of the façade curiously disrupts the symmetry, but in doing so bestows an enormity of character on the attractive structure. Located in close proximity to the cross roads at Rhode, this building makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.
16-07	Presbytery/house ROAD Rhode Rhode Edenderry				14803010	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey former parochial house, built c.1870, with two-storey return to rear. Now used as a private house. Set back from road within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, smooth rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth render to walls with quoins. Replacement aluminum windows with tooled sills and rendered surround. Glazed porch added to entrance, round-headed door opening with block-and-start surround, timber panelled door and glazed fanlight. Outbuildings to rear site. Site bounded by timber fencing and accessed through rendered gate piers and wrought-iron gates.	This fine, classically-proportioned house is located opposite the Catholic Church of Saint Peter's, just back from the crossroads in the village of Rhode. Built as the parochial house, this fine structure, with its round-headed central entrance and smooth rendered detail around the window openings, stands out from much of the other simpler domestic village architecture.
16-08	Rhode Village ROAD Rhode Rhode Edenderry				14803011	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey house, built c.1820, with two-storey extension to rear. Set within its own grounds. Modern hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Modern skylights to rear of roof. Round-headed door opening with timber fanlight and timber panelled door. Accessed by stone steps with cast-iron bootscrappers. Stone outbuildings with pitched slate roofs to rear and side of house. Boundary timber fence to front of site.	Located on the outskirts of Rhode village, this modestly designed house has been extended to create a larger, more impressive structure. The extension to the rear appears to be unusually early. Although renovated, the building is enhanced by the survival of original features such as the timber sash windows and door. The house, outbuildings and large gardens add a picturesque dimension to the road upon which it stands.
16-09	Cartland Bridge MONASTERORIS Monasteroris Edenderry Edenderry				14911007	Regional	Single-arch masonry bridge, built in 1793, over the Grand Canal. Random rubble wall with dressed voussoirs. Parapets with dressed limestone blocks and curved string courses across faces extending to piers. Carved limestone name and date plaques to upstream and downstream parapets reads: 'Cartland Bridge 1793'. Pedestrian underpasses to canal banks. Fred Hamond OFIAR-011-007: Masonry arch bridge carries minor road over Grand Canal. Each face is slightly battered and outwardly curved. Of random rubble throughout. Arch is of semi-elliptical profile and has finely dressed voussoirs. Span is 8.53m; canal is 4.57m wide at this point, with towpaths on both sides. Parapets are 6.12m apart (at crown) and are coped with dressed limestone blocks. They terminate in out-projecting piers, also of dressed masonry. Curved string course across faces, extending to terminal piers. Inscribed stone plaque on outside face of each parapet reads; "Cartland/ Bridge/ 1793". Vestiges of a rubble approach wall at south-west end. Towrope marks evident on quoins on south bank. Deck is humped and has ramped approaches. Stop plank grooves up each side of canal walls underneath bridge. A pipe is carried across the south-east face on mass concrete piers.	Cartland Bridge is one of the many intact similarly designed canal bridges built to span the Grand Canal by the Grand Canal Company. This section of the canal was opened in 1797. The voussoirs and string course contrast with the random rubble walls of the bridge providing textural variation. The carved name and date plaques are notable features on the bridge. Fred Hamond OFIAR-011-007: An intact late 18th century canal bridge associated with the Grand Canal Company. Of architectural, historical and landscape interest. It is of regional heritage significance and merits its inclusion in Record of Protected Structures.

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16-10	Trimblestown Bridge ROGERSTOWN Trimblestown Rhode Edenderry				14911008	Regional	Single-arch masonry canal bridge, built in 1797, spanning the Grand Canal. Random rubble limestone walls with dressed string course, voussoirs and terminating piers. Parapets coped with dressed limestone. Circular carved stone date plaque reads: 'Trimblestown Bridge 1797'. Deck is humped and has ramped approaches.	Trimblestown Bridge, which dates to 1797, is an intact example of the late eighteenth-century canal bridge. This bridge makes an attractive addition to the architectural heritage of Offaly and a positive addition to the canalscape of the area. This section of the canal, erected by the Grand Canal Company, was opened the same year as the erection of the bridge, 1797.
16-11	Toberdaly House TOBERDALY Toberdaly Rhode Edenderry			306	14911010	Regional	Ranges of two-storey terraced cottages and outbuildings, within former Toberdaly demesne, with two projecting ranges to south. Pitched slate, tiled and corrugated-iron roofs. With stone and rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Variety of wall finishes; smooth render, random coursed stone, roughcast render and ashlar stone walls to southern range. Variety of window openings. Northern ranges with half-dormers with uPVC windows, stone sills and yellow brick surrounds. Round-headed window opening to projecting southern range with tooled stone surround, stone sill and timber battened shutters. Square-headed opening to southern range with uPVC window, tooled block-and-start surround and stone sill. Variety of door and carriage openings. Segmental-headed carriage arches to southern range with timber battened double doors. Square-headed door openings to southern range with block-and-start tooled limestone surrounds, stone thresholds and timber battened doors. Square-headed door openings to north within projecting gable-fronted porches with replacement uPVC door and timber panelled doors.	These terraced cottages and outbuildings, situated within Toberdaly demesne, were built to accommodate the workers of a large estate and though Toberdaly House and the walled gardens associated with it are in a ruinous state and no longer in use, these structures continue in domestic use. With the varied window and door openings and fine stone detailing, seen especially in the southern outbuildings, these structures are important to the heritage of County Offaly.
16-12	Rhode Bridge Rathcobican Rhode Edenderry Edenderry				14911011	Regional	Single-arch masonry canal bridge, built c.1797, spanning Grand Canal. Squared random rubble, brought to courses. Semi-elliptical arch with dressed voussoirs. Parapets coped with dressed limestone blocks. String course extends to terminal piers. Deck is humped with ramped approaches. Limestone and concrete towing paths flanking canal under bridge.	One of a group of structures associated with the Grand Canal, this bridge is an intact example of the late eighteenth bridges.
16-13	Coolville House COOLVILLE Coolville Rhode Edenderry				14911012	Regional	Detached two-storey house, built in 1776, with three-bay two-storey front added c.1870. Return to rear and extension to east. Set within its own grounds. Hipped and pitched slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles, red brick chimneystacks with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls with rusticated quoins. Ruled-and-lined render to rear. Replacement uPVC windows with rusticated surrounds to front. Round-headed door opening with rusticated surround, timber spoked fanlight and timber panelled door with sidelights. Limestone steps to door. Three-bay two-storey outbuilding to rear with hipped roof and random coursed walls. Integral carriage arch to central bay with cut stone surround. Oculus to first floor. Pitched single-storey outbuilding to east. Wrought-iron gates to front and rear. Ruled-and-lined rendered sweeping walls to entrance with wrought-iron railings and concrete piers.	The regular form of this house is enhanced by the render detailing to the front elevation. The rusticated quoins and door and window surrounds are skillfully executed and enliven the otherwise plain façade. The fine stone outbuildings are also noteworthy, displaying striking features like the oculus and central carriage arch opening. The wall, railings and piers to the road form an interesting entrance, exhibiting a variety of materials.
16-14	Wind Mill Ballystrig Rhode Edenderry Edenderry				14911014	Regional	Freestanding circular wind mill, built c.1770. No longer used. Stands in a field. Random coursed stone plinth, with random coursed stone walls with cut stone coping to parapet. Square-headed stone arched openings to north and south with stone thresholds and loop windows to all elevations.	This wind mill stands proudly on an elevated position within the townland of Ballystrig. It remains as a vestige to a past era when those within the community relied on the wind to grind their flour. Though missing its cap and sails, its circular form, constructed in limestone, is an unusual and attractive addition to the landscape which it overlooks.
16-15	Ballinla House BALLINLA Rhode Edenderry Edenderry			197	14911015	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, with return and extensions to rear. Presently under renovation. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with open eaves, terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed render to walls with smooth render to plinth and quoins. Timber sash windows with stucco surrounds and stone sills. Segmental-headed door opening with timber and glazed door and overlight set within segmental-headed stepped recess with stucco surround and tooled limestone steps. Wrought-iron railings to south. Wrought-iron gate set to squared limestone gate piers to rear yard with pitched stone outbuildings. Front site bounded by random coursed wall with rendered piers and wrought-iron gates to road.	Ballinla House, set within its own grounds with associated outbuildings, forms an attractive complex of domestic buildings. Symmetrically designed and with skillfully executed render detailing to elevations and openings, the doorway forms a prominent feature to the façade. The apparent fragility of the windows, with their diminutive surrounds, is contrasted by the solidity of the door opening, while the stained glass provides and artistic touch to the entrance.
16-16	Toberdaly Bridge TOBERDALY Rhode Rhode Edenderry				14911016	Regional	Single-arch masonry canal bridge, built c.1797, spanning Grand Canal. Squared random rubble limestone walls with dressed string course, voussoirs and coping to parapet. Deck humped with ramped approaches.	Toberdaly Bridge is a fine hump back bridge, which crosses the Grand Canal. The well executed stonework seen in the string course, voussoirs and piers, elevates this bridge. Toberdaly Bridge makes a positive contribution to the canalscape and is an important part of the architectural heritage of the inland waterways. This section of the canal was opened in 1797.
16-17	Toberdaly House TOBERDALY Rhode Rhode Edenderry			306	14911020	Regional	Gothic style octagonal folly, built c.1780, surmounted on former ruined tower house in the grounds of Toberdaly House. Now in ruins. Random coursed walls with coping. Pointed- and round-arched openings with red brick surrounds. Pointed-arched opening in tower house wall with tooled stone surround, moved to its present location to give access to folly. Bartizans to tower walls. Ruined Georgian house, to north-east, of limestone construction with vaulting surviving. Segmental-headed arch with cut stone voussoirs set in squared coursed bawn wall. Octagonal shaped gate piers with dome caps and cast-iron gates to road to north giving access to demesne.	Though Toberdaly House is now a ruin, some of the former glory of its demesne survives as a reminder of its impressive past. This interesting folly is one such surviving example, located on a height with spectacular views over the surrounding area, including the walled gardens. Constructed on top of a ruined tower house, its solid construction and symmetrical design attests to the skill of its builders. The gate piers, also finely executed, create an imposing entrance, underlining the former importance of the demesne.
16-18	Ballymorán House BALLYMORAN Rhode Edenderry Edenderry				14911022	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1800, with return to rear and extension to south-west. Stable complex and outbuildings located to north-west. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and terracotta pots. Rendered walls. Replacement timber sash windows with tooled limestone sills. Round-headed door opening with moulded rendered surround. Timber fluted Doric columns flank entrance and support frieze, cornice and decorative fanlight. Timber panelled door with brass door furniture accessed by granite steps with wrought-iron bootscraper. Tooled limestone bollards flank steps. Square-headed door opening within return with tooled limestone block-and-start surround, timber panelled boor, tooled limestone steps with wrought-iron bootscraper. Rear accessed through wrought-iron gates. Roughcast rendered outbuildings with slate roofs surround rear yard containing cast-iron water pump. House accessed through square-profile rendered gate piers flanked by quadrant walls, wrought-iron gates with stone wheel guards lead to tree lined avenue with cut stone gate piers to north-east of house.	A tree lined avenue leads up to Ballymorán House, a fine example of Georgian domestic architecture. The house contains all the aspects of design associated with the classical idiom, such as symmetry and proportion. The fine central doorcase heightens this approach. Once home to the Odum Quaker family, renowned for their cereal products, this structure has been painstakingly cared for and it makes, along with its associated structures of the rear stable complex and various tooled stone gate piers and other original fabric, a positive addition to the architectural heritage of Offaly.


14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
16-19	Ballybrittan House BALLYBRITTAN Edenderry Edenderry Edenderry				14911023	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey house, built c.1750, with return and extension to rear and adjoining outbuildings to north. Set within own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed render to walls with smooth render to plinth. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Wrought-iron bars to ground floor windows. Some uPVC replacement windows to rear and side. Round-headed door opening with block-and-start surround, timber spoked fanlight and timber panelled door. Ranges of pitched slate outbuildings set to rear yard with rendered walls and segmental-headed integral carriage arches. Cast-iron pump to yard with limestone trough. Wrought- and cast-iron railings to front site with wrought-iron gate.	Modest in design, this fine house retains its original character with minimal intervention. The simple well proportioned façade is enhanced by the survival of its sash windows and door, while the finely executed door surround forms a subtle adornment. The outbuildings to rear, along with the iron-mongery to the front, complete this appealing domestic complex.
16-20	Post Box Ballystrig Rhode Edenderry Edenderry				14911024	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1890, with VR royal cipher and crown motif. Maker's mark 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' to base. Mounted on a rendered gate pier to side of road.	The recognisable form and simple detailing of this post box illustrates the artistic qualities of mass production at the time of its casting. The high relief casting of the lettering and crown are well executed, adding artistic interest to this otherwise functional object. The royal cipher identifies the reign of Victoria (1837-1901). The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.
16-21	Ballybrittan Castle BALLYBRITTAN Edenderry Edenderry Edenderry				196		A five-bay, two-storey house built 1740 with earlier range at the rear and remains of medieval castle.	This is a complex building which requires further investigation.
16-22	Heavey Cottage CLONMEEN Rhode Edenderry						Detached four bay single storey thatched house. Built pre 1838. Faces road with garden in between. Altered plan. Pebble dashed stone walls. Hipped (N end) and pitched (S end) oaten straw roof with bobbins and exposed scalloping to ridge. S end has tiles under thatch. Brick chimneys. Replacement timber windows. Extension to rear with flat felt roof. Timber panelled door. Southern two bays appear to be an extension. Barry O Reilly 'Living Under Thatch' No.41.	An fine example of a thatch, still lived in with an exposed internal structure, recently re thatched and merits inclusion in Record of Protected Structures. The roof was rethatched in 2012 by the Brereton Family Thatchers, additional features of interest include remaining 'wattle and daub' walls and the 'clinker' type bedrom floor finish, resulting in a fine example of vernacular architecture.
17-01	Former Quaker Primary School EDENDERRY 12 Colonel Perry Street Colonel Perry Street Edenderry				14804001	Regional	Detached two-bay single-storey with attic gable-fronted former Quaker primary school, built c.1850, with flanking side porches and modern extension to rear. Now used as a private house. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystack and skylights. Flat roofs to porches. Random coursed limestone walls with tooled limestone quoins and cornices to porches. Replacement uPVC windows with chamfered tooled limestone surrounds and limestone sills. Lancet-shaped loop window opening to attic. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber panelled door. Front site set behind modern fencing and gate. Bounded by limestone coursed walls to north.	Set within its own grounds, this former school retains many of its original features. High quality stonework elevates the small building, bringing character to its exterior. Though altered, with the addition of modern uPVC windows, its architectural presence is still strong, complimenting the built heritage of Edenderry.
17-02	Windsor Lodge EDENDERRY Edenderry Edenderry Edenderry				14804002	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey house, built c.1870, with return and extension to rear. Now in use as offices. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and ruled-and-lined render to chimneystacks. Rendered walls. Timber sash windows with stone sills and surrounds. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber door, now concealed by modern porch. Outbuilding to rear with pitched slate roof and rendered walls. Water pump and cast-iron gate to walled garden. Bounded by coursed limestone walls to south.	Set back from the road within its own grounds, Windsor Lodge is a notable part of the streetscape. Although it has been altered, the modest façade is enlivened by original features such as the single-pane timber sash windows.
17-03	Windsor Terrace EDENDERRY Windsor Terrace Edenderry Edenderry				14804003	Regional	End-of-terrace four-bay two-storey house, built c.1870, with integral carriage arch, rear return and extensions. Set within enclave. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and terracotta pots. Rendered walls with eaves course. Replacement uPVC windows with block-and-start surrounds and stone sills. Square-headed door opening with chamfered surround and overlight concealed by modern porch. Two-storey return and outbuilding to rear with pitched slate roof and pebbledashed walls. Enclave is bounded to street by hedge and accessed through wrought-iron gates.	Although this house has been renovated and much of its original fabric replaced, the symmetrical façade remains architecturally pleasing. The decorative window and door surrounds are striking features. This house forms an attractive group with two other neighbouring houses, set within a private enclosed enclave.
17-04	Windsor Terrace EDENDERRY Windsor Terrace Edenderry Edenderry				14804004	Regional	Terraced three-bay two-storey house, built c.1870, with extension to rear. Set within enclave. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots. Pebbledashed walls with rendered plinth. Replacement uPVC windows with stucco surrounds and tooled stone sills. Bay window to west. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled door and overlight, glazed terracotta floor tiles, surrounded by modern timber portico, supported by concrete plinth. Stone outbuildings to rear site with pitched slate roofs. Enclave is bounded to street by hedge and accessed through wrought-iron gates.	This house forms an integral part of the terrace of three. Although some of its original features have been altered, the elaborate window surrounds and finely carved door surround exhibit a high quality of craftsmanship. The timber door porch and bay window add a further character to the façade.
17-05	Windsor Terrace EDENDERRY Edenderry Edenderry Edenderry				14804005	Regional	End-of-terrace four-bay two-storey house, built c.1870, with integral carriage arch and rear return and extensions. Set within enclave. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. Timber sash windows with stone surrounds and stone sills. Round-headed door opening with block-and-start surround and panelled door. Battened door to carriage arch. Stone outbuildings to rear with pitched corrugated-iron roofs. Set back from road behind boundary hedge and accessed through wrought-iron gates and pedestrian turnstile. Rear site is bounded by limestone wall to west.	Set at the end of a terrace, this house forms an integral part of the group of three. The symmetrical façade, which is enhanced by its decorative window and door surround, creates a pleasant exterior, making this building an attractive addition to the locality.
17-06	Wrought Iron Gates EDENDERRY Windsor Terrace Edenderry Edenderry				14804006	Regional	Pair of wrought- and cast-iron gates with cast-iron pedestrian turnstile, erected c.1870. Gates enclose a terrace of three houses.	The detail used in casting the pedestrian turnstile and forged gates is of technical interest. The gates enclose a terrace of three nineteenth-century houses, forming a pleasing and private enclave.









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17-07	Edenderry Railway Station EDENDERRY Fr. Kearns Street Edenderry Edenderry			160	14804007	Regional	Cast-iron post box, erected c.1905, with ER VII royal cipher and crown. Mounted in stone wall of former ticket office of Edenderry Railway Station. Maker's mark 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' to base.	The modest form of this post box is enhanced by the simple and well designed lettering and crown, which also adds an artistic quality to the piece. The post box is a significant feature of the town's social and urban fabric. The cipher identifies the reign of Edward VII (1901-1910). The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.
17-08	Edenderry Railway Station EDENDERRY Fr. Kearns Street Edenderry Edenderry			160	14804008	Regional	Detached two-bay single-storey former goods shed, built in 1877 by the Midland Great Western Railway, with receding five-bays to north. Now in commercial use. Formerly attached to the ticket office which lies to the north. Set back from road behind modern stone wall. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, PVC rainwater goods and roof lights. Squared random coursed stone walls with dressed quoins, replacement timber windows with red brick surrounds and tooled stone sills. Stained glass window in southern elevation with red brick surround. One door opening unaltered with dressed stone voussoirs to segmental-arch with replacement timber door. Remains of platform to rear.	This former goods shed together with other associated buildings which formed Edenderry Railway Station, is typical of the finely built structures relating to the nineteenth-century heyday of railway travel and transport. Though it has lost much of its original fabric, the building retains many key features indicating its original function.
17-09	Edenderry Railway Station EDENDERRY Fr. Kearns Street Edenderry Edenderry			160	14804009	Regional	Detached three-bay single storey former ticket office, built in 1877 by the Midland Great Western Railway, with extension to south at rear. Now in use as a furniture shop. Formerly adjoined goods shed to north. New slate roof, hipped at southern end and pitched at northern end. Snecked limestone walls with dressed quoins, cut stone block-and-start surrounds to sash windows with cast-iron railings. Square-headed door openings with cut stone surround and sidelights to both front and rear. Rear door now blocked.	This attractive building forms an integral group of railway structures with the neighbouring engine shed and goods shed. Though no longer in use as a ticket office, it retains enough of its original fabric to act as a reminder of the great railway era in Ireland.
17-10	Edenderry Railway Station EDENDERRY Fr. Kearns Street Edenderry Edenderry			160	14804010	Regional	Detached two-bay single-storey former engine shed, built 1920, by the Midland Great Western Railway. Now used for storage. Set within its own enclosed yard. Flat roof with protruding cut stone air vents and cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed cut stone walls with quoins and chamfered stone cornice. Round-arched door openings with cut stone voussoirs. Timber battened double doors with original metal hinges. Carved stone plaque with the inscription 'MGWR 1920'. Modern galvanised shed abutting west elevation.	This engine shed, as part of the Midland Great Western Railway complex, is impressive in stature. Large round-headed doors with substantial metal hinges guard the front elevation. The stone air vents are also an unusual feature, necessary to allow air circulate through the engine shed. This shed preformed an important function of storage for the steam engines and was an integral part of Edenderry Railway Station.
17-100	88 JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry			187			A four-bay, two-storey house with a round-headed doorcase and an elliptical-headed carriage arch. The walls are painted and rendered.	The house maintains the streetline and is well painted. It has a good quality doorcase.
17-102	Adjacent National School EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry			189			A three-bay, two-storey house with a round headed doorcase and painted and rendered walls.	A simple house of circa 1820 which maintains the streetline.
17-11	Edenderry Railway Station EDENDERRY Fr. Kearns Street Edenderry Edenderry			160	14804011	Regional	Detached single-bay single-storey former pump shed, built in 1877, by the Midland Great Western Railway, with extension to rear. Now used for storage. Former flat roof replaced by single-pitched corrugated-iron roof. Random coursed stone walls with quoins. Round-headed door opening with red brick surround and fanlight.	This pump house is located strategically beside the engine shed. It preformed an important function to hose down incoming engines. As part of the overall Midland Great Western Railway complex it is a significant element of the site's heritage.
17-12	Edenderry Railway Station EDENDERRY Fr. Kearns Street Edenderry Edenderry			160	14804012	Regional	Former turntable, built in 1877 by the Midland Great Western Railway at Edenderry Station. Now disused. Comprising semi-circular random coursed limestone wall. Joist holes dispersed throughout walls.	The Midland Great Western Railway, which established the train station in Edenderry in 1877, played an integral role in the lives of local residents. The turntable, with its particular semi-circular shape, was used to rotate incoming engines in preparation for an outward journey. Unfortunately, little evidence of the turntable tracks has survived, but the stone structure remains extant.
17-13	Former Railway workers house EDENDERRY Father Kearns Street Edenderry Edenderry			159	14804013	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey former railway worker's house, built c.1900, with extension to south. Now a private house. Fronts onto street. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks, terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Flat roof to extension. Rendered walls. Paired timber sash windows within square-headed openings having chamfered punch-tooled stone surrounds. Square-headed door opening with chamfered punch-tooled surround and timber panelled door, surmounted by fanlight. Rear garden bounded by stone wall.	This former railway worker's house is one of a pair of such structures associated with Edenderry Railway Station. Though there are differences between the houses, their relationship is strongly apparent. The unassuming character of this structure is enhanced by its finely dressed stone window and door surrounds and the retention of its original features.
17-14	Fr Kearns Street EDENDERRY Fr. Kearns Street Edenderry Edenderry			162	14804015	Regional	Terraced five-bay two-storey house, built c.1800, with integral carriage arch. Now vacant. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystack and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined rendered walls with painted quoins. Rendered surround to timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Round-headed door opening with stone block-and-start doorcase with fanlight and replacement timber door. Square-headed opening inserted to ground floor with timber door.	This house portrays a fine selection of architectural detail, such as the highly tooled window sills and the elegant stone door surround. There has been renovation to the front of the building, including the replacement of ground floor windows and doors. Yet despite the modern intervention, the original architectural quality is still apparent.











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17-15	Fr Kearns Street EDENDERRY Fr. Kearns Street Edenderry Edenderry			202	14804016	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey outbuilding, built in 1877, abutting house within grounds of Quaker Meeting House. Pitched slate roof with some cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed stone walls with dressed quoins. Segmental-headed window openings with timber casement windows, tooled stone sills and moulded red brick surrounds. Segmental-headed door opening with fanlight, moulded red brick surround, cut stone jambs and timber battened door. Cut stone voussoirs to round-headed carriage arch with date inscribed on keystone.	This outbuilding with its simple and functional design is a noteworthy addition to the grounds of the Quaker Meeting House. The finely executed stonework tastefully contrasts with the red brick door and window surrounds.
17-16	Quaker Meeting House EDENDERRY Fr. Kearns Street Edenderry Edenderry			202	14804017	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey Quaker meeting house, rebuilt in 1806. Built on the site of the eighteenth-century meeting house built in 1707. Located within its own grounds. Hipped corrugated-iron roof with some remaining cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Round-headed door opening with tooled limestone surround. Spoked fanlight and timber double doors approached by flight of limestone steps flanked by bootscrappers. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone surrounds and timber sash windows to the rear. Interior with timber gallery supported by cast-iron columns. Timber panelled walls. Random coursed limestone walls to rear of site.	Secured behind a limestone wall and cast-iron gate, lies the Quaker meeting House, which was constructed on the site of the original meeting house. This elegant building gives the impression of calm order with its round-headed window and door openings with tooled stone surrounds. This building is still in use today for Quaker gatherings, performing an important social role within the community of Edenderry. Although the date plaque gives the construction date of the meeting house to 1813, it is believed that once the original meeting house fell into disrepair in 1806, the new meeting house was erected immediately. The 1813 date may refer to the lease of the site for the new meeting house.
17-17	Fr Kearns Street EDENDERRY Fr Kearns Street Edenderry Edenderry			157	14804018	Regional	Terraced four-bay two-storey house, built c.1800, with integral carriage arch, rear return and extension. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with ruled-and-lined render to lower level of front elevation. Tooled stone quoins. Cut stone window surrounds. Timber sash windows and replacement timber casement windows with painted sills. Round-headed door opening with tooled stone block-and-start with fanlight, panelled door and threshold stone. Integral carriage opening with timber panelled door.	Located on Fr. Kearns's Street, this building has much character with the retention of some of its striking architectural features such as the block-and-start doorcase with raised-and-fielded panelled door and the carriage arch. Fronting directly onto the street, it enlivens the streetscape.
17-18	Blundell House EDENDERRY JKL street Edenderry Edenderry			161	14804019	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over raised basement house, built 1813 to a design by James Brownrigg, with flanking quadrant walls framing front site. Set back from the street. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and yellow terracotta pots, cast-iron rainwater goods and corbels to eaves course. Roughcast render to walls. Timber sash windows with limestone sills. Wyatt windows to ground floor façade. Timber panelled door recessed in segmental-headed opening, flanked by engaged Doric columns supporting a petal fanlight. Door approached by flight of tooled limestone steps. Outbuildings to east include the former stables and wash-house. House is bounded to street by cast-iron railings on limestone plinth and wrought-iron gate.	The handsome Blundell House is the highlight of domestic Georgian architecture in Edenderry. James Brownrigg's plans of 1813 were followed closely. The house, steeped in history, was built to house an agent of the Marquis of Downshire. This explains its grandeur and the confidence to include Palladian motifs such as the flanking quadrant walls. It remains remarkably intact with such features including the imposing door and the illuminating Wyatt sash windows. The simply articulated outbuildings retain an air of the house's former glory and complete the complex.
17-19	JKL street EDENDERRY JKL street Edenderry Edenderry			156	14804020	Regional	Terraced four-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1800, with extension and return to rear. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks, terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with rendered quoins and cornice. Replacement windows to first floor, Wyatt windows to ground floor and timber sash to basement, all with stucco surrounds and stone sills. Round-headed door opening with tooled stone door surround, timber panelled door and fanlight. Approached by flight of tooled stone steps which are supported by a vault at basement. Channelled rendered surround to segmental-headed carriage arch with timber battened door. Bounded to street by cast-iron railings on tooled limestone plinth. Modern garage to rear.	This imposing structure retains most of its original features and materials making it a valuable contribution to the streetscape of Edenderry. Most notable are its ornate Neo-Classical fanlight, elegant collection-panelled door, attractive door surround and cast-iron railings which create a striking facade. A unique feature of this house within the town is the entrance steps and platform which are supported by a vault.
17-20	JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL street Edenderry Edenderry			155	14804021	Regional	Terraced four-bay three-storey house, built c.1760, with integral carriage arch and return and extension to rear. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Terracotta pots to chimneystack on return. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered plinth and weather slating to east elevation. Replacement uPVC windows with stone sills. Round-headed door opening with fanlight and tooled stone surround. Timber panelled door and tooled stone step. Segmental-headed carriage arch with timber battened door.	This imposing eighteenth-century townhouse makes a positive contribution to the streetscape with its simple and symmetrical design. Despite a loss of its original sash windows, the house has a strong presence within the street. Its regular façade is enriched with a slender and elegant doorcase. Another further notable feature is the weather slating with diamond pattern to the eastern elevation. Both attractive and practical, this element is unusual within Edenderry.
17-21	Edenderry Town Hall EDENDERRY O' Connell Square Edenderry Edenderry			140	14804022	Regional	Detached T-plan five-bay two-storey former market house, built in 1826 by Lord Downshire to a design by Thomas Duff, with three-bay pedimented breakfronts to front and rear. Formerly used as a ballroom and museum. Now occupied by a courthouse to first floor and county council offices to ground and first floors. Located in the centre of O'Connell Square. Hipped and pitched slate and tiled roof hidden behind a parapet wall with a central four-faced clock. V-jointed limestone rustication to ground floor walls with ashlar limestone to upper floor. Random coursed limestone and sandstone to north façade. Ashlar bands. Square-headed openings to first floor timber sash windows. Ashlar stone surrounds and sill string course to south, east and west elevations. Tooled stone window surrounds to north upper floor. Round-headed recessed openings to ground floor which was originally open. Round-headed sash windows set within tooled stone surrounds with limestone sills. Replacement doors to south, east and west elevation with fanlights and tooled stone surrounds. Limestone steps to doors. Date of 1826 to keystone above main entrance. Random coursed limestone and sandstone surround wall to north with cast-iron railings.	Prominently positioned in the centre of Edenderry, this former market house is of evident architectural design. With elongated first floor windows and a combination of finely crafted rustication, this handsome stone building has a sense of importance and authority, which compliments its current use as a courthouse. It has remained an important part of Edenderry's community. In 1939 it was renamed after Father Paul Murphy, the parish priest of Edenderry from 1910 to 1933. In 1945 the building was severely damaged by fire and was restored in 1951. Following this restoration, the former market house remains as impressive as it did in its heyday, and continues to serve the local community.
17-22	47 JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL street Edenderry Edenderry			141	14804023	Regional	End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, with timber shopfront and extension to rear. Fronts directly onto street. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystack and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render wall to ground floor with chamfered stone string course and plinth. Timber sash windows with painted sills. Square-headed door opening with tooled stone surround, panelled door with round-headed overlight and cut stone steps. Timber shopfront with rendered stallriser, display windows and double timber and glazed doors with overlight. Timber pilasters supporting modern fascia board with tooled stone cornice.	This building holds prime position in the town of Edenderry, located at the junction of JKL Street and O'Connell Square. Once solely a residence, this building was later transformed to incorporate a pleasant timber shopfront, now the local health food store. Particular architectural details such as the tooled stone doorcase and timber sash windows add character both to this structure and indeed the overall streetscape.
17-23	46 JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL street Edenderry Edenderry			141	14804024	Regional	Terraced four-bay two-storey house, built c.1780, now in commercial use with shopfronts to ground floor. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast render with cut stone string course and ruled-and-lined render to base. Timber sash windows with painted sills to first floor. Square-headed door opening with tooled stone surround, raised-and fielded timber door, fanlight and cut stone threshold. Both shops have timber shopfronts with rendered stallrisers, display windows and replacement fascia boards. Replacement door to westernmost shop with overlight and flanked by fluted pilasters. Recessed double timber and glazed doors to Holts also flanked by plasters.	This Georgian house with its original panelled door, attractive surround and fanlight is a pleasant example of domestic architecture. Due to the insertion of shopfronts, the delicate symmetry has compromised but despite this the house retains its historic character.











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17-24	Allied Irish Bank EDENDERRY 32 JKL street JKL Street Edenderry				14804025	Regional	Terraced four-bay three-storey former house, built c.1880, with integral carriage arch. Now in use as a bank. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and corbelled eaves course. Smooth render to upper storey walls with rendered quoins. Channelled render to ground floor with stone plinth. Rendered fascia board supported by pilasters with console brackets. Replacement windows with stucco surrounds. Timber panelled door with overlight. Cast-iron railings on limestone plinth to street. Stone wheel guards to carriage arch opening.	This striking building makes a positive impact on the main thoroughfare, JKL Street, in Edenderry. Its importance as a bank is carried through in the ornate detailing of the acanthus leaves to the scroll in the console brackets and the decorative stucco surround to the windows. The carriage arch with its stone wheel guardsare interesting features of street furniture.
17-25	Bank of Ireland EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry			176	14804026	Regional	Terraced seven-bay three-storey bank, built c.1890. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate and tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, red brick chimneystacks, parapet wall and cast-iron rainwater goods. Red brick walls to upper storeys with end pilasters, platband and entablature. Smooth render to ground floor with stone plinth. Timber sash windows with stone sills to upper storeys. Round-headed windows to ground floor recessed in arcade with pilasters separating each window. Fluted keystone to each arch. Timber panelled double doors with fanlight, recessed in round-headed arch and flanked by Corinthian columns. Decorative key stone to arch with insignia 'HBL'. Stucco fascia board.	Notable for its red brick and decorative motifs, this bank which terminates the vista of Saint Clonleth's Road, is of both architectural and social significance. It remains largely intact and has continued its original use. The intricate moulding on the keystone above the entrance is a reminder of its former occupant, the Hibernian Bank.
17-28	Castropetre Church of Ireland Church Gates EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry			199	14804029	Regional	Entrance gates to Castropetre Church of Ireland church, erected in 1840. Punch-tooled limestone piers with string course and tooled limestone coping surmounted by cast-iron stag's heads on crown. Gates set within tooled limestone plinth wall with saddle coping stones and cast-iron railings with spear-headed finials. Double cast-iron gates leading up church walkway. Carved date of 1840 on gate piers.	These magnificent gates stand erect at the entrance to the Castropetre Church of Ireland church. The tooled limestone piers access a yew-flanked walkway, leading to the church. Highly crafted stag heads rest on ornate crowns and not only decorate the top of the gate piers but also act as a reminder of Edenderry's history, as they represent the Downshire coat-of-arms. This architectural and artistic feature enhances the setting of the church grounds.
17-29	Former Sextons House EDENDERRY JKL street Edenderry Edenderry			200	14804030	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey former sexton's house, built c.1830, with return to rear. Now derelict. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystack. Roughcast render to walls of front elevation. Ruled-and-lined render to side elevations with limestone eaves course. Square-headed window openings with limestone hoodmouldings and sills. Square-headed door opening with tooled limestone block-and-start surround. Wrought-iron pedestrian gate to west of house.	Located on Church Walk, this former sexton's house forms an interesting group with the associated Church of Ireland church, Downshire Statue, entrance gates and Men's Institute, which is located nearby. Though vandalised in the past, it retains its original plan and some original features.
17-30	Parochial Hall EDENDERRY JKL street Edenderry Edenderry				14804031	Regional	Detached two-bay single-storey parochial hall, built in 1902, with rear return and extension to front. Set in grounds of church. Pitched slate roof with corbelled red brick chimneystack and terracotta pots. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with roughcast render to rear return and extension. Timber casement windows with stone sills. Moulded red brick door surrounds to original building with replacement doors. Lettering in arch over front door with date.	The simple form of this hall is enlivened by its ornate window surrounds and interesting corbelled chimneystack. Though these are fine examples of the technical prowess of local craftsmen, they are also in keeping with the unpretentious character of this building. As part of an interesting group of related religious buildings, this structure is of social significance to the community. Plaque over door reads: 'Young Men's Institute 1902 founded by the Rev. J.D.E. Newcombe B.D.'
17-31	Downshire Statue EDENDERRY JKL street Edenderry Edenderry			199	14804032	Regional	Freestanding limestone memorial, erected in 1846, to the design of Joseph E. Kirk R.H.A. Comprising statue of Marquis of Downshire surmounted on a squared pedestal with cut stone plinth. Surrounded by cast-iron spear-headed railings. Inscriptions on north, east and west faces of pedestal read: 'Born October 8th 1788', 'Died April 12th 1845' and 'Arthur Blundell Sandy's Trumbull Hill, Marquis of Downshire', respectively. Situated on crest of a hill looking down Church Walk to the gates.	This imposing monument, located in a prominent position looking down Church Walk, provides a striking focal point within the church complex. Erected in honour of The Third Marquis of Downshire, who laid the foundations of modern Edenderry, the statue is a physical reminder of the town's heritage.
17-32	Castropetre Church of Ireland Church EDENDERRY JKL street Edenderry Edenderry			199	14804033	Regional	Detached Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built c.1830, with three-bay nave and three-stage tower to west. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles. Roughcast rendered walls with tooled limestone plinth band and limestone eaves course. Tooled limestone band and string course to gabled front elevation. Pointed-arched window openings with timber Y-traceried stained glass windows and limestone sills. Pointed-arched window openings to rear of nave with timber Y-tracery and cast-iron and leaded lattice windows. Pointed-arched door opening with chamfered tooled limestone surround. Leaded overlight and timber panelled double doors. Doors accessed by limestone steps and flanked by limestone piers extending to the tower. Tower comprises blocked limestone angled piers supporting pinnacles. Roof hidden behind parapet and ruled-and lined rendered walls. Pointed-arched louvered openings. Limestone clock surround above entrance bay. Graveyard with grave markers dating from mid nineteenth century to the present. Graveyard enclosed behind random coursed wall, accessed through wrought-iron double gates flanked by limestone piers and pedestrian wrought-iron gate.	Located at the top of Church Walk, Castropetre Church of Ireland Church forms an interesting group with the sexton's house, the Men's Institute, the Downshire Statue and the impressive entrance gates. The three-stage tower appears to balance the horizontal line of the three-bay nave, while the graveyard, with some finely carved grave markers, is an impressive setting for the church. Castropetre Church is located on a height above the main street in Edenderry and is approached up a long yew-lined avenue.
17-33	16 JKL Street Byrnes EDENDERRY JKL street Edenderry Edenderry			172	14804034	Regional	CARRIAGE ARCH NOT PROTECTED. End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with timber pubfront and carriage arch in wall to west. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls with band to ground floor and ruled-and-lined render beneath. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Block-and-start surround to round-headed door opening with spiked fanlight and stone step. Timber battened door to carriage arch. Timber shopfront with engaged colonnettes, console brackets and cornice. Raised lettering to fascia board. Display windows flank double timber panelled door with overlight and stone step.	Byrne's public house incorporates an end-of-terrace house. The timber shopfront, although modest in scale, retains original features. The block and start doorcase with decorative keystone make a positive contribution to the streetscape.
17-34	JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL street Edenderry Edenderry			169	14804035	Regional	End-of-terrace L-plan four-bay two-storey house, built in 1813 and rebuilt in 1923, with shopfront and integral carriage arch. House fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and roughcast rendered chimneystacks with cornice. Corbels to eaves course and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledash to east elevation and upper storey of façade with rendered quoins and date plaque. Ruled-and-lined render to ground floor façade with rendered plinth. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Timber panelled double doors with fanlight. Pilasters to shopfront supporting stucco fascia. Replacement display window.	This is a quite substantial house that exhibits simple design elements such as the corbelled eaves course and the chimneystacks. The carriage arch, still used to access the rear, is one of the many remaining original features of the house's exterior which contributes to the architectural heritage of the town.











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17-35	Post Box EDENDERRY JKL street Edenderry Edenderry				14804036	Regional	Cast-iron post box, erected c.1905, with ER VII royal cipher and crown motif. Domed cap with fluted frieze. Manufacturer's initials to base 'Handyside in Derby and London.' Set back from street on footpath.	Site in a prominent position on the main street of Edenderry, this pillar box commands the attention of passersby. Various features such as the fluting below the domed cap as well as the raised lettering and crown motif enhance this piece of street furniture. The founder's name Handyside is a reference to the English firm of founders, Andrew Handyside & Co., who were in operation from c.1853-1933.
17-36	JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL street Edenderry Edenderry				14804037	Regional	Terraced four-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with integral carriage arch and new timber shopfront. Now vacant. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystack. Roughcast render to walls with cut stone course to base of wall. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Round-headed door opening with cut stone block-and-start surround. Keystone with patera moulding. Timber panelled door with fanlight. Replacement timber shopfront with pilasters and fluted brackets supporting fascia board. Display windows flank entrance. Stables to rear.	This mid nineteenth-century house with substantial stables to rear, though currently undergoing extensive renovation, retains a great deal of its original architectural characteristics. Details from the elevation such as the sash windows, integral carriage arch, door surround and pretty patera keystone bring a certain stylistic flare to the streetscape. The once prosperous residence, evident from the extent of the stable block, continues to prosper thanks to the conservation work being carried out.
17-37	Edenderry Grand Canal EDENDERRY JKL street Edenderry Edenderry			195	14804038	Regional	Section of the Grand Canal, built between 1797 and 1802. Coursed squared limestone block walls with concrete coping. Cast-iron mooring points spaced along quay wall. Metal ladders descending into water. Walkway to one side of canal. Northern end surrounded by modern stone wall.	The Edenderry branch of the Grand Canal was started in 1797 mainly due to the efforts of the 2nd Lord Downshire in persuading the Canal Company to bring the line to the town. The branch and harbour were not completed until 1802 at a total cost of £692 and was financed by Lord Downshire. This scenic quay leads into Edenderry's main thoroughfare, JKL Street, terminating with a squared-off section surrounded by a limestone wall. The quay is still in use today with many mooring points along the quay wall. In its heyday the Edenderry branch of the Grand Canal was vital to the local community and facilitating boats, both commercial and tourist alike, provided an important social link with other waterways around Ireland. The canal was instrumental to the development of Edenderry itself as much of the materials used in the construction of many of the town's fine houses were transported here on the canal.
17-38	Harbour House EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry				14804039	Regional	Terraced six-bay two-storey house, built c.1830, with stone pubfront and integral carriage arch. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with modern ridge tiles and red brick chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. uPVC windows with stone sills. Round-headed door opening with replacement fanlight and replacement timber door with stone threshold. Carriage arch with cut stone surround, fluted keystone and timber battened double doors. Rendered pilasters to shopfront with flat-capped brackets supporting stone cornice. Timber fascia board with high relief carved lettering. Replacement display window.	This residence, which was sympathetically renovated to incorporate a public house has retained some interesting architectural features. With stone moulded shopfront and tooled stone surround to the integral carriage arch, along with the round-headed doorways, this building has managed to retain its charming mid nineteenth-century style and character.
17-39	Saint Josephs Hall EDENDERRY Saint Mary's road Edenderry Edenderry			190	14804040	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey former primary school, built in 1835, with stone steps and cast-iron balusters to south-west gable, return and extensions to rear and north-east elevation. Now used as a parish hall. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with oversailing eaves, terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Snecked limestone walls with quoins and corbels to eaves. Plaque to front elevation. Replacement timber windows with tooled limestone voussoirs and stone sills. Round-headed window opening with tooled stone surround having Perpendicular style timber traceried window at first storey to south-east gable. Round-headed side entrance with block-and-start surround, spoked fanlight and timber panelled door. Random coursed limestone boundary wall with rendered piers and wrought-iron gates.	Set back from the road within its own grounds, this prominent former school house contributes positively to the architectural tone of the area. Notable features include the flight of limestone steps and the elegant finely carved traceried window. The continual use of this building has contributed greatly to its preservation.
17-40	Saint Mary's Convent National School EDENDERRY Saint Mary's road Edenderry Edenderry			193	14804041	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey national school, built in 1911, with central gabled breakfront, with two-storey return to rear, extensions to north-east and south-west, built in 1929 and 1954. Set back from street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, cast-iron rainwater goods, lead vents and timber bargeboards. Central gable with limestone coping and cut stone bellcote with wrought-iron cross. Roughcast rendered walls with rock-faced limestone quoins and plinth. uPVC windows with tooled limestone sills. Venetian window to central breakfront surmounted hoodmoulding and oculus with cut limestone surround. Round-headed door opening with roll moulding to reveals. Rendered surround surmounted by limestone cornice and date plaque. Replacement glazed timber door and fanlight approached by concrete steps and wheelchair ramp. Random coursed limestone wall bounds site with wrought-iron gates.	Saint Mary's Convent has, over time, been added to in order to fulfill the obvious demands of the growing town of Edenderry. The main and oldest part of the school retains many fine features including decorative stonework which compliment the structure and suggest a stylistic connection to the nearby convent.
17-41	Saint Mary's Convent EDENDERRY Saint Mary's road Edenderry Edenderry				14804042	Regional	Detached eleven-bay two-storey former convent, built in 1916 to a design by William Scott, with central gable-fronted entrance bay, flanked by gable-fronted end bays, return and extension to rear. Now used as a counselling centre. Located within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with sprocket eaves, terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks, limestone cross finial and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls with tooled limestone quoins and recessed round-headed cross panels to flanking bays. Timber sash windows with tooled limestone sills. Round-headed openings with timber sash windows to projecting bays with tooled limestone arches. Round-headed niche to central entrance bay containing statue of the Virgin Mary. Round-headed entrance with tooled limestone block-and-start surround with cornice surmounted by date plaque. Timber panelled door with glazed timber fanlight. Cast- and wrought-iron railings and gates surrounding complex.	This former convent mirrors the architectural style used in Saint Mary's Roman Catholic church as well as that used in the convent school. All were completed contemporaneously and share common features including window and door openings. The church and convent were both built by the renowned architect William Scott, the first professor of architecture in the National University of Ireland. The convent itself retains many original features and, although no longer in religious use, its proximity to the school and the church make it part of a group of pleasantly designed ecclesiastical structures.
17-42	Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church EDENDERRY Saint Mary's Road Edenderry Edenderry			201	14804043	Regional	Detached cruciform Hiberno-Romanesque Roman Catholic church, built in 1916 to a design by William Scott, with three-stage tower to west and entrance bay to east side aisle. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof to nave, sacristy and side aisles. Pyramidal-shaped copper roof to tower. Roof with stone cross finials, cast-iron rainwater goods supported on tooled limestone corbels. Rock-faced limestone random coursed walls. Round and segmental-headed window openings to nave, sacristy and side-chapels with tooled limestone block-and-start surrounds, limestone sills and stained glass windows. Diocletian windows to clerestory. Variety of door openings to each elevation. Main entrance is set within projecting porch with ordered round-headed limestone arches supported by polished granite engaged columns. Mosaic fanlight over timber panelled door. Entrance surmounted by date plaque and niche containing marble statue of the Virgin Mary. Interior with nave, chancel, screened transepts and terminating apse. Exposed timber trussed roof with columns dividing nave from side aisles. Site enclosed wrought-iron railings on rock-faced plinth.	Saint Mary's Church is, according to architectural historian Jeremy Williams, a 'competent essay of Hiberno-Romanesque' by the architect William Scott, the leading Arts and Crafts designer of his day. Constructed due to the determination of the parish priest of the day, Fr. Paul Murphy, the church along with the neighbouring convent forms a formidable pair of religious buildings.
17-43	Bella Vista EDENDERRY Saint Mary's Road Edenderry Edenderry				14804044	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built in 1873, now in use as a guest house. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, cast-iron ridge cresting with finials, rendered chimneystacks, and cast-iron rainwater goods supported by cast-iron brackets. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with tooled stone plinth course and quoins. Oriel windows to ground floor of façade. Timber sash windows. Paired windows to first floor. Round-headed door opening with fanlight, timber panelled door and limestone threshold step, flanked by engaged columns. House bounded by cast-iron railings on rendered plinth. Tooled stone gate piers with chamfered corners and pyramidal capping stones with name 'Bella Vista' engraved, flanking cast-iron gates. Date plaque reading 1873 to rear.	Bella Vista is a fine, classically-proportioned house, set within its own landscaped grounds off St. Mary's Road. The house retains much of its original fabric including the fine, elaborate cast-iron ridge cresting and flanking finials. The paired timber sash windows over the entrance way along with the cantilevered oriel windows elevate this structure from others within Edenderry.

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17-44	Saint Marys Graveyard EDENDERRY Saint Mary's Road Edenderry Edenderry				14804045	Regional	Rectangular-plan cemetery extended c.1950, with car park to south-east. Set back from the road. Roughcast rendered wall and row of trees across. Varied upright and recumbent grave markers. Earthen bank boundary and tree-lined avenue. Wrought-iron gates to pebbledashed boundary walls with rendered gate piers.	Although relatively modern, this cemetery contains a diversity of grave markers which, due to their designs and materials, are artistically and technically significant. Its tree-lined avenue and embankment add privacy and solitude to the site.
17-45	Edenderry Garda Station EDENDERRY Saint Marys Road Edenderry Edenderry				14804046	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey former RIC Barracks, built c.1880, now used as Garda station. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, red brick chimneystack with terracotta pots, stone eaves course and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows with stone sills and moulded surrounds. Timber panelled double doors to porch. Replacement garda plaque above door. Outbuildings to rear site.	This purpose built RIC Barracks, with its six-over-six timber sash windows, enhances the streetscape. Situated beside the Roman Catholic church and graveyard and Quaker graveyard, it is of a focal point within the town and is socially significant.
17-46	St Marys Presbytery EDENDERRY Saint Mary's Road Edenderry Edenderry			191	14804048	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey Roman Catholic presbytery, built in 1859, with return and extension to rear, front porch and conservatory at south-east corner, built in 1929. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles with rendered chimneystacks, terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Cat slide and pitched roofs to rear extensions. Pebbledashed walls with central breakfront bay. Ruled-and-lined render to porch. Timber sash windows with tooled limestone sills. Round-headed timber sash window to rear. Segmental-headed door opening with timber and glass door surmounted by fanlight, flanked by Doric columns. Modern double timber and glass porch door with overlight and sidelights. Tooled stone step and threshold. Front site bounded by cast-iron railings with tooled stone plinth. Stone outbuilding to rear site with pitched corrugated-iron roof. Walled garden to north-west with random coursed limestone walls and rounded gate piers. Plaque to side of porch reads: 'Portico erected 1st century year of Catholic Emancipation AD 1929, Rev Paul Murphy P.P.'	This well proportioned and modestly designed house is enhanced by original features such as timber sash windows and a Neo-Classical classical door surround. Although originally associated with a small church to the south-west, the house, outbuilding, walled garden and entrance gates create an interesting group of domestic structures.
17-47	Post Box EDENDERRY Saint Mary's Road Edenderry Edenderry				14804049	Regional	Cast-iron post box, erected c.1940. High relief P & T lettering above letter slot. Set within random coursed stone wall.	This wall-mounted post box, at the junction of Saint Mary's Road, is typical of Ireland's later post Independence boxes. The Celtic Revival style writing, which was popular at the time, is aesthetically pleasing. The firm of founders are from Athy.
17-48	Freestanding Monumen EDENDERRY Saint Mary's Road Edenderry Edenderry			192	14804050	Regional	Freestanding monument, erected c.1945 by Fr. Killian PP. Set within its own grounds. Tooled limestone and concrete base surmounted by central limestone cross flanked by carved limestone grave slabs accessed by tooled limestone steps. Steps are flanked by limestone plaques. Monument surrounded on three sides by cast-iron railings. Grounds accessed through a limestone stile mounted within random coursed stone wall with curved granite capping stone, which bounds site.	This attractive monument was erected by Fr. Killian, the parish priest from 1941 to 1956, on the site of the high altar of the earlier Saint Mary's Parish Church, which was built in 1816. A socially significant setting, this location has been a place of Catholic worship since 1802 when a thatched church stood on this spot. The site is also important as it is the resting place of a number of former parish priests.
17-49	Former Rectory EDENDERRY Edenderry Edenderry Edenderry			194	14804051	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey former rectory, built in 1884, with gable-fronted bay to south-east corner, porch to centre and two-storey lean-to extension to rear. Now used as a private house. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge cresting and rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls with stone plinth course and brick string course to ground floor window heads. Red brick frieze and cornice to roof level and red brick quoins. Stone date plaque to gable-fronted bay. uPVC windows with red brick reveals and cut stone curvilinear-decorated lintels and sills. Cantled bay windows to projecting gable front and north elevation. Square-headed door opening set within rool-moulded brick reveals and carved stone lintel. Timber panelled door with overlight accessed through porch by limestone steps.	This former rectory, set back off the road within its own grounds, differs from much of the surrounding domestic architecture within Edenderry. The use of red brick, limestone and render creates textural variation and is technically significant. The adventurous use of brick in various ways with decorative mouldings makes it an extremely attractive and interesting structure.
17-50	32 Saint Francis Street EDENDERRY Edenderry Edenderry Edenderry				14804052	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey vernacular house, built c.1820. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, brick and stone chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Square-headed door opening with replacement door. Wrought-iron gate to road.	Now surrounded by a modern housing development, this detached house is a good example of Ireland's vernacular tradition. This simple structure is enhanced by the survival of original features such as the timber sash windows and brick chimneystacks.
17-51	Saint Marys Cemetery EDENDERRY Saint Mary's road Edenderry Edenderry				14804054	Regional	Celtic Revival high cross memorial, erected between 1916 and 1921, and dedicated to IRA members.	This Celtic high cross styled monument is dedicated to the members of the IRA. It is a reminder of their past and is an artistic addition within Saint Mary's Cemetery.
17-52	Jonestown House JONESTOWN Jonestown Edenderry Edenderry			198	14911001	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey with attic house, built c.1790, with castellated parapet and towers to front elevation, entrance porch, gabled return and extensions. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks. Hipped and flat roofs to extensions. Roughcast rendered walls with squared limestone castellated towers and castellated parapet to front elevation. Plaque and crest over entrance bay. Square-headed window openings with timber sash window and tooled limestone sills. Some uPVC windows to rear elevation. Round-headed door opening with tooled limestone Gibbsian surround with glazed fanlight and timber and glazed double doors. Door set within porch supported by limestone Doric columns. Derelict stone outbuildings and modern farm buildings to north-east of house. Site accessed through wrought-iron gates supported by decorative cast-iron piers flanked by red brick piers with crest carved onto limestone cap.	The striking castellated parapet and central breakfront and towers may be an addition to an earlier house. The steeply pitched roof and chimneystacks located over the end gables are all features of early eighteenth-century architecture. The partially hidden carved plaques over the entrance bay and the carved details on the entrance gates add an artistic interest to the site. The cast-iron entrance gates incorporating a cast-iron wall-mounted post box is a notable feature at the busy crossroads.










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17-53	Jonestown JONESTOWN Jonestown Edenderry Edenderry				14911002	Regional	Cast-iron post box, c.1915, set within red brick gate pier to Jonestown House. GR royal cipher with crown symbol above letter aperture. Maker's mark 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' to base.	Located at crossroads on the road to Edenderry, this post box is still in use. The cast detail of the royal cipher provides an artistic significance to this functional object. It identifies the reign of George V (1910-1921). The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.
17-54	Monasteroris MONASTERORIS Monasteroris Edenderry Edenderry				14911003	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c.1800, with modern shed constructed against rear elevation. Located on the roadside of the busy road to Edenderry. Pitched slate roof with rubble limestone chimneystack. Random coursed limestone walls with limestone eaves course. Square-headed window openings with limestone flat arches and limestone sills. Round-headed door opening with limestone block-and-start surround. Located beside graveyard and ruined church.	Although now derelict, this house retains its round-headed limestone door surround. The stone flat arch to the window openings are notable and display a quality of stonework not often found in modest houses. Located adjacent to a ruined church and graveyard, this structure may once have been associated with that ecclesiastical site. Alternatively the house may have been associated with the former mill complex that was located to the north-east of this site.
17-55	Monasteroris Gate Lodge MONASTERORIS Monasteroris Edenderry Edenderry				14911004	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey gate lodge to Monasteroris, built c.1810, with modern extension to rear. Located adjacent to entrance gates to Monasteroris. Hipped slate roof with brick chimneystack. Random coursed limestone walls with limestone quoins. Square-headed window openings with yellow brick reveals, limestone sills, timber casement windows and limestone labels. Continuous limestone label to window and door openings to front elevation. Square-headed door opening to front elevation blocked-up. Entrance gates comprise wrought-iron double gates flanked by decorative cast-iron railings on a limestone plinth wall terminating in ashlar limestone piers. Gates and railings flanked by squared-limestone quadrant walls.	This gate lodge and elegant gates make a fitting entrance to Monasteroris, a fine country house dating to the early eighteenth century. Although the gate lodge has been extended and altered, it retains much of its original character and together with the entrance gates and main house form an interesting group of related structures. The gate lodge is located amongst the ruins of a once large monastery complex of which very little survives.
17-56	Monasteroris Gate Lodge MONASTERORIS Monasteroris Edenderry Edenderry				14911005	Regional	Detached L-plan three-bay single-storey former gate lodge, built c.1780, with entrance gates flanked by quadrant walls adjacent. Gate lodge no longer in use. Hipped tiled roof with ruled and lined rendered chimneystack. Roughcast rendered walls with tooled limestone quoins and blind round-headed arches to front elevation with tooled limestone surrounds. Square-headed window opening to south-west facing side elevation with tooled limestone chamfered surround and mullion, sill and decoratively carved lintel with cast-iron pivot windows. Square-headed door opening to rear elevation with tooled limestone surround and timber battened window. Wrought-iron double gates with spear head finials supported by channelled limestone ashlar gates piers flanked by pedestrian gates and random coursed quadrant walls with limestone coping terminating in limestone piers gives access to main house. Roughcast rendered demesne walls with limestone coping.	Located adjacent to the entrance gates to Monasteroris House, this gate lodge is notable for its fine limestone dressing. The carved window lintel visible from the avenue leading to the house is an unusual detail. The gate lodge and entrance gates form an elegant approach to the main house.
17-57	Monasteroris House MONASTERORIS Monasteroris Edenderry Edenderry				14911006	Regional	Detached U-plan five-bay two-storey former country house, built c.1780, with central pedimented breakfront and flanking single-storey pavilions and extension to rear elevation. Burned and rebuilt c.1940. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and profiled cast-iron rainwater goods. Ashlar limestone front elevation, rendered side and rear elevations with tooled limestone quoins, limestone eaves course and plinth course. Square-headed window openings with limestone surrounds with keystones and sills and replacement aluminium windows. Group of three windows above entrance porch. Square-headed door opening with limestone architrave surround, limestone cornice supported by corbels and a timber panelled door. Door set within a semi-circular entrance porch supported by limestone Doric columns and accessed up seven limestone steps flanked by wrought-iron railings. Two-storey ranges to rear enclose yard and create flanking set-back pavilions to the main house. Hipped slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles, pebbledashed walls, Diocletion and square-headed window openings and carriage arch and square-headed door openings with limestone surrounds to outbuildings. Walled gardens to south and south-east of house. Front site accessed through octagonal limestone piers. Gate missing. Gate lodge and entrance gates to road. Icehouse to south of house.	Although destroyed by fire in the first half of the twentieth century, the fine ashlar limestone was reused when the house was rebuilt and makes a valuable contribution to the architectural significance of the house. The extensive outbuildings to the rear yard with limestone dressings and walled gardens to the rear of the yard enhance the setting of the house. An icehouse survives on the property. The entrance gates and gate lodge provide a suitably elegant approach to this grand house.
17-58	Monasteroris Icehouse MONASTERORIS Monasteroris Edenderry Edenderry				14911013	Regional	Circular-domed partly subterranean former icehouse, built c.1780, with tunnel extending to north. No longer in use. Random limestone vaulted dome visible from exterior with random coursed entrance elevation. Segmental-headed door opening leads to rendered porch giving access to brick-lined tunnel and ice dome.	The icehouse to Monasteroris House survives and is located adjacent to the extensive walled gardens. It has a double wall, the outer wall of which, is constructed of limestone while the inner wall is lined in red brick. Unlike most other icehouses, this icehouse has an entrance porch leading to the dome.
17-59	Rathmore RATHMORE (COOLESTOWN BY) Rathmore Edenderry Edenderry				14911021	Regional	Single-arch masonry accommodation bridge, built c.1795, over the Grant Canal. Random rubble construction. Arch is semi-elliptical in profile. Finely dressed voussoirs. Towpath on both sides. Parapets with dressed limestone coping. String course across faces extending to terminal piers. Humped deck and ramped approaches.	This accommodation bridge is now used by pedestrians only who use the former towpaths along the canal as a valuable recreational facility. Typical in its design and construction to other bridges along this stretch of the canal, Rathmore Bridge forms part of an interesting group of canal related structures. This section of the canal was opened in 1797.
17-60	Monasteroris House MONASTERORIS Monasteroris Edenderry Edenderry				14912002	Regional	Detached eight-bay three-storey house, built c.1730, with extension to rear c.1840, and single-bay extension to west and two-bay extension to east. Flanked by screen walls. Situated amongst fields with mature trees and adjacent to site of former Monasteroris monastery. Pitched slate roof, hipped to west, with rendered chimneystacks. Hipped slate roof to rear extension with rendered chimneystacks. Pebbledashed walls with limestone ogee cornice. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills and timber sash windows. Round-headed door opening to front elevation with limestone architrave surround with keystone and cornice. Timber panelled door and decorative batwing fanlight. Farmyard to north-east of house with single- and two-storey outbuildings with pitched and hipped slate roofs, and roughcast rendered walls. Outbuildings to north of yard with limestone flat arches to window and door openings. Walled garden to west of house. Gate lodge to south-west of house.	Monasteroris is an early eighteenth-century house, and although it has been extended and altered, it retains its imposing symmetrical façade. Architectural features such as the limestone door surround, tall pitched slate roof and diminishing window size and six-over-six timber sash windows with exposed window boxes are typical of architecture of this period and contribute to the architectural significance and character of the house. Located north-west of Edenderry, Monasteroris is positioned adjacent to a ruined mill and windmill and on the former lands of a monastery. The former monastery was a large important ecclesiastical complex serviced by the ruined mill, and its remains contribute an archaeological interest to the site. The gate lodge, entrance gates, walled garden and yard provide a suitable setting for Monasteroris.
17-61	Colgan's Bridge EDENDERRY Edenderry Edenderry Edenderry				14912004	Regional	Single-arch masonry canal bridge, built c.1797, carrying the Edenderry Clonbullogue road over the Grand Canal. Random rubble construction. Semi-elliptical profile arch with finely dressed voussoirs. Parapets coped with dressed limestone blocks. Rubble approach walls. Humped deck. String course across face extending to terminal piers.	Colgan's Bridge is positioned on what was once a busy stretch of the Grand Canal. This section of the canal was opened in 1797. Together with the adjacent former canal hostel, this bridge forms a significant group of canal structures.




14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
17-62	Downshire Bridge EDENDERRY Edenderry Edenderry Edenderry				14912005	Regional	Single-arch masonry bridge, built c.1802, carrying towpath over entrance to the Edenderry Branch of the Grand Canal. Dressed limestone blocks, laid to courses. Segmental profile arch with dressed voussoirs. Parapets regularly coursed and coped with dressed limestone blocks. String course across face extending to terminal piers.	The Edenderry Branch of the Grand Canal, its harbour and this bridge were funded by Lord Downshire of Edenderry, who gave this bridge its name. The bridge is a continuation of the tow path on the north bank of the canal. Downshire Bridge was designed to carry only pedestrians or horses over the canal. This is the only such bridge on the Edenderry line of the canal which was opened in 1802.
17-63	Drumcooly Park DRUMCOOLY Drumcooly Edenderry Edenderry				14912006	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1840. Hipped slate roof with cat slide roof to rear. Rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered plinth. Square-headed window openings with timber sash Wyatt windows to front elevation and tooled limestone sills. Round-headed door opening with timber Doric columns and timber and glazed panelled double doors. Stained and painted glass to batswing fanlight. Farmyard to north of house.	Located at a right angle to the road, Drumcooly Park is a modestly sized early to mid nineteenth-century farmhouse. The decorative stained glass with painted classical garlands and foliage motifs enliven this otherwise plain house and contribute an artistic significance to the house.
17-64	Drumcooly DRUMCOOLY Drumcooly Edenderry Edenderry				14912007	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built in 1841. Located behind boundary wall to front site. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with limestone sills and timber sash windows. Window guards to ground floor windows. Round-headed door opening with limestone block-and-start surround, spoked fanlight and replacement timber panelled door. Outbuildings and coachhouse to yard to west of house. Single and two-storey outbuildings to yard with random coursed limestone walls and pitched slate roofs. Random coursed wall encloses yard.	Located on a sharp bend in the road on the slopes of Drumcooly Hill and with mature trees planted around, this house is pleasantly situated. The present owner's family built the house in 1841 after their family home was destroyed in The Big Wind and little of the house has changed much since. The original six-over-six timber sash windows survive as does the limestone door surround, door and fanlight and adjacent yard, all of which contribute to the character of the house.
17-65	Blundell Aqueduct EDENDERRY Edenderry Edenderry Edenderry				14912008	Regional	Squared masonry aqueduct, built in 1793, carrying the Grand Canal over the Edenderry Rathangan road. Abutments of squared rubble limestone, coursed with dressed quoins. Segmental profile arch. Spandrels of dressed blocks. Carved limestone date plaque to sides of aqueduct read: 'Blundell Aqueduct 1793'. Canal narrows at aqueduct to form quay. Benchmark to limestone quay wall.	Built by the Grand Canal Company in 1793, Blundell aqueduct, was partly funded by the local landlord and named after him. The canal did not open, however, until 1797. It is the only structure in Offaly that carries the canal over a road. Usually a canal was dug out of the ground, but at certain stretches of the waterway, such as in Edenderry, the canal was constructed by building up banks for the canal on top of the bog. The result is a raised canal that is at a higher level than the land and roads. This aqueduct was constructed to pass over an existing route into Edenderry. The canal narrows as it passes through a limestone quay as is flows over the aqueduct. In the limestone quay walls are vertical channels that accommodate stop planks should the canal breach, as it did on this stretch of the canal in January 1989.
17-66	Drumcooly DRUMCOOLY Drumcooly Edenderry Edenderry				14912010	Regional	Triangular-profile limestone milepost, c.1793. Located on south bank of the Grand Canal. Number '28' carved onto two sides of the post. Benchmark carved on top of post.	This milepost or milestone survives in its original position and in original condition as a reminder of when the Grand Canal served County Offaly as a major means of transporting people and goods to Dublin. The banks of the canal have mileposts at intervals to advise users of the distance to Dublin. The mileposts are triangular in their profile and are set in the banks of the canal so traffic coming from both directions can view a face of the post. The carved numbers on two faces of the mile post are particularly attractive and were executed with a flourish typical of script from this period. This milepost has the dual function of being both a milepost and bench mark.
17-67	Blundell Castle EDENDERRY Edenderry Edenderry Edenderry				142		Ruins of a tower which are fragmentary	The tower is of historical and cultural interest more than architectural interest.
17-68	10 North Side EDENDERRY North Side Market Square Edenderry				143		A four-bay, two-storey house with carriage arch and a simple block and start, round-headed doorcase. The house is is painted and rendered and keeps the original street profile.	A simple house with the original roofline and architectural features.
17-69	North side EDENDERRY North Side Market Square Edenderry				144		A four-bay, two-storey house with a round-headed, block and start doorcase and carriage arch. Two shopfronts have been inserted in the ground floor.	A simple house which adds to the streetscape with the original profile and its doorcase.
17-70	House North side EDENDERRY North Side Market Square Edenderry				145		A five-bay, two-storey house with a round headed doorcase and a carriage arch. The doorcase retains a timber, radial fanlight. The roof is slated and the walls painted and rendered.	Though a simple house it adds to the streetscape by retaining its profile and doorcase.
17-71	North side EDENDERRY North Side Market Square Edenderry				146		This building is of five bays with a painted and rendered façade, a limestone cornice and pediment in the center. At either end are round-headed, blocked architrave doorcases flanking a Doric shopfront built of limestone. On the first floor the windows have architraves with keystones and a Venetian window in the center.	This is an extensively refurbished premises but the composition and use of limestone adds to the streetscape.










14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
17-72	East side EDENDERRY East Side Market Square Edenderry			147			A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house of circa 1830 with the original, square headed doorcase	A simple house keeping the streetline and with the original doorcase
17-73	East side EDENDERRY East Side Market Square Edenderry			148			A three-bay, two-storey, end of terrace house of circa 1830 with the original square headed doorcase	A simple house which keeps the streetline and has an original doorcase
17-74	House East side EDENDERRY East Side Market Square Edenderry			149			A four-bay, two-storey house of circa 1830 with the original, square headed doorcase. The walls are pebble-dashed and there is a carriage arch.	The house keeps the streetline and has an original doorcase.
17-75	East side EDENDERRY East Side Market Square Edenderry			150			A five-bay, two-storey house of circa 1830 with a round-headed, block and start doorcase. The two shopfronts are recent.	The house keeps the streetline and has an original doorcase.
17-76	South Side EDENDERRY South Side Market Square Edenderry			151			A five-bay, two-storey house of circa 1820 with a round headed, architraved doorcase with a keystone.	The house keeps the streetline and has an original doorcase.
17-77	House Galileo Restaurant EDENDERRY South Side Market Square Edenderry			152			A four-bay, two-storey house with a round-headed doorcase dated 1813. The walls are painted and rendered and there is an elliptical-headed carriage arch. The timber shopfront is in the traditional style with carved brackets.	The house keeps the streetline and has an original doorcase.
17-78	House EDENDERRY South Side Market Square Edenderry			153			A four-bay, three-storey, early-19th century house with architraves to windows; an elliptical-headed carriage arch with bulls head on keystone and a round-headed doorcase. The walls are painted and rendered.	This is a handsome house which keeps the streetline and is well maintained.
17-79	South Side EDENDERRY South Side Market Square Edenderry			154			A three-bay, three-storey house with a round headed doorcase and plaster architraves over the first-floor windows. The house is painted and rendered.	This house maintains the streetline and is well painted. Unfortunately a two-storey entrance has been cut out of the house.
17-80	South Side EDENDERRY Fr. Kearns St Edenderry Edenderry			158			House, 2 bay house of coursed rubble stone with raised coigns. A small, two-bay, single-storey house built of coursed-rubble limestone with limestone, raised coigns and chamfered window dressings in the gothic-revival style with timber, double-sash windows. The house has been renovated in recent years with roof-lights inserted in the front of the pitched roof. The house dates from circa 1840.	An unusual gothic-revival house being of a type more often found in landlord-designed model villages.
17-81	1st house EDENDERRY East Side Col Perry street Edenderry			164			A four-bay, two-storey house with painted rough-cast walls and a round-headed, blocked-architrave doorcase. There is a segmental-headed carriage arch on the left hand side.	A good example of a typical two-storey house which keeps the streetline and has a good doorcase.




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17-82	3rd House EDENDERRY Colonel Perry Street Colonel Perry Street Edenderry			165			A four-bay, two-storey house with a small pointed window over the doorcase. There is a round-headed, blocked-architrave doorcase.	The house dates from circa 1820 and is a good example of the period keeping the streetline and with a good doorcase.
17-83	5 JKL Street Centra EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry			166			A four-bay, two-storey house with flat headed doorcase and plaster surrounds to windows.	The house has been much altered but still retains the streetline.
17-84	8 JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry			167			A four-bay, two-storey house with two small shop fronts and the original, round-headed central doorcase and a flat-headed, carriage entrance.	This house retains its original doorcase and also keeps the streetline.
17-85	11 JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry			168			A three-bay two-storey house with round headed block and start doorcase dated July 1923. The doorcase contains a timber, cobweb fanlight. UPVC replacement windows to ground and upper floors. Integral square headed arch with full height timber doors, gives access to rear.	The house is one of a dwindling number of houses dating from the development of the town in the 1820s. This is a very well kept example.
17-86	14 JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry			170			A three-bay, two-storey house of circa 1820, with a round-headed doorcase with patera on the keystone. The walls are painted and rendered and the house keeps the streetline.	This is a very well kept house with a handsome doorcase.
17-87	15 JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry			171			A four-bay, two-storey house of circa 1820, with a round-headed doorcase and urn on keystone. The walls are painted and rendered.	A small house which keeps the streetline and has a good quality doorcase.
17-88	18 JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry			173			A three-bay, two-storey house of circa 1820 with a round-headed doorcase, painted and rendered walls.	A small house which keeps the streetline and has a good quality doorcase.
17-89	22 JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry			174			A well maintained house which keeps the streetline.	A well maintained house which keeps the streetline.
17-90	25 JKL Street Pats Bar EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry			175			A four-bay, three-storey house/bar with a round-headed doorcase and carriage arch. The walls are painted and rough-cast.	A large, early-19th century house which is well maintained.
17-91	28 JKL Street Post Office EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry			177			A five-bay, two-storey house with a round-headed doorcase and a carriage arch. The walls are painted and rendered.	This house maintains the streetline and is well decorated.

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
17-92	49 JKL Street Eden Cabs EDENDERRY JKL Street North Side Edenderry		178				A five-bay, two-storey house with two carriage arches and an architraved doorcase with fanlight. The carriage arch on the left-hand side has channeled coigns.	A good example of the houses built circa 1820 and with two carriage arches. The house keeps the streetline
17-93	50 JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL Street North Side Edenderry		179				A four-bay, two-storey house with a blocked architrave doorcase and a wide, elliptical-headed carriage arch with channeled coigns. Walls are painted and rendered.	A well maintained house of circa 1820 which keeps the streetline.
17-94	51 JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry		180				A four-bay, two-storey house with two shopfronts and a round-headed, architraved doorcase and a carriage arch. The walls are painted and rendered and the windows have later architraves.	A typical house of circa 1820 which is well maintained and keeps the streetline.
17-95	Foys Pub JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry		181				A three-bay, two-storey house/bar with a simple round-headed doorcase.	a typical house maintaining the streetline.
17-96	65 JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry		182				A four-bay, two-storey house/shop with a round-headed doorcase and carriage arch.	a simple house which maintains the streetline and has a simple early-19th century doorcase.
17-97	JKL Street EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry		183				A house on the corner of the street with a single bay on one street and four bays on the other. There are two shopfronts and a round-headed, blocked-architrave doorcase. The walls are painted over rough-cast rendering.	A good example of a circa 1820 house which turns the corner. It keeps the streetline and also has a good doorcase.
17-98	68 JKL Street Barbers EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry		185				A four-bay, two-storey house dating from circa 1820. the doorcase has been removed but there is an elliptical-headed doorcase.	The house maintains the streetline and is well painted.
17-99	69 JKL Street JK Travel EDENDERRY JKL Street Edenderry Edenderry		186				A three-bay, two-storey house with a round-headed, block and start doorcase and channeled rendering on the walls.	A good example of a house dating from the early 19th century which keeps the streetline and has a good doorcase.
19-01	Oliver Plunkett RAGHRA Shannonbridge Ferbane Ferbane		14805002	Regional			Detached six-bay single-storey national school, built in 1940, with single-storey blocks to rear angles and modern extension to rear. Set back from the road. Hipped slate roof, terracotta ridge tiles, roof vent and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls with smooth rendered plinth and red brick to sill level, plaque to front elevation with date of 1940. Timber sash windows with painted sills to front and sides, timber casement windows to rear. Square-headed door openings to rear bays with rendered surrounds and timber and glazed doors. Modern multiple-bay single-storey school extension to rear.	A hipped roof, large windows and red brick enhance the picturesque setting of this school building. Designed in a single room style, the two blocks to the rear angles housed cloak room and toilets. A door in each block indicates the possibility of separate entrances for boys and girls. The discreet construction of a modern extension, conjoined at the rear, is testimony to local sensitivity to the historical and architectural significance of the original school building.
19-02	Saint Kieran's Roman Catholic Church CLONIFFEEN Shannon Bridge Ferbane Ferbane		14805003	Regional			Detached Roman Catholic church, built in 1865 by Reverend Patrick Masterson P.P., with seven bays to side elevation, side chapels and sacristy to south-east and porch to north. Set to side of road. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, cross finials and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed render to walls with smooth rendered plinth. Triple-light ogee headed window openings to front elevation with block and start rendered surround with stained glass, shouldered arched window openings to nave with stained glass, rendered surround and rendered hoodmouldings. Pointed arched door opening with block and start surround to front elevation. Segmental-headed door opening to north elevation set in pitched roofed porch. Detached two-stage bell tower and grotto to south west of site.	This church shows interesting architectural features externally, most notably the unusual shouldered arched window openings and elongated stained glass panels to nave. The detached bell tower is also noteworthy. This ecclesiastical structure continues to play an important social role, being the replacement for the smaller original Roman Catholic church, located to the west along the main street.









14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
19-03	Parish Hall RAGHRA Shannonbridge Ferbane Ferbane			318	14805004	Regional	Detached T-plan former Roman Catholic church, built in 1858 by Reverend Farrell Duffy. Former sacristy to rear and toilet extension to side. Now used as a community centre. Set within its own grounds adjacent to parochial house. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, cut stone bellcote and replacement rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with stone plaque above door reading, erected by Reverend Farrell Duffy P.P. Anno Domini 1855. Pointed-arched window openings to nave and transepts having intersecting glazing bars, lower part of transept windows now blocked up. Pointed-arched door opening to nave with tooled stone surround with fanlight having intersecting glazing bars and replacement timber double door. Pointed arched door opening to transept with rendered surround, fanlight with intersecting glazing bars and replacement timber double doors. Games court and portable stage to interior. Gallery with panelled balustrade is intact to rear of nave. Sacristy converted to kitchen use. Ruled-and-lined rendered wall with piers and wrought-iron gate to road.	Having been deconsecrated and replaced by a more modern church, this former place of worship has been converted for use as a community centre. Its exterior remains quite intact, though some of its attractive windows have been partially blocked. Retaining its T-plan form, fine door surrounds and tooled bellcote, this public building remains ecclesiastical in character.
19-04	The Laurels CLONIFFEEN Main Street Shannon Bridge Ferbane				14805005	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with return to rear. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks, terracotta pots, terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with smooth rendered plinth. Timber sash windows with painted sills. Segmental-headed door opening with moulded stucco surround and timber doorcase with pilasters, panelled door and fanlight.	Located at the centre of Shannonbridge, this symmetrical house adds a refined character to the main street with the retention of features including a timber doorcase with segmental-headed fanlight and Victorian timber sash windows. The house boasts a nineteenth-century character and within the changing and modernised streetscape, this domestic structure is architecturally significant.
19-05	Luker CLONIFFEEN Main Street Shannon Bridge Ferbane				14805006	Regional	FAÇADE ONLY PROTECTED. Terraced two-bay two-storey house, built c.1860, with shopfront and two-storey return and extensions to rear. No longer used as a house. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate with terracotta ridge tiles, brick and roughcast rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to façade. Roughcast render to gable, rear elevation, return and extension. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Timber shopfront with rendered stallrisers, double display windows, timber fascia with ceramic lettering and cornice. Recessed square-headed door opening to pub with timber panelled and glazed door. Recessed square-headed door opening to living accommodation with timber panelled door with overlight. Tiled roof to return with smooth render chimneystack and replacement rainwater goods. Replacement casement windows. Roughcast render to outbuildings with corrugated roof. Rear accessed by wrought-iron gates and smooth rendered gate piers.	Retaining many original features, those most notable being elements of the shopfront, particularly the ceramic lettering, windows and outbuildings to rear. Located next to the bridge, the nearest crossing point of the River Shannon to Galway Bay, the many extensions indicate that this building has obviously remained in constant use, testimony to the former vitality of Shannonbridge.
19-06	Tourist Office CLONIFFEEN Main Street Shannon Bridge Ferbane			316	14805008	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey lock keeper's house, built c.1780, to a design by Thomas Omer. Now used as a tourist office. Fronts east onto street. Pitched slate roof with cement ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks, terracotta pots and rendered coping. Squared coursed limestone to walls, on rock platform with limestone plinth and string course at first floor level. Round-headed blind recesses to each elevation with limestone keystone and limestone pediments to gable wall. Replacement sash windows with tooled limestone surrounds. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled door set in tooled limestone surround with limestone cornice, limestone threshold and accessed by two limestone steps.	Believed to derive from a 1750's design by Thomas Omer, this lock keeper's house is an excellent example of canal architecture similarly found on the Grand Canal and Lagan Navigations. It was built as part of the early navigation scheme of the Shannon when a short canal with a flash lock were built in the 1750s. Facing east along Main Street, the four faces of this building are dominated by blind recessed arches. Along with pedimented gables this structure is testament to the quality of stone masonry and importance of the role of the lock keeper in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
19-07	Crane Number 10 CLONIFFEEN Shannon Bridge Ferbane Ferbane				14805009	Regional	Cast-iron quay crane, erected c.1840. Located to quayside. Spoked cog wheel to shaft with maker's mark reading 'Courtney and Stephens Dublin', 'H. Lee and Sons Limerick', Board of Public Works Shannon Navigation, to lift 1 ton 1-8-03'.	This crane was used to lift goods on and off the barges coming in to Shannonbridge via the canal. The robust design stands testament to the great age of engineering associated with canal building in the early nineteenth century. Cranes and machinery of this nature, built for canal works, represent the great technical advances achieved in Ireland and Britain during this period.
19-08	Cloniffeen CLONIFFEEN Shannon Bridge Ferbane Ferbane				14805010	Regional	Single-span cast-iron twin-leaf swivel bridge, built in 1843, and originally spanning the River Shannon. Relocated to quayside. Designed by the engineer Thomas Rhodes and constructed by I & R Mallet, Founders, Dublin. In two sections, each on a rotating platform mounted on modern stone-clad plinths.	Removed from its original context, this swivel bridge would have been the opening span to the eastern end of Shannon Bridge. Erected in 1843 as part of improvements to the Shannon Navigation, the swivel bridge would have allowed steamers to pass between Limerick Athlone and terminal harbours. It was replaced in the 1980s by the present fixed beam and slab arrangement and these notable pieces were relocated here to the quayside.
19-09	Shannon Bridge RAGHRA Shannonbridge Shannonbridge Ferbane			315	14805011	National	Sixteen-arch masonry road bridge, completed in 1757, carrying the Ballinasloe Shannonbridge road across the River Shannon and linking Counties Offaly and Roscommon. Concrete fixed reinforced-concrete span added to east end in 1983. Random rubble limestone walls with dressed limestone voussoirs to semicircular arch-rings. Stone corbels to rendered soffits. Dressed limestone string courses to parapets surmounted by dressed stone coping. Full-height upstream and downstream V-cutwaters with pedestrian refuges to parapet. Limestone plaque to east end gives dates for bridges construction and opening to navigation. Modern metal lamp standards to road surface.	Lending its name to the village located on the Offaly side of the river, Shannonbridge is one of the finest bridges in Ireland. The massive sixteen-arched structure is a testament to eighteenth-century engineering and stone masonry. Spanning Ireland's longest river, the bridge links Counties Roscommon and Offaly.
19-10	Annaghmore ANNAGHMORE (GARRYCASTLE BY Annaghmore Ferbane Ferbane				14914001	Regional	Detached five-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800. Formerly backed onto road and faced into farmyard, plan form changing from direct-entry to lobby-entry. Pitched oaten straw roof with lines of scolloping to ridge and eaves. Low rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls. Replacement uPVC windows and doors. South-western bay is extension with concrete walls and pitched slated roof. Garden and rendered boundary wall to road front of building. Yard of outbuildings to rear with rendered stone walls and pitched corrugated-iron and asbestos roofs.	This thatched house unusually was reoriented to face the public road, having previously overlooked the farmyard to the present-day rear of the building. The retention of the thatched roof and low chimneystacks, together with the siting in a farmyard make it a good example of the county's vernacular architecture. The retention of its original hearth further enhances the building.
19-11	East End RAGHRA Main Street Shannonbridge Ferbane			317			A three-bay, two-storey, gable ended house dating from late 18th century. It has natural slates on the roof, rough-cast rendering on the walls and late-19th century, timber sash windows. The doorcase has been altered.	This simple house has the weight of a late-18th century house and has quality despite the later alterations.










14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
19-12	Blackwater Bridge CLONEVER Cloghal Beg Clonony Ferbane						Arched bridge carries Shannonbridge-Cloghan road over River Blackwater. Abutments of dressed limestone blocks laid randomly and underpinned. Arch is of segmental profile and spans 6.41m. The voussoirs and soffit are of concrete blocks; raised keystone. Spandrels and parapets of random rubble. The latter are spaced at 6.55m and are coped with large undressed stones. Meter gauge on right bank on downstream side. Fred Hamond OFIAR-013-005	Cited as Blackwater Bridge on 1838 OS six-inch map and subsequent editions. According to a local informant, the original arch was blown up during the civil war in 1920s and rebuilt with concrete blocks. The underpinning was carried out in 1970s. Late 18th/early 19th century arched road bridge over River Blackwater. The masonry arch was rebuilt with concrete blocks in 1920s. Primarily of technical interest due to fact that arch is of concrete blocks throughout. This is one of only two bridges in the county to demonstrate this construction technique (the other is OFIAR-036-015). Dating from the 1920s, this example demonstrates the transition between the use of squared stone soffit blocks and mass concrete and is possibly of regional significance for this reason. Possibly merits inclusion in Record of Protected Structures. Fred Hamond OFIAR-013-005
19-13	Magazine Building RAGHRA Shannonbridge Ferbane						Remains of the former ammunition store and associated storage buildings known locally as the 'Magazine', built as part of the Napoleonic defences at Shannonbridge between 1812-1817. Single storey building with cut stone details to door and window surrounds, internal walls of fine brickwork for specific store areas. Pitched roofs with timber trusses and brick arched vaults in some locations. Located within agricultural lands and within dense vegetation. Also on the site lie the remains of the former Battery No.2 on the east bank, with former armaments of two twelve pounders. This Battery formed part of a group of batteries built prior to the Magazine building and shown on the 1810 map. It consists of a semicircular ditch and parapet with two gun embrasures, overgrown with vegetation. The area contained temporary accommodation for a magazine and guardhouse, prior to the completion of the existing magazine building.	Built as part of a complex at a strategic point on the River Shannon to defend against a possible French invasion within the Offaly border in Shannonbridge, the structures are of significant historic significance. Much work has taken place on the Roscommon side of the Shannon and a new tourist trail located around the fortifications and restored caponnière. The ammunition building and Battery no.2 form part of the architectural group of structures which are detailed in the 'Shannonbridge Fortifications' article by Paul Kerrigan in the Irish Sword Journal 1974. A permanent magazine was listed in Shannonbridge as early as 1804 outlining the extent of equipment stored, but a further reference indicates 1810 as the construction date of the permanent fortifications. During the constructions period a barracks for a company of soldiers was built on the 'south side of the main street of Shannonbridge village with a powder magazine some distance further south'. Detailed in 'Castles and Fortifications in Ireland 1485-1945' p225 by Paul M. Kerrigan; 'a high walled enclosure containing a powder magazine and two storage buildings, arranged in a symmetrical layout. The 1810 plan notes this ground as intended for the siting of a powder magazine; details of these buildings are included in documents of 1817 that cover the cost of the Shannonbridge fortifications.'
20-01	Ferbane Bridge Ferbane Ferbane Ferbane Ferbane				14806001	Regional	Triple-arch concrete road bridge, rebuilt in 1932, carrying the Ferbane Cloghan road over the River Brosna. Erected by the County Surveyor T.S. Duggan. Replaced former bridge that was built in 1856. Parapets of concrete with open vertical fluting and intermediate and terminal piers. Intermediate piers carry electric lamp standards. Metal plaque to upstream parapet reads: 'Ferbane Bridge Erected 1856 Rebuilt 1932 by Offaly County Council County Surveyor T.S. Duggan'.	Ferbane Bridge is a good example of a mid twentieth-century reinforced-concrete slab and beam bridge. It is similar in design and style to the bridge erected by T.S. Duggan in Clonbullogue. In contrast to the predominantly nineteenth-century character of the Ferbane streetscape, this bridge has a very modern character.
20-03	Gallen Lodge GALLEN Gallen Ferbane Ferbane			214	14806003	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1870, with return to rear. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledash render to walls. Timber sash windows with Wyatt window to first floor central bay, all with stone sills. Segmental-headed doorway with timber panelled door flanked by sidelights and with a timber spoked fanlight above. Front site bounded by pebbledashed wall with coping and cast-iron pedestrian gate set to ruled-and-lined rendered piers.	Set within its own grounds, this well proportioned house exhibits attention to detailing in its design and retains much of its original fabric and features. The building's façade is enlivened by its ornate doorcase with fanlight and sidelights. The Wyatt window is also a noteworthy feature, enhancing the central entrance bay. Such elements make the house's simplicity architecturally appealing, resulting in an enriched streetscape.
20-05	Main Street Ferbane Main Street Ferbane Ferbane			209	14806005	Regional	Terraced four-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with shopfront and integral carriage arch. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls with smooth rendered plinth. Window openings with replacement uPVC window openings and tooled stone sills. Round-headed door opening with tooled stone surround, spoked fanlight and timber panelled door. Timber shopfront with roughcast rendered stallriser, timber pilasters, flanking double-light display windows, timber fascia board, double timber doors with overlight accessed by tooled stone threshold. Integral carriage arch to front elevation with double timber doors.	This house on Main Street, Ferbane has a variety of architectural features such as a highly tooled stone entrance surround and a modest timber shopfront. Though some of the features of this property have been altered, the remaining ones, such as the door surround and the shopfront, have been well maintained and add significantly to the town's streetscape.
20-06	Main Street Ferbane Chapel lane Ferbane Ferbane			206	14806006	Regional	End-of-terrace corner-sited six-bay two-storey house, built c.1870, with pubfront. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to facade with quoins. Roughcast render to side elevation, rear and return. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows, moulded stucco console brackets supporting cornices to first floor. Stone sills throughout. Square-headed window openings to ground floor with moulded stucco surrounds, stone sills and timber sash windows. Pair of square-headed recessed display windows to ground floor with moulded stucco surrounds and timber casement windows. Square-headed door opening with timber replacement double door and overlight.	An imposing structure within the Ferbane streetscape, J. Hiney's public house has a traditional Irish character. Modest in its functional design, it is made unique by the incorporation of decorative window surrounds. Elaborate console brackets and moulded cornices enhance its upper floor, framing the mid nineteenth-century style sash windows.
20-07	Main Street Ferbane Main Street Ferbane Ferbane				14806007	Regional	End-of-terrace corner-sited six-bay two-storey house, built c.1900, with chamfered entrance corner and modern shopfront. Fronts directly onto street. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks, corbelled brackets to eaves and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with rendered quoins. Fascia and cornice dividing ground and first floor. Rendered pediment with wreath above entrance angle. Replacement uPVC windows with channelled rendered surrounds. Square-headed door opening with overlight, timber panelled door with brass door furnishings set in channelled rendered surround. Replacement shopfront to ground floor with channelled rendered quoins and plain fascia.	The subtly rendered façade of this building gives it a highly aesthetic quality, dominating the streetscape at this point. Taking advantage of its corner site, the building has been designed to draw the eye to the central angle, with its decorative pediment and channelled render.
20-08	Main Street Ferbane Main Street Ferbane Ferbane			208	14806008	Regional	End-of-terrace four-bay two-storey house, built c.1860, with timber pubfront and extension to rear. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystack and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls with smooth render to plinth. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Round-headed door opening with timber panelled door and timber spoked fanlight. Square-headed door opening with double timber and glazed doors inserted to north with rendered fascia above. Timber shopfront to south comprising of double timber and glazed doors with overlight, flanked by pilasters with display window to side with pilaster and capped console brackets flanking fascia board with raised lettering and cornice above. Stone outbuilding to rear.	Located on Main Street, this modestly designed house with shopfront is a positive contributor to the streetscape. Retaining its original shopfront, the building exhibits simple design elements that enhance its appearance making it a fine example of a nineteenth-century commercial premises.
20-09	Grennan Ferbane Main street Ferbane Ferbane				14806009	Regional	End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with shopfront to ground floor and return to rear. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with rendered quoins. Timber sash window to ground floor with moulded stucco surround and painted sill. Replacement uPVC windows to first floor. Square-headed door opening with overlight to house set in north end of shopfront. Replacement uPVC window and door to shopfront flanked by rendered pilasters with timber fascia and rendered cornice. Outbuildings to rear site.	The modest façade of this house and shop is enhanced by the attention to render detailing. Ruled-and-lined rendered walls, channelled quoins, a stucco window surround and traditional shopfront are all original features that make Grennan's a valuable addition to the architectural heritage of Ferbane.








14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
20-10	Main Street Ferbane Main street Ferbane Ferbane				14806010	Regional	End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, built c.1840, with extension to rear and shopfront to ground floor. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to first floor with smooth render to ground floor, eaves course and quoins. Timber sash windows with Wyatt windows to first floor central bay, all with tooled stone sills. Segmental-headed door opening with timber panelled door flanked by sidelight with timber spoked fanlight above. Shopfront to north consisting of timber and glazed door with overlight and tripartite display window with cast-iron bars to side. Roughcast outbuildings to rear with pitched corrugated-iron roofs.	This well proportioned but modestly designed house is enlivened by its ornate doorcase and Wyatt window. The simple shopfront is representative of the modest form of many commercial outlets in mid nineteenth-century Ireland. With its intact original features, this building is still a positive contributor to the streetscape.
20-11	K Egan Ferbane Main Street Ferbane Ferbane				14806011	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house and shop, built in 1916, abutting house to south. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. Square-headed window openings with replacement uPVC windows and painted sills. Round-headed door opening with moulded stucco surround and tooled limestone threshold, replacement timber panelled door and fanlight. Timber shopfront to south with recessed central door flanked by splayed display windows. Timber fascia with raised lettering. Tiles to threshold.	This structure replaced an earlier pair of buildings, as seen on nineteenth-century Ordnance Survey maps. Simple in its form, its character is typical of urban dwellings that incorporate commercial premises. The shopfront is notable for its deeply recessed doorway and splayed windows, adding a sense of individuality.
20-12	Ulster Bank Ferbane Main Street Ferbane Ferbane			210	14806013	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey bank with attic, built c.1900, with extensions to rear. Set back from road. Steeply hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks oversailing eaves and dormer windows. Roughcast render to walls with ruled-and-lined render to plinth and smooth render to channelled quoins with plaque to first floor reading: 'Ulster Bank Limited'. Square-headed window openings to first floor and segmental-headed windows with moulded surrounds decorative keystone to ground floor. Replacement uPVC windows. Square-headed door opening with moulded surround and console brackets surmounted by segmental pediment, to double timber panelled doors with overlight. Set back from road with cut stone plinth and wrought-iron railings to front of site.	The regular from of this well proportioned bank is enhanced by the attention to detail. The moulded window surrounds with decorative keystones enhance the building's façade, while the console brackets and segmental pediment add a classical character to the entrance. Located next to the Post Office and in close proximity to other commercial outlets along Main Street, the bank forms part of an group of commercial service buildings within the town.
20-13	Church of Ireland Ferbane Ferbane Ferbane Ferbane			204	14806014	Regional	Detached former Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built c.1820, with three-bay nave, three-stage tower with crenellations and pinnacles to west and single-storey vestry to north. Now disused. Set within its own grounds. Roof has been removed. Some roughcast render remains, limestone eaves course and some cast-iron rainwater goods to tower. Pointed-arched chamfered tooled limestone window openings with cusped tracery windows and hoodmoulding to nave. Pointed-arched eastern window with chamfered tooled stone surrounds, intersecting tracery and hoodmoulding. Pointed-arched belfry openings with some remaining louvers and hoodmouldings. Square-headed window openings to central stage of tower with hoodmouldings. Pointed-arched chamfered door opening to tower with timber battened door and hoodmoulding. Moulded chancel arch to interior springing from polished stone colonnettes. Graveyard with variety of upright and recumbent grave markers, bounded by random coursed wall and wrought- and cast-iron gates.	Stripped of its roof and being reclaimed by nature, the fine church at Ferbane is now falling into ruin. Its design, though quite typical of many early nineteenth-century Church of Ireland churches, is individual in character. Its uniqueness is due to a squat three-staged tower that contrasts with slender surmounting pinnacles. The finely carved intersecting or switch-line mullions of its eastern window repeats a design that was popularly used in Irish ecclesiastical structures from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. Surrounded by a graveyard that witnessed its final interment in 1988, the site is a quiet reminder of Ferbane's past.
20-14	Ferbane Ferbane Ferbane Ferbane Ferbane				14806015	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey former primary school, built c.1840, with entrance porch to south. Now disused. Set back from road to the east of a ruinous Church of Ireland church. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, yellow brick chimneystack, tooled stone eaves course and cast-iron rainwater goods. Obelisk shaped limestone finial to apex of porch roof. Roughcast render to walls with tooled limestone eaves course. Replacement timber casement windows with tooled stone sills. Round-headed door opening to porch with timber battened door and timber spoked fanlight. Segmental-arched carriage opening to north end with sheet metal double doors. Outbuilding to north with slate roof. Set back from road with front of site bounded by random coursed wall with pedestrian and vehicular wrought-iron gates.	The modest architectural form of this school is enhanced by the attention of detailing in its design, such as the limestone finial and tooled eaves course. Though no longer a focal point within the Church of Ireland community, this school was once an important part of the social fabric of the community. Located next to the church and possibly the schoolmaster's house, these buildings made a coherent group of ecclesiastical and educational structures.
20-15	Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church Ferbane Chapel lane Ferbane Ferbane			205	14806016	Regional	Detached cruciform Roman Catholic church, built c.1820 with extensive renovations in 1896 by architect William Hague. Two-stage tower with broach spire to south side. Four-bay entrance extension added to western gable. Set within its own yard. Pitched tiled roof with tooled stone coping and cross finial to gables. Pebbledash render to walls with tooled stone quoins and buttresses. Roughcast render and tooled limestone quoins to lowest stage of tower. Ashlar limestone to belfry and spire, surmounted by wrought-iron cross. Pointed-arched window openings to nave and transept with tooled stone surrounds, stone sills and stained glass windows. Pointed-arched eastern window opening with stone mullions forming five lancets and stained glass. Rose window with tooled stone surround to original gable end at west. Trefoil-headed lancet openings to tower and lucarnes of spire with tooled stone surround. Pointed-arched openings to belfry with tooled stone surround, hoodmouldings and cast-iron bell. Original entranceway blocked off, replaced by pointed-arched door opening with tooled stone surround and replacement timber door. Oculus to entranceway.	Originally built in 1820 and later reworked in 1896, this church is a composite of building phases and decoration. As a result it has a distinctive architectural character. Its most notable element is the attractive bell tower, which is slender and finely executed. As a centre of divine worship and a focal point for many of Ferbane's inhabitants, The Immaculate Conception Church holds a significant position within the community.
20-16	Ferbane Ferbane Ferbane Ferbane Ferbane				14806017	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement parochial house, built c.1820. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks, terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls with rendered quoins. Replacement uPVC windows with painted sills. Segmental-headed recessed door opening with moulded surround. Replacement timber door with replacement stained glass timber fanlight and sidelights. Door is accessed by tooled stone steps with rendered flanking wall with capping and piers to steps. Outbuildings to rear.	The parochial house in Ferbane, though much altered, still retains some positive aspects. The regularity of its fenestration, the setting of its central door and attractively hipped roof make contribute to an appealing exterior.
20-17	Ferbane Area Office GALLEN Ferbane Ferbane Ferbane				14806018	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey former railway station, built in 1884, on the Clara to Banagher Branch by the Great Southern and Western Railway. Set back from the road. Single-storey entrance to south. Pitched and hipped slate roofs with bargeboards to gables, cast-iron rainwater goods and stepped brick cornice to eaves. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with smooth base plinth. Timber sash windows with painted stone sills. Square-headed door opening with overlight and timber door.	Having closed to passengers in 1947 and ceased all services by 1963, the Clara to Banagher Line was made redundant. The station at Ferbane, like many of its counterparts, was no longer needed. Despite this, the Victorian structure has survived and is now reused, housing offices. Architecturally, the design is both simple and functional, adorned by few enrichments. Features that compliment its modest character include a brick eaves-cornice, timber barge boards, two-over-two sash windows and a square-headed doorway with overlight.
20-18	Gallen Priory GALLEN Ferbane Ferbane Ferbane			207	14806019	Regional	Detached seven-bay two-storey former country house, built c.1750. Converted for use as a convent in 1922 and later used as a boarding school. Now in use as a nursing home. Gothicised façade with central gable having stone oriel window, pinnacles to engaged octagonal columns and open single-storey porch. Two-storey with dormer attic wings added to north and south and additional floor added to rear. Further extensions to north, south and rear. Set within its own grounds. Roof to centre is hidden by parapet. Pitched slate roofs to north and south wings with rendered chimneystacks and dormer windows. Smooth render to walls with rendered string course and smooth rendered base plinth, engaged octagonal columns to front elevation with copper pinnacles at parapet level, flanking gabled entrance. Tooled stone date plaque to wall with tooled stone shield plaques. Tooled stone high cross to gable wall northernmost extension. Replacement uPVC windows. Projecting oriel window with tooled stone surround and replacement uPVC to window above entrance. Stone outbuilding to rear site. Curvilinear glasshouse to front lawn. Fluted carved stone piers to entranceway, one having tooled cap, and flanking stiles.	The imposing structure of Gallen Priory is notable for its striking frontispiece. Gothic in character, it is punctuated by massive tower-like columns which break forward from its façade. The linear treatment of its gabled parapet is interrupted by their decorative pinnacles. Extended and converted to provide for the needs varying institutions, the former house now bears little resemblance to a country residence. Providing an important social function and service, the attractive building is significant in Ferbane.





14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
20-19	Main Street				212		Thatched public house with timber shopfront. A three-bay, single-storey house with a thick thatch on the roof. The walls are rough cast and painted and the shopfront is of timber with bold lettering possibly dating from circa 1900. The doorcase is not the original being square-headed and dating from circa 1900. The single window has timber sashes.	This is possibly the last remaining thatched house in an urban setting. As such it is of great architectural and cultural importance. The shopfront is striking in its lettering and colour.
	Ferbane							
	Ferbane							
	Ferbane							
21-01	Ballylin House				14914005	Regional	Pair of gates lodges and entrance gates to former Ballylin House, c.1830. Located on roadside. Pair of tooled limestone octagonal gate piers with decoratively carved cap stones supporting pair of wrought-iron gates and flanked by entrance gates to gate lodges supported by smaller piers. Entrance gates flanked by squared limestone walls terminating in similar piers. Detached four-bay single-storey gate lodge to south with projecting gabled end bays and extension to rear. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, red brick chimneystack and open eaves. Pebbledashed walls with smooth rendered plinth and stucco molded string course. Bow windows to gabled projecting bay with timber casement windows. Square-headed door opening with timber battened door. Detached three-bay single-storey gate lodge to north with hipped slate roof, decorative scalloped eaves board and pebbledashed walls. Square-headed window openings with timber casement windows and cast-iron pivot windows.	The entrance gates and pair of gate lodges to the former Ballylin House form an impressive and elegant entrance to what was by all accounts a very important country house in County Offaly. The entrance gates in particular are notable for their design and are clearly the work of skill craftsmen. The decorative wrought-iron gates and flanking piers contribute an artistic significance to the site. The gate lodges are not an identical pair suggesting that perhaps only one was a gate lodge and the other a stewards house. Both are now in private ownership but retain their many of their original features including cast-iron pivot windows, timber casement windows and timber battened door which contribute to the character of the site. Although Ballylin House is gone, these gate lodges and entrance gates, together with the remaining outbuildings to the farmyard and walled gardens survive as a reminder of the former demesne.
	BALLYLIN							
	Ballylin							
	Ferbane							
21-02	Ballylin House				14915001	Regional	Ranges of former outbuildings to Ballylin House, c.1820, arranged around a yard with walled gardens to south. Six-bay two-storey range to east of yard in use as house with hipped slate roof, terracotta ridge tiles and pebbledashed walls. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and replacement door set into projecting entrance porch. Multi-bay two-storey ranges of outbuildings with pitched slate roofs and roughcast rendered walls terminating in bellcote to west range. Square-headed window and door openings with brick vents and carriage arch openings. Carved limestone coat of arms on plaques over carriage arch opening. Random coursed limestone and brick walled garden to south with additional outbuildings within. Limestone entrance to walled garden with carved limestone plaque above and limestone architectural elements incorporated.	This yard, outbuildings, walled garden and entrance gates and lodges are all that survive of what was once a large country estate. Located just north of Ferbane, Ballylin House, was one of Richard Morrison's villa plan houses. Its entrance front was identical to those of the other two Morrison villas in Offaly, Cangort Park and Bellair. One range of the outbuildings in the former farmyard is now in use as a private dwelling. Of particular note are the intricately carved limestone plaques incorporated into the outbuildings and above the entrance to the walled garden. These plaque contributes an artistic and archaeological significance to the site. The surviving structures are now privately owned.
	BALLYLIN							
	Ballylin							
	Ferbane							
21-03	Glebe House				215	14915002	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement former rectory, built c.1820, with extension to rear and outbuildings. Now in use as a private dwelling. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, cast-iron rainwater goods and rendered chimneystacks. Ruled and lined rendered walls with stucco quoins. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills and timber sash windows. Wyatt window to entrance bay. Round-headed door opening with timber panelled door flanked by sidelights. Single- and two-storey outbuildings to rear yard with pitched slate roofs and rendered walls.
	Aghaboy							
	Glebe							
	Ferbane							
21-04	Ferbane Road					14915003	Regional	wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1905, with ER VII royal cipher and crown motif. No longer in use. Maker's mark 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' to base. Located on roadside outside St. Manchan's National School.
	LEMANAGHAN							
	Ballycumber							
	Ferbane							
21-05	Saint Marys Roman Catholic Church					14915005	Regional	Detached Roman Catholic church, built in 1907, on a V-shaped plan with central tower with pyramidal roof. Converging aisles with space between the two aisles filled in, c. 1950. Built of local yellow brick and rendered. Pointed arched window openings with louvered openings to tower. Hipped replacement slate roofs. Interior with gallery supported by timber uprights. Two wrought-iron spiral stairs lead to gallery. Replacement ceilings. Pair of studio of Harry Clarke stained glass windows on chancel wall of church flanking altar, representing The Virgin Mary and The Sacred Heart. Bog yew altar, tabernacle, ambo and chair from local bogs. Created by sculptor Michael Casey and the students of The Celtic Roots Studio Lemonaghan. Through the process of carbon dating the age of the woods is 4,800 years.
	POLLAGH							
	Pullough							
	Ferbane							
21-06	Aghaboy Bridge							Built by Great Southern and Western Railway Co; line opened 1884. Skew twin-arch masonry and brick bridge carries disused Banagher Branch of Great Southern and Western Railway over River Brosna; line opened 1884. Of architectural merit on account of proportion, scale and quality of construction. Historical association with Great Southern and Western Railway Co. The highly skewed brick soffits are of technical interest. This is one of only three brick arch bridges in the county (the others are OFIAR-035-061 and 038-002). A prominent landscape feature hereabouts. Of regional heritage significance. Merits inclusion in Record of Protected Structures. Fred Hamond OFIAR-014-018
	GALLEN							
	Aghaboy							
	Ferbane							
21-07	Lemanaghan Bridge							Erected by Office of Public Works c.1951 as part of second Brosna drainage scheme (1948-54). Triple-span concrete beam and slab road bridge of c.1951 over Brosna River, erected by Office of Public Works in connection with second Brosna drainage scheme. A good example of its type and of historical note due to association with Office of Public Works and second Brosna drainage scheme. Also a significant landscape feature hereabouts. Of regional heritage interest. Merits inclusion in Record of Protected Structures. Fred Hamond OFIAR-015-047
	LEMANAGHAN							
	Pollagh							
	Ferbane							
22-01	Lockeepers House					14916001	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey over basement lock keeper's cottage, built c.1800, with single-bay adjoining block to west. Located at the 30th lock on the Grand Canal. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks. Smooth render to walls. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Gable fronted porch with timber battened door. Set at edge of canal.
	BALLINCLOGHAN (BALLYBOY BY)							
	Rahan							
	Rahan							
	Ferbane							This house forms part of a group with the related canal structures in the area. Its simple design has a pleasing symmetry and it retains much original materials and fabric making it a charming addition to the canal.




14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
22-02	Ballincloghan Bridge BALLINCLOGHAN (BALLYBOY BY) Rahan Rahan Ferbane				14916002	Regional	Single-arch masonry accommodation bridge, built c.1804, over the Grand Canal. Coursed dressed limestone to lower parapet wall with dressed string course and rubble wall parapet. Dressed limestone voussoirs and soffits of rubble. Hump back deck. Located at the west end of the 30th lock of the Canal. Lock gates to upstream and stone steps downstream.	Ballincloghan canal bridge forms part of an interesting group of related structures with the lock keeper's cottage and lock gates. It also forms part of a wider group of identical bridges along the canal. The use of different types of stone finishes adds textural variation to the bridges' appearance.
22-03	Henesy's Bridge GOLDSMITHSLOT Rahan Rahan Ferbane				14916003	Regional	Single-arch masonry accommodation bridge, built c.1804, over the Grand Canal. Random rubble limestone construction. Arch of semi-elliptical profile. Voussoirs of finely dressed stone. Dressed limestone string course. Parapets coped with dressed limestone. South ends of parapets rebuilt. Humped deck.	This bridge forms part of a group of similar bridges along the canal. The use of different stone finishes adds textural variation to the bridge's appearance. The high quality masonry is a notable feature of the bridge.
22-04	Tullybeg Saint Stanislaus Roman Catholic Coll TULLYBEG Tullybeg Retirement Village Rahan Ferbane			302	14916004	Regional	Detached U-plan former Jesuit College, built between 1815-18, comprising five-bay three-storey over basement central block with single-bay three-storey advanced blocks to sides and extensions to north. Now a nursing home and golf club. Set within its own grounds. Hipped and pitched slate roofs with ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks, terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls with plinth. Timber sash windows to stone sills, with tooled stone surrounds. Segmental-headed door opening with moulded rendered surround and timber spoked fanlight. Doorcase comprising Ionic columns, flanking timber panelled door with cornice over. Limestone steps over basement with wrought-iron railings. Timber battened doors to other elevations. Three-bay three-storey north extension, built between 1855-61, with breakfront and four-bay two-storey side blocks. Roof hidden by balustrade. Rendered walls with tooled stone plinth, string and eaves courses and rusticated quoins. Mix of timber sash and uPVC replacement windows. Rusticated surrounds to breakfront windows. Extension parallel to original building built between 1865-70. Ranges of outbuildings to rear with rendered walls and pitched slate roofs. Ha-ha to front site. Random coursed wall with ruled-and-lined sweeping walls to entrance. Channelled ashlar gate piers with carved ribbon design and cast-iron gates.	The building was originally built as a school for boys under the age of thirteen. In the 1850s the school was enlarged to take older boys and became known as Saint Stanislaus's College. In 1918 it became a house for Jesuit novices and subsequently a retreat house. The simplicity of the earliest section of Saint Stanislaus's reflects the need for discretion amongst Catholic orders in the early nineteenth century. This simple, well proportioned design is skilfully executed in high quality materials with much original fabric surviving. The northern section, completed in the early 1860s, displays fine decorative render detailing to its quoins and window surrounds, with the subtle breakfront emphasizing the windows. Together with the adjoining church and outbuildings, this former school constitutes an important historical complex.
22-05	Saint Stanislaus Roman Catholic College TULLYBEG Tullybeg Retirement Village Rahan Ferbane			302	14916005	Regional	Attached gable-fronted three-bay single-storey former church, built c.1830, with three-stage tower, abutting college to east. Pitched slate roof with ruled-and-lined chimneystack with terracotta pots, cast-iron rainwater goods and cross finial. Roughcast rendered walls with ruled-and-lined render to plinth. Round-headed window openings with timber windows and limestone sills. Round-headed tooled limestone door surround comprising double timber panelled door flanked by engaged Doric columns surmounted by cornice with blank fanlight and 'IHS' lettering. Rusticated three-stage limestone tower with round-headed louvered opening to third stage, round-headed lancet style windows with tooled limestone surrounds to second stage and round-headed door opening with tooled limestone block-and-start surround and timber panelled door to ground stage. Set within the grounds of the college.	Although overshadowed by the college, this modest church is enlivened by the attention to detailing. The survival of many original features and materials enhances the building. Textural variation is created by the use of rusticated limestone in the tower which reflects the window surrounds of the east elevation of the college. The main entrance with its carved stone surround is a striking feature and enlivens the façade.
22-06	Rahan Bridge RAHAN DEMESNE Rahan Rahan Ferbane			299	14916006	Regional	Triple-arch masonry road bridge, built in 1736, over the River Clodiagh, with sigle-arch section, built in 1850, by P.J. Klasen, district engineer. Earlier phase of random rubble with V-shaped cutwaters. Semicircular arches and voussoirs of roughly dressed stonework. Later phase with skew masonry arch. Abutments of rock-faced limestone blocks, laid to courses, with rusticated and margined quoins. Finely dressed string course. Parapet coped with rusticated blocks. Plaques in both downstream parapets giving dates of construction.	This two-phase bridge is of architectural interest in demonstrating the contrasting construction styles of the mid eighteenth-century and the mid nineteenth-centuries. It is of historical significance as it has date plaques from both periods. The later phase was part of the work of the Board of Works during the Brosna drainage scheme. The earlier plaque read: 'Erected in Dom 1736 John Borre WC and Hurd Will [?] Here Lt Esqs Overseers'. The later plaque reads: 'Board of Public Works Drainage Acts 5 & 6 Vic C89.8 &9. Vic 69, 9 Vic C4,10 & 11 Vic 79 Rahan Bridge 1850 P.J. Klasen Dist. Engr.'
22-07	Saint Carthach's Church of Ireland Church RAHAN DEMESNE Rahan Rahan Ferbane			303	14916007	Regional	Detached two-bay single-storey church, built in 1732, with two-bay chancel to east and abutting seventeenth-century ruin to north. Set within graveyard. Pitched slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods and cross finial. Roughcast render to walls. Round-headed windows to nave with timber stained glass tracery windows and tooled limestone sills, round-headed window to chancel with chevron design to window-head, flanked by engaged columns with oculus window above, ogee-headed window to north with carved limestone surround with animal head decoration. Round-headed door opening with timber battened door with cast-iron furniture and boot scrapper and stained glass fanlight and date plaque above. Set within graveyard with upstanding and incumbent headstones, bounded by random rubble wall and wrought-iron gate. Modern cemetery to south.	Although modest in design, this church is enhanced by the decorative quality of its window surrounds. Located on the site of an old abbey, windows have been relocated from the abbey into the church. The ogee-headed window with ornate animal carving exhibits skilled craftsmanship and attention to detail. The Romanesque style window surround to the chancel is especially noteworthy and reflects the door surround of Saint Bartholomew's church located in Lynally Glebe townland. These window surrounds compared with the modest window and door design of the nave make an interesting contrast which enhances the visual appearance of the church. The church forms a group with the graveyard and archaeological remains of the abbey.
22-08	Mill House RAHAN DEMESNE Rahan Rahan Ferbane			301	14916008	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, now derelict. Set back from road. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Square-headed door opening with timber battened door. Farmyard to rear with rendered outbuildings with pitched corrugated roofs. Set back from road with random coursed wall and timber gate to front of site.	This well proportioned and modestly designed house is enhanced by the retention of original features and fabric such as the timber sash windows and timber battened door. The building holds its old style charm and commands a prominent position within Rahan, making it a positive contributor to the village.
22-09	Corcoran's Bridge RAHAN DEMESNE Rahan Rahan Ferbane				14916011	Regional	Single-arch masonry stone bridge, built c.1804, over the Grand Canal. Random rubble walls with tooled string course. Dressed voussoirs to semi-elliptical arch profile. West parapet coped with dressed limestone clocks. East parapet wall replaced with tubular steel railing. Humped deck.	Although not fully intact due to the removal of one of the parapet walls, it still remains part of the broader group of canal related structures. This section of the canal was opened in 1804. It was named after the owner of the nearby pub who acted as agent for the Grand Canal Company.
22-10	Murragh MURRAGH Rahan Ferbane Ferbane				14916012	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with lobby-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof with decorative knotting and exposed scolloping to ridge and twine to eaves. Rendered chimneys. Pebbledashed stone walls. Timber sash windows. Porch with pitched slate roof, windows in side-walls and replacement timber door with sidelights. House sited at end of long avenue and along one side of triangular-plan farmyard with outbuildings to other sides with rendered concrete and stone wall and pitched corrugated roofs.	<p>The siting of this thatched house, facing into a small yard at the end of a long avenue, is very typical of vernacular farmhouses. Its simple thatched roof, with lines of scolloping and low chimneystacks, together with the retention of timber sash windows, make this a good example of the county's rural architectural heritage. The outbuildings enhance the setting of the house.</p> <p>[Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached three-bay single storey house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof with decorative scolloping to ridge. Timber sash windows. Timber panelled door with sidelights in porch with gabled slated roof and side windows. Two rendered chimneys. Farm building with concrete walls and gabled corrugated iron roof adjoins south end of house. Farm buildings associated with house. (Site Number 30).</p>


14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
22-11	Presentation Convent KILLINA Killina Ferbane Ferbane				14916014	Regional	Detached multiple-bay two-storey convent, built in 1817, with extensions to west and chapel to south. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, some ridge cresting, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pitched slate roof with cross finial to chapel. Roughcast and ruled-and-lined render to wall with smooth render to plinth and quoins. Replacement uPVC windows with painted sills to convent, round-headed stained glass windows with limestone sills to chapel. Square-headed door openings with replacement timber and glazed doors. Set back from road with rendered wall and pedestrian gate to front of site and cast-iron water pump to rear yard with corrugated and slate roofed outbuildings to side yard.	Although altered, this convent still retains its original appearance. Along with the church and school the convent forms part of an important nucleated settlement of functional public buildings. The small chapel attached to the convent although modest in design is enlivened by its stained glass windows. Over time the convent has retained its original function.
22-12	Killina KILLINA Killina Ferbane Ferbane				14916015	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1905, with ER VII royal cipher and crown motif. Maker's mark 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' to base. Set in random stone rubble wall.	This post box is located in a substantial random rubble wall, close to the village of Rahan. The functional form of this box is enhanced by its simple high lettering and royal cipher. The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.
22-13	Rahan Lodge KILLINA Killina Ferbane Ferbane				14916016	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement house, built in 1740, with return to rear. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots, oversailing eaves and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with smooth render to quoins and timber brackets to eaves course. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Segmental-headed door opening with tooled limestone surround comprising four Doric style columns supporting cornice over timber panelled door flanked by diamond sidelights with spoked fanlight above. Door accessed by tooled limestone steps with wrought-iron railings. Stone outbuildings with corrugated roofs and yellow brick carriage arches, and walled garden to north west. Cut ashlar gate piers and rendered walls to front of site.	This well proportioned and adequately designed house contains many original features which enhance its appearance such as the timber sash windows and eaves brackets. The elaborate composition of its classically designed door surround is articulated by the carved and finally finished stone dressing. These features enliven the visual appearance of the house whilst enhancing the architectural significance of the building. The historical significance of the house is associated with the cartographic Pettrie family for whom the house was built. Subsequently it was also owned by Maire O'Brien who donated both land and money for Saint Stanislaus College and the presentation convent within the village of Rahan.
22-14	Aharney AGHNANANAGH Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore				14916025	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Formerly had attic over east end and has extension to rear with rendered walls and pitched slate roof. Pitched rye straw roof with decorative scolloping to slightly raised ridge and chimney. Low rendered chimneystack. Rendered stone walls. Timber sash windows. Porch with pitched slate roof with timber door. Outbuilding attached to east gable with roofless lean-to roof and stone walls. Yard to front of house and stone wall with rendered piers to road boundary. Single- and two-storey outbuildings to one side of yard having pitched corrugated-iron roofs and rendered walls.	A quite typical Offaly thatched house, unusual for having a rye straw roof. The building retains timber sash windows. The associated outbuildings add interest to the site and context to the house. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Three-bay single storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled rye straw roof with decorative scolloping to slightly raised ridge and chimney area. Former loft over east end. Timber sash windows. Timber door in gabled slated porch. One rendered chimney. Well-kept thatched house (Site Number 63).
22-15	House shop RAHAN DEMESNE Rahan Rahan Ferbane			300			A Shop/house dating from circa 1900; with pointing rendering, painted walls and maroon sashes. The three-bay, two-storey house has wide, sash windows and a round-headed doorcase. The shop addition is rendered and painted and the windows and door outlined with brick trim.	A rare example of a house of circa 1900 which is a local landmark.
23-01	Acantha ACANTHA Acantha Tullamore Tullamore			351	14909004	Local	Detached multiple-bay three-storey corn mill, built c.1780, with multiple extensions and mill race. Now used as farm storage. Set back from road. Pitched corrugated roof with some cast-iron rainwater goods. Some smooth render remains to random stone coursed walls. Timber casement windows with timber lintels exposed. Square-headed door opening. Pitched slate roofed extension to south west. Single-storey outbuildings to north east with date stone of '1782' over doorway. Derelict waterwheel abuts northwest wall of mill. Mill race, with remains of sluice gate runs from north-west around the site.	Despite many alterations and additions, much of the original fabric of this mill remains. This site has clearly been in continuous use since its initial construction. Yellow brick additions to extension and corrugated-iron to original building suggest the complex was once thatched. Remains of waterwheel and mill race add significance to this site giving an insight to these features.
23-02	Kilgortin KILGORTIN Kilgortin Ferbane Ferbane				14916017	Regional	Detached six-bay single-storey thatched farmhouse, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan, but may formerly have been lobby-entry and facing into yard. Pitched oaten straw roof with decorative knotting and exposed scolloping to ridge and twine to eaves. Low rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered stone walls having stone wheel guard to south-east corner. Small openings with timber sash windows. Timber panelled door. Extension to rear, yard side of house with flat corrugated iron roof. Sited parallel to Grand Canal towpath with garden in between having rendered boundary wall to towpath. Yard to rear with modern steel outbuildings.	This thatched house is a prominent feature on the Grand Canal near Rahan. Its relatively large size mark it out as a substantial vernacular house. The retention of small openings and timber sash windows, along with a battened timber door, make this a representative example of Irish vernacular architecture.
23-03	Charleville Aqueduct KILGORTIN Kilgortin Ferbane Ferbane				14916018	Regional	Three-arch masonry aqueduct, built c.1804, carrying the Grand Canal over the River Clodiagh. Dressed limestone abutments, piers and cutwaters. V-shaped cutwaters to both upstream and downstreams. Dressed string course. Towpath to both sides of canal.	This aqueduct forms part of an important group of structures along the Grand Canal. Although overgrown, the cutwaters and arch-rings display fine masonry and reflect the skilled workmanship involved their construction. It is one of three aqueducts along the County Offaly stretch of the Grand Canal.
23-04	Lynally Glebe LYNALLY GLEBE Lynally Glebe Tullamore Tullamore				14916020	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof with exposed scolloping to ridge and having rendered concrete chimneystacks. Limewashed rendered stone walls. Square-headed replacement timber windows to front, timber sash to rear. Timber panelled door. Rendered boundary wall to road. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly 2002] - Detached three-bay single storey thatched house. Direct entry plan. Replacement timber windows to front and sash and replacement to rear. Timber panelled door. Lime-washed stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof. Two rendered chimneys	This well-maintained thatched house is sited at right angles to the public road, a familiar feature of Irish vernacular houses. Its simply presented thatched roof and low chimneystacks make this building a representative example of the county's thatched heritage. A timber panelled door and some timber sash windows are also retained. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly 2002] - Well kept thatched house.









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23-05	Charleville Demesne CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore				14916021	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built in 1836, with return to rear and extensions to east and west. Set within the grounds of Charleville Demesne. Hipped slate roof with ridge leading, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods with stone corbelling supporting eaves. Yellow brick to front elevation with tooled limestone quoins, smooth rendered walls to all other elevations. Timber sash windows with tooled block-and-start surrounds with decorative keystone and tooled stone sills. Timber sash and timber casement windows to extensions. Square-headed door opening with tooled limestone block-and-start surround and keystone with date, to timber and glazed door. Ranges of random rubble outbuildings with corrugated roofs to east and hipped roof to west. Range of single-storey rendered outbuildings with pitched slate roof to north. Outbuildings surrounding yard with rubble limestone wall with tooled capping to centre. Random coursed outbuilding with cut limestone quoins, four segmental-headed carriage arches and pitched corrugated roof to south east of house. Farmyard surround by crenellated random wall with ashlar gate piers.	This well proportioned farmhouse, is enlivened by the attention to detailing applied to its features. The yellow brick façade and contrasting tooled limestone quoins, eaves corbelling and decorative window and door surrounds create textural variation in the buildings appearance whilst adding both artistic and architectural significance to the structure. The high quality of masonry exhibited reflects the position of the house within the greater complex of Charleville Demesne.
23-06	Charleville Castle CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore			358	14916022	National	Detached Gothic Revival castle, built c.1805, by Francis Johnston. Central block of three-bay three-storey over basement with octagonal tower to west, circular tower to east, private chapel with five bays to nave and pinnaced towers to north-west with stable complex of three ranges surrounding an enclosed courtyard to north-west. Roof hidden by parapet. Lead rainwater goods. Random coursed limestone walls with tooled stone quoins to octagonal tower. Crenellated parapet supported by stone corbels to main block with stone brackets to octagonal parapet on western tower and elaborate corbels to circular eastern tower. Tower and elaborate corbels to circular eastern tower. Variety of window openings and styles. Square-headed and pointed-arched openings with timber casement and stone mullioned windows, some with hoodmoulding, all with tooled stone surrounds. Loop windows within towers. Central entrance within projecting bay of tooled stone with crenellated parapet supported on corbels. Containing large Tudor arched recess with chamfered soffit. Tudor arched door opening with chamfered reveals flanked by cross openings with timber battened door and iron studded double doors. Entrance surmounted by large stone tracery window with decorative carved stone sill. Tooled stone step with stone flags to entrance. Square-headed opening with stone flags to entrance. Square-headed opening with tooled stone surround gives access to basement.	Charleville Castle, along with the private chapel and beautifully elegant enclosed stable complex, is considered by many to be Francis Johnston's masterpiece. Maurice Craig has described it as the first asymmetrical house to be built in Ireland and Mark Girouard stated that Charleville had the 'most splendid Gothic interior in Ireland'. The house was begun in 1801 and completed in 1812 for Charles William Bury, who became the first Earl of Charleville in 1806. The Gothic Revival style of the house is complimented by the terraces seen to the south created John Claudius Loudon, the most distinguished garden designer of his time. The attention to detail, evidenced in the house, chapel and stables, is outstanding and it is without question a hugely significant group of demesne structures of national and international importance.
23-07	Saint Bartholomews Church of Ireland Church LYNALLY GLEBE Charleville Tullamore Tullamore				14916024	Regional	Detached six-bay nave single-storey former Church of Ireland church, built c.1840, with vestry and conservatory to south, chancel to east and porch to north. Now use as a private house. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks, skylights to south and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Coursed limestone walls with tooled quoins and cut stone string course and eaves course. Round-headed windows to nave with cut limestone surrounds with a mixture of stained glass and replacement aluminium windows. Round-headed three-light lancet style window to west elevation and three round-headed windows to chancel with limestone surrounds and hoodmoulding. Round-headed Romanesque style door opening set in gable fronted porch with carved chevron surround flanked by engaged columns, with chevron decoration to gable edge. Site bounded by hedge and concrete block wall with graveyard to north, south and west. Wrought-iron gates to front of site with wrought-iron pedestrian gate giving access to graveyard.	This church is apparent of architectural form and design. Designed by J.F. Fuller, the church is executed with attention to detail. The main entrance with its Romanesque door surround and chevron decoration is of particular interest. It is of a similar style used in Saint Carthage's Roman Catholic Church, also designed by Fuller and Saint Carthage's Church of Ireland Church situated on the site of the old abbey. As the church now functions as a house, the survival of the graveyard is a noteworthy feature.
23-08	Ballycowan Bridge BALLYCOWAN Rahan Rahan Ferbane				14916026	Regional	Single-arch masonry bridge, built c.1804, over the Grand Canal. Coursed limestone lower wall with segmental arch profile. Walls are a continuation of the lock chamber. String course. Parapets of random rubble and coped with dressed blocks. Humped deck. Situated beside the 29th lock of the Grand Canal.	This single-arch canal bridge forms part of an interesting group of related structures along the Grand Canal. It is executed to a high standard and is significant in terms of the associated lock.
23-09	Huband's Aqueduct BALLYCOWAN Rahan Rahan Ferbane				14916027	Regional	Triple-arched masonry aqueduct, built in 1803, carrying the Grand Canal over the River Tullamore. Abutments, piers and triangular profiled cutwaters of regularly laid dressed limestone blocks. Segmental arched profile with voussoirs of dressed stone. Dressed string courses run across spandrels and parapets. Parapets of random stone and terminate in stone piers. Carved date plaques to each parapet which read: 'Huband Aqueduct 1803'. Towing path to either side of the canal with limestone retaining walls.	This aqueduct, which carries the Grand Canal over the Tullamore River, is a reminder of the engineering achievements of the late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-centuries. This section of the canal was opened in 1804. The detailing to the plaque, the arches and the stone cutwaters highlight this aqueduct as a significant feature within the riverscape. It is one of three such aqueducts along the County Offaly stretch of the Grand Canal. It was named after Joseph Huband, a director in the Gand Canal Company around the time of the bridge's erection.
23-10	Charleville Demesne CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore				14916028	Regional	Detached limestone grotto, built c.1740, next to the Clodiagh River. Comprising of a long passage terminating in a circular room with fireplace. Random rubble stone walls with random rubble corbelling to interior roof. Window openings with cast-iron tracery glazing bars. Tooled limestone door surround, now overgrown.	Designed by Lady Charleville and built with considerable expense to give employment to the poor peasantry in a season of scarcity. The magnificence of this structure is captured in a description by Sir Charles Coote, in 1801, when he describes it as 'finished in true rustic style with a venerable appearance of antiquity'. The architectural significance of the grotto is reflected in its elaborate form and attention to detailing in the window glazing bars and door surround which is unusual for a structure of apparently modest form.
23-11	Charleville Castle CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE Charleville Road Tullamore Tullamore			358	14916029	Regional	Icehouse comprising a deep circular brick lined pit, topped by a brick dome, built c.1810, accessed by a stone passage with segmental-headed door opening with limestone arch. Set into hillside.	Icehouses were common structures associated with large demesnes. They played an important functional role in the preservation of food. The deep brick lined pit along with dome exhibits an impressive example of early engineering. The icehouse forms part of a group of structures associated with Charleville Forest demesne.
23-12	Charleville Castle CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore			358	14916031	Regional	Circular random coursed stone fortifications, built c.1780, with cut stone segmental-headed arched opening. Loop windows with tooled stone surrounds open intermittently. Corrugated-iron roof has collapsed.	Surrounding the castle and stables is a system of walls, terraces and structures that were designed to look like ramparts and bastions. The structure was once roofed and is accessed through a fine cut stone archway. The loop windows, which can be seen at regular intervals around the walls of the structure, heighten the impression of a medieval structure.
23-13	Charleville Forest CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore			358	14916032	Regional	Former boathouse, built c.1770, within the demesne of Charleville Forest. Segmental-headed arched opening with random coursed limestone walls flanking entrance. Stone barrel-vaulted internal roof. Blocked square-headed opening to rear. Lake has been drained.	This stone vaulted boathouse stands on the edge of a small wooded hill in the north-west corner of Charleville Forest. Built of a simple rubble vault into the side of a hill and covered with soil it remains as an important reminder of a large artificial lake on which this boathouse stood. The lake no longer remains and has not been present since the first Ordnance Survey in 1838.

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23-14	Srah Bridge BALLYDROHID Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore				14916033	Regional	Single-arch masonry bridge, built c.1802, carrying an accommodation track across the Grand Canal. Random rubble limestone construction. Semi-elliptical arch profile. Towpath on each side passing under bridge. Vossoirs of finely dressed limestone blocks. String course extending across face to terminating piers. Parapets coped with dressed limestone blocks. Humped deck and ramped approaches. (NIAH) Masonry arch bridge carries accommodation road over Grand Canal. Of random rubble limestone construction. Each face is slightly battered and curves outwards. Arch is of semi-elliptical profile and spans 8.62m. The canal is 4.80m wide at this point, with a towpath along each side passing under the bridge as well. Voussoirs are of finely dressed limestone blocks. Slightly curved string course, similarly detailed, over crown. Parapets are spaced at 3.23m and terminate in out-projecting dressed stone piers; coped with dressed limestone blocks as well. Humped deck with ramped dog-leg approaches. Stop plank grooves up each side of canal walls underneath bridge. Tow rope marks on south quoins. Humped deck and ramped, dog-leg approaches. Fred Hamond OFIAR-016-023	This canal bridge is one of the many similarly designed canal bridges built to span the Grand Canal. It is a well executed and unaltered example. This section of the canal was opened in 1804. (NIAH) Masonry arch accommodation bridge over Grand Canal. This section of canal opened 1804. Built by Grand Canal Company in period 1800-04.A well executed and unaltered canal bridge, of historical interest due to Grand Canal association. Adds interest to the local landscape. Of regional heritage significance, meriting inclusion in Record of Protected Structures. Fred Hamond OFIAR-016-023
23-15	Ballydrohid BALLYDROHID Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore				14916034	Regional	Detached five-bay single-storey with attic thatched house, built c.1800, with lobby-entry plan and now partly roofless. Two-bay single-storey addition to rear with rendered walls and lean-to slated roof and adjoining outbuilding with pitched slate roof also to rear. Pitched oaten straw roof with dressed limestone barges and kneelers and having rendered and brick chimneystacks. Small openings with timber sash windows. Timber panelled door. Rendered stone walls. Sited close to and parallel with Grand Canal towpath. Garden to front and extensive complex of farm buildings to side and rear. Long range of single- and two-storey outbuildings to east having pitched slate roofs and stone walls. Variety of single-storey elsewhere in complex.	This is one of the more substantial thatched houses in the county and though partly ruinous, is nevertheless an important example. It retains many of original features, such as the relatively small window openings and stone barge detailing. The extensive farmyard associated with this house is most impressive and provides an essential part of the character of the site. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Four-bay single-storey thatched house. Lobby-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof. Lofted throughout. Timber sash windows. Timber panelled door. Three brick chimneys. Fine extensive farmyard with good stone buildings. Fine substantial farmyard with stone farm buildings and ruinous thatched house with apparently intact interior. Merits full survey. (Site Number 59).
23-17	Charleville Castle CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE Charleville Road Tullamore Tullamore				14917007	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey house, built c.1870, with return and outbuildings to rear. Now used as a workshop. Set back from the road. Pitched slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughly coursed walls to façade, pebbledashed walls to gables and rear. Timber sash windows with cement surrounds and sills. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber panelled door.	This building was originally an administrative office associated with the Charleville Castle estate. Although in use as a workshop it retains many original features such as timber sash windows. It remains an important reminder to the many functions and associated buildings that formed an estate such as Charleville.
23-18	Charleville Castle CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE Charleville Road Tullamore Tullamore			358	14917008	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey L-plan gate lodge, built in 1860, with extension to west gable. Set within grounds of Charleville Estate. Pitched roof, with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks, timber bargeboard and finial to gable of façade. Roughly coursed limestone walls with tooled limestone quoins to angles. Date plaque of 1860 set in gable wall. Three light timber lattice windows with tooled limestone surround. Square-headed door opening with tooled limestone surround and timber panelled door. Two-bay single-storey extension with pitched slate roof, terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth rendered plinth and pebble dashed walls. Timber sash windows and painted sills. Timber panelled door.	This building is of apparent architectural design and detailing with its elaborate bargeboards and timber lattice windows. It would have made an impressive introduction, as a gate lodge, to the estate which it served.
23-19	Head Gardener's House CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore				14917010	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house with attic cross-plan, built in 1864, with extension. Pitched slate roof with brick chimneystacks, terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods, timber bargeboards and finials on gables. Yellow brick walls with red brick to angles and red brick geometric patterns. Timber casement windows to front elevation and timber sash windows to side elevations with tooled limestone sills. Four centred-headed door opening recessed in porch with sidelights, fanlight and timber panelled door. Porch accessed by three stone steps. Square-headed door opening to side elevation with timber glazed door. Four-bay single-storey outbuilding to rear abutting garden wall. Cat slide slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods. Square-headed window and door openings. Site bounded by random stone wall, with post holes and three segmental-headed gate openings with wrought-iron gates. Round-headed opening in wall leads to walled garden at the centre of which stands two large greenhouses which are now abandoned and quite overgrown.	This exquisite building with its beautiful brickwork, bargeboards, slate design and central gable was obviously the home of an important staff member, indicating that the head gardener played a vital role in the life of a country estate. Considered alone or as part of the demesne this house displays stunning architectural features.
23-20	Camden Tower CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore				14917011	Regional	Detached triangular plan four-storey tower folly, built c.1700, with outbuildings to rear and abutting walls. Set within forested area. Random rubble walls with quoins. Roofless tooled window surrounds with timber window frames, diamond tracery windows with timber frames. Square-headed door opening with timber lintel. Spiral staircase with tooled stone steps to interior. Remaining fireplaces with iron grates. Derelict yellow brick outbuildings to rear. Carved stone plaque on north-west elevation.	The exact date of construction of Camden Tower is unknown. It is shown on the 1786 maps which set out design proposals for the demesne. It is therefore one of the oldest and most unusual prospect towers to be found in Ireland, and unique amongst the vast array of folly towers in Ireland. Various important features serve to recommend Camden Tower, such as the sculpted panel above the door and the remaining tooled spiral steps and some internal features such as the fireplace.
23-21	Gamekeepers House CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore				14917012	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built in 1874 with extension to rear and outbuildings abutting wall of house. Set within its own grounds. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks, terracotta pots, bargeboards to roof and gable finials. Yellow brick walls with red brick string course. Pointed arch window openings with tooled stone surrounds and yellow and black brick arches. Timber frame windows with tooled sills. Cantled bay window with tooled stone surround and modillions to roof. Timber frame windows with stone sills. Projecting window to south with tooled surround, limestone sills and lintel, timber frame windows. Tooled limestone lintel to square-headed timber door with tooled stone threshold. Yellow brick outbuildings with slate roof abutting back of building. Holding pens for animals to rear if house with cast- and wrought-iron railings.	This gamekeeper's house at Charleville Castle is located next to the Camden Tower. The game pens to the rear this cottage appear to be in a good state of repair and in an excellent state of preservation. An enclosed yard with several stores is well integrated into the overall design. The steeply pitched cross gable roof is enlivened by wide timber bargeboards with pierced carving.
23-22	Boland's Lock Keeper's House CAPPANCUR Cappancur Tullamore Tullamore				14917019	Regional	Oval-shaped four-bay two-storey lock keeper's house, built c.1820, with a projecting bow to the front and rear. Located at the 26th lock on the Grand Canal. Pitched slate conical shaped roof with roughcast render to walls. Square-headed window opening with stone sills, rendered stone surround and tooled limestone hoodmoulding and timber sash windows. Square-headed door opening to porch in projecting castellated bow. Tooled limestone hoodmoulding with rendered stone surround, timber panelled door with tooled stone threshold. Flanking cast-iron wall lanterns to door.	Boland's lock keeper's house was built by Michael Hayes. It is an important part of the architectural landscape of the Grand Canal. It is unusual in being an oval-shaped building with projecting bows.
23-23	Cappancur CAPPANCUR Cappancur Tullamore Tullamore				14917020	Regional	Canal lock station, built c. 1790, consisting of a pair of timber and steel lock gates set in channel with ashlar limestone quay walls.	This lock, along with the lock keeper's house and canal, have been designed and constructed with a high level of expertise indicating the importance of their role in the past. Together they represent an important part of canal architecture in the area.


14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
23-24	Hollow House	TINNACROSS Tinnycross Tullamore Tullamore		353			Ruins of a small, thatched country house. The house had a central porch with a slated roof and an elliptical-headed fanlight. The house camped in the ruins of a fortified house and bawn with cylindriucal towers and an arched entrance which probably dates from the 16th or early 17th century. In front of the house are the remains of an 18th century, ornamental garden with a lake and an island.	This is an extremely interesting and important site with the ruined houses and the remains of the garden.
23-25	Ballycowan Castle	BALLYCOWAN Rahan Rahan Ferbane		304			A magnificent, semi-fortified, early-17th century house, dated 1626, now in ruins. It is a five-storey, T-plan house with a large section of the walls collapsed. It has lime-rendered, rubble-stone walls with spectacularly tall chimney-stacks. There is a superb coat-of-arms over the entrance and transom and mullioned windows. The bawn of the house is partially intact and the vernacular cottage has seventeenth century walls including a filled-in 17th century window on the gable end	This is one of the finest early-17th century houses in the country. The whole site is of importance including the cottage and the bawn walls and other ruins connected to the house.
23-26	Coleraine House	COLERAINE Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore					A two-storey six-bay farmhouse with flanking single storey lean-to wings, built c.1790 with a partial two-storey lean-to extension to the rear. Single storey flat roofed porch to front with first floor conservatory over. Set within its own grounds. The house may have originated as a five bay house with a central door and was later extended a bay to the south with the additional wings then added to both north and south and the extension to the rear. It was purportedly a three storey house and the upper floor was removed approximately 100 years ago. Pitched roof with rendered chimneystacks and galvanized rain water goods. Roughcast rendered walls to main house with smooth rendered ruled entrance porch. Square headed door opening to north side of porch with moulded stone architrave and central raised keystone, limestone threshold, replacement timber door. Square headed window openings with tooled limestone sills and replacement uPVC windows. Rear yard accessed through cast-iron double gates flanked by stone piers with limestone cap stones. Compact range of outbuildings to rear two-storey and single-storey with pitched slate roofs, random coursed limestone walls with lime render, cut stone cornice and forming openings with some brick arches. Surviving bellcote to gabled outbuilding, cobbles intact within some outbuildings, finely carved plinth blocks to outbuilding doors with chamfered detail for drainage. Orchard to rear of house enclose to north by outbuilding and to west by surviving wall. Entrance from road altered and rebuilt with N80 road works. The Silver River and railway run to the rear or west of the house while a mill race ran north east from the river to the flour mill at Loughaun north of Coleraine House.	Coleraine House is a good example of a simple farmhouse, while its windows have been replaced it retains some internal features along with ranges of well crafted outbuildings forming sheltered yards to the rear. The local landlord for the area R.B. Slater ESQ who is said to have lived in the house, is purported to have had an 'untimely' demise within the grounds. The 1809 William Larkin's map of King's County shows a 'Bleach Green' on the site of Coleraine House with Loughaun visible to the north.
23-27	Former Grain Mill	BALLYNASRAH OR TINNYCROSS Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore					18th/early 19th century water-powered corn mill and detached corn kiln on Silver River. Mill retains its waterwheel, power transmission gearing, millstones and ancillary equipment. Intact 18th/19th century corn mill and separate kiln/store on left bank of Silver River, immediately north of minor road. Buildings: The corn mill is a 2.5 storey/single-bay building, now disused. It is aligned east-west and is cut into the slope so that it can be entered at both ground- and first floor levels. Pitched corrugated metal roof with concrete verges and dressed eaves. No rainwater goods. Rendered random rubble walls. All openings are square headed. The windows are relatively narrow. The first floor doorway on the east gable has a vousssoired head. There is two single-storey lean-tos along its north wall with corrugated metal roofs, random rubble walls and brick trim to its square-headed openings. There is also a seed house lean-to on the west gable, detailed as the other lean-tos. Internally, the walls are painted and the first floor rests on joists over transoms. A short distance east is the still-occupied mill house, a 1.5 storey vernacular building. Waterworks: The line of the headrace is still clearly evident contouring along the slope and also the overgrown tailrace. Plant: The waterwheel is located on the south wall of the mill. It is of timber construction save for the cast-iron hubs. The wheel measures 4.27m in diameter by c.1.52m wide (14ft x c.5ft). It originally had eight arms and 40 buckets. The wheel is now in a decayed and overgrown state. Mill machinery: The milling machinery is arranged against the south wall of the building in a great spurwheel configuration. All the shafts and gears are of timber except for two of the three stone nuts and the stone spindles; cast-iron teeth segments have also been bolted on to the timber pitwheel. There is also a fourth nut off the great spurwheel (also timber) to ancillary machinery. There are also two bucket elevators, and a cylindrical sieve and fan (for processing the shelled oats) on this floor. There are three sets of millstones on the first floor: one-piece shelling stone (the runner is missing) and two French burrs (one pair by Kay & Hilton, Liverpool). The millstone furniture is incomplete; only one octagonal tun, hopper, horse, shoe and three damsels survive. Each pair of stones has bridge tree tentering (to adjust the gap between the runner and bedstone) and a jack rings (to disconnect its stone nuts from the great spurwheel drive). A workbench is set against the west side of this floor. The top floor contains oatmeal sieves and fans, elevator discharges, and a manual sack hoist. The smaller of the two lean-tos on the north wall of the mill houses a roller/plate mill mounted on a concrete base. It was belt driven from a small portable engine sitting outside (but now gone). Fred Hammond OFIAR-009-006	Cited on 1838, 1884 and 1910 OS six-inch maps. According to the 1840s Mill Valuation book, it was operated by Thomas Kelly. A 10ft x 6ft waterwheel drove two sets of stones. The 1854 Griffith Valuation notes the operator as Daniel Bryan. The mill and kiln were rated at £6. According to the Mrs Gavagan (the owner's mother), the mill produced pinhead and flaked oatmeal. Its water-powered machinery stopped c.1980 but the engine-driven roller mill continued until c.1985. Pat Gavagan operated the mill for a short time after his father's death, but found more lucrative employment elsewhere. Fred Hammond OFIAR-009-006


14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
23-28	Ballyduff Mill BALLYDUFF (BALLYCOWAN BY) Tullamore Tullamore						<p>A 19th century corn mill on left bank of Silver River on west side of main Tullamore- Clara road. Although in poor condition, the turbine and milling machinery survive.</p> <p>Buildings</p> <p>A double-pile/three-storey mill, complete but in poor repair and now disused. Aligned north-south, the building has a pitched natural slate roof; many slates are missing, particularly from the east pile and it is now in poor repair. No rainwater goods. Rendered random rubble walls. Evidence of heightening (by c.1.2m) on north gable of east pile. Square-headed openings. Window openings are without cills and are now devoid of frames. The south elevation of both piles is abutted by a 20th century one-storey lean-to. Artificial slate roof and concrete walls. The east gable of this lean-to is abutted by a single-storey add-on with hipped corrugated metal roof and concrete walls. This building houses a turnip cutter and diesel engine; the latter is linked to a three-phase generator which provides electrical power to augers in the modern mill. The north gable of the west pile is also abutted by a single-storey/single-bay random rubble shell. A kiln formerly abutted this pile's west elevation but was demolished c.1980 to make way for a large concrete/steel shed housing a tractor-driven modern roller mill.</p> <p>Internally, the milling equipment is housed in the east pile; the west pile was principally used as a store. The upper floors have boards directly over the main beams (i.e. no joists) but are now in an extremely poor condition. Painted and plastered walls.</p> <p>Waterworks</p> <p>The original weir, upstream on the opposite side of the road, has been demolished. The river has been redirected through the head and tailraces.</p> <p>Plant</p> <p>A turbine is set in a concrete-lined chamber at the end of the headrace on the north gable of the east pile. Immediately above is a timber sluice gate. A hole has been cut in the floor of the chamber to allow the river to bypass the turbine. The owner has recently also purchased a turbine from a Co Cork mill; it lies dismantled outside the east side of the mill.</p> <p>Machinery</p> <p>A crown wheel on top of the turbine's vertical rotor shaft links with a horizontal bevel wheel and lineshaft to transmit the power into the mill. Flat pulleys on this shaft were formerly linked to the three sets of millstones. When the roller mill was installed in the 1970s, these three pulleys were superseded by a single vee-pulley to the roller. There are also flat pulleys to elevators, and to the turnip cutter in an adjoining building.</p> <p>The first floor contains a shelling stone, grinding stone, and roller mill. The two sets of stones retain their spindles (with flat pulleys), jack rings, axial tentering, and enclosing tunes; there is also a stone nut on the sheller stone spindle.</p> <p>The top floor contains grain cleaning machinery (cylindrical separators, now disconnected) and meal fans and sieves. This side of the mill also has a single set of elevators.</p> <p>The west pile has a small roller mill at the north end of the first floor and a sack hoist on the top floor. Fred Hamond OFIAR-016-002</p>	<p>18th/early 19th century water-powered grain mill and kiln on Silver River. Substantially rebuilt in 1880s following a fire, and also reequipped in 1960s. Animal feedstuff still produced using tractor power. A corn mill is cited at this location on the 1838 OS six-inch map and subsequent editions. A corn mill is cited in the 1840s Mill Valuation book under Denis Molloy. A 10ft x 4ft waterwheel drove one set of stones. A house, office, corn mill and kiln are noted in the 1854 Griffith Valuation under William Huetson; the complex is rated at £13. Following a fire, the mill was substantially rebuilt and re-equipped with three sets of stones in 1884-85. Around 1967, the waterwheel was replaced by a turbine from Manor Mill, Birr (OFIAR-035-009). A roller mill was subsequently brought in from Erry Mill, Clara (OFIAR-008-038), in the early 1970s to replace one of the three sets of burr stones. Flaked barley is still produced in an adjoining shed using a tractor linked to free-standing roller mill. The present owner, Mr Henry Joughin, is the fourth generator of his family to have operated the mill. He has a collection of mill-related records dating back to the 1800s. Despite the poor condition of this mill, it is of technical interest on account of its turbine and milling machinery. It is one of the few surviving mills in Co Offaly to retain its plant and most of its machinery. The juxtaposition of millstones and roller mill is of historical interest in showing the adaptation to changing circumstances in the mid 20th century. The survival of its business records enhances the mill's historical interest. It is of regional industrial heritage significance and merits inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures. Fred Hamond OFIAR-016-002</p>
24-01	Lock station, West end of 25th lock CAPPANCUR Grand Canal Tullamore Tullamore			14917021		Regional	<p>Canal lock station and mooring posts, built c. 1790. Pair of timber and steel lock gates set in channel with ashlar limestone quay walls. Associated canal bridge to site.</p>	<p>This lock gives an interesting insight to the design and engineering of Irish waterway transport in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It appears to have been restored recently to full working order. The high level of craftsmanship and use of resources indicates the importance of these locks and canals as a much used mode of transport.</p>
24-02	Digby Bridge, West end of 25th Lock CAPPANCUR Grand Canal Tullamore Tullamore			14917022		Regional	<p>Single arch masonry bridge, built in 1797, carrying accommodation road over the Grand Canal. Situated at the west end of the 25th lock. Random rubble bridge with dressed limestone capping. Tooled limestone voussoirs to the arch with central keystone. Shallow segmental-headed arch with humped deck. Abutments are continuation of lock chamber. Humped deck. Plaques to bridge read: 'Digby Bridge 1797'. Tooled limestone ashlar walls to canal with capping.</p>	<p>Digby Bridge spans the Grand Canal on the back road to Tullamore. With a date plaque reading '1797' this bridge is a noteworthy addition to the architectural heritage of County Offaly. It is part of a group of canal structures that includes the lock and lock keeper's house.</p>
24-03	Thatched House CAPPANCUR Cappancur Tullamore Tullamore			14917023		Regional	<p>Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with lobby-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof with decorative knotting and exposed scolloping to ridge and twine to eaves. Low rendered chimneystack. Rendered stone walls. Former outbuilding with stone walls and pitched slate roof incorporated into house to form L-plan. Large extension to full length of rear of house with flat corrugated-iron roof. Timber sash windows. Windbreak with gabled thatched canopy with timber panelled and glazed door. Garden to front with rendered wall and piers and wrought-iron gates to road boundary. Outbuildings to site with pitched slate roofs and rendered walls.</p>	<p>This well-kept thatched house is prominently sited on the Tullamore-Daingean road. Its gabled windbreak is distinctive, the incorporation of a former outbuilding is relatively unusual. The retention of its thatched roof and of timber sash windows contribute greatly to the character of the house.</p> <p>[Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached three-bay single storey thatched house. Lobby-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof. Former farm building with rendered stone walls and gabled slated roof to front of house incorporated into house to form L-plan. Timber sash windows. Timber panelled and glazed door in gabled thatched windbreak. Farm buildings associated with house. Well kept thatched house on Tullamore-Daingean Road. (Site Number 36).</p>
24-04	The Beeches CAPPANCUR Cappancur Tullamore Tullamore			14917024		Regional	<p>Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, with end bay breakfronts and return and extension to rear. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with red brick chimneystacks and oversailing roof with timber eaves brackets. Pebble dashed walls with smooth render to plinth. Timber Wyatt windows with tooled stone sills, canted bay window with timber sash windows to east and west elevations and timber sash window to rear elevation. Recessed square-headed doorway with overlight and timber and glass door set within overlight and timber and glass door set within tooled limestone surround with mosaic tiles to floor. Set within its own grounds with rendered piers and wall with wrought-iron gates to front of site, and cut limestone piers to rear yard.</p>	<p>This well proportioned house is enhanced by attention to detailing in its design. The finely carved limestone door surround and contrasting mosaic tiles exhibit skilled craftsmanship while adding visual appeal to the façade. The oversailing roof with timber eaves brackets and Wyatt windows are also noteworthy features. The terminating breakfronts are balanced by the canted bay windows to the east and west elevations adding architectural significance to these façades.</p>
24-05	Thatched House CAPPANCUR Cappancur Tullamore Tullamore			14917025		Regional	<p>Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof with decorative knotting and exposed scolloping to ridge and twine to eaves. Low rendered chimneystack. Rendered stone walls having heavy buttresses to north gable. Small openings with timber sash and replacement metal windows, with only one rear window. Porch with concrete walls and flat concrete roof and having timber battened door. Small outbuilding attached to south gable. Sited at end of short avenue and having outbuildings to front and side.</p>	<p>A typical Offaly thatched house having small window openings and a low chimneystack and a scarcity of rear windows. Its scale and construction make it a representative example of Irish vernacular architecture.</p> <p>[Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Three-bay single storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof. Timber sash and top-opening metal windows. Timber board door in flat-roofed concrete porch. One rendered chimney. Heavy buttresses to N gable. Farm buildings associated with house.</p> <p>Reasonably well-kept thatched house. (Site Number 64).</p>








14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
24-06	Cappancur House CAPPANCUR Cappancur Tullamore Tullamore				14917026	Regional	Detached seven-bay two-storey house, built c.1830, with lean-to extension to rear. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with roughcast rendered chimneystacks, terracotta pots and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed render to walls with smooth plinth and eaves course. Continuous sill course to first floor. Rendered window openings with replacement casement windows and stone sills. Round-headed door opening with spider web fanlight and timber panelled door. Pebbledashed wall to immediate front of house with timber gate. Pitched random coursed outbuildings to rear yard with wrought-iron gate.	This substantial farmhouse represents the adaptation of classical architecture to the vernacular tradition. The fenestration and round-headed fanlight, a particularly noteworthy feature in the otherwise plain façade, enliven the façade. The house and outbuildings form an interesting group of farm related structures.
24-07	Odlum's Bridge BALLYTEIGE BIG Ballyteige Big Tullamore Tullamore				14917028	Regional	Single-arch masonry bridge, built c.1835, carrying minor road over disused Kilbeggan branch of Grand Canal. Regularly coursed limestone blocks. Semicircular profile arch. Parapets project slightly from dressed limestone spandrels. Spandrel faces curve outwards to terminate in finely dressed piers embellished with string course. Humped deck and ramped approaches. Tow rope marks on east quoins. The south-east pier is slightly damaged with repairs in mass concrete and concrete blocks. Towpath runs through the east side.	This bridge is of architectural merit due to the high quality of the stonework. Its setting within the landscape enhances its architectural heritage merit.
24-08	Cappyroe CAPPYROE Cappyroe Tullamore Tullamore				14917029	Regional	Canal lock station, built c. 1790, consisting of a pair of timber and steel lock gates set in channel with limestone lock walls and mooring bollards. Associated canal bridge to site.	This lock gives an insight into the design and engineering of Irish waterway transport in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It appears to have been restored recently to full working order. The high level of craftsmanship and use of resources indicates the importance of these locks and canals as a much used mode of transport.
24-09	22nd Lock CAPPYROE Cappyroe Tullamore Tullamore				14917030	Regional	Single-arch masonry canal bridge, built c.1797, carrying accommodation road over the Grand Canal. Located to the west end of the 22nd lock. Parapets of rubble stone with dressed limestone voussoirs to soffit of arch and string course. Humped deck. Segmental profile arch. Jostle stone to south-west pier.	This bridge simple hump-back canal, with a single tooled stone arch with voussoirs and central keystone, is part of a group of canal structures. Together with its adjacent lock, it forms an important group of structures in County Offaly's inland waterways.
24-10	Saints Francis of Assisi and Bridget BALLYTEIGE LITTLE Ballycommon Tullamore Tullamore				14917031	Regional	Detached three-bay gable-fronted single-cell Roman Catholic church, built in 1841, with semi-circular apse, side chapels and modern extensions to rear. Pitched roof with stone cross finial above front entrance. Roughcast rendered walls with nap plinth and quoins. Round-headed window openings with stone sills. Triple round-headed niches with stone sill above entrance door with plaster ogee-headed arch. Plaque above main door reads 'Dom. Ecclesia SS Francisci de Assisi et Brigidae aedificata 1841 AD.' Pointed-headed door opening with stone arch. Single-cell interior with flat ceiling and apse behind altar. Timber organ gallery to west end with timber uprights. Cast-iron bell on site manufactured by Byrne of Dublin. Site bounded by wall with gates.	Saints Francis of Assis and Bridget's church is an important ecclesiastical structure in Offaly. Situated on the Kilbeggan branch of the Grand Canal, it may have provided mass for those travelling along its route.
24-11	Tong's Bridge WOOD OF O Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore				14917032	Regional	Single-arch masonry bridge, built c.1835, carrying accommodation track over Kilbeggan branch of the Grand Canal. Regularly coursed, dressed limestone blocks. Soffit is of dressed stone blocks and the voussoirs are of finely dressed stone. A towpath runs through the east side. Parapets project from spandrels and are of finely dressed limestone blocks to their outside faces and squared rubble to the insides. String course across face to terminal piers. Humped deck and ramped approaches.	Ton's Bridge is part of a series of canal bridges of high quality masonry. It is a highly visible and positive addition to the canalscape.
24-12	Wood of O Bridge WOOD OF O Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore				14917033	Regional	Single-arch masonry bridge, c.1835, carrying minor road over disused Kilbeggan branch of Grand Canal. Regularly coursed dressed limestone blocks. Semicircular profile arch. Voussoirs of finely dressed stone. Parapets project from spandrels and are of finely dressed limestone blocks. String course across face. Curved deck and ramped approaches. Towrope marks on east quoins.	Wood of O Bridge is of architectural merit due to the quality of its construction. It enhances the canalscape of the area.
24-13	Clonmore CLONMORE (GEASHILL BY) Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore				14917034	Regional	Canal lock station on the Grand Canal, c. 1790, with pair of timber gates set in stone channel with limestone walls.	This lock forms part of a group with the related canal structures in the area. Its simple design has a pleasing symmetry and it retains much original materials and fabric making it a charming addition to the canal. The stonework of the canal along with the gates and associated mechanics have been manufactured and maintained by a skilled group of craftsmen. The number and quality of these canal related structures indicates the importance of the Grand Canal to the trade and transport network of the early nineteenth century.
24-14	Saint Francis Church of Ireland Church BALLYCOMMON Ballycommon Tullamore Tullamore				14918002	Regional	Detached former Church of Ireland church, built c.1790, with two-bay nave, vestry to west and bellcote. Located in graveyard enclosed by boundary wall. Pitched slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods, limestone bellcote and limestone coping. Brick chimneystack to vestry. Roughcast rendered walls with limestone eaves course. Pointed-arched window openings. Pointed-arched door opening to vestry with timber battened door. Ruled and lines rendered boundary wall. Site accessed through cast-iron double gates flanked by rendered piers with limestone cap stones.	The simple form and modest scale of this church reflects the small community of Ballycommon which it served until its closure some years ago. Saint Francis's is now in a neglected and derelict state. The windows and doors are boarded up and the graveyard is overgrown. The graveyard, boundary wall and entrance gates contribute to the setting of the church. The well executed bellcote is a notable feature of the structure.
24-15	Ballycommon Bridge BALLYCOMMON Ballycommon Tullamore Tullamore				14918004	Regional	Single-arch masonry bridge, built in 1794, over the Grand Canal. Random rubble limestone construction. Abutments, quoins and voussoirs of finely dressed stone. Arch semi-elliptical profile. Parapets are coped with finely dressed limestone blocks. Finely dressed string course across parapets and piers. Humped deck.	Ballycommon Bridge, also known as Chenevix Bridge, is located on what was once a busy stretch of the Grand Canal with the Kilbeggan Branch of the canal just west of the bridge. Ballycommon Bridge together with the adjacent former canal store, lock and Campbell's Bridge form a significant group of canal related structures.

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24-16	Ballycommon Bridge BALLYCOMMON Ballycommon Tullamore Tullamore				14918005	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey former lock keeper's house, built c.1795. Located on banks of the Grand Canal adjacent to Campbell's Bridge and the Kilbeggan Branch of the canal. Now in use as a private dwelling. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystack and skylights. Rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with redbrick reveals and some limestone sills. Slit windows to upper floor with limestone surrounds. Square-headed door opening with limestone block-and-start door surround.	This former canal building is picturesquely situated on the banks of the Grand Canal and beside Campbell's Bridge. Though now in use as a private dwelling, this structure may once have served as a canal store or a hostel to accommodate travellers on the passenger boats. The limestone slit windows are a particularly notable feature and together with the block-and-start door surround add character and interest to the building.
24-17	Campbell's Bridge BALLYCOMMON Ballycommon Tullamore Tullamore				14918006	Regional	Single-arch masonry towpath bridge, c.1835, erected over the junction of the disused Kilbeggan Branch of the Grand Canal. Regularly coursed dressed limestone blocks. Arch is semicircular in profile. Soffit of dressed stone blocks. A towpath runs to the east side. Parapets project from the spandrels and are of finely dressed blocks with coping. Humped deck with ramped approaches.	Campbell's Bridge is a towbridge, a continuation of the tow path on the north bank of the canal over the junction of the Kilbeggan Branch with the main canal. Other bridges on the canal system were designed to transport carts and carriages by road over the canal and were therefore wide enough to accommodate such vehicles. Campbell's Bridge was designed to carry only pedestrians or horses over the canal. Campbell's Bridge is a striking feature in the landscape and makes a positive contribution to the canal as a valuable recreational facility. The Kilbeggan Branch of the Grand Canal was once a busy tract of the canal servicing the well-known breweries in that town. This branch is now closed and a road had been constructed in front of the bridge to service the nearby lock.
24-18	21st Lock BALLYCOMMON Ballycommon Tullamore Tullamore				14918007	Regional	21st lock on the Grand Canal, built c.1795, with limestone lock walls splayed at either end. Lock gates still in use. Stop plank grooves to lock walls. Derelict three-bay single-storey former lock keeper's house on north bank of canal with limestone eaves course and window surrounds and remains of cast-iron casement windows.	This is the 21st lock on the Grand Canal. The lock is still in operation today as it was in the late eighteenth century. It is an appealing feature in the landscape and makes a positive contribution to the canal as a valuable recreational facility. Although the lock keeper's house is in a derelict condition now, its survival completes the lock and together they form an important group of canal structures.
24-19	Ballycommon BALLYCOMMON Ballycommon Tullamore Tullamore				14918010	Regional	Single-arch masonry bridge, built c.1795, over the Grand Canal, with splayed abutments terminating in limestone piers and a limestone string course. Located west of the Kilbeggan branch of the Grand Canal. Random coursed limestone walls with squared limestone voussoirs, piers, string course and coping to parapet. Situated beside the 21st lock on the Grand Canal.	This bridge in Ballycommon is a good example of canal architecture. It makes a positive and attractive addition to the canalscape and is an important piece of architectural heritage associated with Ireland's inland waterways. Together with the lock, Campbell Bridge, Ballycommon Bridge and the lock keeper's house, they form a significant group of canal architecture.
24-21	Brooks Bridge BALLYCOMMON BALLYCOMMON Co Offaly						Masonry arch bridge carries accommodation track over disused Kilbeggan branch of Grand Canal. Of regularly-coursed, dressed limestone blocks (but squared rubble underneath waterline on west side). The arch is of semicircular profile and spans 6.70m. Its soffit is of dressed stone blocks and the voussoirs are of finely dressed stone. A towpath through the east side and the canal is 4.96m wide at this point. Parapets project slightly from squandrels; they are spaced at 2.88m. They are of finely-dressed limestone blocks (including coping) to their outside faces, but of squared rubble to the insides. They have been repaired with concrete. Faces curve outwards to terminate in finely dressed piers embellished with string course. Humped unsurfaced deck and ramped dogleg approaches. No datestones or stop plank grooves. Towrope marks on east quoins. The south-east pier is slightly dislodged through traffic impact. Fred Hamond OFIAR-017-034	This bridge is of architectural interest on account of its quality of construction, to a higher standard than the 1790s' bridges along the main canal. It also has historical interest due to its association with the canal and is of landscape value. Regional heritage significance. Merits inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures. Fred Hamond OFIAR-017-034
25-01	Townparks TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Main Street Daingean Edenderry				14808004	Regional	End-of-terrace five-bay two-storey house, built c.1760, with shopfront inserted to north elevation and return to rear. Shop now disused. Fronts directly onto the street. Hipped slate roof with roughcast rendered chimneystacks, terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls with smooth plinth, rendered quoins and eave-courses. Timber sash and replacement timber casement windows with painted sills and rendered surrounds to northern elevation. Square-headed door opening with overlight and timber panelled door. Shopfront comprises timber display windows flaking glazed timber door with having fascia and console brackets above. Carriage arch to wall to north-east of house, affording access to rear site. Rock-faced voussoirs to segmental arch, timber battened doors and keystone with the date 1759 inscribed.	The fine timber shopfront, which is a later insert, is a pleasant addition to this imposing building. Its intricate console brackets add an artistic touch to an otherwise plain structure. The carriage arch, with its date 1759, is also impressive, with its skillfully crafted voussoirs. The house is certainly of this date also, though a loss of much original fabric makes this difficult to discern.
25-02	Daingean Garda Station TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Main Street Daingean Edenderry				14808005	Regional	Pair of two- and three-bay single-storey houses, built c.1940, with projecting gabled end bays and flat-roofed extension to southern structure. In use as a Garda station. Set within its own walled yards. Hipped newly slated roofs with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Broken base timber pediment to gables. Dog tooth brick eaves course. Pebbledashed walls with smooth plinth. Round-headed window openings to gables with rendered surround, uPVC replacement windows throughout. Square-headed doors with overlights, with recessed surrounds. Wrought-iron pedestrian gates to yards.	This pair of houses is an example of mid twentieth-century architecture. Though much original fabric has been lost, the structures retain their obvious architectural form and design. The eaves course adds a subtle decorative touch to the otherwise unadorned facades.
25-03	Daingean Court House TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW The Square Daingean Edenderry		124	14808007	Regional		Detached U-plan five-bay two-storey former court house, built in 1807, with broken base pedimented breakfronts. Rear returns to south and north and central extension. Now disused. Pitched and hipped slate roof, hidden by parapet with tooled stone coping. Roughcast rendered chimneystacks, carved urn and ball finials and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with tooled stone plinth course quoins, string course and eaves courses. V-jointed tooled stone rustication and pilasters to central bays. Round-headed window openings with replacement timber casement windows and tooled stone sills. Square-headed window openings to sides and returns. Round-headed niches with tooled stone finials to end bays of facade. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber doors and modern concrete hood. Square-headed door openings inserted to end bays with rendered surrounds. Timber doors and concrete steps. Single-storey extension abutting south elevation, now used as a fire station. Pebbledashed wall enclosing rear site. Brick paving to front site, now used as car park.	This impressive building occupies a prominent site in the centre of Daingean. Set back from the road its scale draws the attention of passers-by. The tooled stone dressing, Classical motifs and varied façade finishes make for an attractive structure that adds to the built heritage of the town. Although attributed to James Gandon, it is more likely to be an early nineteenth-century structure which replaced a previous courthouse of c.1760. It is similar, in elevation, to Birr court house.
25-04	Church Of Ireland Tower TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Main Street Daingean Edenderry		111	14808008	Regional		Three-stage tower of Church of Ireland church, built in 1835, with front elevation remaining. Now ruinous. Set within its own grounds. Roof and nave have been demolished. Tooled limestone plinth course. Squared random coursed limestone walls. Castellated parapet to tower with pinnacles. Date plaque to tower. Square-headed and lancet window openings with tooled limestone surround and hoodmouldings. Pointed-arched door opening with tooled limestone surround and hoodmouldings. Entrance now blocked up. Site bounded by random coursed stone wall with cut stone piers, cast and wrought-iron gate which gives access to the site. Graveyard with upright and recumbent grave markers, yew trees and random coursed stone bridge crossing small stream. Earliest grave markers visible, dated 1805.	This former Church of Ireland church is situated within its own grounds. All that remains is a pinnaced tower and gabled elevation. The ruinous monument retains much of its former character and is a testament to what once must have been a fine building. Within the grounds, yew trees are situated between recumbent and standing grave markers, one of which dates to 1805, suggesting that existing church was built on the site of a predecessor.






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25-05	Former National School TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Chapel Lane Daingean Edenderry				14808010	Regional	Detached six-bay single-storey former female national school, built in 1912, projecting gabled central bay with flanking lean-to bays. Lean-to extension rear. Now used as a creche. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, red brick chimneystacks with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods and timber bargeboards to gable walls and central roof vent. Roughcast render to walls with date plaque of 1912 to central bay. Timber sash window with concrete sills. Square-headed door opening with granite threshold, wrought-iron bootscraper and timber battened door. Site enclosed by random coursed wall with cut stone gate piers with wrought-iron gates.	This former national school, set off Chapel Lane, is a fine example of the architectural style used in many national schools of this period. It retains many of its original features such as its timber six-over-nine pane sash windows, as well as its battened door with simple catch and bootscraper.
25-06	Naomh Iosaf agus Naomh Muire Primary School TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Daingean Daingean Edenderry				14808013	Regional	Detached multiple-bay single-storey national school, built 1965, with two projecting entrance bays. Set within its own grounds. Pitched tiled roof with ridge tiles and brick chimneystacks. Concrete brick walls with roughcast render to bay projections. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Timber Wyatt style windows with stone sills to projecting bays. Recessed double timber battened doors with sidelights and overlight. Date plaques to either side. Statues of Saints Joseph and Mary over Wyatt style windows. Bike sheds to front of school. Concrete wall to front site with capping and metal gates.	This boys and girls school, with projecting bays, nestles in neat grounds. A plethora of architectural features, such as the Georgian style Wyatt windows, sash windows, recessed doors and wall plaques enhance the character to this socially significant building.
25-08	Townparks TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Main Street Daingean Edenderry				14808018	Regional	Detached seven-bay two-storey house, built c.1800, with extension to rear. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and pebbledashed chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls with rendered quoins. Timber sash windows with rendered surrounds and tooled limestone sills. Round-headed door opening with plain fanlight, block-and-start surround and timber panelled door. Rear of site is bounded by random coursed wall to south.	Although in a state of disrepair, this building still contributes to the streetscape. Its modest facade is enhanced by the retention of late nineteenth-century single-pane timber sash windows. The simple decorative door surround enlivens the building's otherwise plain appearance. The end bays to the north seem to have been added at a later date, enlarging the structure and disrupting its symmetry.
25-09	The Blackthorn TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Main Street Daingean Edenderry		113	14808019	Regional	Pair of three- and four-bay two-storey houses, built c.1800, now in use as a single structure with extensions to rear. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls with vertical brick uprights and lean-to slate porch roof running full length of facade. Replacement uPVC windows with painted sills. Square-headed door opening with double panelled and glass door to south. Round-headed door opening with spoked fanlight and sidelights, flanked by Doric columns with replacement uPVC door. Stucco pubfront with square-headed door opening flanked by display windows. Timber frieze with painted lettering above.	Located opposite The Square, the form and scale of this building make it a notable feature. Through many of its original features have been replaced, the building still retains its character and adds to the streetscape.	
25-10	Saint Annes TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Main Street Daingean Edenderry				14808020	Regional	Terraced seven-bay two-storey house, built c.1840, with shopfront and integral carriage arch. Originally two properties. Building fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and terracotta pots. Chanelled render to ground floor with ruled-and-lined render above and tooled stone string course. Square-headed window openings, with stucco surround, timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Round-headed door opening with tooled limestone block-and-start surround, timber spoked fanlight and timber panelled door. Integral carriage arch opening with replacement double battened timber door and stones wheel guards. Stucco shopfront with replacement fascia and console brackets. Glass display windows and replacement glazed double timber doors.	This fine terraced house with decorative details such as varying rendered finishes, stucco window surrounds and the flat-panelled door, adds character to the Daingean streetscape. Retaining its single-pane timber sash windows, the building certainly stands out and is one of the most attractive in the town.
25-11	Jubilee House TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Main Street Daingean Edenderry				14808021	Regional	Terraced three-bay two-storey house, built c.1860. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Chanelled render to ground floor, roughcast render above. Stone quoins and cornice. Square-headed window opening with moulded surround and stone sills, replacement timber casement windows. Round-headed door opening with pilasters and moulded archivolt to surround, plain glazed fanlight and replacement timber panelled door.	On the Main Street of Daingean, this symmetrical town house contributes to the urban character of its setting. Contrasting finishes including chanelled render and pebbledash provide textural variation in the façade.
25-12	Molesworth House TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Molesworth Street Daingean Edenderry		120	14808022	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1780, with three-bay central breakfront and modern conservatory to rear. Set within its own grounds beside the canal. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Smooth rendered plinth course and roughcast rendered walls. Replacement uPVC windows with stone sills. Round-headed door opening with block-and-start stone door surround, spoked fanlight, uPVC door and concrete steps. Roughcast rendered walls and piers surround site with railings and cast-iron gate remaining to rear only. Derelict stone outbuilding to south-west and random coursed stone wall to rear site.	This house, facing Molesworth Bridge, retains much of its Classical symmetry and proportions. Its central three bays which project subtly, forming a breakfront, enliven the façade, in conjunction with the block-and-start doorcase. Purported to have been built as a three storey over basement house, the roof is said to have blown off on two occasions during high winds and the house was reduced to its current height of two storey over basement. The house was the original canal house and was the last stop before the canal went on to Tullamore. The old stone building to the rear is the former coach house where horses were stopped for the return journey. The tranquil setting, with in its own grounds, adjacent to the canal and bridge, enhances the house's pleasant design and Georgian character.	
25-13	Former Canal Store TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Daingean Daingean Edenderry		126	14808023	Regional	Detached three-bay three-storey to canal side and two-storey to road side former canal store, built c.1800. Now disused. Set back from road on south-eastern bank of canal. Pitched slate roof with limestone coping. Random coursed limestone and yellow brick walls with red brick eaves course. Roughcast render to west. Moulded yellow brick window openings with iron bars. Oculi with red brick surrounds to side elevations. Segmental-headed door openings. Tooled limestone block-and-start surround to canal side moulded yellow brick surround to front elevation with timber battened door.	This former store, adjacent to the canal is a reminder of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century achievements in inland navigation. Together with the Molesworth Bridge and quay, it forms a significant group of transport structures. The contrast of the red and yellow brick with the grey limestone provides a scenic canal aspect.	
25-14	Stone Built Quay TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Daingean Daingean Edenderry				14808024	Regional	Stone built quay, constructed c.1800, running under Molesworth Bridge, along edge of canal. Retaining wall runs along upper part of canal. Quay downstream to west has been renovated c.2000.	This quay forms an interesting group of related canal structures with the canal store and Molesworth Bridge. The structure is an integral part of the canal system which came to Daingean, or Philipstown as it was formerly known, in 1796. The survival of such structures is a reminder of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century advances in inland water navigation.
25-15	Molesworth Bridge TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Main Street Daingean Edenderry		127	14808025	Regional	Single-arch limestone canal bridge, built 1796, carrying the Daingean Tyrrellpass road over the Grand Canal. Semi-elliptical arch is set skew to the canal. Random rubble limestone walls with dressed stone string course, voussoirs, parapets and abutment quoins. String course cross parapets and piers. Tooled limestone voussoirs to segmental arch-ring. Stone plaques to both parapets reads: 'Molesworth Bridge 1796'.	This bridge forms part of a group of canal structures along with the quay and canal store located to the east. The combination of building technology and subtle decoration make for an architecturally significant structure. Still in use the bridge and new quay are an aesthetically pleasing aspect within the town of Daingean. It is the widest of the original masonry canal bridges and the only skew arch bridge in Offaly.	

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25-16	Former Dispensary	TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Molesworth Street Daingean Edenderry		121	14808026	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey former dispensary, built c.1900, with two-bay single-storey section to south and red brick canted bay to front. Now a health centre and house. Set back from the road. Hipped slate roof to front. Rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Snecked limestone walls, repointed, with red brick string course, dog tooth eaves course and quoins. Moulded red brick window surrounds to timber sash windows with limestone sills. Round-headed door opening with hoodmoulding, moulded red brick surround, fanlight and replacement timber panelled door. Set behind wrought-iron gate railing on rendered plinth wall. Rendered outbuilding in rear yard bounded by wall.	Continuity of use is a major feature of this significant building, with its current function as a health centre, following its original function of dispensary. This ensures that it remains an important social feature in the village. The finely crafted elevations with their contrasting red brick and limestone make this structure an appealing eye catcher in the Daingean streetscape.
25-17	Townparks Seerys	TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Molesworth Street Daingean Edenderry		122	14808027	Regional	Pair of three-bay three-storey houses, built in 1810, with extensions to rear. Now used as a single building with shopfront. Set back from road. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Smooth and pebbledash render to walls with date plaque of 1810 to first floor. Timber sash windows with rendered surrounds and tooled stone sills with replacement uPVC windows to ground floor. Segmental-headed door opening with timber fanlight and timber panelled door flanked by Ionic columns. Square-headed door opening with overlight to north. Shopfront with rendered stallriser and timber pilasters with foliate capped brackets and cornice. Rendered fascia board with raised lettering. Car park to front site. Modern outbuilding to rear.	This substantial house occupies a prominent position on Molesworth Street. Well proportioned, this building is enhanced by the survival of original features such as the timber sash windows. The modest façade is enlivened by the contrasting classically inspired doorcase and simple, modest shopfront.
25-18	Townparks Post Box	TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Molesworth Street Daingean Edenderry			14808028	Regional	Cast-iron post box, c.1905, with ER VII royal cipher and crown motif. Maker's mark 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' to base. Mounted on gate pier.	This cast-iron post box forms a modest, but attractive addition to the streetscape of Daingean. The raised detail adds an artistic and pleasing aspect to this functional object. Post boxes of this type are becoming increasingly rare in Ireland, being replaced by modern sheet metal boxes. The ER VII cipher refers to the reign of Edward VII (1901-1910). The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.
25-19	Saint Conleths Reformatory School	TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Daingean Daingean Edenderry		128	14808029	Regional	Detached U-plan multiple-bay two-storey former military barracks, built c.1800, used as reformatory school between 1870 and 1973. Formerly in use as a seminary. Now used to store National Museum of Ireland's Folk Life Collection. Set within its own grounds. Single-storey porches added to front c.1870. U-plan extension to rear with central corridor and courtyards, added in 1953. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered plinth. Timber sash windows with block-and-start surrounds and tooled limestone sills. Round-headed central door opening with tooled stone surround abutted by bow-ended porch with ruled-and-lined rendered, string course and cornice, flat roof, Wyatt window, timber door and bootscraper. Square-headed door opening to front with block-and-start tooled limestone surround and threshold stone with replacement timber door and overlight.	Forming three sides of a quadrangle, this former military barracks is austere in character. Its regularly fenestrated elevations, enriched with cut stone window surrounds and door openings, create symmetry and order. Set within its own grounds and encompassed by massive, defensive stone walls, the site has a stark and formal atmosphere. Used for a time as a constabulary headquarters and later converted to an industrial school in the late nineteenth century, the building has had a varied history. As a central element within Daingean, formerly known Philipstown, this building and complex are very much part of the social and architectural heritage of the town.
25-20	Saint Conleths Reformatory School	TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Daingean Daingean Edenderry			14808030	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey former bakery, built c.1830, with extension to west and former forge abutting southern gable, built in 1875. Now derelict. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Lean-to slate roof with limestone coping to forge. Roughcast rendered walls to bakery and random coursed limestone walls to forge. Timber sash windows with painted sills. Square-headed door opening with timber battened door to bakery. Brick-arched window openings and tooled limestone door surrounds to forge. Segmental-arched carriage opening with date of 1875 incised in keystone. Large oven in bakery with tiled front and cast-iron opening and flap door. Buildings are set within the grounds of Saint Conleth's Reformatory school.	Simple in design, this modest bakery is a reflection of the self sufficient nature of the complex. Now disused, the building still retains original features such as the timber sash windows. A notable feature of the bakery is its large oven. The inscription over the oven reads: The Dumbrell Oven, Dumbrell Plant and Engineering Company, Beddington Works, Croydon, England. The former forge to the south mirrors the industrial aspect of the bakery. Its humble appearance is enhanced by the use of textural variation in its building form. Both structures are part of a significant group associated with Saint Conleth's Reformatory School.
25-21	Saint Conleths Reformatory School	TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Daingean Daingean Edenderry		128	14808031	Regional	Detached double-pile multiple-bay two-storey over basement former laundry, built c.1850, with extensions to west. Now derelict. Set within complex of Saint Conleth's Reformatory School. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystack, terracotta ridge tiles, limestone coping and roof vents. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Pitched corrugated-iron and lean-to roofs to extensions. Rendered walls with tooled limestone quoins. Round-headed window openings, now blocked. Square-headed door openings with timber battened doors. Interior contains boiler, sinks and drying presses.	Though now derelict, this building is part of a significant complex of outbuildings attached to Saint Conleth's Reformatory School. Constructed of red brick, it appears to be of a mid nineteenth-century date. Its interior retains much of the features associated with a laundry, making it particularly noteworthy and interesting form a technical point of view.
25-22	Saint Conleths Reformatory School	TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Daingean Daingean Edenderry		128	14808032	Regional	Detached eight-bay single-storey former industrial school ancillary building, built c.1870, abutting former slaughter and smoke house to north-east. Now derelict. Set within grounds of Saint Conleth's Reformatory School. Pitched corrugated-iron roof. Rendered walls with yellow brick exposed to gable ends with cut stone quoins. Square-headed door openings with timber battened doors. Timber lintel above south door with yellow relieving arch. Pyramidal slate roof to smoke house with ridge tiles and a square-profiled air vent. Lime-washed walls with yellow brick exposed. Double timber doors.	Although these buildings are falling into ruin, they stand as reminders of the industrial element associated with Saint Conleth's Reformatory School and are part of the complex's historical fabric. The former slaughter house was where meat was prepared and cured, providing food for the institution. Visible still is the louvered vent which allowed smoke to escape.
25-23	Saint Conleths Reformatory School	TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Daingean Daingean Edenderry		128	14808033	Regional	Former Roman Catholic chapel, built c.1870, with extension to north-west and abutted by rear extension of Saint Conleth's Reformatory School to south-east, built in 1953. Five-bay nave. Now used by National Museum of Ireland to store Folk Life Collection. Pitched slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystack to sacristy, bellcote with cross finial to south-east and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth rendered walls with window openings set within smooth rendered panels. Pointed-arched window openings with chamfered reveals and tooled stone sills with stained glass windows with timber mullions. Modern double-height timber and metal door to south-west elevation and square-headed door opening to north-east elevation with timber door surmounted by timber battened panel and cross. Three-bay nave, two-bay chancel, balcony to south-east, sacristy to north-west. Timber parquet floors to chancel. Tudor vaulted corridor from school block leads to chapel entrance with Tudor arched door surround and timber door.	This chapel of Saint Conleth's Reformatory is situated in the centre of the complex, surrounded by its high walls. The chapel which is now used for storage has not been used as a place of worship since 1976, yet it retains its stained glass windows and its timber balcony, giving this structure a sense of what is once was, and the purpose for which it was built.
25-24	Daingean	TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Daingean Daingean Edenderry			14808034	Regional	Detached two-bay single-storey former gate lodge, built c.1800, abutting boundary wall of Saint Conleth's Reformatory, with shed to rear, set within its own garden. Now used as a private dwelling. Pitched tiled roof with lead ridge tiles, rendered chimneystack and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window opening, replacement uPVC windows and stone sills. Round-headed door opening with tooled door surround, replacement timber door and replacement fanlight. Set behind iron railings.	This gate lodge is set into the boundary wall of Daingean's former industrial school. Modest in execution, its design is fitting for that of a structure associated with the former barracks, which later became Saint Conleth's Reformatory School. Pleasant features include its limestone walls and round-headed door opening.








14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
25-25	Adjacent reformatory buildings TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Daingean Daingean Edenderry			129	14808035	Local	A square-plan, house with an entrance front of six bays and two storeys and a return elevation of five bays. The walls are rough-cast and painted and the roof is hipped. The most unusual feature of the house is the doorcase on the first floor and the external flight of steps to the doorcase. The house probably dates from circa 1840.	This house is unusual in its position at the entrance to the former barracks. It is possible that it was a guard house and must have a historical significance.
25-26	Daingean TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Daingean Daingean Edenderry			128	14808036	Regional	Detached U-plan five-bay two-storey former prison, built in 1801, now derelict. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with lime-wash. Chamfered corner to north-west. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills and iron bars to openings. Square-headed door openings with timber lintels and timber battened doors. Building surrounds courtyard and faces onto the complex's boundary wall to south.	This former prison was built as part of the Philipstown Barracks and stands close to the walls of the complex at Daingean. Directly south of the gaol, outside of the boundary walls, lies a parcel of elevated ground which was ominously named Gallows Hill. Although the structure is derelict, it retains much of its original fabric and form, with the heavy bars on its windows indicating its former use.
25-27	Daingean TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Daingean Daingean Edenderry			128	14808037	Regional	Boundary wall of former Saint Conleth's Reformatory School, built c.1800. Squared limestone random coursed blocks to wall, with chamfered tooled stone coping. Circular-plan watch towers to south-west and north-east corners. Square-headed door openings with rendered surrounds. Tooled stone voussoirs to carriage arch at south-west corner with cast-iron gates. Ashlar gate piers to main entrance, metal gates and stone wheel guards.	The high boundary wall, enclosing the former reformatory school, is an intimidating and imposing structure. The dark, cold stone reflects its former military use, having been constructed to surround Philipstown Barracks. The corner-sited watch towers enhance the defensive nature of the massive mural wall. The wall is a notable feature within Daingean and is historically significant, standing as a reminder of the town's past.
25-28	Daingean TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Daingean Daingean Edenderry				14808038	Regional	Detached nine-bay two-storey former farm outbuilding, built in 1876, now incorporated into a joinery factory. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and yellow brick chimneystacks. Ashlar limestone walls with projecting gable-fronted entrance bay and cut stone quoins. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone block-and-start surrounds and tooled limestone surrounds. Central carriage arch with tooled limestone block-and-start surrounds. Date 'A.D. 1876' to keystone. Yellow brick wall remains of northern demolished range.	This farm building was built outside the walls of Saint Conleth's Reformatory and was the main structure in the farmyard complex. The reformatory was self-sufficient, provided for by the farm. This structure is now incorporated into a joinery factory and retains its fine, snecked stonework and quatrefoil opening which is a Gothic motif.
25-29	Killaderry Graveyard KILLADERY Daingean Daingean Edenderry			133	14910011	Regional	Random coursed sandstone gateway, built c. 1815, comprising of round-headed arch with cut stone voussoirs, surmounted by limestone cornice with thirteen corbels decorated with carved faces and a carved plaque to both elevations. Flanked by random rubble sidewalls with modern stone steps. Walls may contain fabric from an earlier period. Wrought-iron gate to gateway. Various upright and recumbent grave markers to graveyard.	This gateway creates a formal entrance to Killaderry graveyard. The plaques exhibit skilled craftsmanship in their carved depictions of death and the resurrection. The carving of faces on the thirteen corbels is also worthy of note. The addition of modern steps indicates the continual use of the graveyard and therefore its significance within the community.
25-30	Killeen Bridge CASTLEBARNAGH LITTLE Daingean Daingean Edenderry				14910012	Regional	Single-arch masonry bridge, built in 1793, carrying a road over the Grand Canal. Random rubble construction. Arch is semi-elliptical in profile. Finely dressed voussoirs. Parapets and coping with dressed limestone blocks. East parapet repaired with concrete. Curved string course. Deck is humped. Ramped approaches. Fred Hamond OFIAR-010-009: Masonry arch bridge carries minor road over Grand Canal. Each face is slightly battered and outwardly curved. Of random rubble throughout. Arch is of semi-elliptical profile and has finely dressed voussoirs. Span is 8.56m; canal is 4.62m wide at this point, with towpaths on both sides. Parapets are 5.79m apart (at crown) and are coped with dressed limestone blocks; the east parapet is partly repaired with concrete. They terminate in out-projecting piers, also of dressed masonry. Curved string course across faces, but not extending around terminal piers. No datestones. Towrope marks evident on quoins on north bank. Deck is humped and has ramped approaches. Stop plank grooves up each side of canal walls underneath bridge.	Killeen Bridge is an intact late eighteenth-century canal bridge erected by the Grand Canal Company in 1793. This section of the canal was opened in 1797. This bridge is executed to a high quality and provides access across the Grand Canal. It played a vital role in the regional transport network. Fred Hamond OFIAR-010-009: An intact late 18th century canal bridge associated with the Grand Canal Company. Of architectural, historical and landscape interest. It is of regional heritage significance and merits its inclusion in Record of Protected Structures.
25-31	Mount Briscoe House MULLALOUGH OR CAVEMOUNT Daingean Daingean Edenderry				14910013	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c.1840, with projecting entrance porch and extension to side, with outbuildings to rear. Pitched slate roof with ruled-and-lined chimneystack and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with roughcast render to projecting porch entrance, recess with tooled stone insignia to front rendered wall. Timber sash windows with tooled limestone sills. Projecting porch entrance with tooled stone finials and cornice. Round-headed door opening, with recessed, replacement timber door. Tooled stone Gibbsian surround, with overhead fanlight. Bootscraper to front door. Tooled limestone threshold with flanking tooled limestone miniature piers. Tooled limestone Palladian style sweeping wall to driveway with random rubble walls. Tooled stone piers with tooled capstones, with patera design. Remains of a ruined gate lodge to inside of gates.	This handsome residence is situated in its own grounds, substantially set back from the road. With six-over-six timber sash windows and an unusually decorated projecting porch entrance with tooled stone finials to flat roof cornice, this building projects a sophisticated architectural façade. Tooled Gibbsian surround and tooled stone finials and flanking stone miniature piers make this entranceway an unusual feature in its own right. Another feature of note is a recessed plaque in the rendered walls bearing initials.
25-32	Mount Briscoe House MULLALOUGH OR CAVEMOUNT Daingean Daingean Edenderry				14910014	Regional	Freestanding limekiln, built c.1850, set into side of hill. Rubble stone outer casing with red brick lining.	This limekiln is one of two within the Mount Briscoe House complex. It is situated close to the original eighteenth-century Mount Briscoe House which is in a ruinous state, and the current nineteenth-century house of the same name. It suggests that there was much activity in the area at an almost industrial level.
25-33	Mount Briscoe House MULLALOUGH OR CAVEMOUNT Daingean Daingean Edenderry				14910015	Regional	Limekiln and outbuilding, built c.1850, and set into side of quarry. Outbuilding now roofless. Random coursed walls to outbuilding with segmental-headed archway and tooled limestone voussoirs. Tooled limestone voussoirs to arch of limekiln.	This is one of two substantial limekilns within the Mount Briscoe demesne. It suggests that there was a large industry in the area in times past. The limekiln is attached to a large outbuilding with fine stone archway. It is situated beside a quarry which provided a source for the raw materials.

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25-34	Mount Briscoe House MULLALOUGH OR CAVEMOUNT Daingean Daingean Edenderry				14910016	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey outbuilding, c.1850, containing two wall ovens and two smoking chambers. Outbuilding now roofless. Smokehouse and oven constructed of random coursed limestone with tooled limestone voussoirs surrounding the smoking chambers. One of the chambers is of double height.	This intact complex of ovens and smoking chambers is unusual. The large double-height smoking chamber may have accommodated a full animal. The complex provides an insight into the working of Mount Briscoe demense in former times.
25-35	Knockballyboy KNOCKBALLYBOY Daingean Daingean Edenderry				14918001	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with lobby-entry plan, and having slightly-recessed single-bay addition to west end having pitched slate roof. Pitched oaten straw roof with decorative knotting and exposed scolloping to ridge and exposed scolloping to eaves. Low rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls with painted quoins and painted smooth-rendered plinth. Replacement timber windows (front) and timber sash windows (rear). Porch with concrete walls and flat concrete roof with timber panelled door and replacement timber window. Located close to and parallel to the Grand Canal with a towpath and garden intervening and having yard behind.	A well-presented thatched house forming a feature of architectural interest on the Grand Canal and possibly built after this feat of engineering. It retains many typical vernacular architectural features. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached three-bay single storey thatched house. Lobby-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw thatched roof with decorative scolloped to eaves. Replacement timber windows in front and timber sash windows in rear. Timber panelled door in concrete porch with concrete flat-roof. Two rendered chimneys. Well kept thatched house. (Site Number 37).
25-36	Saint Josephs Roman Catholic Church BALLINAGAR Ballinagar Tullamore Tullamore				14918008	Regional	Detached Roman Catholic church, built in 1837, with four-bay nave, three-stage tower to west and sacristy to east. Destroyed by fire 12 February 2004 and re opened on 23 April 2006. Located in Ballinagar village. Rendered walls with limestone quoins. Three-stage pinnaced tower with castellated parapet, louvered belfry and limestone string courses. Pointed-arched window openings with chamfered limestone reveals and remains of transitional switch tracery. Oculus to tower. Pointed-arched door openings to tower with limestone surround, label stops and a timber door.	Although Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic church burnt in February 2004 and its roof and interior fittings and fixtures were lost, the pinnaced tower and walls of the church survive. Built in 1837, Saint Joseph's replaced a thatched chapel that stood on this site and served the local community during Penal times. The local community in Ballinagar and surrounding area plan to rebuilt and re opened the church on 23 April 2006. Though the loss of so much of the original fabric of the church is detrimental to its character and architectural importance, the survival of the tower is significant. The pinnacles surmounting the tower are the churches most striking feature while the limestone dressing to the tower and pointed-arched openings and oculus are decorative elements that contribute an artistic to the church.
25-39	Ballyduff South BALLYDUFF SOUTH Ballinagar Tullamore Tullamore				14918014	Regional	Detached two-bay single-storey thatched outbuilding, built c.1949-50, used as hen house and shed. Hipped oaten straw roof with exposed scolloping to ridge. Walls of timber sleepers and round and split timber posts with painted timber plank and corrugated iron cladding. Timber battened doors in south gable and timber battened half-door in front wall. Roof structure visible internally.	This thatched farm building is a rare survival and is unusually constructed of timber and corrugated-iron sheeting. It is a somewhat rare and rudimentary building type. Its interest is further enhanced by its association with three other thatched farm buildings. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached one-bay single-storey farm building with corrugated iron and timber plank walls. Hipped oaten straw roof with decorative scolloping to ridge. No windows. Timber board half-door in long wall and timber board door in south gable. Associated buildings include sites 70-72. Rare thatched farm building in a farmyard of considerable vernacular importance. (Site Number 69).
25-40	Ballyduff South BALLYDUFF SOUTH Ballinagar Tullamore Tullamore				14918015	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey thatched former house, built c.1875, now in use as outbuilding. Hipped oaten straw roof with exposed scolloping to ridge and eaves. No chimney survives. Limewashed and lime plastered clay and stone walls. Timber battened door and double doors in front wall and later wide opening in west gable. Windows blocked up. Sited at edge of farmyard containing three other thatched structures at end of long avenue.	This former house contains many of the characteristics of Irish vernacular architecture. Though much altered when converted to an outbuilding, it retains its rough timber roof structure. Its clay walls are a feature of east Offaly. Its interest is further enhanced by its association with three other thatched farm buildings. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached multiple-bay single-storey thatched farm building, formerly a house. Lime-washed and plastered clay walls. Hipped oaten straw roof. Double timber board door. Door-less wide ope in north-west gable. Windows blocked up. Associated farm buildings including sites 69, 71-72. Rare thatched farm building in a farmyard of considerable vernacular importance (Site Number 70).
25-41	Ballyduff South BALLYDUFF SOUTH Ballinagar Tullamore Tullamore				14918016	Regional	Detached one-bay single-storey thatched outbuilding, built c.1875, used as hay barn and shed. Hipped oaten straw roof with exposed scolloping to ridge. Limewashed and lime plastered clay walls. Timber battened door in front wall. Pivoted steel window to rear. Recessed outbuilding attached to east end having concrete walls and lean-to corrugated iron roof. Sited in farmyard containing three other thatched structures at end of long avenue.	This diminutive outbuilding is a rare survival and remains largely intact since it was constructed. Its former use as a threshing barn is of particularly significance as this was a communal activity. It retains its roof structure of rough timbering. Its interest is further enhanced by its association with three other thatched farm buildings. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. One-bay single-storey thatched farm building. Lime-washed and plastered clay walls. Hipped oaten straw roof. No windows. Timber board door in front wall used as a barn. Associated with buildings include Sites 69, 70, 72. Rare thatched farm building in a farmyard of considerable vernacular importance. (Site Number 71).
25-42	Ballyduff South BALLYDUFF SOUTH Ballinagar Tullamore Tullamore				14918017	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched outbuilding, built c.1800 and extended eastwards c.1875, in use as hay barn, hen house and calf shed. Hipped oaten straw roof with ridge bobbins and exposed scolloping to ridge. Limewashed and lime plastered clay walls. Timber battened door and two doorless openings in front wall. Small unglazed window in rear wall. In farmyard at end of avenue containing three other thatched structures.	This outbuilding is a rare survival. Its multiplicity of uses is typical of Irish vernacular architecture. It retains its roof structure of rough timbering. Its interest is further enhanced by its association with three other thatched farm buildings. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached multiple-bay single-storey thatched farm building in use as a cow house and barn. Lime-washed and plastered clay walls. Hipped oaten straw roof. Frameless timber window in front wall and three doorways, one with timber board 3/4 door. Associated farm buildings include 69-71. Rare thatched farm building (Site Number 72).
25-43	Mount Lucas KILLEEN (BALLYBRITT BY) Kileen Birr Birr				14919001	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey former gate lodge, built c.1860, with return to rear. Currently under renovation to private use. Set within own grounds. Pitched tiled roof with cat-slide roof to rear. Ruled-and-lined chimneystacks. Random coursed limestone walls. Replacement uPVC windows with tooled stone surrounds and sills. Recessed square-headed door opening with tooled stone surround and replacement uPVC door. Roughcast rendered wall to front site with wrought-iron gates. Random rubble walls to side of house.	Though modest in design and small in stature, this lodge is enhanced by the quality of masonry exhibited in its construction. The recessed doorway is a notable feature on such a simple building. Situated across from the original entrance to the now demolished Mount Lucas House, this lodge is a reminder of the smaller structures associated with large demesnes.

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25-44	Esker Beg ESKER BEG Esker Beg Edenderry Edenderry				14919010	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey former steward's house, built c.1820, with extension to rear. Now a private dwelling. Set back from road. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and timber eaves brackets. Smooth render to plinth with roughcast render to walls. Replacement uPVC windows with tooled stone sills. Round-headed door opening with tooled block-and-start surround, petal fanlight and timber battened door. Split-level stone outbuilding with pitched slate roof and stone corrugated-iron outbuilding to east. Rendered wall with wrought-iron gate to front site.	Although altered, this well proportioned modestly designed house is enhanced by its tooled stone door surround. The split-level outbuilding to the east is a noteworthy feature. This structure originally belonged to a larger group of structures associated with the now demolished Mount Lucas House.
25-45	South End TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Main Street Daingean Edenderry				112		A four-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house of limestone with yellow brick dressings to windows. The roof has natural slates and the simple doorcase has no ornament. The house probably dates from the mid-19th century.	A substantial mid-19th century house built of good quality materials.
25-46	House TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Main Street Daingean Edenderry				114		4 bay 3 storey house.One of a pair of four-bay, three-storey houses dating from circa 1800. This house has wide windows and the original windows survive on the top floor. The roof is low pitched with wide eaves and the walls are rough cast.	The house is empty at present but essentially it is an interesting example of a semi-detached development of circa 1800.
25-47	House Shop TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Main Street Daingean Edenderry				115		An early-19th century house which has been much altered. It is one of a pair with the other house in more original condition. It has four bays and three storeys and dates from circa 1800.	This a semi-detached house and therefore the other half of the pair. Although it has been much altered it still has some significance.
25-48	The Welcome Inn TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Main Street Daingean Edenderry				116		5 bay 2 storey house/bar with round headed doorcase and fanlight.A five-bay, two-storey house with rough-cast rendering on the walls, large pane, timber sash windows and a round headed doorcase with a leaded fanlight. A small shopfront has been inserted on the left-hand side	This is a substantial, early-19th century house which retains a good quality leaded fanlight.
25-49	North End TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW East Side Main Street Daingean Edenderry				117		7 bay 2 storey house/shop; doorcase with ionic columns.A large, seven-bay, two-storey house with two shopfronts. The walls are painted and rendered. The house has a delicately carved, limestone doorcase with engaged, ionic columns.	The doorcase is of superb quality and a very fine piece of carving. The house is important in its scale finishing off the end of the street.
25-50	Main Street TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Daingean Daingean Edenderry				118		A five-bay, two-storey house with a round-headed, limestone doorcase of circa 1830. The house was refaced in the late 19th century having a channeled ground floor, raised coigns above and architraves added to the windows. There is a small shopfront on the left-hand side. The house has its original two-leaf door.	The house has a decorative and handsome façade and adds to the streetscape.
25-51	Main Street TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW Daingean Daingean Edenderry				119		A mid-eighteenth century house which has been renovated at various times. The heavy, almost square-plan stacks indicate a mid-18th century date. The roof is covered with natural slates and the walls have been altered having channelling on the ground floor. The square-headed doorcase is undecorated.	The house has been altered at various times but essentially it is a mid-18th century structure.
25-52	House TOWNPARKS (LOWER PHILIPSTOW North of Bridge Daingean Edenderry				123		A three-bay two-storey, circa 1830 house which has been much altered but has retained a round-headed, block and start doorcase.	The doorcase is of merit while the house retains the streetline.
26-01	Springfield House BALLYHUGH OR SPRINGFIELD Springfield Edenderry Edenderry				131	14919002 Regional	Detached seven-bay two-storey double-pile country house, built c.1750, with outbuildings to east and remains of walled garden to north. Double-span pitched slate roof treated with tar with cut stone coping to gable ends, cut stone chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth rendered plinth with roughcast render to walls, pedimented breakfront with tooled stone string course and coping to pediment. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills to façade. Round-headed stair light with timber sash window. Diocletian window. Replacement timber casement and timber sash windows to rear with tooled stone sills. Remains of walled garden to north. Yard to east accessed through stone outbuilding with integral carriage arch. Stone ranges of outbuildings to north-east. Rear entrance with circular random coursed stone gate piers to wrought-iron gates. Main entrance with tooled limestone octagonal gate piers, quadrant walls and wrought-iron gates no longer used.	This country house, situated within extensive grounds, was built for the third son of the Lucas family who lived at the nearby Mount Lucas estate. The house, which dates to the eighteenth century, retains much original features and fabric. Its pedimented breakfront heightens the aesthetic appeal of the structure, which along with the remains of its walled garden, numerous outbuildings and finely tooled octagonal entrance gates, is of considerable architectural significance within County Offaly.

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26-02	An Scoil Náisunta Eiscir ESKER MORE Exker More Edenderry Edenderry				14919003	Regional	Detached six-bay single-storey former school, built in 1963, with projecting flanking entrances, return to rear and bicycle shed, with water tower to west. School is no longer in use. Set back from road within its own grounds. Pitched pantiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, pebbledashed chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth rendered plinth with pebbledashed walls. Central date plaque reads 'An Scoil Náisiunta Eiscir 1963'. Timber sash windows with concrete sills. Projecting entrance porches flank main school buildings with square-headed door openings, replaced door, tiled step with bootscraper. Covered bicycle shed with tower to west. School bounded by pebbledashed walls with central gates giving access to site, flanked by concrete pedestrian stiles.	Though An Scoil Náisiunta Eiscir is no longer in use as a school, it remains as an intact example of the smaller, more modest educational buildings found throughout Ireland. Its timber sash windows, which are placed in two pairs of three to the façade, hark back to a far earlier architectural style and era. The flanking entrances are a reminder of the separation of boys from girls, while the water tower stands as a beacon beckoning the children to come to school.
26-03	Cloncrane House CLONGREEN Clongreen Edenderry Edenderry				14919005	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with single-storey flanking bays and extensions to rear. Set within own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast render to walls with smooth rendered plinth and quoins. Replacement timber casement windows with tooled stone sills. Segmental-headed doorway with moulded surround and replacement timber and glazed door with spoked fanlight. Stone outbuildings with tiled roofs to rear. Random rubble wall and gate piers to front site.	This well proportioned and modestly designed house is enlivened by its simple decorative door surround. Sensitively restored, the house retains its original form and much of its original fabric. The flanking bays are noteworthy features reflecting the presence of an earlier structure while also enhancing the façade. The site was originally used as a convent with the road terminating at the site, graveyard to the rear. Said to date from 1600 original form was a long narrow thatched house. The central section was raised in 1880 when purchased by the Goodwin family (bankers from Portarlington). (Lambert Hendy 01/04/08) Not shown on 1809 William Larkins map, but shown with outbuildings on OS 6" 1836.
26-04	Ballaghassaan House BALLAGHASSAAN Ballaghassaan Edenderry Edenderry				14919008	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c.1670, with projecting two-storey entrance bay, return to rear and outbuildings to south and east. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Square-headed door opening with glazed timber panelled door flanked by timber pilasters with console brackets. Stone and roughcast rendered outbuildings with corrugated-iron and slate roofs to rear site.	Ballaghassaan House is situated off a small country road in a secluded site. With its upper windows closely set beneath the eaves, the house has appears to be of a seventeenth-century date. The house together with its various stone outbuildings and stable complex make a fine group of associated structures and one which retains early fabric. Though it has been altered over the years, these interventions have not taken away from the structure but created a building which exudes character and charm retaining elements of design from the last four centuries.
27-01	Hewn stone milestone Clonbulloge Clonbulloge Edenderry Edenderry				14809001	Regional	Roughly-hewn stone milestone, erected 1850 at a junction to the south of Clonbullogue. Bears inscription 'Dublin 40' to south face; 'Port 9' to north face and has a benchmark to east face.	This roughly-finished milestone is a pleasant feature on the roadside. Though its design is plain and functional, it enhances the locality and reminds the passerby of bygone days.
27-02	Saint Patricks Bridge Clonbulloge Clonbulloge Edenderry Edenderry				14809002	Regional	Double-span concrete road bridge, rebuilt in 1932, and carries the Clonbullogue Portarlington road over the River Brosna. It was erected by the county surveyor T.S. Duggan. Abutments and piers are concrete with triangular cutwaters to upstream and downstream sides. Concrete balustrade to parapet, and piers with recessed panels and stepped capping stones. Rendered walls flank bridge. Bronze plaque set into central pier which reads: 'St Patrick's Bridge Clonbullogue Rebuilt 1932 County Surveyor T.S. Duggan'.	Saint Patrick's Bridge, which was rebuilt in 1932, is an early Irish concrete beam and slab construction bridge. It follows the architectural style of the period in its Art Deco linear fashion with fluted piers and stepped capping stones. It is of similar design and style to T.S. Duggan's bridge at Ferbane.
27-03	Former Forge Clonbulloge Clonbulloge Edenderry Edenderry			107	14809003	Regional	Detached single-storey single-bay former forge, built 1866. Now used as a domestic outbuilding. Fronts directly onto road. Pitched slate roof with terracotta chimney pot and terracotta ridge tiles. Random coursed limestone walls, repointed, with tooled quoins and eaves course. Sandstone lintels to window openings with yellow brick surrounds and replacement timber windows. Round-arched yellow brick door opening with limestone jambs and double timber battened. Wrought-iron gate to side.	This simple forge, which has survived almost intact, attests to the skill of local craftsmen. With random coursed walls contrasting with tooled stone detailing and yellow brick, it forms an aesthetically pleasing structure. It is an significant feature in the historical fabric of Clonbullogue.
27-04	Clonbullogue Village Clonbulloge Clonbulloge Edenderry Edenderry				14809004	Regional	Detached five-bay single-storey vernacular house, built c.1800, with gabled single-bay projection to façade and stone outbuilding to front site. House set perpendicular to street. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth render to plinth and cornice courses. Timber sash windows with smooth rendered surrounds and stone sills. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber and glazed door and rendered surround. Random coursed stone outbuilding with slate and corrugated-iron roof. Wrought-iron gate gives access to rear yard.	This modest house with timber sash windows, at the heart of Clonbullogue, retains its simple charm and character. Situated at the foot of Saint Patrick's bridge and next to the village green, it contributes greatly to the village. The arrangement of the house and opposing outbuilding forms an enclosed yard, which is representative of many such homesteads, following a style found throughout Ireland.
27-05	Cast Iron Pump Clonbulloge Clonbulloge Village Edenderry Edenderry				14809005	Regional	Cast-iron water pump, c.1880, comprising banded base with fluted neck, spear-headed finial and cow's tail handle. Now disused. Set in centre of village green.	Located in the centre of the village green, this water pump acts as a focal point for the historic fabric of the village. Water pumps played an important social and functional role in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when a communal water supply was utilised. Now disused, the pump exhibits artistic quality through its detailing and decorative design.
27-06	Clonbullogue Garda Station Clonbulloge Clonbulloge Edenderry Edenderry			105	14809006	Regional	Detached L-plan three-bay two-storey former RIC barracks, built c.1820, with extension to rear. Now a garda station. Fronts directly onto street. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows with painted sills. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber door and block-and-start surround. Enclosed yard to rear.	Facing onto the village green, this garda station occupies a prominent position at the centre of the village. Its simple, but symmetrical form is enhanced by the retention of original features such as sash windows, which make a positive contribution to the streetscape. In his description of Clonbullogue in 1837, Lewis states that the village had a constabulary barracks, which may be this structure.
27-07	Clonbulloge Clonbulloge Clonbulloge Edenderry Edenderry				14809007	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1925, with S É insignia encircled and crowned with harp motif. Set in roughcast rendered wall abutting façade of garda station in the village of Clonbullogue. Maker's mark to base 'W.T. Allen & Co. London'.	This is a good example of a post box erected after Independence in 1921 with the Saorstat Éireann emblem. Its modest design is enhanced by its finely executed lettering and motif. The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
27-08	Saint Michael's Roman Catholic Church Clonbulloge Clonbulloge Village Edenderry Edenderry		104	14809008	Regional	Detached cruciform gable-fronted Roman Catholic church, built c.1820, with seven-bay nave and extensions to transepts. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Sprocketed eaves to nave. Pebbledashed walls with smooth render to plinth. Cross applied to east gable. Lancet window openings with painted sills and stained glass to nave. Some pointed-arched windows with limestone block-and-start surrounds at eastern end. Square-headed door openings with replacement timber doors. Pointed-arched door opening with pointed-arched rendered canopy to west with overlight, mosaic and double timber door. Churchyard contains graves of former parish priests to east and is bounded by pebbledashed wall with ruled-and-lined rendered gate piers having angel finials and cast-iron gates. Statues also within churchyard.	The relatively plain exterior of this church is enlivened by subtle artistic detailing such as its stained glass windows and crosses. More obvious decoration, such as the grave markers and statues, further compliment it. Particularly noteworthy is the mosaic over the western doorway, whose colourfulness stands out from the more austere elevations. The interior was remodelled in the 1980s and its simplicity mirrors that of the exterior. The site is completed by the gates and gate piers.	
27-09	Saint Michael's Roman Catholic Church Clonbulloge Clonbulloge Village Edenderry Edenderry		104	14809009	Regional	Freestanding cast-iron bell tower, erected c.1820. Comprising bell with rotary pulley wheel and chain pulley, supported by columns with fluted bases and decorative handles. Set within grounds of Saint Michael's Roman Catholic Church.	Although set to one side of the churchyard, the form of this bell tower makes it a notable feature in the village. Its simple design is enhanced by its decorative columns and bell handles, giving an artistic quality to this otherwise functional object. In the past, church bells played an important role in religious life, calling parishioners to Mass and tolling to mark significant occasions.	
27-10	Saint Broughan's Hall Clonbulloge Clonbulloge Village Edenderry Edenderry			14809010	Regional	Detached two-bay two-storey gable-fronted parish hall, built in 1928 and renovated in 1978, with entrance-bay to south and three-bay lean-to extension to east. Set back from street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, cast-iron rainwater goods, timber bargeboards and castellated parapet to entrance-bay. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth render to plinth and quoins. Replacement timber windows with stone sills and decorative plaster above window-heads. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber panelled doors and date plaque surmounting door. Cast-iron railings to side elevation. Wheel chair access to front elevation.	This parish hall, located on the outskirts of the town of Clonbullogue, contrasts with the mainly domestic architecture found in the village. The castellated entrance bay and gable-fronted façade formalise this building and give it a unique character.	
27-11	Cloncreen Bridge Clonbulloge Clonbulloge Village Edenderry Edenderry			14809011	Regional	Triple-arch masonry road bridge, built c.1790, carrying the Edenderry to Clonbullogue road over the River Figile. Random rubble construction. Semicircular profile arches with dressed stone voussoirs. Upstream V-cutwaters.	Straddling the River Figile, near Clonbullogue, this road bridge is attractive in its design and enhances the riverscape around. It is a good example of triple-arched bridges of this type and period.	
27-12	Saint Kevin's Church of Ireland Church Clonbulloge Clonbulloge Edenderry Edenderry			14809012	Regional	Detached single-cell Church of Ireland church, built c.1670 with 1850s additions and renovated c.1980, comprising two-bay nave with porch and vestry extension to west. Pitched pantiled roof with oversailing eaves, cut stone bellcote and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls with smooth render to plinth. Pointed-arched window openings with tooled stone surrounds and sills and Y-traceried stained glass windows. Pair of pointed-arched windows with cut stone surrounds and stained glass to west. Timber casement windows to extension. Square-headed door opening with timber battened door. Set within graveyard containing various upstanding and recumbent grave markers, enclosed by stone and rendered walls with rendered piers, wrought-iron gates and stile.	According to Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, 1837, a church was erected in Clonbullogue around 1670. Decorative detailing including cut stone windows suggests that the single-cell church was largely redecorated during the mid nineteenth century with the addition of Y-traceried stained glass windows and an attractive bellcote. Having been dramatically altered with the application of pebbledash, pantiles and a projecting porch in the late twentieth century, it appears more modern. The setting is completed by the varied upstanding and recumbent grave markers of varying dates, which are set around it.	
27-13	Kilcumber Bridge KILCUMBER Kilcumber Edenderry Edenderry			14919004	Regional	Double-arched road bridge, built c.1850, carrying the Edenderry Clonbullogue over the River Figile. Roughly dressed coursed limestone blocks to piers, abutments and cutwaters. C-shaped cutwaters with string course to upstream and downstream. Rusticated limestone block string course. Segmental profile arches. Voussoirs rusticated. Spandrels of squared random rubble. Parapets coped with roughly dressed limestone blocks. Middle spandrel upstream and parapet rebuilt in mass concrete with missing string course at this point.	The stonework of Kilcumber bridge is executed to a high standard. Despite later concrete repairs, the bridge is of significance. It is the only example on the River Figile which has an association with the Board of Works and Barrow drainage scheme. It may also be on the site of an earlier late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century bridge.	
27-14	Ballydermot House BALLYDERMOT Ballydermot Edenderry Edenderry		109	14920002	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c.1790, with return to rear, extensions to rear and flanking lean-to additions hidden behind screen walls. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and decorative lion's head brackets. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered plinth. Square-headed window openings with aluminum windows. Square-headed door opening with rendered surround and timber panelled door with limestone threshold. Glazed overlight with fanlight detail. Outbuildings to rear yard with pitched slate roofs and random coursed walls.	This substantial farmhouse represents the adaptation of classical house design into the vernacular tradition. The cast-iron profiled rainwater goods and in particular the lion's head brackets are an unusually decorative and ornamental feature for an otherwise simple building. The symmetry of Ballydermot House created by the positioning of the windows and doors is further accentuated by the flanking screen walls. The house, entrance gates and outbuildings form an interesting group of farm related structures.	
27-15	The Green Clonbulloge Clonbullogue Clonbullogue Edenderry		106			A four-bay, two-storey house dating from the late 18th century with a round headed doorcase which is painted and has sidelights. The roof is covered with natural slates and has end stacks. The walls are rough cast. The glazing is not original.	This house is a good example of the period and adds to the quality of the streetscape.	
27-16	Saint Patricks National School SHEAN Clonbullogue Clonbullogue Edenderry		108			Former national school now used for health/community purposes.The former national school is of a standard Board of Works design from circa 1900 and is of six bays with simple, square-headed doorcases at either end and tall, timber sash windows placed high in the wall. The roof is covered with natural slates and has wide eaves. The school yard is fronted by a low wall and pedestrian gate.	The school is now used for health/community purposes and is a good example of school design.	
29-01	Canal Bar CLONONY BEG Shannon Harbour Ferbane Ferbane			14922002	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1900, with one-bay projection to front and abutting outbuilding to south-east. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to ground floor with pebbledashed render to ground floor and channelled quoins. Timber sash windows with painted sills. Square-headed door openings with timber panelled door with overnight. Double timber panelled door to centre with painted fascia board. Stone outbuildings with corrugated roofs to north-east.	Situated adjacent to both the Grand Canal and Griffith Bridge, Canal Bar has a dominant position within Shannon Harbour. This building retains many of its original features such as the timber sash windows. The use of colourful pebbledash to the front façade enlivens the appearance of the building. A noteworthy feature is the use of the simple double door to gain access to the pub and the lack of the display window most commonly found to pubfronts.	

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29-02	Griffith Bridge CLONONY BEG Shannon Harbour Ferbane Ferbane				14922003	Regional	Single-arch masonry canal bridge, built in 1803, carrying the road into Shannon Harbour over the Grand Canal. Squared random rubble stone walls with dressed limestone voussoirs, string course, parapet wall and splayed abutments. Plaques to upstream and downstream elevations read: 'Griffith Bridge 1803'. Limestone towing path flanking canal under archway.	This bridge remains in excellent condition, a testament to local sensitivity to its historic quality. Spanning the Grand Canal, it leads to the village of Shannon Harbour. This section of the Grand Canal was opened in 1804, the year following the bridge's construction.
29-03	Main Street CLONONY BEG Shannon Harbour Ferbane Ferbane				14922004	Regional	Cast-iron water pump, c.1860, with banded neck, fluted cap and finial. Fluting to neck of spout and cow's tail handle. Set in stone platform to side of road.	Attention to artistic detail has been exhibited by the designer of this mass-produced water pump. Curved pumping handle, fluting to cap and floral detail to spout all serve to give this functional object a high aesthetic quality. This pump would have been a source of fresh water to the local community, giving it an important social status.
29-04	The Grand Hotel CLONONY BEG Shannon Harbour Ferbane Ferbane			319	14922005	Regional	Detached seven-bay three-storey over basement former hotel, built in 1806, with pedimented central stepped breakfront. Now in a ruinous state. Set back from canal side. Roofless with cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledash render to walls with limestone string and eaves courses. Limestone quoins to ground floor of breakfront. Window openings with tooled limestone sills. Windows to breakfront set in round-headed recesses. Oculus to pediment with limestone surround may have held a clock. Segmental-headed door opening with tooled limestone keystone. Door accessed by seven stone steps. Site bounded to front by roughly coursed limestone wall with limestone coping. Outbuildings to rear. Access to rear through wrought-iron gates to ashlar gate piers.	Though now derelict, the original design features that have been retained suggest the former grandeur of this domineering building. Completed in 1806, The Grand Hotel, in its heyday, served the purpose-built village of Shannon Harbour, which was designed, constructed and operated as a trans-shipping centre of the Grand Canal. At its peak 250,000 people would have passed through Shannon Harbour. Physical evidence of which survives in the remains of the hotel and its associated structures. It now stands as a ghostly reminder of times past.
29-05	Harbour Master's House CLONONY BEG Shannon Harbour Ferbane Ferbane			320	14922006	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement former harbour master's house, built in 1806 with single-bay single-storey flanking bays and extension to rear. Now a bed and breakfast. Set within its own grounds adjacent to the Grand Canal. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles. Rendered walls with string course over basement. Replacement timber sash windows with rendered surrounds and painted sills. Round-headed door opening with tooled stone surround to timber panelled door with spoked fanlight. Tooled limestone steps, some replaced to door. Boot scraper, cast- and wrought-iron railings to steps and front site. Rear of site bounded by random coursed wall.	Located adjacent to the Grand Canal, this building was purpose-built to function as the harbour master's house. Sensitively renovated, the house retains its original character and form. The carved stone doorcase accessed by tooled limestone steps is of particular interest reflecting the work of skilled craftsmen. Attention to detailing is apparent in such features, which adds architectural significance to the building whilst enhancing its charming appearance.
29-06	Shannon Harbour CLONONY BEG Shannon Harbour Ferbane Ferbane				14922007	Regional	Pair of two-bay three-storey semi-detached houses, built c.1830, with return to rear and carriage arches set in flanking walls. Now derelict. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof hidden by parapet with red brick chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls with exposed stone in places. Blocked and open window openings with stone sills. One surviving timber sash window. Blocked square-headed door openings. Blocked red brick segmental-headed carriage arches flanking building. Side and rear site bounded by random coursed limestone wall.	Located at the far end of the harbour, this imposing pair form an integral part of the canalscape. Although now in a state of disrepair, these tall standing well proportioned buildings played an important role within Shannon Harbour as a Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks. Once a thriving and vital place, this building is a reflection of the planning and architectural design employed in this purpose-built village.
29-07	Shannon Harbour CLONONY BEG Shannon Harbour Ferbane Ferbane			321	14922014	Regional	Pair of dry docks, built c.1830. Upper dock enclosed by corrugated-iron canopy. Upper dock flooded. Stepped tooled limestone walls to lower dock with central drain gate on winch. Iron gate to canal end of dock. Cast-iron mooring bollards to dockside.	Still in use, these dry docks have been active for nearly two hundred years. Formerly serving the canal shipping industry, they now serve the region's water-based tourism industry. The longevity of this site alone is an indication of its architectural merit and this is also apparent in the finely executed limestone construction.
29-08	Liscloooney Castle LISCLOONEY Clononey Cloghan Ferbane			102			Ruins of a five-bay, three-storey, early 17th century, T-plan house. The house is built of local limestone with diagonally-set stacks of brick on top of the surviving gable end. The house is very tall with an attic and the top-floor windows cutting the eaves line. Beside the house are fragmentary ruins of stables which are now completely ivy covered.	An important ruin as it documents the development of house design in the early 17th century. The stacks are a very early example of brick in Ireland.
29-09	Park Brick Jack Arch Bridge PARK (GARRycastle BY) Shannon Harbour Ferbane						Metal beam and jack arch bridge carries minor road over disused Banagher Branch of Great Southern and Western Railway. Abutments are of rock-faced sandstone blocks with rusticated/margined quoins. Span comprises five metal I beams with longitudinal brick jack arches set longitudinally between. The span measures 8.45m. Parapets are of dressed sandstone blocks, laid randomly. They are spaced at 6.17m and coped with finely dressed stone blocks. A finely dressed string course runs along the base of the parapets. The parapets terminate in out-projecting piers. Sloping wing walls are of roughly dressed random blocks and coped with chamfered blocks. Long ramped approach roads faced with random rubble (partly collapsed in places). Ivy overgrowth on bridge. Fred Hamond OFIAR-022-013	Built by Great Southern and Western Railway Co. Line opened 1884. Metal beam and brick jack arch road bridge over disused Banagher Branch of Great Southern and Western Railway; line opened 1884. An unaltered and well executed composite bridge (stone, metal, brick). Historical link with Great Southern & Western Railway Company. Technical interest on account of metal beams and brick jack arches. It is the only surviving definite example of a brick jack arch bridge in the county. Ramped approaches enhance its landscape impact. Of regional heritage significance. Merits inclusion in Record of Protected Structures. Fred Hamond OFIAR-022-013
30-01	Hill Street MAGHERABANE (BALLYBRITT BY) Cloghan Birr Birr			98	14811001	Regional	Detached six-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, with single bay to east incorporating integral carriage arch. Extension to rear. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls with smooth rendered plinth, string course and eaves course. Timber sash windows with painted sills. Segmental-headed door opening with spoked fanlight, sidelights and timber panelled door. Three-bay single-storey outbuilding to rear with roughcast rendered walls, corrugated-iron roof and cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed stone wall bounds rear site.	This structure, located within the centre of the small village of Cloghan, is a fine example of domestic early nineteenth-century urban architecture. The rhythmical fenestration and excellently preserved doorway make this building a welcome and visually appealing structure. The entranceway with its segmental-headed opening is mirrored in the segmental-headed carriage arch. The detailing of the sidelights with their geometric design adds an artistic flair to the modest structure. The proportion and form of the house, along with the retention of original features, creates an architecturally significant building within Cloghan and one which plays a leading role within the built heritage of the area.
30-02	The Square CLOGHAN (GARRycastle BY) Cloghan Ferbane Ferbane			100	14811002	Regional	Terraced corner-sited five-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, with integral carriage arch to three-bay side elevation. Fronts directly onto street. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks. Smooth rendered walls with plinth, random coursed stone wall to gable. Timber sash windows with tooled painted stone sills. Segmental-headed door opening with spider web fanlight, geometric sidelights and timber panelled door. Segmental-headed carriage arch with timber battened door. Detached multiple-bay two-storey roughcast rendered and random coursed stone outbuilding to rear site with pitched slate roof.	This impressive corner-sited building holds a commanding position in the centre of Cloghan. The imposing structure with its proportion, form and scale is enhanced by the regularly fenestrated six-over-six timber sash windows. The door opening with its decorative fanlight and timber panelled door, which is flanked by delicately detailed sidelights, creates an aesthetically pleasing entranceway, one which stands out within the terrace. This building, without question, plays an important role in the architectural heritage of Cloghan.






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30-03	Parish House CREGGAN AND GLOSTERBOY The square Cloghan Ferbane		99	14811003	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with return and extensions to rear and porch to façade. Set back from street. Hipped tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Pebbledashed walls with smooth rendered plinth and quoins. Replacement uPVC windows with tooled stone sills. Square-headed door opening recessed within round-headed porch with replacement uPVC door. Front site bounded by low plinth wall surmounted by cast-iron railings.	This well proportioned house commands a prominent position over looking the market square in Cloghan. Although renovated and modernised, the house still retains its original form. The building is enlivened by the varied render treatments such as the smooth rendered plinth and quoin detailing, while the cast-iron railings enhance the appearance of the site, allowing it to make a positive contribution to the streetscape.	
30-04	The Square CLOGHAN (GARRYCASTLE BY) Cloghan Ferbane Ferbane		14811004	Regional	End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with shopfront to ground floor. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to ground floor with roughcast render to first floor, smooth render plinth, quoins and string course. Timber casement windows with painted sills. Square-headed door opening having timber panelled door with overlight. Shopfront comprises large display windows, glazed timber door with overlight. Shopfront flanked by fluted pilasters with console brackets, timber fascia and cornice. Stone outbuilding with corrugated roof to north. Site to north bounded by random coursed rubble wall and accessed through corrugated-iron gate.	This well proportioned but modestly designed house is enhanced by the survival of original and early fabric and materials, such as the timber casement windows and timber panelled door. The simple timber pilastered shopfront is a pleasant example and enhances the overall façade. This building, situated in the centre of Cloghan, makes a positive addition to the streetscape.		
30-05	Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church CLOGHAN (GARRYCASTLE BY) Cloghan Ferbane Ferbane		96	14811005	Regional	Detached T-plan Roman Catholic church built, c.1860, with canted bay apse and three-stage tower with spire and sacristy to north-east and entrance porches to north-west, north-east and south-east. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. Variety of window openings such as pointed-arched openings with hoodmouldings, tooled stone sills containing stained glass windows with timber tracery and oculae with hoodmouldings and timber spoked windows. Pointed-arched door openings set within porches with timber battened doors. Queen-strut trusses to panelled ceiling. Marble altar furniture. Grotto to south and upright grave markers to north-east. Site bounded by pebbledashed wall.	Located away from the main thoroughfare of Cloghan, the unobtrusive structure of Saint Mary's is privately located within its own chapel yard. As a focal point for religious worship for the Catholic community of Cloghan, this structure is socially important. Its modest design is improved upon by the use of lancet and oculus window openings to the nave, while the use of stained glass adds an artistic quality to the otherwise plain elevations. The T-plan construction of the church is characteristic of church building of this period.	
30-06	Saint Marys Parochial Hall CREGGAN AND GLOSTERBOY Ferbane Street Cloghan Ferbane		14811006	Regional	Detached gable-fronted three-bay single-storey parochial hall, built in 1950, with projecting flat-roofed porch. Fronting directly onto street. Barrel-vaulted corrugated-iron roof. Smooth rendered plinth to pebbledashed walls with stepped gable. Blind and timber casement window openings with painted sills. Square-headed door opening with overlight, sidelights and timber battened double doors, set within flat-roofed projecting porch. Auxiliary gable-fronted barrel-vaulted corrugated-iron structure to north-east.	The functional style of Saint Mary's Parochial Hall, with its corrugated-iron barrel-vaulted roof and stepped gabled façade, draws the eye to this structure, which was built to a design typical of the 1950s. This large hall once served those in the local community as a meeting place and its connection to the Roman Catholic Church is apparent with the shared name of Saint Mary's. Though no longer used on a regular basis, the hall represents a time in Ireland's past when The Church played a more significant role in village life.		
30-07	Weigh Bridge CLOGHAN (GARRYCASTLE BY) The Square Cloghan Ferbane		14811008	Regional	Cast-iron weighbridge, c.1900, with maker's mark and upright scales. Situated next to the green. Scale with fluted shaft and curving arm. Inscription reads 'W. & T. Avery Ltd Makers Glasgow'.	Cloghan is a small village located at a significant crossroads within Offaly and was once renowned for its fairs. This weighbridge, now located to the side of the green was most likely originally sited at the adjacent Market Square. Used for weighing animals and goods on market-day, the weighbridge reflects a socially and economically important event which occurred regularly in the past.		
30-08	Ballinasloe Road GALROS Cloghan Ferbane Ferbane		14811009	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800. Pitched oaten straw roof with decorative knotting and exposed scolloping to ridge and twine to eaves. Low rendered chimneystacks. Pebbledashed stone walls. Replacement uPVC windows. Timber battened door and half door. Single-bay extension to rear with concrete walls and pitched tiled roof. Yard to front and stone-walled and concrete outbuildings with pitched and lean-to roofs to sides and rear.	A simple, unadorned thatched house at the side of a busy road at the edge of the village of Cloghan. The low chimneystacks and the retention of its thatched roof enhance the character of the building. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house. Direct-entry (?) plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof. uPVC windows. Timber board door and half-door. Two rendered chimneys. One-bay extension to rear with concrete walls and gabled tiled roof forms T-Plan with original building. Farm buildings associated with house. Well kept thatched house on Shannnonbridge-Cloghan Road. (Site Number 31).		
30-09	Belmont House BELLMOUNT OR LISDERG Belmont Ferbane Ferbane		14824002	Regional	Detached L-plan seven-bay two-storey castellated country house, built c.1810, with entrance porch. Hipped slate roof, hidden behind parapet with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls with castellated parapet, limestone saddleback coping to crenellations. Label moulding to parapet over recessed entrance bay. Square-headed window openings with punch-dressed limestone sills and uPVC windows. Square-headed door opening to entrance porch with uPVC door, flanked by lancet sidelights. Door accessed by two concrete steps. Castellated pebbledashed wall to south-west side of rear yard. Rear stable yard to the north-west of rear yard comprising ranges of two-storey stables with random coursed stone and rendered walls with half-hipped slate roofs. Stable yard is accessed through integral carriage arches and cast-iron gate. Walled garden to north of main house with three-bay two-storey cottage abutting the north-west wall.	Belmont House, the former home of the Perry family, stands proud on an elevated site overlooking Belmont Mills. It was previously called Bellmount House. Built in a castellated form, the building draws its design from earlier fortified house styles. The regular form of the building is enlivened by its castellated parapet and projecting porch with lancet style windows. Although renovated, the building still retains its original form and appearance. The setting of the house is further enhanced by its impressive stable yards, the gardener's house and the walled garden. Belmont House along with its ancillary buildings makes an interesting group of domestic structures.		
30-10	Gate Lodge, Belmont House BELLMOUNT OR LISDERG Belmont Ferbane Ferbane		14824003	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey former gate lodge to Belmont House, built c.1840, with single-storey extension to rear. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls with smooth rendered plinth. Square-headed window openings with punch-dressed limestone sills and timber casement windows. Windows to upper-floor set in gabled dormers that rise from the naked of the wall. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber glazed door. Front site accessed through wrought-iron pedestrian gate. Gate lodge adjacent to main entrance accesses the current Belmont House.	This former gate lodge forms part of a group with Belmont House, stables and ancillary structures. Modest in design, its exterior is given character by its hipped roof and Tudor Revival half dormers. The retention of such original features enhances the building's architectural heritage significance.		
30-11	Belmont Cottage BELLMOUNT OR LISDERG Belmont Ferbane Ferbane		14824004	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1860, with two-storey extension to rear. Formerly associated with Belmont Mills. Set within its own grounds. Hipped and pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, open eaves, timber bargeboards, rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed stone walls with quoins. Yellow brick surrounds to timber sash windows to front, paired sash windows to side elevation, all with tooled stone sills. Segmental-arched door opening to façade with yellow brick surround, sidelights, overlight and flat panelled door. Tooled stone steps to entrance. Renovated outbuilding to south-west with half-hipped slate roof and random coursed stone walls.	Belmont Cottage is located within the Belmont Mill complex. The house is deceptive in size, being single-storey at the front and two-storey over basement at the rear. Timber bargeboards, eaves brackets and timber finials add character to this structure.		

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30-12	Belmont Mills Office BELLMOUNT OR LISDERG Belmont Ferbane Ferbane		35	14824005	Regional	Detached L-plan three-bay single-storey with attic former mill office at Belmont Mills, built c.1840, with projecting porch entrance to east side. Occupied as a house until 1996. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with smooth rendered chimneystacks and terracotta pots. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with rendered quoins. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Square-headed door openings to porch and rear with timber battened door. Timber fascia to side elevation wall reads, 'RBT Perry & Co (1927) Ltd, Belmont Mills'. Wrought-iron pedestrian gate accesses site of Belmont Mills.	This L-plan former mill office looks into the disused mill yard at Belmont. With smooth render to walls and channelled quoins, the structure projects an interesting architectural character. Two-over-two timber sash windows and terracotta chimneypots mark this mill associated building as a notable feature in the local landscape.	
30-13	Belmont Mills BELLMOUNT OR LISDERG Belmont Ferbane Ferbane		35	14824006	Regional	Detached L-plan four-bay five-storey former corn and oat mill, built in 1769, with corn store and screen house to rear, altered and refurbished in 1867-68. Set within the complex of Belmont Mills. Hipped slate roof which is M-profile to rear with terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with yellow brick eaves and tie-bars plates. Timber sash window and louvred openings. Square-headed door openings with timber battened doors. Projecting timber hoist bay to front elevation. Blocked tooled limestone aedicule to rear elevation with inscription to tympanum and entablature reading: 'Erected by John Clifford, Mill Wright, 1769, Gilbert Holmes and Thomas L'Estrange Esquires May Ye 21'.	The main mill building within the mill complex at Belmont, once owned by the prosperous Perry family although now in a state of disrepair, towers over the surrounding structures. An excellent example of industrial architecture, the structure was developed in various phases from the mid eighteenth century onwards. The survival of some of its timber sash windows, battened doors and slate roof enhances the building's architectural significance. An historical association is given by the inscriptions to the blocked doorcase to the rear. The projecting timber bay at roof level is a further notable feature. Standing adjacent to a more modernised flour granary, the two buildings reflect different eras of Ireland's industrial heritage.	
30-14	Belmont Mills BELLMOUNT OR LISDERG Belmont Ferbane Ferbane		35	14824007	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey former miller's house, built c.1840, with gable-ended return to rear. Occupied until 1996. Half-hipped slate roof with yellow brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Round-headed door opening with spoked fanlight and timber panelled door. Yellow brick outbuilding to rear with replacement corrugated-iron barrel roof. Set within mill complex.	Located adjacent to the millrace within the mill complex, this house was purposefully built as a dwelling house for management or working staff. Although now in a state of disrepair, the building still retains its original form. The survival of original features such as the timber sash windows enhance the modest design of the building. These, along with the simple door design, add visual appeal to this structure.	
30-15	Belmont Mills Former Flour Mill Granary BELLMOUNT OR LISDERG Belmont Ferbane Ferbane		35	14824008	Regional	Detached seven-bay five-storey former flour mill granary, built c.1850, with mass concrete elevator shaft to façade and scar of demolished block to south. Refurbished c.1920. Set within complex at Belmont Mills. Pitched corrugated-iron roof with cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls. Top-hung cast-iron casement windows with limestone sills. Square-headed door openings with timber battened doors.	Although in a state of disrepair, this tall structure played an important role in the industrial complex of Belmont Mills. The projecting hoist bay stretching from ground floor to roof is a striking feature of the building and represents a transition from a system of external pulleys to a projecting bay at roof level, as seen on the neighbouring mill, to a more modernised internal system. The cast-iron casement windows are also a noteworthy feature reflecting advancement in mass production and utilisation of fire resistant materials.	
30-16	Belmont Bridge BELLMOUNT OR LISDERG Belmont Ferbane Ferbane		37	14824009	Regional	Five-arch masonry road bridge, built c.1750, carrying a minor road to Belmont over the River Brosna. Thick piers and dressed rubble voussoirs to arches, random coursed walls with roughly cut stone parapet. V-shaped cutwaters to upstream elevation. Square-shaped pedestrian refuges at road level to north-east wall. Semicircular profile arches. Upstream diagonally set weir which diverts water to Belmont Mill. Headrace flow through two smaller segmental arches at north end of the bridge. Located near the 33rd lock on the Grand Canal.	Belmont Bridge, on the River Brosna, is a finely executed crossing with notable eighteenth-century construction features which include pedestrian refuges or step-ins and relatively thick piers. It was formerly spelled Bellmount Bridge. V-shaped cutwaters and the nearby weir are notable elements. The purpose of the upstream cutwaters is to create a smooth flow and thus minimise eddies which may cause scouring and undercutting of the abutments and piers on the downstream side. It is one of the five five-arched bridges in County Offaly.	
30-17	Belmont BELLMOUNT OR LISDERG Belmont Ferbane Ferbane		37	14824010	Regional	Cut stone elongated weir with on the River Brosna, erected c.1840, at the Belmont Bridge, diverting water to Belmont Mill.	The cut stone weir at the Belmont Bridge leads the waters of the River Brosna towards Belmont Mill. Though the mill is no longer in use the weir is still functional. Its size makes it an imposing feature in the riverscape and one that is associated with the industrial heritage of the area.	
30-18	33rd Lock BALLINGOWAN GLEBE Belmont Ferbane Ferbane			14824011	Regional	Detached three-bay three-storey with attic former canal goods shed, built c.1850, now used as a house. Pitched slate roof with cut stone gable coping, cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed rubble walls with stone quoins. Yellow brick surround to windows with stone sills and replacement uPVC windows. Detached three-bay single-storey goods shed to south-west with replacement corrugated-iron barrel-vaulted roof and random coursed stone walls with stone quoins.	With the construction of canals in Ireland came a growing trade industry that was centred on water-based transport. Adjacent to the Grand Canal these former goods sheds recall the significant role that the inland waterways played from the late eighteenth century onwards. Converted for domestic use, the structures have been saved from possible dereliction. With random coursed stone walls and contrasting yellow brick opening, these utilitarian buildings still manage to project their original architectural character.	
30-19	33rd Lock BALLINGOWAN GLEBE Belmont Ferbane Ferbane			14824012	Regional	Single-arch masonry canal bridge, built c.1800, carrying the road to Belmont over the Grand Canal at the 33rd lock. Dressed limestone blocks regularly laid. Arch of segmental profile. String course from parapet to piers. Curved deck with ramped approaches.	Belmont was a unique village in the early part of the twentieth century having a canal port with several industries dependant upon it, a railway service and a source of power from its early hydro-electric station at the local mill. This fine canal bridge, which carries the road leading to Belmont over the Grand Canal, is a good example of canal architecture. It is enhanced by the nearby double lock, which is the only such lock on the canal within County Offaly. This section of the canal was opened in 1804.	
30-20	Belmont and Cloghan Railway Station BALLINGOWAN GLEBE Belmont Ferbane Ferbane			14824014	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey former railway station, built in 1884, on the Clara to Banagher line of the Great Southern and Western Railway. Single-storey structure to rear. Station now in domestic use. Situated on roadside. Pitched and hipped slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles, red brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth rendered plinth with roughcast rendered walls, corbelled cornice with red brick course. Timber sash windows with stone sills, replacement timber casement windows to first floor. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber panelled door surmounted by overlight. Cut stone railway platform to rear with moulded nosing to kerb.	The former Belmont and Cloghan Railway Station, located on a quiet country road just outside the small village of Belmont, is an important structure in both our social and architectural history. Built at a time when the rail network stretched all over Ireland it remains as a testament to the engineers and craftsmen. Prominent features include the elaborated cornice course, paired timber sash windows and a plain, but attractive, door overlight. The site is made more significant due to the retention of the cut stone railway platform to the rear. The station was closed in 1963.	
30-21	Belmont and Cloghan Railway Station Signal T BALLINGOWAN GLEBE Belmont Ferbane Ferbane			14824015	Regional	Detached single-bay single-storey former railway signal box, built at Belmont and Cloghan Railway Station on the Clara to Banagher line by the Great Southern and Western Railway and opened in 1884. No longer in use. Pyramidal roof with lead ridges. Brick base with timber walls. Timber casement windows to timber sills. Adjacent to railway station and line.	This signal box played an important role in the function at the Belmont and Cloghan railway station. Though now disused and in poor repair, the structure still stands as a reminder of its past use and the great railway era in Ireland. Yellow brick base wall and an attractive roof design give this functional structure architectural appeal.	

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30-22	Belmont and Cloghan Railway Station BALLINGOWAN GLEBE Belmont Ferbane Ferbane				14824016	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey goods shed, built at Belmont and Cloghan Railway Station on the Clara to Banagher line by the Great Southern and Western Railway and opened in 1884. Abutted by corrugated-iron extension. No longer in use. Pitched slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed stone walls. Square-headed window openings with brick surround. Iron bars to windows. Square-headed door opening with brick surround and timber lintel, double timber doors.	Though modest in its design, this structure undoubtedly contributes to the architectural heritage of the site of the former railway station at Belmont and Cloghan. Alone it is unassuming, but as part of a group, it plays a role as part of the railway complex.
30-23	Belmont House BELLMOUNT OR LISDERG Belmont Ferbane Ferbane				14824017	Regional	Inner and outer octagonal castellated ashlar limestone piers, c.1850, with sweeps of cast-iron railings on limestone plinth.	The gates piers and railings, adjacent to the the fomer gate lodge of Bellmount House, are part of a group of sites associated with the demesne. The castellated stone caps on the piers is an interesting design and adds to the overall architectural heritage of the former demesne.
30-24	Post Box FARRANMACSHANE Belmont Ferbane Ferbane				14914003	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1900, with GR royal cipher and crown motif. Located on roadside at crossroads beside a church and water pump. Maker's mark 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' to base.	Together with the brightly painted water pump, this cast-iron post box forms an attractive feature on the roadside. The simple form and design of the post box is enhanced by the lettering and royal cipher in high relief. The royal cipher identifies the reign of George V (1910-1921). The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.
30-25	Killagally House KILLAGALLY GLEBE Belmont Ferbane Ferbane				14914004	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1790, with bowed bays to rear elevation. Located in estate beside River Brosna. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills and timber sash windows. Continuous limestone sills to windows on rear bow. Wyatt windows to ground floor front elevation and segmental-headed window opening to entrance bay. Segmental-headed door opening with timber panelled door flanked by timber pilasters and sidelights and with decorative fanlight. Door accessed up limestone steps. Former staff accommodation to south-east of house with two-storey ranges of buildings arranged around a yard with pitched slate roofs and timber sash windows. Farmyard to south of house with single- and two-storey outbuildings and sheds with pitched slate roofs, roughcast rendered walls and carriage arch openings. Single-storey gate lodge, altered and extended, and cast-iron double gates flanked by limestone piers and quadrant walls to north of house.	Though Killagally House has been neglected and allowed to fall into dereliction over the years, it is now undergoing major renovation and its future is secure. The large segmental-headed door opening dominates the façade of Killagally House and seems to dominate the small window openings on the first floor. The rear elevation is hidden behind tall trees and vegetation, however, it is possible to make out the elegant central bow bay and the additional bow bay to the south of the central bow that is possibly a later alteration. The survival of the original timber sash windows, Wyatt windows and door contributes to the architectural significance of the house and its character. The accommodation yard, farm yard, gate lodge, entrance gates, winding avenue and River Brosna all contribute positively to the setting of the house and together form an important group of structures. The gate lodge remained in continuous occupation and was extended and altered over the years.
30-26	Gallen Bridge GALLEN Tullamore Road Ferbane Ferbane				14914006	Regional	Single-arch limestone canal bridge, c.1805, carrying the Ferbane Kilcormac road over the Grand Canal. Random rubble construction. Semi-elliptical profile arch with dressed limestone voussoirs. String course extends across face. Parapets coped with dressed stone blocks. Humped deck and ramped approaches.	Gallen Bridge, also known as Armstrong Bridge, is a typical example of the canal bridge erected across the Grand Canal in Offaly. It makes a positive and attractive and prominent addition to the canalscape and is an important piece of architectural heritage associated with Ireland's inland waterways.
30-27	L'Estrange Bridge CLONONY MORE Shannon Harbour Road Cloghan Ferbane				14922001	Regional	Single-arch masonry canal bridge, built in 1800, carrying the road from Cloghan to Shannonbridge over the Grand Canal. Random squared rubble walls with dressed stone string course, voussoirs, terminating piers and coping to parapet. Part of east parapet and the pier at its south end have been rebuilt. Arch of semi-elliptical profile. Humped deck and ramped approaches. Limestone towing path flanking canal under archway. Plaques to bridge read: 'L'Estrange Bridge 1800'.	L'Estrange Bridge, with its fine carved stone date plaques, is a good example of an unaltered canal bridge. For over two hundred years this bridge has carried people and their various modes of transport over the Grand Canal. This section of the canal was opened in 1804. It makes a positive and attractive addition to the canalscape and is an important piece of architectural heritage associated with Ireland's inland waterways.
30-28	Balliver BALLIVER Cloghan to Banagher Road Banagher Ferbane				14922008	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1905, with insignia ER VII and crown motif. Maker's mark 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' to base. Mounted within rendered wall.	This wall-mounted post box, found in the wall flanking the entrance to Balliver House, is a simple functional item, which remains in use. Though a functional item, the positioning of ER VII royal insignia heightens the aesthetic quality of this functional item. It identifies the reign of Edward VII (1901-1910). The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.
30-29	Gaybrook Mill TONLEMONE Banagher Banagher Birr				14922011	Regional	Detached six-bay two-storey former store, built c.1820, as part of the mill complex. Now a domestic outbuilding. Pitched corrugated-iron roof with replacement rainwater goods. Random coursed sandstone and limestone walls. Moulded brick surrounds to windows with stone sills and one surviving timber sash window. Slit windows to first floor. Square- and round-headed door openings with brick surrounds and timber battened doors. Segmental-headed carriage arch with brick surround. Kiln to east with pitched corrugated-iron roof and random coursed limestone walls. Now altered. Double-arched road bridge to north-east with random coursed walls and cut stone voussoirs to arches. Part of sluice set in wall to east. Wrought-iron gate to rear of store.	This former mill store, with its related structures, forms a significant group of structures associated with a now demolished mill. Despite a change in use, this building retains its original form and much original fabric, with a colourful use of limestone, sandstone and yellow brick making an aesthetically pleasing structure. The other surviving structures further attest to local masonry skill at the time of construction and ensure the complex's contribution to the industrial and architectural heritage of County Offaly.
30-30	Strawberry Hill House DRISHOGH OR STRAWBERRYHILL Belmont Road Cloghan Ferbane			36	14922012	Regional	Detached seven-bay single-storey over basement Gothic Revival house, built c.1810, with altered gabled front elevation and adjoining three-stage tower to south with stairs expressed externally. Set within its own grounds. Located opposite entrance to farmyard. Hipped slate roof to main house, pitched to gables with rendered chimneystack. Roughcast rendered wall to rear elevation, smooth rendered to front. Pointed-arched window opening to main house with limestone sills and timber sash windows. Pointed-arched door opening to central gable to front elevation with intersecting tracery bars to fanlight and timber panelled doors. Pitched slate roof to tower hidden behind castellated parapet. Random coursed limestone walls incorporating medieval heads into south-facing side elevation. Square-headed window openings with brick reveals, limestone sills and timber sash windows. Pointed-arched door openings to tower with brick reveals. Site accessed through decorative cast-iron double gates flanked by rendered piers and walls. Entrance to farmyard directly opposite entrance to house. Random coursed wall encloses site an incorporates a fox-hole.	Strawberry Hill is a curious mix of architectural forms and style. The main body of the house resembles a meeting hall or church while the adjoining tower appears to be styled on medieval architectural. Indeed the incorporation of the medieval heads into the south elevation of the tower enforces that sense and contributes and archaeological significance to the site. Although the main body of the house has undergone alterations to include new window openings on the west-facing gabled front elevation, the house still retains its character and is an important addition to the architectural heritage of County Offaly. The house together with the farm buildings opposite form an interesting group of related structures. The fox-hole is a landmark feature on the road to Cloghan and is an intriguing piece of stonework.

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30-31	Strawberry Hill House DRISHOGE OR STRAWBERRYHILL Belmont Road Cloghan Ferbane				14922013	Regional	Ranges of farm buildings, built c.1830, situated to east of Strawberry Hill House and with walled garden to south. Southern range with pitched slate roof, corrugated and slate roof to northern range with cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to both ranges covering random coursed stone walls. Window openings with stone sills. Square-headed door openings to southern range. Central opening within projecting brick porch and surmounted by segmental-headed overnights. Segmental-headed carriage arch with stone visors within southern range. Northern range with square-headed carriage arch within projecting porch with timber battened double doors and pointed-arched overnight within timber battening. Random coursed walled garden to south accessed through segmental-headed carriage arch. Site bounded by random coursed wall accessed through timber battened gates with square-profile gate piers and round-headed pedestrian entrance with rustic grotesque surround and wrought-iron gate.	This farmyard complex is located to the east of Strawberry Hill House. Though bounded by a high wall, it is immediately noticeable with its unusual rustic grotesque entranceway. The farm buildings continue this theme with their projecting porches and window openings, in particular the window within the western elevation of the northern range with its rustic pinnacle and projecting stone which surmounts the opening. The random coursed stone walls continue with the rustic effect. Along with the extensive walled gardens to the south, this complex, which is associated with Strawberry Hill House, is architecturally significant and plays an important role in the heritage of County Offaly.
30-32	Lisderg House BELLMOUNT OR LISDERG Belmont Bridge Belmont Ferbane			38			One of the last country houses to be built in Ireland. The house must date from circa 1920. The plan is essentially an L with an advanced, gabled bay on the left-hand side. The walls are pebble-dashed with red tiles on the roof and red tiles hanging on the bow window. The red contrasts with the green of the fascia-board and other timber work.	An unusually late country house probably dating from the 1920s. A good example of its period.
30-33	South Side Magherabane Hill Street Cloghan Ferbane			97			A late-19th century, gable-ended building of four bays and two storeys with painted, rendered walls, natural slates on the roof, windows with late-19th century sashes and a simple shopfront with pilasters supporting the fascia-board.	A good example of a commercial building dating from the end of the 19th century.
30-34	Castle Street CLOGHAN (GARRYCASTLE BY) Cloghan Ferbane Ferbane			101			A four-bay, two-storey, early-19th century, gable-ended house w1th an elliptical headed doorcase and leaded fanlight. The walls are painted and rough-cast and the roof covered with very good quality Portroe slates. There are the remains of an early-19th century shopfront which has a rectangular, leaded light over the door.	A simple, early-19th century house which has a suitably scaled doorcase. The house adds to the character of the streetscape.
30-35	Glyn Bridge 32nd lock GLYN Noggusboy						Masonry arch bridge carries public road over Grand Canal at west end of lock. Abutments, arch ring and spandrels of dressed limestone blocks, regularly laid. Arch is of segmental profile and spans 4.62m (the same width as the canal at this point). Dressed limestone string course over crown. Parapets of random rubble and spaced at 3.12m. Coped with dressed limestone blocks and terminating in similarly detailed piers. The north terminal piers of both parapets have been rebuilt. Metal bollards have been erected at all but the south-west pier to prevent further traffic damage. No stop plank grooves. Fred Hamond OFIAR-014-024	Complex built by Grand Canal Co in early 1800s. Lock and lock keeper's house on Grand Canal. Masonry arch road bridge at west end of lock chamber. This section of canal opened 1804. Of architectural character as a typical Grand Canal bridge. Of historical interest due to association with Grand Canal Co. Prominent landscape feature and of group value in the context of the lock complex. Of regional heritage significance. Merits inclusion in Record of Protected Structures. Fred Hamond OFIAR-014-024
30-36	Samuel Judge Bridge BALLYSHEIL Belmont Ferbane						Masonry arch bridge carries accommodation track over Grand Canal. Humped deck and ramped approaches. Of random rubble construction. Arch is of semi-elliptical profile and spans 8.59m. The canal is 4.79m wide at this point, with towpaths along both sides. Voussoirs are of finely dressed limestone blocks. Two falsework holes at arch spring level, partly infilled with brick. Dressed spring course over crown. Parapets are spaced at 3.23m and are coping with finely dressed limestone blocks. They terminate in dressed limestone block piers. Humped deck with ramped approaches faced with random rubble. Stop plank grooves up each side of canal walls underneath bridge. Tow rope marks on south quoins. Plaque on canal face of east parapet reads "Sam Judges/ Bridge/ 1803". The house to which this bridge gave access survives as a roofless ruin north of the canal, on the bank of the Brosna River. Fred Hamond OFIAR-014-026	Built by Grand Canal Co in 1803. Of architectural character as a typical Grand Canal bridge. Of historical interest due to association with Grand Canal Co, attested date and name (that of adjoining land owner). Prominent landscape feature. Of regional heritage significance. Merits inclusion in Record of Protected Structures. Fred Hamond OFIAR-014-026
30-37	Clonony Bridge 34th lock CLONONY MORE Clonony Ferbane						Masonry bridge carries accommodation track over Grand Canal at west end of 34th lock. All but parapets are of dressed limestone blocks, regularly laid. Arch is of segmental profile and spans 4.54m (the canal is the same width at this point). String course across crown. Parapets are of random rubble and spaced at 3.18m. Coped with dressed stone blocks and terminating in out-projecting piers. No plaque or stop plank grooves. Humped deck and ramped approaches. Steps down bank at north-west to mooring quay. Fred Hamond OFIAR-022-008	Built by Grand Canal Co in early 1800s. Masonry arch accommodation bridge over Grand Canal at west end of lock. Also adjoining lock and lock house. This section opened 1804. Unaltered bridge typical of Grand Canal Company. A significant landscape feature and of group value in lock complex. Regional heritage significance. Merits inclusion in Record of Protected Structures. Fred Hamond OFIAR-022-008
31-01	Lea Beg LEA BEG Lea Beg Birr Birr				14923002	Regional	Cast-iron post box, c.1930, with P & T emblem and manufactured by W.T. Allen & Co., London. Mounted in rendered wall pier.	This post box is still in use today and is a notable feature on the roadside. The Celtic P & T script adds an artistic significance. The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.
31-02	Derry Bridge DERRIES (GARRYCASTLE BY) Rahan Rahan Ferbane				14915004	Regional	Single-arch masonry canal bridge, c.1802, carrying an accommodation track over the Grand Canal. Roughly dressed limestone blocks. Arch of semi-elliptical profile with dressed limestone voussoirs. Continuous string course across face to terminal piers. Parapets of lime rendered squared random rubble. Blank plaques on outer faces of the parapets. Humped deck with ramped approaches.	Derry Bridge retains its original character and is a good example of canal architecture. It makes a positive and attractive addition to the canalscape and is an important piece of architectural heritage associated with Ireland's inland waterways.

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
32-01	Pallas PALLAS Blue Ball Blueball Tullamore				14924001	Regional	Detached double-pile three-bay two-storey house with, built c.1910, with dispensary to rear and gabled bays to front and rear. Set back from road. Pitched slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and some lead rainwater goods. Timber bargeboards to gables. Pebbledashed render to walls with full-height pilasters to corners and red brick string and continuous sill courses. Segmental- and square-headed window openings with red brick lintels, stone sills and timber casement windows. Timber sash windows to extension. Pointed-arched door opening with red brick lintel, timber panelled door and overlight. Rendered two-storey outbuilding to rear with pitched slate roof. Site bounded by random coursed plinth wall surmounted by wrought-iron railings with pedestrian gate to front and ashlar gate piers to rear site.	Located on a corner within the small settlement of Blue Ball, this one-time dispensary played an important social function to the locality in the past. Despite a change in function it has maintained its original form and much fabric. Of obvious architectural design, the use of red brick to highlight the architectural form enlivens the façade and creates an aesthetically pleasing contrast with the rendered walls. Altogether this striking structure, together with its rear outbuilding makes a vital contribution to the locality.
32-02	Saint Evehys Church of Ireland Church MOUNTPLEASANT Black Lion Blueball Tullamore			41	14924002	Regional	Detached former Church of Ireland church, built in 1818, with three-bay nave, two-stage pinnaced tower, curved ashlar spire and diagonal buttresses to west and extension to south. Now in domestic use. Set back from road within graveyard. Pitched slate roof with yellow brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered plinth to tower. Limestone string course, crenellated limestone parapet with pinnacles and limestone spire to tower. Pointed-arched window openings with diamond pane windows with stone sills to nave and larger pointed-arched window with timber mullions and diamond pane window to east. Four-centered arched door opening with tooled limestone surround and hoodmoulding. Limestone threshold and timber panelled double doors. Square-headed door opening to extension with glazed and timber door. Upright and recumbent grave markers bound church. Ashlar limestone gate piers with wrought-iron gates give access to site. Bounded by random coursed stone wall covered by roughcast render with stone coping.	Saint Evehy's, the former Church of Ireland church, built in 1818, once serving the Church of Ireland community of the surrounding area, stands on an elevated site. Though no longer used as a place of worship, Saint Evehy's preserves its ecclesiastical character with its intact exterior retaining its diamond paned windows and finely tooled door surround surmounted by its carved diamond plaque. The pinnaced tower and squat spire of fine ashlar limestone are important features which command attention. With its surrounding graveyard with recumbent and upright grave markers, Saint Evehy's is an important structure of architectural merit, one which makes a positive addition to the heritage of County Offaly.
32-03	Lugamarla LUGAMARLA Black Lion Blueball Tullamore				14924003	Regional	Detached L-plan multiple-bay three-storey former rectory, built in 1908, with lean-to bay to north adjoining hipped extension and advanced single-bay single-storey to south. Now in private domestic use. Set within its own grounds. Pitched tiled roof with oversailing eaves, terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks, terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Cat-slide roof to south. Timber bargeboards to gables. Half-dormer windows to east and west. Dormer window to south. Tooled limestone plinth with red brick to ground floor surmounted by cornice with pebbledashed render to first floor. Varied timber casement windows with red brick sills. Square-headed door opening with sidelight to north, timber panelled door and limestone step. Date stone with 'JB 1908' inscribed set in ground by door. Hipped pebbledashed garage to north with timber battened sliding doors. Splayed entrance with rendered piers and wrought-iron railings and gate.	Built in 1908, this striking Tudor Revival former rectory displays an interesting architectural design due to its irregular form. A variety of materials were employed in its design such as limestone, red brick and render, which creates an aesthetically pleasing structure, enhanced by the varied treatment to the windows. Together with the neighbouring former Church of Ireland church and parochial hall, it forms an attractive group of related structures in a rural setting.
33-01	Thatch House KILLEIGH Scrubb Killeigh Tullamore				14813011	Regional	Four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with lobby-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof with decorative knotting to ridge and exposed scolloping to ridge and eaves. Low rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered clay walls. Timber sash windows. Porch with flat concrete canopy having timber battened door. Sited at end of short avenue with outbuildings continuing line of house and having pitched slate and artificial slate roofs and rendered walls. Rendered piers with wrought-iron gate to avenue.	A typical east Offaly thatched house, the clay walls and thatched roof which exemplify Irish vernacular architecture. The presence of outbuildings in line with the house is a common feature of vernacular farmyards. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Three-bay single-storey thatched house. Lobby-entry plan. Rendered clay walls. Gabled straw roof. Timber sash windows. Timber board door in concrete flat-roofed porch. Two rendered chimneys. Farm buildings associated with house. Reasonably well-kept thatched house. (site Number 56).
33-02	Charleville Castle CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore			358	14916023	Regional	Ruined L-plan gate lodge, built c.1840. Set inside entrance to Charleville Castle demesne. Comprising central four-centre arch set to castellated random coursed limestone wall flanked by castellated rounded towers with random coursed wall running to north. Chamfered cut stone surround to arch. Castellated wall to edge of river in front of lodge.	Though in a sadly dilapidated condition, this entrance complex evoke the glory of Charleville Forest demesne at its height. The execution of the stonework attests to work of skilled craftsmanship.
33-03	Clongon CLONCON Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore				14917009	Regional	Four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Pitched (north end) and hipped (south end) oaten straw roof with decorative knotting to ridge and exposed scolloping to ridge and eaves. Rendered brick chimneystacks. Limewashed lime-plastered clay walls. Small-pane timber sash windows, one to front having iron bars. Timber battened door and sheet half-door. Traditional interior retained, particularly in kitchen significant features of which are original canopied hearth and exposed roughly-hewn timberwork of the roof. Slightly-recessed single-bay outbuilding with stone walls and pitched corrugated iron roof added to north end of house. Set at right angles to road and facing into 'parallel' farmyard. Six-bay lofted single-storey outbuilding opposite house with pitched corrugated-iron roof stone walls.	This thatched building is an especially intact example and thus very rare. The exposed roof structure in the kitchen is of considerable interest. The hearth retains its traditional character and fittings. The retention of small openings with small-pane timber sash windows enhances the building, as does the traditional half-door. The cobbled yard and interesting farm buildings greatly add to the setting of the house. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Three-bay single-storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Lime-washed and lime-plastered clay walls. Oaten straw roof, hipped at S end and gable at N. Timber sash windows. Timber board door and half-door. Two rendered chimneys. Intact interior. Farm buildings associated with house. Intact vernacular house and accompanying farm building. (Site Number 46).
33-04	Charleville CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE Tullanmore Tullamore Tullamore				14917013	Regional	Detached T-plan three-bay two-storey former lodge to Charleville Castle demesne, built c.1880, with extension to rear. Now in use as a private dwelling. Pitched tiled roof with tooled stone chimney. Random stone tooled walls with roughcast render to sides. Tooled stone surround to windows with tooled stone hoodmoulding, replacement uPVC windows and stone sills. Replacement timber door to square-headed door opening with tooled limestone surround with tooled limestone hoodmoulding. Tooled stone plinth wall with capping stone. Ornate tooled stone gate piers with carved capping stone, cast- and wrought-iron railings.	This handsome gate lodge has been well maintained. It retains its original door and window hoodmouldings and surrounds, as well as its punch dressed stone walls. This cottage is located by the entranceway to Charleville Demesne, standing sentry like by impressive elaborately tooled stone gate piers, as a reminder of its original function.
33-05	Charleville Castle CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE Charleville Road Tullamore Tullamore				14917014	Regional	Arched masonry span pedestrian underpass built, c.1840, beneath public road traversing Charleville Forest demesne. Random rubble construction with semicircular arch profile. Dressed limestone voussoirs. Wrought-iron gates to south end.	This finely executed tunnel links those lands of Charleville Castle demesne that are divided by a public road. Like many of the Charleville structures, its tooled stone construction stands as testament to the highly skilled craftsmanship utilised in demesne architecture. Executed as part of the improvements carried out within the demesne by the 3rd Earl of Charleville who inherited the estate in 1851 and died in 1859.
33-06	The Fingerboard BALLARD Charleville Road Tullamore Tullamore				14917015	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey house associated with Charleville Castle demesne, built c.1841, with projecting central gable and extension and outbuildings to rear. Set back from the road. Replacement pitched slate roof with render and yellow brick chimneystacks, terracotta pots and uPVC rainwater goods. Tooled limestone plinth, yellow brick walls and replacement timber eaves course. Date plaque on central gable with '1841'. Segmental-headed window openings with replacement windows and tooled limestone sills. Segmental-headed door opening with canopy and replacement timber bargeboards. Replacement timber door.	Though this building has undergone alterations it remains true to its original character through the retention of the façade design and features like the date plaque and yellow brick walls. Extensions have been sensitively added with an effort to respect the original architecture.


14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
33-07	The Fingerboard BALLARD Charleville road Tullamore Tullamore		14917016	Regional	Detached T-plan three bay two storey house, built c.1840, with projecting central gable. Set within its own garden. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks and replacement uPVC window, stone sills and timber lintels supporting flat-headed yellow brick arch. Square-headed door opening with timber lintel and yellow flat-headed arch. Random rubble stone wall to front with cast-iron railings.	Located opposite the Charleville estate, this handsome stone cottage used to belong to the demesne. Constructed around 1840, this house has been in the same family for four generations, each tenants to the Charleville Estate though altered in appearance the cottage still retains interesting details such as yellow brick flat-arches over windows with timber lintels above the openings as well as the well-maintained stone façade.		
33-08	Saint Catherine's Cemetery CLONMINCH Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore		14917027	Regional	Saint Catherine's Cemetery at Clonminch, opened in 1852, is bounded by random rubble wall with tooled capping and cast-iron gates. Varied grave markers and obelisk stone monuments and cast-iron railings throughout graveyard.	The date and importance of this graveyard is apparent by the large number of elaborately shaped grave markers and the fact that it is still used today. Inscription to stone plaque on wall reads: 'This plot was granted by the Earl of Charleville to the Rector and Church Wardens of the Parish of Tullamore as a graveyard and was solemnly opened for the burial of the dead on the 1st day of March A.D. 1852 by the Reverend Edward F. Berry Rector.'		
33-09	Sadliers Tower KILLURIN Killurin Tullamore Tullamore		14924004	Regional	Cylindrical tower folly, erected c.1800, within former demesne of Mullagh House. Random coursed stone and brick walls covered by roughcast render with parapet surmounted by smaller cylindrical turret with parapet. Loop openings with yellow brick surrounds. Pointed-arched door opening with yellow brick surround to ground floor. Pointed-arched opening to smaller tower with yellow brick surround, leads onto viewing platform. Interior with stone spiral steps.	Sadlier's Tower, on Mullagh Hill, is located on the highest point of the ground for miles with uninterrupted views of the surrounding landscape. Built as a folly to Mullagh House, the tower is reminiscent of ancient round towers, but one unusual aspect of this structure is the smaller turret surmounting the larger tower. Sadlier's tower now stands in the centre of an agricultural landscape, yet it is a reminder and a survivor of a past era and an important structure within Offaly's architectural heritage.		
33-10	Hawkswood HAWKSWOOD Killeigh Tullamore Tullamore		14925001	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof with lines of scolloping and bobbins to ridge and having twine to eaves. Rendered chimneystacks. Pebbledashed stone walls. Square-headed timber sash windows. Porch with flat concrete roof, timber sash windows and timber battened door. Single-bay extension to rear with pitched tiled roof, with flat-roofed link to original building. Rendered boundary wall and piers with wrought-iron gate to road boundary.	<p>This thatched house is sited at right angles to the public road, a familiar feature of vernacular architecture. The simple form of the roof with its row of ridge bobbins and lines of scolloping to the ridge makes this building a representative example of the county's vernacular architecture.</p> <p>[Thatch Survey of County Offaly, Barry O'Reilly - 2002]. Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof with decorative scolloping to ridge. Timber sash windows. Timber panelled door and half-door in windbreak with flat concrete roof. Two rendered chimneys. One-bay extension forms T-plan with house and has gabled tiled roof with flat roofed link to rear of house. Farm buildings associated with house. (Site number 13).</p>		
33-11	Derrybeg DERRYBEG (GEASHILL BY) Killeigh Tullamore Tullamore		14925002	Regional	Detached five-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan and having projecting entrance bay with concrete walls and hipped thatched roof. Hipped oaten straw roof with decorative knotting and exposed scolloping to ridge and having low rendered chimneystack. Rendered clay walls. Small openings with steel pivoted windows. Replacement uPVC door. Yard to front of house with hedge to road boundary. Low outbuilding to yard has pitched corrugated-iron roof and timber walls.	<p>This house presents an unusual appearance though its large thatched porch. The low chimneystack and small window openings are typical of Irish vernacular architecture and the steel pivoted windows are unusual.</p> <p>[Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached, four-bay single storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered clay walls. Hipped oaten straw roof. One-bay extension to front with hipped thatched roof. Pivoted windows. uPVC door in gable of extension. One rendered chimney. Outbuildings associated with house. Well kept thatched house on Tullamore-Portlaoise road. (Site Number 44).</p>		
33-12	Gorteen KILLURIN Killurin Tullamore Tullamore		14925003	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with lobby-entry plan. Hipped oaten straw roof with decorative knotting and exposed scolloping to ridge and twine to eaves. Low rendered chimneystack. Lime-washed and lime-plastered stone walls. Pivoted steel windows, having no windows in rear wall. Timber battened door and half-door. Siting at roadside with grassed area to front and with field to rear.	<p>This building, Offaly's smallest thatched house, presents a very picturesque appearance. The lack of rear windows is very typical of Irish vernacular architecture. The retention of its traditional interior and very small window openings are particularly notable features of the building.</p> <p>[Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached two-bay single-storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan (?). Lime-washed and lime-plastered stone walls. Hipped oaten straw roof with rolled ridge. Upper pivoted steel windows. Timber board door and half door. Rendered chimney. Well kept thatched house. Smallest vernacular thatched house in Offaly. (Site Number 33).</p>		
33-13	Killurin KILLURIN Killurin Tullamore Tullamore		14925004	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey house with attic over north end, built c.1800, with lobby-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof with exposed brick chimneystacks. Rendered stone walls. Square-headed replacement aluminium windows. Windbreak with flat concrete canopy having timber battened door. Northernmost bay converted to workshop. Outbuildings to site, one having pitched slate roof and rendered stone walls.	<p>This thatched house presents its back to the public road and faces into its farmyard, a somewhat unusual feature within Offaly's thatched heritage. The retention of a timber battened door is a notable feature of this building. The associated farmyard provides context and adds interest to this house.</p> <p>[Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached four-bay single storey thatched house. Loft over north end. Lobby-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof. Replacement aluminium windows. Timber board door in windbreak with flat concrete roof. Northernmost bay converted to workshop. Farm buildings associated with house. (Site Number 12)</p>		
33-14	Gorteen GORTEEN (GEASHILL BY) Tullamore Tullamore Tullamore		25114925005	Regional	Detached gable-fronted single-bay single-storey former forge and shop, built c.1860, with horseshoe entrance. Located at Goteen crossroads. No longer in use. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and yellow brick chimneystack. Random coursed limestone walls, ruled and lined rendered to front and north-facing side elevation. Tooled limestone horseshoe door opening to front elevation, glazed and used as display window. Square-headed window opening to south-facing side elevation with sandstone lintel and sill. Square-headed door opening to north-facing side elevation with timber battened door. Cast-iron wall mounted post box, c.1905, in front elevation wall with ER VII insignia and crown motif.	Though longer in use, this former forge is instantly recognizable as such because of the distinctive horseshoe shaped entrance. The horseshoe shaped entrance was a feature commonly used in the nineteenth century to denote a building's use as a blacksmith's forge. It gives this modest industrial structure a certain architectural distinctiveness. The detail of the nails in the tooled limestone horseshoe is notable adds an artistic significance to the site.		
33-15	Gorteen Bridge GORTEEN (GEASHILL BY) Gorteen Tullamore Tullamore		14925006	Regional	Triple-arch masonry road bridge, built 1779, over the River Clodiagh. Random rubble construction. V-cutwaters upstream. Arches of semicircular profile. Finely dressed limestone voussoirs. Replacement parapet to south with tubular steel rail on concrete wall. Repaired and altered parapet to north. Plaque reads: 'This bridge [laid?] 1779 Randall Poole Esq Overseer'.	This triple-arch road bridge is a significant part of the architectural heritage of Killeigh and its surroundings. Located at Gorteen crossroads beside the old forge, the bridge is still a busy crossing point on the river. It was erected by the Grand Jury in 1779. It is one of the few eighteenth-century road bridges with both an attested date and name of builder evident.		









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33-16	Derrybeg DERRYBEG (GEASHILL BY) Killeigh Tullamore Tullamore				14925010	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof with decorative knotting and exposed scolloping to ridge. Low rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls. Small openings with steel pivoted windows and no rear windows. Timber battened door and half-door. Sited at right angles to road with yard to front and outbuildings with pitched corrugated-iron roofs and rendered walls to side.	A thatched house typifying Irish vernacular architecture. Its small window openings, low chimneystacks and lack of rear windows are characteristic and the detailing of the thatch is a common Offaly feature. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly, Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Three-bay single-storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered walls. Gabled oaten straw roof. Top pivoted steel windows. Timber board door and half-door. Two rendered chimneys. Farm buildings associated with house. Fair thatched house (Site Number 58)
33-17	Sheperds Wood HEATH (BALLYCOWAN BY) Mucklagh Tullamore Tullamore			356			A interesting 20th century country house designed by Michael Scott in the 1930s for the Williams family of Tullamore. The house was originally thatched and this has been replaced by tiles. The exterior is simple with painted, smooth-rendered walls. Beside the house is a folly tower of rusticated limestone.	This house is important as it is one of the few houses of distinction built in the 1930s.
33-18	Clunagh House CLONAGH WEST Clonagh West Tullamore Tullamore			357			A three-bay, two-storey house of 1805, with Wyatt windows, round headed doorcase with fanlight and sidelights.	A good example of a neo-classical house with Wyatt windows and a very light interior.
34-01	Killeigh Church of Ireland Church KILLEIGH Killeigh Village Tullamore Tullamore			249	14813001	Regional	Detached Church of Ireland church, built in 1644 and substantially repaired c.1837, with four-bay nave, bellcote to western gable and vestry to east. Abutting outbuildings of Abbey Farm to north. Pitched slated roof with terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed stone and roughcast rendered walls. Date plaque reading 1644 to southern elevation. Pointed-arched window openings with tooled stone surrounds, tracery and stained glass to nave and chancel. Pointed-arched window opening to rear with timber Y-tracery and tooled stone sill. Pointed-arched door opening with cut stone surround and hoodmoulding with timber battened double doors accessing rear porch, flanked by wrought-iron railings. Square-headed door opening with battened timber door to vestry with overlight. Single-cell interior with king post roof trusses and square-ended chancel. Tiled chancel floor. Pews to nave, and gallery and stone baptismal font to rear. Medieval sandstone effigy stored in porch. Upright and recumbent grave markers to graveyard. Freestanding cast-iron bell covered by pitched slate roof. Wall to road with roughcast render, stone coping and wrought-iron gate.	Nestled close to the outbuildings of Abbey Farm, this handsome chapel-of-ease, with plain elevations, decorative windows and a fine, cut stone door surround, brings an architectural flare to the quiet side road in Killeigh. Established on the site of the Priory of Canons Regular of Saint Augustine, which was founded in the twelfth century, the church bears an exposed date plaque to its nave reading 1644. The structure is modest in design but expresses attractive features such as sandstone traceried windows with quatrefoils and lancets. The iron bell to the side of the church is an enhancing feature. The graveyard completes the setting with artistically appealing grave markers and an impressive mid nineteenth-century snecked limestone mausoleum, guarded by a heavy cast-iron door.
34-02	The Abbey KILLEIGH Killeigh Village Tullamore Tullamore			252	14813002	National	Detached five-bay three-storey house, date late 16th/17th century, with return and extension to rear, projecting entrance porch, canted bay window to east. Set within the grounds of a former Augustinian abbey. Hipped slate roof with oversailing eaves, rendered chimneystacks and terracotta ridge tiles. Roughcast render to walls with smooth render to plinth and slight base batter. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Single-light round-headed window, single-light ogee-headed window and double-light ogee-headed transomed window to rear indicate an earlier, possibly sixteenth-century, phase of the house. Timber panelled door with brass fittings. Interior with timber dog-legged staircase which dates to the late sixteenth century. Tooled stone gate piers to road. Ranges of outbuildings accessed through snecked limestone segmental-headed integral carriage arch opening. Now used as a guest house. Multiple-bay two-storey roughcast rendered outbuildings with hipped slate roofs, timber casement and cast-iron lattice windows, timber battened doors and segmental-headed integral carriage arches.	Set within the grounds of a former Augustinian abbey, this house incorporates building phases from numerous centuries. The house is further enhanced by a striking complex of adjoining outbuildings established around a central courtyard. The survival of the timber staircase in the main house, which dates to the Elizabethan period, is particularly unique within Ireland. The display of the sixteenth century ogee-headed windows in a domestic building, rather than a tower house or ecclesiastical structure, is of interest. The execution of stonework to the carriage arch, which leads into the yard, is another particularly notable feature. Note OF025-017001 Religious House as recorded SMR (National Monuments Sites and Monuments Record, refer to archaeology.ie for further information)), No 960 Killeigh 'Abbey' Archaeological Inventory of County Offaly.
34-03	Killeigh Village KILLEIGH Killeigh Tullamore Tullamore				14813003	Regional	Detached corner-sited L-plan multiple-bay single- and two-storey agricultural outbuildings, built c.1860. Rear facing onto road. Situated close to site of former abbey. Pitched slate roof with hipped end to south. Rendered coping and modern air vents to roof. Pebbledashed walls with smooth rendered plinth. Square-headed window openings with timber louvers. Timber battened door to entrance and integral square-headed carriage openings. Set around concrete yard with modern outbuildings to west.	The design of these agricultural outbuildings is simple and functional. They retain original fabric, though some parts have fallen into disrepair. Their situation on a corner site makes them a highly visible feature in the streetscape of Killeigh.
34-04	The Old Forge KILLEIGH Killeigh Village Tullamore Tullamore			253	14813004	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey former forge, built c.1860, with gable fronted entrance bay and extension to rear. Now used as a house. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles. Random coursed limestone walls with tooled limestone quoins. Replacement timber windows with concrete sills. Horseshoe-shaped former door opening to front with replacement timber window and tooled limestone surround. Rear site is bounded by random coursed limestone wall.	Although modernised and extended, this building still retains its original façade. Horseshoe-shaped entrances were commonly used throughout Ireland in the nineteenth century to denote a blacksmith's forge. The survival of some of the original features adds to the significance of this building type. The finely carved horseshoe-shaped opening reflects skilled masonry and gives an architectural distinctiveness to this modest industrial structure.
34-05	Former Parochial House KILLEIGH Killeigh Village Tullamore Tullamore				14813005	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey former parochial house, built c.1840, with two-storey return to rear, side extension and entrance porch to façade. Now in use as a domestic house. Set back from street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Rendered walls with quoins. uPVC windows with tooled stone sills. Round-headed timber sash window to east gable. Timber panelled door to porch flanked by timber sidelights. Cross mounted above door. Cut stone boundary plinth wall with cast-iron railings to front site. Stone outbuilding to rear with pitched slate roof.	Facing the village green, this structure commands a central position in Killeigh village. Although simple in appearance, its doorway is an interesting feature. Set within a flat-roofed porch, the front door opens directly onto the pavement whereas its neighbouring houses are set back behind decorative cast-iron railings. The cross above the door is also a noteworthy feature and reflects a religious association with the house.
34-06	Killeigh Village KILLEIGH Killeigh Tullamore Tullamore			250	14813006	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1840, with return to rear. Set back from road across from village green. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed stone wall with cut stone eaves course. Timber sash windows with tooled limestone sills, rendered surround and red brick arches above. Round-arched red brick door opening with tooled limestone surround having pilasters, fluted frieze and archivolt. Timber panelled door and Neo-classical fanlight. Pair of wrought-iron bootscrappers. Front site enclosed by stone plinth surmounted by wrought-iron railings with urn finials to newel posts.	This house in the very heart of Killeigh retains much of its original fabric. Though its render has been stripped to reveal random coursed stonework and red brick arches, its remaining features including the refined limestone door surround with delicate fanlight make it a notable structure in the village. The attractive bootscrappers and wrought-iron railings also contribute to the architectural character of the site.

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<u>34-07</u>	Brewery Outbuildings KILLEIGH Killeigh Village Tullamore Tullamore				14813007	Regional	L-plan multiple-bay two-storey brewery outbuildings, built c.1830, now in use as agricultural outbuildings. Located directly on roadway. Pitched slate and corrugated-iron roofs with terracotta ridge tiles. Random coursed stone walls with some roughcast render remaining. Single opening to northern elevation with timber sash window.	This large complex of outbuildings located at the cross roads in Killeigh forms a solid block of buildings, leading out of the town to the east. The stone walls with only a single window opening to the street make the buildings seem foreboding and robust in design. The three-over-six pane timber sash window and the very small slates on the corner of the structure are important pieces of the original fabric which give the site a unique character.
<u>34-08</u>	Killeigh KILLEIGH Killeigh Tullamore Tullamore				14813008	Regional	End-of-terrace three-bay single-storey house, built c.1900. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Random coursed wall with quoins. Multiple-pane cast-iron windows with stone sills. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber door.	This diminutive terraced house, with a well proportioned architectural design, adds character to the village of Killeigh. In contrast to the large outbuildings, houses and church also found in the village, this structure brings a sense of balance to the locality. The attractive multiple-pane windows enliven the plain, painted stone façade.
<u>34-09</u>	Boundary walls and gates to Graveyard KILLEIGH Killeigh village Tullamore Tullamore			257	14813009	Regional	Boundary wall and gates to graveyard and site of demolished Catholic Church, erected c.1810. Rendered stone wall with tooled coping stones, flanking tooled octagonal limestone piers raised on plinths with moulded bands and pointed caps. Wrought-iron vehicular gates flanked by pedestrian gates. Modern plaque to wall commemorating victims of the mid nineteenth-century famine. Upright and recumbent stone grave markers to graveyard. Upright grave markers have been relocated to southern boundary wall. Terracotta floor tiles of demolished church, built in 1808 and demolished in 1971, in situ to centre of graveyard.	These impressive stone gate piers and iron gates guard the entrance to Killeigh's cemetery, where lie those who died during the great famine of 1845-1849. Masculine in character and well executed in design, the gates open to a former church site, where now only grave markers and some colourful floor tiles remain. The modern plaque reads: 'In memory of those buried in this cemetery who died during the Great Famine 1845-1849'.
<u>34-10</u>	Handball Alley KILLEIGH Killeigh Village Tullamore Tullamore				14813010	Regional	Handball alley, built c.1920, with rendered and concrete walls. Concrete slabs to floor. Shamrock detail incised into north wall.	This handball alley, located in the centre of the village green, is a focal point of Killeigh. Handball alleys are representative of Ireland's social history. During Ireland's emergence as an independent nation, the sport increased in popularity. From the late nineteenth century onwards, courts were erected in many villages and towns, creating centres of communal recreation. During the latter part of the twentieth century handball alleys' appeal waned with the result that many alleys have since fallen into disrepair due to disuse and neglect.
<u>34-11</u>	Tarleton Family Mausoleum KILLEIGH Killeigh Church of Ireland Chu Killeigh Village Tullamore				14813012	Regional	Tarleton family mausoleum, built c.1850, with snecked stone walls surmounted by cast-iron railings and accessed through cast-iron door. Erected against the wall of Killeigh Church of Ireland church graveyard.	Nestled within the graveyard of Killeigh Church of Ireland church, this mausoleum to the Tarleton family is of architectural heritage merit. The structure, though modest in design, is enhanced by the snecked limestone walls and guarded by a heavy cast-iron door with Tarleton insignia.
<u>34-12</u>	Killeenmore KILLEENMORE Killeenmore Tullamore Tullamore				14925007	Regional	Detached six-bay single-storey thatched farmhouse with attic, built c.1800, with lobby-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof. Rendered concrete and brick chimneystacks. Pebbledashed stone walls. Square-headed timber double casement windows. Timber battened door in two-bay porch and extension with lean-to corrugated asbestos roof. Southernmost bay used as outbuilding. Extensive farmyard of pitched roofed outbuildings with rendered and exposed stone and concrete outbuildings. Rendered boundary wall to road with dressed limestone gate piers having wrought-iron farm gate.	This is the longest thatched house in County Offaly. Its siting, at right angles to the public road, is a familiar feature of Irish vernacular houses. The retention of a timber battened door and timber casement windows is a notable feature of this building. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly 2002] - Detached five-bay single-storey thatched house. Lobby-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof. Timber casement windows. Timber board door in two-bay porch and bathroom extension with lean-to corrugated asbestos roof. Three rendered chimneys. Southernmost bay converted to shed 1954; door inserted into gable and internal door blocked. Farm buildings associated with house. (Site Number 8).
<u>34-13</u>	Cloncoher CLONCOHER Cloncoher Killeigh Tullamore				14925008	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house with integral one-bay outbuilding, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Direct-entry plan. Pitched (eastend) and hipped (west end) oaten straw roof with exposed scolloping to ridge. Low rendered chimneystack. Limewashed lime-plastered walls with concrete plinth to west gable. Steel pivoted windows. Porch with concrete walls replacing earlier windbreak and has flat corrugated-iron roof with timber panelled door. 'Portacabin' at rear provides further accommodation and is linked to original house by flat-roofed connection. House faces road with garden in between and stone road boundary wall. Outbuildings to rear.	This house is typical of the county's vernacular architecture, with its simple thatched roof, low chimneystack and small window openings. The pivoted windows are an unusual feature. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached three-bay single-storey house. Direct entry plan. Rendered clay walls. Gabled (north-east end) and hipped (south-west end) oaten straw roof. Pivoted steel windows. Timber panelled door in porch with concrete walls and flat corrugated iron roof. Rendered chimney. Portacabin provided by County Council at rear of house provides extra accommodation and is linked through a flat roofed connection into the house proper. Former farm buildings associated with house. Well kept thatched house. (Site Number 43)
<u>34-14</u>	Geashill Railway Station ARD Geashill Geashill Edenderry			233	14926001	Regional	Detached Tudor style L-plan two-storey former railway station, station master's house and ticket office, built c.1856, with recessed entrance porch to front elevation and single-storey gable-fronted bays to north-west. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, limestone chimneystacks and coping and decorative fleur-de-lis saddlestones to gabled elevations. Profiled cast-iron rainwater goods. Ashlar limestone walls. Chamfered limestone window surrounds with pointed-arched and square-headed window openings with timber sash windows. Pointed-arched door opening to station master's house with chamfered limestone surround with hoodmoulding. Accessed up limestone steps.	Geashill Station opened in 1856 and serviced the estate village of Geashill and surrounding areas. Geashill station is located on the Portarlington to Tullamore section of the Athlone Branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway. This once busy station ceased to operate public passenger services in 1963 and continued to transport goods, mostly cattle, until 1979. Indeed so busy was the station transporting cattle that approximately 50 wagons of cattle would be transported from here every day and special cattle pens were constructed to accommodate them. This structure is a combined station master's house and ticket office. The largest structure on the site, it was central to the running of the station. The veranda to the front of the building was a waiting area outside the ticket office. The decorative motifs and architectural styling is typical of the nineteenth-century Gothic Revival style. Elements such as the fleur-de-lis saddlebacks, steeply pitched roof, tall ashlar chimneystacks and paired lancet windows within limestone surrounds all evoke the Gothic style and contribute to the architectural and artistic significance of the structure. The warehouse, cottage and this combined station master's house and ticket office together form an important group of related structures. As a once vital part of the historic infrastructure of the area, it is of social significance.

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
34-15	Geashill Railway Station ARD Geashill Geashill Edenderry			233	14926002	Regional	Detached three-bay warehouse, built c.1856. No longer in use. Pitched slate roof with extended eaves supported on limestone corbels to front and rear elevations acting as hoods to the loading bays. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Squared-limestone walls with tooled limestone quoins. Three square-headed load-bay openings to front and rear elevations with yellow brick relieving arches and timber sliding doors. Pair of square-headed window openings to side elevations with yellow brick reveals, limestone sills and timber sash widows.	Geashill Station opened in 1856 and serviced the estate village of Geashill and surrounding areas. Geashill station is located on the Portarlinton to Tullamore section of the Athlone Branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway. This once busy station ceased to operate public passenger services in 1963 and continued to transport goods, mostly cattle, until 1979. Indeed so busy was the station transporting cattle that approximately 50 wagons of cattle would be transported from here every day and special cattle pens were constructed to accommodate them. As a once vital part of the historic infrastructure of the area, it is of social significance. The warehouse stands between the combined station masters house and ticket office and a small cottage and together the three structures form an important group of related structures and contribute to the architectural heritage of County Offaly.
34-16	Geashill Station ARD Geashill Geashill Edenderry			233	14926003	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey former worker's house, built c.1856, with gabled entrance porch to front elevation. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, some cast-iron rainwater goods and a yellow brick chimneystack. Coursed rubble limestone walls with limestone quoins. Flat-arched window openings with granite sills. Square-headed door opening to porch.	Geashill Station opened in 1854 and serviced the estate village of Geashill and surrounding areas. Geashill station is located on the Portarlinton to Tullamore section of the Athlone Branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway. This once busy station ceased to operate public passenger services in 1963 and continued to transport goods, mostly cattle, until 1979. Indeed so busy was the station transporting cattle that approximately 50 wagons of cattle would be transported from here every day and special cattle pens were constructed to accommodate them. As a once vital part of the historic infrastructure of the area, it is of social significance. This cottage is located beside the warehouse and station masters house and together the three structures form an important group of related structures and contribute to the architectural heritage of County Offaly.
34-17	Killelery KILLELLERY Killelery Tullamore Tullamore				14926014	Regional	Detached six-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with lobby-entry plan. Hipped oaten straw roof. Low rendered chimneystacks. Lime-washed lime-plastered clay walls. Pivoted steel windows to front and timber sash to rear. Windbreak with lean-to corrugated iron canopy having replacement timber battened door. Garden to front with rendered wall, piers and cast-iron gate to road boundary. Clay-walled outbuildings to north and south of house having pitched corrugated-iron roofs.	This long thatched house has many of the features typical of Irish vernacular architecture, such as clay walls, thatched roof, small window openings and a windbreak to the front door. The retention of timber sash windows and indeed of pivoted steel windows, enhances the character of the building. The associated two clay-walled outbuildings add considerably to the architectural interest of the site. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached five-bay single-storey thatched house. Lobby-entry plan. Lime-washed lime-plastered clay walls. Hipped oaten straw roof. Pivoted steel windows (front) and timbers sash (rear). Timber board door in shallow windbreak with lean-to corrugated iron roof. Farm buildings associated with house. Well kept thatched house. (Site Number 34).
34-18	House Former Barracks KILLEIGH Main Street Killeigh Tullamore			254			A five-bay, two-storey house reconstructed after fire in 1922. It has natural slates on the roof and rough-cast rendering on the walls and a simple round-headed doorcase.	The house adds to the streetscape of the village as well as having a simple quality of its own.
34-19	Main Street KILLEIGH Killeigh Tullamore Tullamore			255			One of pair of limestone cottages with raised quoins and curvilinear lintels to the window and door on the façade.	This pair of cottages, now in single ownership, is similar to those in Geashill. However here the roof has been dramatically altered for the worse.
34-38	Main Street KILLEIGH Killeigh Killeigh Tullamore			256			One of pair of 2 limestone cottages with raised quoins and curvilinear lintels.	
35-01	Former School GEASHILL Geashill Village Geashill Tullamore			228	14814001	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey Tudor style former school house, built in 1862, with return to rear and projecting gable-fronted entrance porch and southern bay of facade. Now used as a community centre. Set within grounds adjacent to modern school. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge cresting, paired tooled stone chimneystacks, finials, bellcote and cast-iron rainwater goods. Snecked rock-faced limestone walls with tooled stone quoins and chamfered plinth. Replacement windows in tooled limestone surrounds with stone mullions. Tooled stone quatrefoil windows. Half-dormer windows to north bay of front and rear. Cantled bay window to north elevation. Segmental-headed door openings with tooled stone block-and-start surrounds. Date plaque of 1862 above main entrance to porch. Replacement gate to porch with replacement timber panelled door to interior. Replacement door to rear with overlight. Site bounded by random coursed wall with pedestrian stiles.	Prominently located overlooking The Green in the heart of Geashill, this handsome former school house has been carefully maintained. The finely executed stonework and interesting architectural features such as the half-dormer windows make it a striking and instantly noticeable structure. The attention to detail in the fleurs-de-lis finials, the ridge cresting that mimics Tudor flower brattishing and quatrefoils make it a building of artistic merit. The bellcote used to inform local children that school was commencing is a reminder of this structure's former use.
35-02	Geashill Post Office GEASHILL Geashill Village Geashill Tullamore				14814002	Regional	Detached pair of three-bay single-storey with dormer attic houses, built c.1870, with extension to rear. Now in single use as a post office. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge cresting, rendered chimneystacks and replacement timber bargeboards. Rendered walls with modern brick cladding to base of ground floor. Dormer windows to attic with bargeboards and replacement timber windows. Replacement timber windows to ground floor with stone sills. Replacement timber door with sidelight. Modern shopfront with stone and brick stallriser and glass display windows flanking timber panelled double doors with overlight. Stone outbuildings to rear with pitched slate roofs.	This post office building, with bargeboards over upper windows and crested ridge tiles to the roof is attractive in the Geashill streetscape. Its scale and character fits well and compliments the village's other structures.
35-03	Geashill Village GEASHILL Geashill Geashill Tullamore			218	14814003	Regional	One of a pair of semi-detached four-bay single-storey houses with attic, built c.1880, with projecting gabled porch and extension to rear. Fronts directly onto the street. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystack and cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed roughly dressed stone walls with quoins. Timber casement windows with lintel stones and tooled stone sills. Timber half door with tooled stone lintel and threshold stone.	This house makes a positive contribution to the streetscape of Geashill. Unrestrained with its simple stone walls and casement windows, this house brings a simple elegance to the street. As an element of the town's fabric, it is a fine contributor to the building stock of the locality.






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35-04	Geashill Village	GEASHILL Geashill Geashill Tullamore		219	14814004	Regional	One of a pair semi-detached three-bay single-storey houses with attic, built c.1880, with projecting gabled porch and extension to rear. Fronts directly onto the street. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks. Roughly dressed random coursed stone walls with quoins. uPVC windows with overhead lintels and tooled stone sills. Timber half door with tooled stone lintel and threshold stone.	As one of a pair of simple stone house, this building beside its twin and facing onto The Green, displays several pleasant architectural features. The roughly dressed stone walls and top-over-bottom timber door make this structure a handsome element within the streetscape of Geashill.
35-05	Carruther's Pub	GEASHILL Geashill Village Geashill Tullamore		220	14814005	Regional	Detached two-bay two-storey house, built c.1850, with return to west and extension to north. Now also in use as public house. Fronts directly onto the street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks, oversailing eaves and timber bargeboards to gable ends. Roughcast render to walls with ruled-and-lined render to base and rendered quoins. Timber sash windows to first floor. uPVC and casement windows to ground floor with rendered surrounds. Replacement door. Half-hipped roof to abutting outbuilding with pantiles. Curved pebbledashed wall bounds site to rear.	This corner-sited building on the main junction in Geashill is a simply articulated and modest structure of fine proportions. The retention of original fabric such as the timber sash windows and ridge cresting is significant to its overall appearance. The timber bargeboards are an attractive addition.
35-06	Geashill Village	DALGAN Geashill Geashill Tullamore		221	14814006	Regional	Detached corner-sited three-bay two-storey house, built c.1900, with pub inserted to ground floor and extension to east. Fronts onto street. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystack, stone ridge tiles and oversailing eaves. Brick walls with tooled limestone quoins. West elevation shows evidence of alterations. Timber casement windows with painted sills and stucco surrounds. Replacement timber doors with limestone jambs. Rear site bounded by random coursed wall. Rendered and brick outbuildings to rear with pitched slate and corrugated-iron roofs.	Located at a corner site on the main junction in Geashill, this building occupies a central position. It has a commanding presence accentuated by the fact that it stands alone. The combination of yellow brick, tooled limestone and stucco window dressings creates an aesthetically pleasing vista for the approaches leading to this picturesque village.
35-07	Geashill Village	GEASHILL Geashill Geashill Tullamore			14814007	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey with attic house, built c.1880, abutting house to south, with porch to front and extension to rear. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, cast-iron rainwater goods and bargeboards. Ruled-and-lined rendered walls. Timber sash windows with tooled limestone sills. Replacement timber door to entrance porch with pitched slate roof and carved timber bargeboards.	Located in close proximity to the village centre, this house although modest in design, makes a positive contribution to the streetscape. The building is enhanced by original features such as the timber sash windows and carved bargeboards above the door. The building retains its old style charm in a changing streetscape, reflecting the historic fabric of the village.
35-08	Geashill Village	GEASHILL Geashill Geashill Tullamore			14814008	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey vernacular house, built c.1820, with porch extension to rear. Fronts directly onto the street. Pitched corrugated-iron roof with coping and roughcast rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls with rendered plinth. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Replacement timber and glass door. Outbuilding with pitched slate roof. Yard to rear accessed by wrought-iron gate.	This building is a fine example of Ireland's vernacular tradition. The modest scale and stature of the house add a charming quality to its appearance. The use of corrugated-iron as a roofing material reflects a change in attitude towards traditional materials when many thatch roofs were substituted for a more maintenance free material.
35-09	Former estate workers cottages	DALGAN Geashill Village Geashill Tullamore		229	14814010	Regional	One of a pair of semi-detached three-bay single-storey former estate workers' cottages, built c.1860, with dormer attic and unfinished extension. Now used as a private house. Set back from road in its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, stone coping to gable wall, cylindrical yellow brick chimneystacks, and cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed limestone walls with tooled stone quoins. Timber casement windows with stone sills and curvilinear stone lintels. Half-dormer window to attic. Timber battened door with curvilinear stone lintel. Random coursed boundary wall with cow-and-calf coping and pedestrian stile. Square-profile stone gate piers, set at an angle give access to rear. Outbuildings to rear.	This cottage with its attractive high quality design was built as a pair with its neighbour. All its features, from the cylindrical yellow brick chimneystacks, the decorative lintels, to the boundary walls with attractive gate piers enhance the architectural character of the house. The attention to detail in a house of this small stature is well thought out.
35-10	Former estate workers cottages	DALGAN Geashill Village Geashill Tullamore		230	14814011	Regional	One of a pair of three-bay single-storey former estate workers' cottages, built c.1860, with dormer attic. Now used as a private house. Set back from street within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, stone coping to gable wall, yellow brick chimneystacks surmounted by brick cylindrical pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed limestone walls with tooled quoins. Timber casement windows with tooled stone sills and curvilinear stone lintels. Timber battened door set below a curvilinear stone lintel. Site to front bounded by a random coursed wall with cow-and-calf coping stones and pedestrian style. Square-profile stone gate piers set at an angle with wrought-iron gates give access to rear site. Stone outbuilding with slate roof and rendered outbuilding with corrugated-iron roof.	This cottage, leading out from the village green of Geashill, was built as one of a pair with its neighbour. Though simple in design and small in stature every detail has been meticulously thought out. The cottage is abundant with architectural character and high quality design with its yellow brick chimneystacks, decorative stone lintels, angled gate piers and outbuildings.
35-11	Geashill Village	GEASHILL Geashill Geashill Tullamore			14814012	Regional	Detached L-plan seven-bay single-storey house, built c.1860, with gabled bays to north elevation and extension to rear. Set back and raised slightly from street level. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and bargeboards to gable ends. Roughcast rendered walls. Casement windows with stone sills. Canted bay window to south gable end. Timber and stained glass door recessed in a square-headed opening. Replacement door to north entrance. Segmental-headed carriage opening to outbuilding with tooled stone block-and-start jambs.	This is a pleasant and simply articulated building that retains the traditional style of building in Ireland. Having been sensitively altered, it is an attractive addition to the northern end of Geashill. The unspoilt setting of this building contributes to its architectural significance.
35-12	Alderborough House	ALDERBOROUGH Geashill Tullamore Tullamore			14814014	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c.1760-1770, with projecting gable-fronted entrance bay, lean-to extension and outbuildings to rear. Set within its own extensive grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, M-profiled gables hidden by parapets to front. Roughcast rendered chimneystacks, timber bargeboards and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered plinth. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Round-headed door opening with tooled stone surround and replacement timber and glass door surmounted by fanlight. Adjoining castellated wall to south-west gives access to rear site. Two-storey roughcast rendered outbuilding to rear site. House accessed by long drive with rendered gate lodge to south. Gate lodge demolished in 2005.	This attractive house, with its unusual roof line, is situated on the outskirts of Geashill and accessed via a long drive leading from a simple gate lodge. Built on an elevated site, Alderborough House, is striking in design. It has been suggested that it was built as a hunting lodge. Its interrupted roof line is possibly its most notable feature. The timber sash windows, mechanical pump and the fine two-storey outbuilding are significant features of the complex.
35-13	Forge	CURRAGH (GEASHILL BY) Geashill Geashill Tullamore			14814015	Regional	Detached gable-fronted single-bay single-storey former forge, built c.1870, with two-bay side elevation, outshot to east and return abutting outbuilding to rear. Fronts onto road within a farmyard. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and timber bargeboards. Random coursed limestone walls with tooled stone quoins. Casement windows with stone sills. Horseshoe-shaped opening to gable-front with ashlar voussoirs and timber battened double doors. Timber battened door to rear return. Random coursed stone outbuildings to site with pitched slate and corrugated-iron roofs. Cast-iron pump to site. Yard bounded by rendered wall.	This attractive forge, commonly erected in the nineteenth century, still punctuates the landscape of Ireland. This example retains its original form and features, the most impressive of which is the horseshoe-shaped gable opening which gives it a certain architectural distinctiveness. The attention to detail in the ashlar voussoirs of the opening is particularly remarkable. Notable are the nail heads and groove of the horseshoe. The intact character of the complex has survived due to the retention of outbuildings and ornate water pump. Together, these structures create an aesthetically pleasing site.










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35-14	Geashill Village DALGAN Geashill Geashill Tullamore				14814016	Regional	Freestanding carved limestone Celtic Revival high cross, erected c.1935, on carved stone base with inscription and bust. Irish and English language inscription reads: ' In Memory of Very Rev. Thomas H. Burbage PP, Priest and Patriot Curate in Geashill, 1916-1924, RIP, Erected in Recognition of his Active Participation in the Fight for Freedom '. Set behind wrought-iron railings on footpath.	This stone high cross was erected in memory of Rev. Thomas H. Burbage. With intricate carved detail and embosses, this monument is an important contributor to Geashill's streetscape. Prominently located to the north side of The Green, the open space allows for a complete appreciation of this historic feature.
35-15	Geashil Garda Station DALGAN Geashill Geashill Tullamore			231	14814017	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey former demesne agent's house, built c.1860, with central projecting gable-fronted bay and extension to rear. Now used as a house and Garda station. Set back from road. Pitched tiled roof with ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and dormer window to rear. Yellow brick walls with tooled stone quoins to front. Variety of window openings with uPVC windows with tooled stone sills and moulded surrounds. Oculus with tooled stone surround over first floor window in projecting bay. Segmental-headed door opening with timber battened door and rusticated surround to side elevation. Garda crest on timber plaque above ground floor central window.	With unusually ornate window surrounds and brick walls laid in Flemish bond, this structure has several mentionable architectural features. Facing onto The Green, this attractive building with its combination of brick and tooled stone has a striking and unique presence in the heart of the village.
35-16	Saint Marys Church of Ireland Church DALGAN Geashill Village Geashill Tullamore			232	14814018	Regional	Detached Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1814, with three-bay nave, gabled apse, three-staged castellated tower to west, vestry to north and crypt below. Pitched newly slated roof with limestone coping, some cast-iron rainwater goods and rendered chimneystack to vestry. Pebbledashed walls with tooled limestone plinth course. Blind oculi and pointed-arched louvered openings to tower. Pointed-arched window openings to nave with sandstone tracery, stained glass and tooled limestone surrounds. Four-centre-arched door openings with cut stone hoodmouldings and surrounds and timber panelled doors to porch. Pointed-arched door opening to vestry and square-headed door opening to crypt, both having timber battened doors. Eighteenth-century stone plaque at main entrance, commemorating former rector of Geashill, Rev. Digby. King post trusses to nave roof. Memorial plaques, timber pews, gallery and ornate organ to interior. Set within graveyard, bounded by random coursed walls with ashlar gate piers and cast-iron gates. Upright and recumbent grave markers to graveyard. Blocked gateway in eastern wall to adjacent house.	The modest form and scale of this Board of First Fruits Church is enhanced by its elegant, finely carved stone windows with pointed trefoil-headed lancets and quatrefoils, impressive door and castellated tower. The scene is complimented by the graveyard with its collection of grave markers, including a mausoleum. The stone wall, lined with mature trees and cast-iron gates to the entrance complete this picturesque setting.
35-17	Geashill Castle DALGAN Geashill Geashill Tullamore			217	14814019	Regional	Detached six-bay two-storey over basement former guest house, built c.1870 and burned c.1922, with extension having carriage arch opening to facade. Now used as a private house. Set within its own grounds. Pitched modern slate roof with rendered chimneystacks. Roughly dressed random coursed limestone walls with tooled stone plinth, quoins, cornice and opening surrounds. Tie-bars to rear walls with stone and red brick batter base. Segmental-headed openings with tooled stone surrounds and replacement windows and door. Door to basement in south-east elevation. Ruins of former Geashill Castle to site. Site bounded by random course rubble stone wall with modern entrance gate.	Geashill Castle, named after the adjacent ruined home of Lord Digby's of Sherbourne agent, is an imposing structure set behind magnificent boundary walls. It is a robust and finely executed building with attractive stonework. The battered base to the rear is a most intriguing feature. Steeped in history this site, including ruins of former Geashill Castle and the boundary walls, is an important element in Geashill's heritage.
35-18	Geashill GEASHILL Church View Tullamore Tullamore				14814021	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey former house, built c.1860, with adjoining three-bay single-storey carriage house to west. Now used as coal shed. Located to rear of later house. Pitched terracotta pantiled roof with ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystack and oversailing eaves. Roughcast render to walls. Timber casement windows with timber lintels and tooled stone sills. Timber panelled door with overlight and tooled stone surround. Square-headed carriage opening to west flanked by random coursed rubble stone buttresses.	Set back from the road, this attractive cottage has managed to retain some of its original fabric. It was probably originally a house on Lord Digby's estate. Although it is no longer used as a residence, this structure is a pleasant example with multiple-paned casement windows and brightly coloured roof tiles.
35-19	Geashill Village GEASHILL Geashill Geashill Tullamore			225	14814022	Regional	Detached five-bay single-storey house, built c.1880, with three-bay two-storey extension to rear and projecting central gabled porch. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with courses of hexagonal coloured slates, open-work cast-iron brattishing and rendered chimneystacks. Pebbledashed walls. Timber sash windows to façade and replacement windows to rear. Timber panelled door with sidelights. Site bounded to street by rendered wall.	This enchanting house is stylistically similar to several others in the area. An unusual and interesting characteristic of many of these dwellings is the attractive pattern created by the varying roof slates. Not only is it a notable building in its own right, but it stands in harmony with the other structures, enhancing the architectural quality of the structures in Geashill.
35-20	Geashill Village GEASHILL Geashill Geashill Tullamore			222	14814023	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1850, with extension to rear and outbuilding to south-east. Set back from road. Half-hipped tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast render to walls. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Projecting central yellow brick entrance porch with replacement timber and glazed door. Outbuilding with roughcast rendered walls and pitched slate roof. Low random coursed stone boundary wall with tooled square-profile limestone gate piers and wrought-iron gate.	This pleasant house, in the centre of Geashill next to the village green, retains much of its original fabric. Its single pane timber sash windows and yellow brick porch add to the character and enliven the façade of this modest structure. The outbuilding to the rear is also of note.
35-21	Smith Family Mausoleum DALGAN Geashill Geashill Tullamore				14814024	Regional	Freestanding mausoleum, erected c.1840, comprising rendered base with quoin stones surmounted by ornate cast-iron railings surrounding limestone tomb. Set with graveyard of Saint Mary's Church of Ireland church. Cut limestone doorway in base with iron door handles and carved stone urn finial above. Carved water drip stones to west. Memorial plaques to interior of Saint Mary's bear inscribed dedication of mausoleum to the Smith family.	This mausoleum has a commanding presence within Saint Mary's graveyard, adding further variety to the collection of grave markers. Of striking architectural and artistic design, with ornate features such as the urn and railings, this mausoleum is clearly the work of skilled stone masons.
35-22	Ballydownan Cottage BALLYDOWNAN Geashill Village Geashill Edenderry			216	14814025	Regional	Detached five-bay two-pile single-storey thatched house, built c.1875, with lobby-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof with exposed scolloping to ridges and wire to eaves. Rendered chimneystacks. Pebbledashed walls. Cantled bay with thatched canopy to road gable, square-headed pivoted steel windows elsewhere. Windbreak with gabled oaten straw roof and having timber battened door. Second pile may be an addition and has similar roof and window detailing. Conservatory extension to rear.	This is a distinctive thatched house by virtue of double-pile plan. The sweeping of the thatch at the gables and the thatched canopy to the gable window, are unusual features. Its location at the edge of the village of Geashill makes this a highly visible vernacular building. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house. Lobby-entry plan. Rendered walls. Gabled oaten straw roof with decorative scolloping to ridges. Timber casement windows, bow with thatched hood in gable. Timber door in windbreak with gabled thatched roof. One low rendered chimney with prominent pot. Second pile added to rear with similar roof and window detailing. Recent conservatory added to rear of rear pile. (Site Number 10).

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
35-23	Thatched Cottage BALLYCUE Ballinagar to Geashill Road Tullamore Tullamore				14918013	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, originally with direct-entry plan, now altered and having flat-roofed rendered concrete walled extension along much of rear wall. Single-bay extension to west end with lean-to slate roof and two-bay addition to east end with rendered concrete walls and pitched slate roof. Pitched oaten straw roof with decorative knotting and lines of scolloping to ridge and exposed scolloping to eaves. Rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls. Replacement uPVC windows. Porch with flat felt roof and having replacement uPVC door. Garden to present front of house with outbuildings to rear and side having pitched slate roofs and stone walls. Sited at end of avenue.	<p>This thatched house formerly faced into its farmyard, a feature that changed when the house was reoriented towards its garden. The additions to the gable walls and in different materials are typical of vernacular architecture. The attendant farm buildings add to the interest of the site and the context of the house.</p> <p>[Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Four-bay single-storey partly thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered walls. Gabled part oaten straw with decorative scolloping (western two bays), slated roof (eastern two bays). Two rendered chimneys. uPVC windows and doors (2000). Door in flat felt-roofed porch. Slated lean-to corrugated iron to west end with working entrance (timber panelled door).</p> <p>Well-kept thatched house. (Site Number 68).</p>
35-24	Ard House ARD Geashill Geashill Edenderry				14926004	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey over basement house with attic storey, built c.1700, with recessed flanking end bays and outbuildings to partially cobbled rear yard. Roof rebuilt in 1786. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls. Recessed square-headed door opening with timber panelled and glazed door. Door accessed up five limestone steps. Square-headed window openings with limestone sills and timber sash windows. Timber casement windows to basement. Single-storey outbuildings to rear yard with pitched slate and corrugated-iron roofs. The house is internally divided equally in three with an oversized stairs occupying the central space flanked by rooms. The oversized stairs is an integral part of the house and unusually runs from the ground floor to the attic.	<p>Ard House is an important surviving example of a large late seventeenth-century/early eighteenth-century house in Ireland. Hidden away on the quiet country road south of Geashill, this wonderful early house retains many original features that contribute to its architectural importance. The timber sash windows on the front of the house are recent replacements of the originals, however, the original four-over-four and six-over-six timber sash windows with exposed window box survives on the rear elevation. The original interior plan of the house also survives as does a most interesting staircase. The partially cobbled rear yard contributes to the setting of the house. An arch that once spanned the entrance to the rear yard is now gone, however a plaque that was incorporated into the arch survives and is mounted on gates pier at the entrance to the yard. The plaque records the repair or complete rebuilding of the roof in 1786.</p>
35-25	Ballycrystal House BALLYCHRISTAL Ballychristal Edenderry Edenderry				14926005	Regional	Detached L-plan five-bay two-storey with attic house, built c.1700, with central pediment and flanking two-storey wings, c.1800. House is flanked by screen walls. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls with smooth-rendered plinth and brick saw-tooth cornice. Square-headed window openings with sandstone sills to main house and tooled limestone sills to flanking bays with uPVC windows. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber panelled door. Random coursed screen walls flank house. Walled garden to rear of house. Single- and two-storey outbuilding to yard. Bellcote rebuilt in 2000. Site accessed through wrought-iron piers flanked by limestone walls.	<p>Ballycrystal House is an example of an early eighteenth-century house. The original house comprised the pedimented central block. Unfortunately the windows have been replaced however the unusual sandstone sills remain. These small roughly cut sills differ greatly from the larger nineteenth century sills on the flanking bays. The steeply pitched roof with chimneystacks located over the end gable walls and the symmetry created by the fenestration are features of architecture of this period and contribute to the architectural significance of the structure. Set within mature grounds the outbuildings, entrance gates and walled gardens present a positive setting for the house. The original bellcote deteriorated and the bell was removed and donated to the church in Ballingar. The present owners undertook the rebuilding of the bellcote in 2000 as a millennium project.</p>
35-26	Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church URNEY Cloneygowan Edenderry Edenderry				14926006	Regional	Detached gable-fronted Roman Catholic church, built in 1935, with seven-bay nave, entrance porch and apse flanked by sacristy and storeroom. Built by P.J. Foyle, Architect. Pitched slate roof with cross finials and profiled cast-iron rainwater goods supported in limestone corbels. Rendered walls. Pointed-arched window openings to nave with rendered surrounds and stained glass window. Shoulder-arched window openings to sacristy. Window to front elevation comprises three lancet windows and two quatrefoils beneath a hoodmoulding with granite surrounds flanked by lancet windows with granite surrounds. Pointed-arched door opening to entrance porch with chamfered granite surround and hoodmoulding and timber double doors with wrought-iron door furniture. Pointed-arched door opening to sacristy and storeroom with rendered surrounds and timber double doors. Graveyard located to east of church. Plaque on church records the dedication ceremony to 17th March 1935.	<p>Located on a raised area on the side of the busy Tullamore to Portarlington Road, Saint Mary's church is a notable feature and a landmark building on the countryside. Built in 1935, this church replaced an earlier chapel located on the opposite side of the road. Built in 1835 by P.J Foyle, Architect, at a cost of ten thousand pounds under the supervision of Fr. Luke Byrne. The use of granite is unusual for this limestone rich area and is an attractive addition to the church.</p>
35-27	Bloomville House SRANURE Geashill Edenderry Edenderry			110	14926007	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey over half-basement house, built mid 1700 (according to documentation belonging to the owner, NIAH c1790), with return to rear, bow-ended bay added c.1800 to east and single-storey bay to west. Possibly incorporating earlier house to rear with evidence of much earlier inhabitation on the site. Located within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with red brick chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Weather slating to base of chimneystacks with date 1794 on chimneystack to west. Roughcast rendered walls with limestone ogee cornice. Round-headed door opening with tooled limestone Gibbsian surround, glazed fanlight and timber panelled door. Door accessed up two limestone steps flanked by plinth walls. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills and timber sash windows. Two-storey stables and single-storey outbuilding to rear yard also dated 1741, with hipped slate roofs, random coursed limestone walls with limestone quoins and molded red brick to window and door openings. Fragment of carved stone with decorative tooling dating to the fifteenth century incorporated into a gate pier in the rear yard. Enclosed garden and orchard to rear of yard. House accessed up avenues to north-east and south-west of house.	<p>Bloomville House, set amongst mature trees and parklands, is an elegant well proportioned example of a late eighteenth-century house. The simple regular façade and symmetrical form of the house is a typical feature of eighteenth-century Irish architecture. The finely tooled limestone Gibbsian door surround contributes an artistic importance to the structure and enlivens its simple façade. A most attractive addition to the house is the bow-ended flanking bay to the east. The bow shape creates interest in the regular plan of the building while the large bowed Wyatt window is a notable architectural feature. The late eighteenth-century stables and outbuildings to the rear yard contrast greatly in their design and use of materials to the main house which pre-dates them by almost a century. A fragment of carved stone with decorative tooling dating to the fifteenth century incorporated into a gate pier in the rear yard contributes an archaeological importance to the site. Its origin is unknown. The date 1794 worked into the weather slating on the base of a chimneystack may be the date of completing the new front section of the house as the first recorded deed to this property dates to 1696 (according to the owner). A later deed of 23rd December 1789 Milo Bagot to the Rev Ephriam Harper.</p>
35-28	Cloneygowan URNEY Raheen Geashill Edenderry				14926011	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with lobby-entry plan. Pitched (south end) and Hipped (north end) oaten straw roof with plastic conduit to ridge and twine to eaves. Low rendered chimneystacks. Pebbledashed stone walls. Replacement timber windows and timber panelled door. Building may have been extended southwards as that part is recessed slightly. At roadside with slight forecourt.	<p>This thatched house is sited on a busy road and is thus highly visible. Its scale, small size of openings and the retention of its thatch provide it with much architectural interest.</p>
35-29	Ballinvoher BALLINVOHER Ballinvoher Edenderry Edenderry				14926013	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof with decorative knotting and plastic conduit to ridge and twine to eaves. Low rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast stone walls. Timber sash windows. Porch with flat corrugated iron roof and timber battened door. A further bay at west end collapsed 1998. Sited at right angles to public road with farmyard to three sides comprising stone and concrete outbuildings with lean-to and barrel-shaped corrugated-iron roofs. Rendered concrete wall to road boundary with stile.	<p>This thatched house has features typical of vernacular architecture such as the siting relative to the public road and the minimum of windows in the north-facing rear wall. The retention of the thatched roof and of timber sash windows and timber battened door enhance the character of the building.</p> <p>[Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Lofted over E end. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof with decorative plastic conduiting to ridge and chimney areas. Timber sash windows. Timber board door in concrete porch with low-pitched corrugated iron roof. Two rendered chimneys. A further bay to the west collapsed in 1998 and is ruined. Farm buildings associated with house. (Site number 27).</p>
35-30	Bawnmore BAWNMORE Bawnmore Tullamore Tullamore				14926015	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with lobby-entry plan. Oaten straw roof pitched to north-west end and hipped to south-east with decorative knotting and exposed scolloping to ridge and twine to eaves. Low rendered concrete chimneystack. Pebbledashed walls. Replacement timber windows. Windbreak with thatch of roof projecting over with timber panelled door. Sited at end of long avenue and facing into yard having outbuilding to one side with pitched slate and corrugated-iron roof and rendered stone walls.	<p>This thatched house is a typical example. Its scale, thatch detailing and windbreak are characteristic of Irish vernacular architecture.</p>










14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
35-31	Ballydownan BALLYDOWNAN Ballydownan Lane Geashill Tullamore		14926016	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Hipped oaten straw roof with twine to eaves and having low rendered chimneystack. Limewashed lime-plastered clay walls, having heavy stone buttresses to rear wall and brick south gable wall. Timber pivoted windows and timber battened door. Slightly-recessed southern bay is extension. Small outbuilding with lean-to corrugated iron roof to north end of house. Sited at end of long avenue with outbuilding opposite house with rendered walls and pitched corrugated-iron roof.	This thatched house appears to have originally been three-bay, as evidenced by the recessing of the southern bay with its brick gable. The low chimneystack and absence of rear windows are typical features of vernacular architecture. The pivoted windows are an unusual feature and their retention and that of the battened door enhance the character of the building. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Lime-washed, lime-plastered clay walls. Hipped oaten straw roof. Timber upper-pivoted windows. Board door. Rendered chimney. Southern bay appears to be an extension. Small lean-to corrugated iron-roofed shed adjoins RHS gable. Farm building associated with house. (Site Number 28).		
35-32	Former Forge BALLINTEMPLE (UPPER PHILIPSTO Walsh Island Edenderry Edenderry		14927007	Regional	Detached gable-fronted single-bay single-storey former forge, built in 1869, with horseshoe entrance and projecting bay to south-facing side elevation. No longer in use. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and open eaves. Squared-limestone walls with limestone date plaque to front elevation. Square-headed window openings to side elevations with limestone sills and remains of cast-iron window. Tooled limestone horseshoe door opening to front elevation.	Though longer in use, this former forge is instantly recognizable as such because of the distinctive horseshoe shaped entrance. The horseshoe shaped entrance was a feature commonly used in the nineteenth century to denote a building's use as a blacksmith's forge. It gives this modest industrial structure a certain architectural distinctiveness. The detail of the nails in the tooled limestone horseshoe is notable adds an artistic significance to the site. The construction of this forge and others in County Offaly were funded by Lady Brewry of Charleville Estate, Tullamore.		
35-33	Enaghan ENAGHAN Enaghan Edenderry Edenderry		14927010	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan, easternmost bay being an addition. Pitched oaten straw roof. Low rendered chimneystack. Rendered stone walls. Addition has pitched tile roof and rendered walls. Timber sash windows. Replacement timber battened halved door. House is set at right angles to public road.	One of Offaly's smallest thatched roofs, this house exemplifies many of the characteristics of Irish vernacular architecture. Its siting at a right angle to the public road and the scarcity of windows in its rear wall are common features in the vernacular houses of the county. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly. Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached three-bay single-storey partly thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof (western two bays) and gabled slated roof (eastern two bays). Timber sash windows. Timber board halved door. One rendered chimney. Eastern most bay is extension. Well-kept thatched house (Site Number 74).		
35-34	Cottage GEASHILL South Side The Green Tullamore		223		One of pair of mid-19th century cottages which is gable-ended and has a roof of natural slates with wide eaves, painted, rough-cast walls and a small porch with the main roof sweeping over it.	An ornamental cottage enhancing the quality of the environment.		
35-35	Cottage GEASHILL South Side The Green Tullamore		224		One of pair of four-bay, gable-ended, mid-19th century cottages with an enclosed porch which has a pitched roof and curvilinear bargeboards.	The cottage is a landlord enhancement of the green..		
35-36	Cottage GEASHILL South Side The Green Tullamore		226		One of pair of cottages with a slated roof with wide eaves and a gabled porch with pierced barge-boarding.	A simple cottage which is part of the scheme for enhancing the quality of the Green.		
35-37	South Side GEASHILL South Side The Green Tullamore		227		One of pair of cottages with slated roofs, wide eaves and a gabled porch with pierced barge-boarding.	A simple cottage which is part of the mid-19th century scheme for enhancing the quality of the Green.		
36-01	Millgrove House MILLGROVE Millgrove Edenderry Edenderry		14927003	Regional	Detached T-plan three-bay two-storey over basement former mill house, built c.1850, with glazed entrance porch to front elevation, turret and extensions to rear. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks. Pebbledashed walls with a ruled and lined rendered plinth. Square-headed window openings with replacement timber casement windows and tooled limestone sills. Square-headed door opening with glazed door within timber and glazed entrance porch to front elevation. Entrance porch accessed up three limestone steps. Modernised stables to rear yard. Walled garden to south of house. Ashlar limestone gate piers to roadside with decorative cast-iron double gates flanked by cast-iron railing on a plinth wall with limestone coping and terminating in ashlar limestone piers.	Set amongst mature grounds and paddocks and adjacent to the Figile River, Millgrove House was once the mill house to a corn mill located south of the house. The mill no longer survives but the house and surrounding land is now in use as a stud farm. The unassuming façade of the house hides the surprising and unexpected feature of the turret. An unusual feature not commonly found in Irish architecture it is reminiscent of the medieval castles of Europe.		
36-02	Millgrove Bridge MILLGROVE Millgrove Edenderry Edenderry		14927004	Regional	Five-arch masonry road bridge, built c.1780, over the River Figile. Dressed limestone blocks, regularly laid. V-cutwaters to upstream and downstream. Semicircular profile arch. Finely dressed limestone voussoirs. Spandrels and parapets of random rubble. Slight curve to deck.	The combination of random rubble and dressed limestone used in this bridge provides textural variation. Located on the Figile River adjacent to Millgrove House and the site of the associated corn mill south of the bridge, the bridge forms part of an interesting group of related structures. It is one of five five-arched bridges in the county.		


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36-03	Church of the Immaculate Conception COOLAGARY Walsh Island Edenderry Edenderry				14927008	Regional	Detached cruciform Roman Catholic church, c.1824, with sacristy to the east and a two-bay nave. Modern entrance and porches to transepts added, c.1975. Pitched tiled roof with rendered bellcote to original entrance elevation. Pebbledashed walls. Round-headed window openings with limestone sills and timber sash windows with intersecting tracery. Single-cell nave with square-ended chancel. Graveyard to site with grave markers dating from the mid nineteenth century to the present. Site accessed through decorative cast-iron double gates flanked by square-profile limestone gate piers.	The present Church of the Immaculate Conception in Walsh Island is supposedly built on the site of an earlier church and is one of the oldest buildings in Walsh Island. It is located centrally in the small village and is very much a community building with an important social function. The church was renovated in the 1970s and the confessionals and balcony were removed and the new entrance porch added.
36-04	Thatched House CLONAVOE Walsh Island Edenderry Edenderry				14919006	Regional	Detached five-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan modern extension to rear with flat felt roof. Hipped oaten straw roof with decorative knotted ridge and exposed scolloping to ridge and eaves and with wire to eaves. Rendered concrete chimneystacks. Pebbledashed rendered clay walls. Square-headed timber sash windows. Windbreak addition with flat concrete canopy with replacement timber and glazed door. Northernmost bay is addition and has hipped, corrugated iron roof. Rendered and timber-clad outbuildings to site with pitched corrugated-iron roofs. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly, Barry O'Reilly 2002] - Detached four bay single storey thatched house. Direct entry plan. Rendered clay walls. Hipped oaten straw roof. Timber sash windows. Windbreak with flat concrete is an addition. Two rendered chimneys. Northernmost bay is an addition and has a hipped, corrugated iron roof. Modern extension to rear with flat felt roof. Farm buildings associated with house.	This thatched house is sited at right angles to the public road, a familiar feature of Irish vernacular houses. Its thatched roof with its lines of scolloping, part functional and part decorative, makes this building a representative example of the county's thatched heritage. The retention of timber sash windows adds to the interest of this building. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly, Barry O'Reilly, 2002] - well kept thatched house with good farm buildings, close to a second thatched house (site 5).
36-05	Thatched House CLONAVOE Walsh Island Edenderry Edenderry				14919007	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Extension to rear with flat felt roof. Hipped oaten straw roof with decorative knotted ridge with end bobbins and exposed scolloping to ridge and eaves. Rendered concrete chimneystack. Pebbledashed clay walls. Square-headed timber sash windows. Replacement timber and glazed door.	This thatched house, like its neighbour to the north, is sited at right angles to the public road, a familiar feature of Irish vernacular houses. Its thatched roof with its lines of scolloping, part functional and part decorative, makes this building a representative example of the county's thatched heritage. The retention of timber sash windows adds to the interest of this building. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly 2002] Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered clay walls. Hipped oaten straw roof. Timber sash windows. Modern timber panelled and glazed door. Extension to rear with flat felt roof. Turf shed associated with house. (Site Number 5).
37-01	Clonroosk Big Clonroosk Big Clonroosk Edenderry Edenderry				14920001	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched farmhouse built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Flat-roofed extension to rear. Hipped oaten straw roof with decorative knotting and exposed scolloping to ridge and eaves. Rendered concrete chimneystack. Roughcast rendered walls. Replacement timber windows. Replacement timber and glazed door in windbreak with flat concrete roof. Yard to front with outbuildings and having rendered boundary wall and gateway to road.	This thatched building is a representative example of the county's thatched heritage. The windbreak is a familiar vernacular detail. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002] Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered walls. Hipped oaten straw roof. Replacement windows. Modern timber panelled and glazed door in windbreak with flat concrete roof. Farm buildings associated with house. (Site number 6)
37-02	Clonmore Former Presbytery CLONMORE (COOLESTOWN BY) Clonmore Edenderry Edenderry				14927001	Regional	Detached two-storey former presbytery, built c.1760, with return to rear and chapel to north. Extended to south, c.1850, with addition of three-bay two-storey house adjoining front façade of earlier house. Now in use as a private dwelling. Hipped and pitched slate and tiled roof with rendered and red brick chimneystacks and terracotta ridge tiles. Pebbledashed walls with stucco quoins. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and tooled limestone and concrete sills. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled door. Three-bay former chapel to north with lancet windows. Rendered entrance piers and quadrant walls to roadside.	This mid eighteenth-century former presbytery with adjoining chapel has undergone changes in its form and use that make it almost unrecognizable as the modest presbytery that it once was. A large three-bay two-storey extension was added onto the front of the house in c.1850. Houses are often extended and improved but it is unusual to find an extension built onto the façade of the original house. Although the house is now in use as a private dwelling, the chapel structure has been retained and incorporated into domestic household use. The retention of the chapel as an integral part of the structure's history and as a reminder of the important social function this building played in the local community contributes to the building's historical and social significance.
37-03	Thatched house CLONMORE (COOLESTOWN BY) Clonbullogue Tullamore Tullamore				14927002	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with flat-roofed extensions to rear and pitched corrugated metal-roofed extension to north gable. Pitched (north end) and hipped (south end) oaten straw roof with decorative knotted ridge and having rendered brick chimneystacks topped in concrete. Pebbledashed clay walls except for concrete-walled northernmost bay, with render quoins to south gable. Square-headed timber sliding sash windows. Windbreak addition with gabled thatched roof and having timber panelled and glazed door, replacing earlier doorway formerly located between southernmost windows. Garden to road, having rendered boundary wall and piers with wrought-iron gates. Farmyard to rear and side having outbuildings with pitched corrugated-iron roofs and rendered walls.	This is a relatively large thatched house that appears to have been extended at various stages. Its location at a bend in the public road makes this a highly visible vernacular building. The retention of a timber battened door and of timber casement windows is a notable feature of this building. The associated farmyard provides context and adds interest to this house. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly 2002] - Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered clay walls. Gabled (N) and hipped (S) oaten straw roof. Timber sash windows. Timber glazed and panelled door in added porch with flat concrete roof. Extension to rear late 1950s (S) and 1968 (N). Two rendered concrete block over brick chimneys. Kitchen hearth intact with range (1957). Front entrance formerly between the two southernmost bays. Present entrance door and porch and rear door added and former doorway half-blocked and press in recess internally. Northernmost bay is concrete-walled and has gabled slated roof and is an addition. Next bay to south also an addition in concrete. Original house three-bay. Farm buildings associated with house. One was thatched until c. 1990. (Site Number 9).
37-04	Saint Brochan's Roman Catholic Church BRACKNAGH Bracknagh Edenderry Edenderry				14927005	Regional	Detached gable-fronted single-cell Roman Catholic church, built in 1845, with limestone bellcote over entrance bay and four-bay nave. Sacristy to rear. Pitched tiled roof. Squared-limestone front elevation wall with ruled and lined rendered side and rear elevations. Buttresses to side elevations. Pointed-arched window openings to side elevations with stained glass windows. Pointed-arched window openings to front elevation with limestone block-and-start surrounds and stained glass windows. Oculus to front elevation with name plaque. Pointed-arched door openings with limestone block-and-start surround. Interior with square-ended chancel wall and decorative fretwork on the chancel ceiling above the altar. Square-profile limestone gate piers to front site.	The simple form of Saint Brochan's church is enhanced by the masonry detailing, such as the ashlar bellcote, the limestone façade and buttresses. The survival of some internal features, in particular the decorative carved fretwork to the chancel arch and stained glass windows add artistic interest to the church. Set back off the main street in the small village of Bracknagh, Saint Brochan's Church is associated with the former school south-west of the church. There are design similarities between the two structures that link them and together they form an interesting group of socially important structures.
37-05	The Old School BRACKNAGH Bracknagh Edenderry Edenderry				14927006	Regional	Detached six-bay two-storey former school, built in 1843, with school rooms to ground floor and teacher's living quarters above. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Squared-limestone walls, roughcast rendered to rear and side elevations with limestone quoins. Name and date plaque to front elevation with clock above set into oculus with hoodmoulding terminating in decorative drip stops. Square-headed door openings with chamfered limestone surrounds. Cast-iron lattice window to front elevation and timber casement window to rear elevation. Tudor arched door openings with chamfered limestone surrounds, timber battened doors and overlights. Label-mouldings to doors on front elevation. Door accessed up limestone steps. Wrought-iron gate to front site supported by limestone piers.	The architectural styling and quality of materials used in the construction of the former school is of higher quality and standard than is usually found in school buildings in small villages in Ireland. The fine stonework on the front façade of the school, the limestone window and door surrounds and the plaque and oculus are all notable features. This well designed purpose-built former school, located south-west of the village church, is a prominent structure in Bracknagh and contributes to the streetscape. Brackna School served the village and surrounding areas for many years and played an important social function in the area.
37-06	Post Box CLONMORE (COOLESTOWN BY) Clonmore Edenderry Edenderry				14927009	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron lamp box, c.1910, with ER royal cipher and in raised lettering above aperture 'LETTERS ONLY'. Attached to wall at the gates to the former presbytery at Clonmore.	The modest form of this wall-mounted lamp box is enhanced by the Edward VII royal cipher. Though no longer in service, it survives in its original position at the gates to the former presbytery at Clonmore. It shape is unique within the county where the wall mounted boxes are more common. The royal cipher refers to the reign of Edward VII (1901-1910).










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37-07	Kilcloncorkry House KILCLONCORKRY Bracknagh Edenderry Edenderry				14928001	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey former gate lodge to Kilcloncorkry House, built c.1820, with gabled entrance porch. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystack. Roughcast rendered walls. Paired shoulder-arched cast-iron windows set within segmental-headed window openings to front elevation. Square-headed window opening to rear elevation with timber sash window. Square-headed window opening with timber battened half-door set within segmental-headed door opening. Located adjacent to rendered entrance piers with limestone capstones.	Though in a derelict state now, the architectural form of this gate lodge is enhanced by the retention of many features such as the cast-iron windows and entrance porch. Located adjacent to the main entrance to Kilcloncorkry House, the gates and lodge were once an impressive and elegant entrance to this once fine country house.
37-08	Hollywood House KILCLONCORKRY Bracknagh Edenderry Edenderry				14928002	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over half-basement house, built c.1810, with two-bay two-storey addition to north-east. Four-bay elevation to rear. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and terracotta ridge tiles. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with limestone sills and uPVC windows. Segmental-headed door opening with replacement uPVC door, fanlight and sidelights. Door accessed up three limestone steps. Two-storey outbuilding to walled yard to north-east of house with roughcast rendered walls and a bellcote over the gable end wall. Walled garden adjacent to yard. Wrought-iron gates to front site. Wrought-iron double gates to road supported by rendered piers with limestone capstones and flanked by quadrant walls.	Although the windows and door have been replaced on this modest well proportioned house, it retains much of its character partly due to its setting. The original outbuildings within the walled yard, walled garden, wrought-iron railings and gate and entrance gates all contribute positively to the setting of the house.
38-01	Keelogue Battery INCHERKY Banagher Banagher Birr				14929006	National	Freestanding ashlar masonry battery with blockhouse, constructed after c.1815. The front of the battery is of half-hexagon plan form. The battery is approximately 200 feet wide. The blockhouse's external wall away from the battery enclosure is formed into two splayed faces, forming an obtuse angle in plan. Within the battery, there are gun positions for seven front-pivoted traversing platforms. Guns were mounted on traversing platforms and fired over the broad parapet to the north and west. The end walls of the blockhouse contain musket loops at the lowest level. At the lowest level, at the same level as the dry moat in which it stands, were stores and the powder magazine. The upper level housed the gun battery for living accommodation and a staircase, in the thickness of the wall, leading up to the gun platform. Single window opening at each end of the blockhouse at first floor level. The entrance to the battery was originally by a drawbridge across a dry moat. A smaller drawbridge or timber gangway provided access from the battery to the doorway of the blockhouse.	Sited on Incherky, Island Keelogue battery is similar in design to the Shannon Estuary forts that were built at this time. This enclosure or battery is smaller, but there is the same type of 'bombproof barrack' placed at the rear of the battery. They were constructed at a time when the possibility of an invasion by Napoleon was pre-empted by the construction of these military fortifications.
38-02	Hamilton's Lock CLONAHENOGE Bracknagh Banagher Birr				14929010	Regional	Lateral canal, Clonaheenogue Canal, built c.1755, to bypass the extensive rapids of the River Shannon. It comprises two sets of gates and a chamber - Hamilton Lock. It was abandoned in the 1840s and a new canal and a larger lock, Victoria Lock, were built to allow the passage of larger steamers. These remain in use today.	This lock forms part of a group with the related canal structures in the area. Its simple design has a pleasing symmetry and it retains much original materials and fabric making it a charming addition to the canal.
38-03	Meelick Martello Tower CLONAHENOGE Banagher Birr Birr				14929011	National	Freestanding cam-shaped three-gun ashlar masonry Martello tower, constructed c.1811. Hammerdressed stone walls with base plinth and tapered walls. Battered walls to tower, approximately 60 feet wide at ground level, and somewhat less at parapet level. Entrance at first level. Two large windows, one on each side of the tower, are situated at first floor level at the start of two staircases that lead up the roof level. The roof supports three artillery guns. The ground level of the tower contained stores and a powder magazine, the first floor level with its timber floor providing the living accommodation. Two staircases, symmetrically arranged in plan, are contained within the wall thickness, and lead from each side of the first floor level to the rear of the gun platform above. The gun platform is 'trefoil' in plan, providing for three guns. The structure is supported on a central stone pier, cylindrical in shape, passing down through the tower to ground level.	Sited on Moran Island to the south-east of the battery on Cromwell's Island, Meelick Martello tower is similar in plan to the towers built in England along the Essex and Suffolk coast between 1810 and 1812. It is of the same design as the two towers on the south shore of Galway Bay at Finavarra and Aughinish, which appear to have been constructed at this time. This reinforces the architectural, historical and technical significance of the tower. Its construction indicates the beginning of a new policy to construct permanent fortifications on the Shannon. Fears of a French invasion of Ireland launched from Spain or Portugal in 1809 while in 1810, Napoleon considered transporting a large force from Holland to Ireland or Scotland. In the 1840s the river navigation was changed at Meelick with the contruction of a broad new channel and Victoria Lock. The river banks were then more open and free to provide an effective field of fire for the guns.
38-04	Victoria Lock CLONAHENOGE Banagher Birr Birr				14929012	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey stone lock keeper's house, built in 1843. Hipped natural slate roof with pair of stone chimneystacks. Single-bay single-storey projecting pedimented central bay. Square-headed windows openings with timber sash windows. Lean-to porch extension to rear and lean-to outbuilding to rear. Cast-iron mooring bollards to front of house facing onto canal.	This house forms part of a group with the related canal structures in the area. Its simple design has a pleasing symmetry and it retains much original materials and fabric making it a charming addition to the canal. It was erected by the Shannon Commission engineer Thomas Rhodes in 1843. Cast-iron mooring bollards manufactured by Fenton, Murray and Jackson Engineers Leeds.
38-05	Victoria Lock CLONAHENOGE Banagher Birr Birr				14929013	Regional	Victoria Lock, built in 1843, to replace Hamilton's Lock and Clonaheenogue Canal. It was built by the Shannon Commission engineer, Thomas Rhodes. Cast-iron mooring bollards with 1844 date stamp. The old canal and lock, dating from the 1750s, is still present.	Manufacturer's name Fenton, Murray and Jackson Engineers Leeds on cast-iron bollards to site. The lock is significant for its size as it allowed the passage of larger steamers used on the river at the time.
39-01	Saint Pauls Church of Ireland Church Feeghs Lusmagh Birr Birr			31	14810002	Regional	Detached cruciform Board of First Fruits church, built in 1829, with two-stage tower and spire to north, three-bay nave and vestry to south. Pitched tiled roof with carved limestone coping. Decorative carved saddle-stones to east and west elevations. Carved finials to south elevation, vestry and meeting room. Ribbed limestone octagonal spire with louvered lucarnes and pinnacles to angles of tower. Coursed squared limestone walls with eaves course, tooled quoins and diagonal buttresses. Pointed-arched window openings with chamfered limestone surrounds and carved hoodmouldings. Pointed-arched stained glass windows to transepts and chancel. Pointed-arched door opening with recessed carved limestone reveals and hoodmouldings set within tooled entrance bay with string course and castellated detail. Tudor arched door openings to vestry and meeting room with chamfered limestone surrounds and hoodmouldings. Interior with timber box pews, pulpit and stone memorial plaques to walls. Gallery to rear of nave. Graveyard with upright and recumbent grave markers, enclosed by random coursed wall with limestone barrel coping-stones and wrought-iron railings with spear finials. Site accessed through wrought-iron double gates flanked by limestone piers.	Saint Paul's Church of Ireland church, located on the edge of Banagher town, retains a variety of architectural features, from the handsome tower with spire, to the pre-Raphaelite stained glass windows by Rev. A. L. Moore of London. Moore's work is also seen in Ely Cathedral. The intricate details in the elevations of the church add to the character of the building, and the tall spire with pinnacles acting as a beacon to the local parishioners. The church provides an important social and religious link for the residents of this town.
39-02	The Old Glebe Banagher LECARROW GLEBE OR BRITANNIA Banagher Banagher Birr				14810003	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement rectory, built c.1800, with octagonal wing to west. Rectory set back from road within its own grounds. Hipped tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth and roughcast render to walls. Timber sash windows with limestone sills. Pair of timber sash windows over main entrance. Square-headed door opening with tooled limestone Gibbsian surround supporting limestone cornice, spoked fanlight detail to overlight and timber panelled double doors with limestone threshold. Entrance accessed by limestone steps flanked by wrought-iron railings and bootscraper. Derelict roughcast rendered and stone outbuilding to east with pitched slate roof and extension. Wrought-iron gate to yard.	This handsome rectory, situated within its own extensive grounds, is secluded by an expanse of woodland. Architecturally, it retains a lot of its original character. Notable features include the Gibbsian limestone door surround, an octagonal wing, and the wrought-iron railings and bootscraper. The outbuilding of the rectory, with its carriage arch and wrought-iron gate complete this attractive Georgian complex.

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39-03	Charlottes Way B & B KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER The Hill Banagher Birr		26	14810004	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built in 1753, with gabled central bay to façade with modern porch and single-bay two-storey wing to south and two-bay two-storey wing to north. Now used as a bed and breakfast. Set within own grounds. Pitched tiled roof with red brick chimneystacks, terracotta ridge tiles and timber bargeboards. Rendered walls with plaque to central gabled bay. Replacement timber windows with stone sills. Timber panelled door to porch. Adjoining single-storey outbuilding to south in ruins. Stone walled enclosure to south, possibly former walled garden.	Charlotte's Way, formerly known as Hill House, is located in a prominent setting close to Saint Paul's Church of Ireland church. This house was once the home of Charlotte Brontë's husband, Mr. Nicholls, who returned to Banagher after Charlotte's death. The connection of the house to Brontë, one of the most renowned writers of the nineteenth century, is revealed in its present name, giving the house cultural interest. The house itself retains its original form and scale, and its unusual roof line makes a pleasing addition to the streetscape.	
39-04	Saint Rynaghs Roman Catholic Church CURRAGHAVARNA AND PORTAVOL The Hill Banagher Birr		15	14810005	Regional	Detached T-plan Roman Catholic church, built in 1825 by Father John Kenny P.P., with three-stage broach tower and spire, designed by William Hague, added in 1872 to west. Sacristy and entrance porches to south. Church set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls to church, coursed limestone walls to tower with tooled limestone quoins. Carved limestone date band above entrance doorway at tower. Paired lancet stained glass windows to nave walls. Pointed-arched openings to bell chamber incorporating roundels and square-headed louvered openings, flanked by red sandstone colonnettes with foliate capitals. Pointed-arched door opening with recessed limestone surround, carved limestone hood terminating in carved limestone masks. Carved sandstone pedestal above entrance doorway comprising colonnettes with foliate capitals supporting statue with carved limestone hood above. Wrought-iron spiral staircase accesses gallery at rear of nave. Single-cell interior with open timber trussed roof.	Set within its own grounds this simple T-plan church is typical of early nineteenth-century ecclesiastical architecture. The later addition of a bell tower, with its elaborate door surround and finely-carved belfry openings, adds to the otherwise modest church. This, coupled with the tall stained glass lancet windows and wood carving of the Joyful Madonna by Imogen Stuart, gives an artistic quality to the building.	
39-05	Saint Rynaghs Parochial House CURRAGHAVARNA AND PORTAVOL The Hill Banagher Birr		14810006	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey parochial house, built c.1875, with flat-roofed extension and outbuilding to rear. Set within the grounds of Saint Rynagh's church. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and cresting, rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots. Ruled-and-lined render walls with stressed quoins. Segmental-headed window openings with stucco hoodmouldings, uPVC replacement windows with stone sills to the first floor. Cantled bay windows to the ground floor. Segmental-headed door opening with timber panelled door, glazed overlight and sidelights with stucco hoodmoulding. Metal gates set within ruled-and-lined rendered walls give access to rear site. Roughcast rendered outbuilding to rear.	This parochial house is nestled in the beautiful grounds to the rear of Saint Rynagh's church. A sweeping pathway with roses leads up to hooded segmental-arched door opening, which is flanked by cantled bay windows. The stucco mouldings above the windows and door add a particularly attractive aspect to the architecture of this late nineteenth-century building. The parochial house plays an active social and religious role within the community of Banagher.		
39-06	Monument KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Saint Rynaghs Terrace Banagher Birr		14810007	Regional	Freestanding carved limestone monument, dedicated to Staff Captain James McCormac and Company Captain Peter Barnes, erected in 1963. Celtic stone cross with interlace, embosses and carved stone head. Dedication engraved on cross base. Low relief masks to flanking cut stone supports. Monument enclosed by metal railing.	This commemorative stone monument stands erect in The Crescent at Banagher. Its intricate carved details, such as interlace and embosses, have a particular artistic appeal. Its dedication to the memory of the Irish Republican Army, and in particular local historical figures, gives this monument historical importance. The inscription reads: 'In commemoration of Staff Captain James McCormac and Company Captain Peter Barnes Irish Republic Army who for love of country were executed by the British Government at Winson Green prison Birmingham on the 7th February, 1940'.		
39-09	Bank of Ireland KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Main Street Banagher Birr		24	14810010	Regional	Detached double-pile five-bay two-storey bank, built c.1900, with extensions to rear. Bank set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, red brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Red brick walls with tooled limestone plinth course and limestone sill course to first floor with carved 'Bank of Ireland' over entrance door. Dog tooth brick and limestone cornice. Roughcast render to side and rear elevations. Flat-arched and segmental-arched openings with timber sash windows. uPVC windows to the rear. Segmental-arched opening with bull-nosed brick reveals and central carved limestone keystone, giving access to recessed porch. Segmental-arched door opening with bull-nosed brick reveals and overlight with timber panelled door. Tooled limestone steps flanked by railings give access to entrance. Modern ramp to front site. Garden to front enclosed by cast-iron railings surmounting tooled stone plinth.	The Bank of Ireland, which is located in a strategic position at the top of Main Street, retains many of its original features. The architectural aspects of this building, the intricate brick work, handsome carved limestone features and impressive central keystone above the recessed doorway, are of particular note. The use of red brick in the façade of this structure is an unusual feature in the streetscape of Banagher, making this building particularly interesting and one which stands out against the rendered domestic and commercial architecture of the town.	
39-10	Main Steet KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Banagher Birr Birr		23	14810011	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built in 1865, with return and extensions to rear. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows with granite sills. Round-headed door opening with spoked fanlight, sidelights and timber panelled door with pedimented porch having fluted Doric columns and dentil entablature. Two-storey outbuilding to rear site. Front site enclosed behind cast-iron railings and double gates, set on plinth wall with tooled limestone capping flanked by tooled limestone piers. One pier to north missing.	Located behind finely-carved limestone piers and decorative cast-iron railings, this house displays architectural qualities typical of the mid nineteenth century. Although a later addition, the elaborate Classically-styled porch enlivens the otherwise plain façade. The fine cut stone piers, with elaborate fluted frieze and capping stone to the south originally accessed the rear yard through a carriage arch. This is now used as the main entrance to the Brosna Lodge Hotel next door.	
39-12	Main Street KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Banagher Birr Birr		14810013	Regional	Terraced four-bay three-storey house, built c.1850, with return to rear. Ground floor now used as shop. House fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. uPVC windows with tooled stone sills. Square-headed door opening with overlight and timber panelled door. Late nineteenth-century shopfront with central recessed entrance with timber and glazed door and overlight, flanked by display windows and fluted stucco pilasters surmounted by brackets, painted timber fascia board and cornice.	This three-storey house rises up above the roof line of neighbouring structures and its well proportioned façade dominates the north-western end of Main Street. The sheer scale of this building, combined with its simple, yet decorative, nineteenth-century shopfront, make it a significant element within the streetscape.		
39-13	S Lyons CURRAGHAVARNA AND PORTAVOL Main Street Banagher Birr		25	14810014	Regional	Terraced five-bay two-storey house with attic, built c.1840, with stucco shopfront to ground floor and return to rear. Now used as a pub. House fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles and roughcast rendered chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to façade with eaves course. Replacement timber windows with stone sills. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber door and overlight. Stucco shopfront with replacement double doors and display window flanked by fluted pilasters with console brackets. Raised lettering to fascia surmounted by cornice.	This modest building adds character to the streetscape through its simple, yet decorative shopfront. The fluted pilasters and console brackets, together with its raised lettered fascia, give both a functional and pleasing appearance to the overall structure.	
39-14	Main Street KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Banagher Birr Birr		21	14810015	Regional	End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey house with attic, built c.1850, with two-storey extension to rear and timber shopfront to ground floor. House fronts onto street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pitched roof to extension. Pebbledashed and roughcast rendered walls with stucco quoins. Corbels to eaves course. Paired timber sash windows with rusticated stucco surrounds, display window with security bar to ground floor and uPVC windows to attic and rear extension. Replacement timber door with overlight and rusticated stucco surround. Timber shopfront with display window, double doors, overlight and pilasters supporting fascia board with cornice. Roughcast rendered outbuilding with pitched slate roof to rear site.	This end-of-terrace building, although modest in design, retains some of its original features which add to its character and enhance the streetscape. Examples include its paired four-over-four pane timber sash windows and its modest timber shopfront. The rusticated stucco quoin detailing, which surrounds both the doors and windows, adds an aesthetic quality to this simple structure.	



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39-15	Flynn Main Street KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Main Street Banagher Birr				14810016	Regional	SHOP FRONT ONLY PROTECTED. End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, built c.1850, with timber shopfront to ground floor, return and lean-to extension to rear. House fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. Replacement uPVC windows with tooled stone sills. Nineteenth-century timber shopfront with central timber panelled door with overlight, flanked by display windows with timber pilasters surmounted by fluted console brackets, timber fascia board with raised metal lettering and cornice.	The position of Flynn's shop on Main Street suggests that the building has had a long history of commercial use, which continues today. Although a modest building in design, it contributes to the streetscape through the retention of its nineteenth-century timber pilastered shopfront with its decorative console brackets and fascia board.
39-16	JJ Houghs CURRAGHAVARNA AND PORTAVOL Main Street Banagher Birr			28	14810017	Regional	Terraced four-bay two-storey house, built c.1850, with late nineteenth-century pubfront to ground floor. Now used as a public house. House fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, cut stone and red brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth rendered walls. Replacement timber windows to first floor. Timber panelled door with overlight. Timber shopfront with central timber panelled double doors with overlight flanked by display windows and timber fascia board with console brackets.	J.J. Houghs is a quaint pub in the centre of town that has a great deal of character, due to its traditional shopfront which may have been a later addition, c. 1870. While modest in design, the decorative console brackets of the late nineteenth-century pubfront, add an artistic quality to J.J. Houghs. Structurally, the cut stone chimneystacks stand apart from the plainer, rendered chimneystacks along the street.
39-17	Main Street CURRAGHAVARNA AND PORTAVOL Banagher Banagher Birr			29	14810018	Regional	End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, built c.1900. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with concrete ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. Timber sash windows to the upper floor, segmental-arched window openings to the ground floor with tripartite timber sash windows. Square-headed door opening with stucco surround with timber glazed and panelled door with overlight.	This townhouse, located on the main thoroughfare, brings an architectural flourish to the street, with its arched ground floor timber sash windows of tripartite design. The architectural details, such as the stucco surround of the door opening and the glazed overlight add to the overall character of the building.
39-18	Crank House Visitor Centre KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Main Street Banagher Birr			16	14810020	Regional	Detached seven-bay two-storey former house, built c.1750, with full-height bowed entrance bay, integral carriage arch to south, return and outbuildings to rear. Now used as a hostel and visitors centre. House fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with conical roof to entrance bay, terracotta ridge tiles, roughcast rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pitched tiled roof to integral carriage arch and returns. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Venetian casement window to entrance bay. Square-headed door opening with tooled stone Gibbsian doorcase with pediment. Fossilised stone threshold, replacement timber panelled door with sidelights. Converted stone outbuildings and derelict stone outbuilding with pyramidal slate roof with lantern to rear site.	This house, with its symmetrical design, typical of Irish towns, boasts the notable feature of a bowed entrance bay with finely-carved Classical doorcase, creating one of the grandest facades within the streetscape. The combination of the pediment with dentil corning, surmounting the Gibbsian surround and the Venetian window above formalises the otherwise plain façade. Crank House, retaining its original six-over-six pane timber sash windows and tooled stone sills, adds further character to the streetscape and mirrors the other bow-fronted buildings at the opposite end of the street.
39-19	Post Box CURRAGHAVARNA AND PORTAVOL Main Street Banagher Birr				14810021	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1930, with P & T emblem, moulded surround and maker's name 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' on the base.	This cast-iron letter box is a positive feature within the Banagher streetscape. The execution of the raised lettering and the moulded surround add an artistic element to this functional object. The traditional Irish style of the raised lettering is of both social and artistic significance as it is represents Ireland's new identity in the post Independence era. This letter box is attached to what was formerly Banagher post office, where the eminent and world-renowned author Anthony Trollope was once post office surveyor. The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.
39-22	Quigley KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Main Street Banagher Birr				14810024	Regional	FAÇADE ONLY PROTECTED. Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1800, with shopfront to ground floor c. 1850 and extension to rear. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with stucco quoins and stucco band to second floor. Replacement uPVC windows with stucco surround and stone sills. Round-headed opening to door with moulded stucco surround, replacement timber door with petal fanlight. Shopfront comprising replacement display windows flanking recessed double timber doors, fluted stucco pilasters support timber fascia with decorative console brackets.	Quigley's stands apart from neighbouring buildings on the south side of Main Street as it is the only three-storey building within the vicinity. The decorative stucco surrounds to the window openings, its rendered band with raised lettering, the ornate fanlight to its entrance door and traditional shopfront enhance the aesthetic qualities of this building. Details such as those within the stallriser of the shopfront, further elevate this building to one of importance within Banagher.
39-23	The Railway Bar KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Main Street Banagher Birr			19	14810025	Regional	End-of-terrace five-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, with pubfront to ground floor, central projecting entrance bay, return and modern extension to rear. Now in use as a public house. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Smooth render to ground floor roughcast render to upper storey. Timber sash and uPVC windows with stone sills. Wyatt window to central projecting entrance bay. Round-headed door opening with rendered surround, spoked fanlight, sidelights and timber panelled door, with limestone threshold. Pubfront with rendered fascia, display window and timber door with overlight and limestone threshold to southern end of building. Roughcast rendered outbuilding to rear site accessed via laneway to south.	Located towards the northern end of the Main Street, The Railway Bar and house is a substantial property with a number of interesting features. One such notable element is the projecting entrance bay, with round-headed door opening, fanlight and decorative sidelights, surmounted by a Wyatt window. This entrance bay alone elevates the building from its more modest neighbours. Also of note is the retention of much of the structure's original fabric such as its timber six-over-six sash windows, slate roof and outbuildings. The simple mid twentieth-century pubfront also adds an element of interest to the Classical façade, and as the name suggests this building was once used as the main hotel for locomotive travellers before the Clara to Banagher Railway closed in the early 1960s.
39-24	The Royal Shannon CURRAGHAVARNA AND PORTAVOL Main Street Banagher Birr			17	14810026	Regional	Terraced three-bay three-storey former house, built c.1800, with bowed entrance bay, modern extensions to rear. Now in use as a hotel. Fronts directly onto the street. Pitched slate roof with conical roof to breakfront, terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. Wyatt windows with tooled limestone sills. Round-headed door opening with central keystone and limestone surround comprising fluted Doric columns supporting decorative frieze with patera, spoked fanlight and timber and glazed door with bootscraper. Tooled limestone plinth wall to front site.	Located beside the Shannon River, this former house is a striking feature of Banagher's streetscape and one of the grandest structures within the town. Of particular architectural note are the bowed breakfront with conical roof and the finely tooled stone doorcase, with its decorative patera and fluted columns which contribute to the artistic significance of the structure. Enclosing the building is a fine cut limestone plinth with evidence of the positioning of iron railings. Though now in use as a hotel, this building is a prime example of a grand Irish townhouse and was once the home of the renowned Irish writer Anthony Trollope.
39-25	The Royal Shannon CURRAGHAVARNA AND PORTAVOL Main Street Banagher Birr				14810027	Regional	End-of-terrace four-bay two-storey former coach house, built c.1800, with extensions to the rear. Now used as part of a hotel. Fronts directly onto the street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Random coursed limestone walls. Replacement timber windows with stone sills. Limestone carriage arch with replacement timber and glazed door. Tooled limestone plinth wall to front site. The north-west site is enclosed by wrought-iron railings with arrow-head finials.	This stone building, located adjacent to the River Shannon, forms an interesting contrast in styles to that of its grand neighbour. This contrast creates an interesting variation of architecture on the streetscape of Banagher. Of particular interest, in this building, is the unusual limestone carriage arch which has been refitted with modern glazed timber doors.
39-26	KP Egan KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Main Street Banagher Birr				14810028	Regional	Detached three-bay three-storey house, built c.1830, with shopfront to ground floor. House abuts structure to north-west and fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with rendered and brick chimneystacks. Smooth render to ground floor with rendered plinth, pebbledash to upper floors. Timber sash windows to upper storeys, replacement uPVC windows to ground floor. Round-headed door opening recessed within stucco surround with timber panelled door surmounted by plain glazed fanlight. Replacement display windows and door to shopfront with stucco fascia.	K.P. Egan's is a well proportioned structure which blends with the streetscape. It retains many of its original features, the most notable being the round-headed door opening set within a larger splayed arch. The massive chimneystack with its mix of red and yellow brick is an imposing structural feature of this building.






14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal	
39-27	Main Street KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Banagher Birr Birr		14810029	Regional	Detached double-pile three-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, with carriage arch to north-west and single-storey return to rear. House abuts structure to south-east and fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to façade with stucco plinth and quoins, smooth render to rear. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Round-headed door opening with timber panelled door and petal fanlight. Rock-faced rusticated carriage arch to north-west flanked by wheel guards giving access to rear site.			This is a fine but modestly executed house located at the north end of Banagher. Simple in design, it is typical of houses built at this time throughout Ireland. It retains much of its original fabric such as its decorative petal fanlight and six-over-six timber sash windows. The carriage arch is particularly interesting as the contrast between the smooth render of the house and the rustication of the arch creates textural variation.	
39-28	Banagher Billiard Hall CURRAGHAVARNA AND PORTAVOL Main Street Banagher Birr		14810030	Regional	Detached two-bay single-storey gable-fronted billiard hall, built c.1950, with modern extension to rear. Set back from the road behind rendered wall. Pitched tiled roof with cement ridge tiles and rendered chimneystack to modern extension. Roughcast render to walls with smooth rendered panels flanking front elevation. Replacement uPVC windows. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled door.			Located on Main Street, on the bank of the River Shannon, this billiard hall with its stripped 1950s architectural style, plays an important social role for the residents of Banagher. A notable feature of this building is the projecting stepped concrete mouldings flanking the façade which enlivens the building.	
39-29	Bridge Malt House KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Banagher Birr Birr		18	14810031	Regional	Detached thirteen-bay five-storey former malt house, built c.1800, with brick and concrete extensions to south-east. Now ruinous. Roofs are gone. Random coursed stone walls with stone eave-courses. Brick-arched openings with tooled stone sills to north-west elevation. Segmental-headed integral carriage arches to each end. Timber battened half-door to south east. Square-profiled limestone block gate piers to south-east with wrought-iron and corrugated-iron gates give access to the site.			Despite being in a state of dereliction, the structure of the Bridge Malt House reflects the industrial heritage of the area. Its situation, on the banks of the River Shannon, as well as its connection with associated structures, such as the pier to its east, refer to a time of prosperity when Banagher was considered an important route along the River Shannon.
39-30	Quay KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Banagher Bridge Banagher Bridge Birr		14810032	Regional	Stone built quay, constructed c.1840, with coursed stone walls, concrete steps descending to water level. Stone and cast-iron mooring posts located at regular intervals along the quayside. Metal crane in-situ.			This quay, located on the banks of the River Shannon, has remained an area of social and technical interest from the early nineteenth century to present. The crane survives as a reminder of the industrial heritage of the area and the importance of the quay as a gateway to economic and industrial livelihood of the town.	
39-31	Former Constabulary Barracks KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Banagher Birr Birr		14810033	Regional	Former constabulary barracks, built c.1800, irregular in plan and now in ruins. Comprising partially roughcast rendered rubble limestone enclosing wall with cut stone segmental-headed entrance to east. Situated to the south of the River Shannon. Remains of structures within enclosure include barrel-vaulted powder magazine built c.1806, with gun platform above. These walls may be the perimeter walls of Banagher Fort, Fort Falkland, from 1642. Northern wall battered with window and gun loop openings. War Department boundary stones set in northern wall towards west.			During the Napoleonic Wars (1790-1815) a major invasion of Ireland by the French was expected and greatly feared. The British authorities believed that the French would land on the west coast of Ireland and work their way inland marching across country towards Dublin. The best natural barrier Ireland had from this invasion was the River Shannon, and as a result, many bridges and crossings were defended. One such bridge was that in Banagher and as a result the barracks were constructed at the foot of the bridge. This substantial boundary wall, with its imposing gateway, is the sole surviving feature of the barracks and therefore an integral structure within the historical fabric of Banagher. It is of historical significance as it may be the perimeter wall of Fort Banagher, Fort Falkland, from 1642. If it is not the perimeter wall of Fort Falkland, then the barracks is on the site of the fort.	
39-32	Banagher Bridge CURRAGHAVARNA AND PORTAVOL Banagher Banagher Birr		14810034	National	Six-arch masonry road bridge over the River Shannon, built in 1843, and replaces an earlier seventeen-arch bridge of c.1690. A seventh opening at its southern (east) end had a cast-iron swivel bridge, which was replaced in 1971 with a fixed reinforced-concrete single span. Dressed limestone blocks regularly laid. Rounded cutwaters to both end of piers. Finely dressed limestone string course. The arches are of semi-elliptical profile. Replacement parapet with vertical metal railings set between concrete piers. Piers carry modern electric lamp standards. Sides of the ramped approach roads are faced with rock-faced limestone blocks with oversailing coping which carry the footpaths.			This bridge forms a major crossing point over the River Shannon on the edge of the town of Banagher. It was built on the site of a seventeenth-century predecessor. It was constructed by the government body, the Shannon Commissioners. It is also the only six-span bridge in the county. It is contrasted with the 1750s bridge at Shannonbridge, where both are approximately the same length, but Banagher Bridge achieves the crossing with fewer spans (six as opposed to sixteen at Shannonbridge). It also has the longest masonry arch spans of all of Offaly's bridges. The bridge is located in an picturesque setting with the Martello tower and Napoleonic fort on its north-western bank and the harbour, quay, malt house and barracks to its southern bank. The bridge is not only technically significant, but also striking in its strong architectural design, forming an interesting and important group of inland navigational structures.	
39-33	Cuba Court CURRAGHAVARNA AND PORTAVOL Banagher Banagher Birr		14810035	Regional	Detached L-plan five-bay two-storey school house, built c.1720. Now disused. Set within the former demesne of Cuba Court. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles. Rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with limestone sills, round-headed door opening and carriage arch opening. Site accessed through stone gate piers with cast-iron gates.			This building was part of the Cuba Court Demesne, and is one of the only remaining structures in what was described by Maurice Craig as 'perhaps the most splendidly masculine house in the whole country'. Cuba Court was built for the Fraser family in the early eighteenth century and has been associated with Irish architect Sir Edward Lovett Pearce. Charlotte Brontë stayed in Cuba Court on her honeymoon and was impressed to find 'so much English order and repose in the family habits and arrangements'. Unfortunately the house no longer remains, but the remaining buildings give an impression of the demesne's former glory, retaining much character and original fabric.	
39-34	Main Street CURRAGHAVARNA AND PORTAVOL Banagher Banagher Birr		14810036	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey with attic house, built c.1820, with extension to north-east and return and extension to rear. House is set behind railings to front site. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystack with terracotta pots, cast-iron rainwater goods and timber dormer window to rear. Pebbledash to front elevation with stucco quoins. Roughcast render to sides, rear, return and extension. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Square-headed door openings to front elevation with stucco surrounds, timber panelled doors and glazed overlights. Stone outbuilding to rear site with pitched slate roof.			This corner-sited house has a modestly designed exterior. Its joinery features, including a variety of timber sash windows and panelled doors are, typical of the late nineteenth-century. The building's intact nature contributes to the historic heritage of Banagher, which boasts an attractive building stock.	
39-35	Fort Eliza KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Banagher Banagher Birr		14810037	Regional	Freestanding five-sided four-gun battery, constructed c.1812, and standing on the west side of the River Shannon. Three sides face the river and formed of broad parapets. The other two sides meet at the rear salient angle at a guardhouse, which is now ruined. The battery is surrounded by a dry moat, the entrance originally across a drawbridge close to the guardhouse. At the centre of the enclosure was the brick-vaulted powder magazine.			The possibility of war with France was recognised at the end of the eighteenth century. The crossing point on the River Shannon was of strategic importance to the British on the protection of both Ireland and Britain. With the renewal of war with France, from 1803 to 1814, plans were put forward for the construction of permanent defences at Banagher. The Shannon fortifications are of special significance due to their inland location. In the early nineteenth century Banagher was identified as a suitable defensive position. A short distance downstream was Fort Eliza, which combined with Cromwell's Castle, the Martello tower and Fort Falkland would have protected both the town and the river crossing from all angles.	

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39-36	Cummeen Lodge	CUMMEEN Banagher Banagher Birr			14921001	Regional	Detached L-plan former gate lodge to Coolfin House, built c.1870. Now in use as an outbuilding to a modern dwelling. Pitched tiled roof with replacement rainwater goods, yellow brick chimneystack and decorative bargeboards. Random coursed stone walls with limestone quoins. Pointed-arched and square-headed window openings with yellow brick surrounds, limestone sills and uPVC windows. Pointed-arched door openings with yellow brick surround, timber battened door and limestone threshold. Site accessed through decorative cast-iron gates supported by limestone piers.	The use of yellow brick and stone creates textural interest in this mid nineteenth-century former gate lodge. The decorative bargeboards and pointed-arched window and door openings are attractive decorative features. The adjacent entrance gates now serve a modern house built in the grounds of Coofin House. The former gate lodge together with the entrance gates and neighbouring Coofin House are an important architectural group.
39-37	Coolfin House	COOLFIN Banagher Birr Birr			14922010	Regional	Detached double-pile gable-fronted two-storey over basement former hunting lodge, built c.1870, with ballustrated bows and extension to rear and two-storey canted bay to south. Now a private dwelling. Set within its own grounds. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, red brick chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Timber bargeboards to gables and pedimented dormer windows to south. Roughcast render to walls with red brick to entrance and red brick string course. uPVC replacement windows. Stucco corbels supporting sills to front façade. Two-storey box bays flanking entrance with some stained glass lights. Doorway set within porch comprising square-headed opening with timber and glazed door with sidelights and overlights, flanked by timber pilasters with console brackets supporting cornice. Limestone steps to basement portico supported by Doric columns. Ruined walled garden to north. Random coursed sweeping walls to entrance with ashlar piers and cast-iron gates.	Set within its own grounds, this former hunting lodge makes an appealing addition to the landscape of Offaly. Of apparent architectural from, it displays an interest to detail that results in an aesthetically pleasing building. The use of red brick forms a colourful contrast to the rendered walls, while this variety of building fabric is sustained through the painted timberwork and iron mongery. The stained glass adds an artistic interest, which is furthered by the cast-iron railings. The walled garden to the rear and the entrance piers and gates amount to an attractive complex, which has retained its original charm.
39-38	Saint Cronans Roman Catholic Church	GORTAREVAN Lusmagh Banagher Birr			14929001	Regional	Detached Roman Catholic church, built c.1900, with two-stage entrance tower to entrance bay, four-bay nave and sacristy to east. Located at Gortareven crossroads. Pitched slate roof with cast-iron rain-water goods. Lead roof to tower. Pebbledashed walls with a smooth rendered plinth. Pointed-arched window openings and lancet window to nave with chamfered limestone reveals and stained glass windows. Pointed-arched louvered openings to belfry in tower. Pointed-arched door opening set within limestone entrance bay and flanked by diagonal buttresses. Chamfered limestone reveal with hoodmoulding, timber battened door and a stained glass fanlight. Site enclosed by pebbledashed wall.	Located in a prominent position at Gortareven crossroads, Saint Cronan's church is a landmark building in the area. The local national school together with the church form an important group of structures that play an important social function in the community.
39-39	Claremount House	Claremount Banagher Banagher Birr		34	14929002	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement country house, built c.1790, with entrance porch to front elevation. Return and two-storey addition to rear and modern two-storey extension to south-east. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Square-headed window openings with timber sash Wyatt windows with limestone sills to front elevation. Segmental-headed window opening to entrance porch with timber sash Wyatt window and bat's wing fanlight detail. Square-headed window openings to rear elevation with timber casement and uPVC windows. Round-headed window opening to stairs in return. Square-headed door openings to entrance porch with timber panelled doors with Coade plaques above. Stairs accessed up limestone steps flanked by cast-iron railings. Single- and two-storey outbuildings to rear yard. Three-bay single-storey gate lodge to north-west of house with a hipped slate roof, roughcast rendered walls with a stepped cornice detail to top of front elevation wall. Timber battened door to gabled entrance porch. Located adjacent to entrance gates. Ashlar limestone gate piers supporting wrought-iron double gates and flanked by wrought-iron railings on a limestone plinth wall terminating in limestone piers.	Claremount House is a wonderful example of a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century country house. Located south of Banagher town in a mature wooded parkland, the house, outbuildings, entrance gates and gates lodge form an important group of related structures. The modest scale of the front elevation of the house and its standard symmetrical arrangement is enlivened by the unexpectedly elaborate entrance porch, which may be a later addition. A double return limestone stairs flanked by decorative cast-iron railings access a door on each side of the entrance porch. Above each door is a Coade plaque depicting the arts of Painting and Sculpture. Coade was a type of stoneware, finer than stucco, made popular from the mid eighteenth-century by Eleanor Coade. It was highly fashionable and made an elegant addition to Claremount House. The plaques are inscribed 'Coade London 1793' and add an artistic and technical significance to the structure. The unusually tall round-headed window to the stairs in the return is a notable feature in the rear elevation. The ashlar limestone gate piers and wrought-iron gates and railings with spear-headed finials are a fitting entrance to such a fine house.
39-40	Castle Garden House	GARRYCASTLE Banagher Birr Birr			14929003	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey over half basement house, built c.1830, with return to rear. Half-hipped roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls and limestone eaves course. Square-headed window openings with limestone sills and timber sash windows. Segmental-headed door opening with timber panelled door, petal fanlight and sidelights. Single- and two-storey outbuildings to rear yard. Plinth wall to south of house with limestone coping and wrought-iron railings. Square-profile limestone supporting wrought-iron double gates and flanked by wrought-iron railings on a limestone plinth wall.	Though in a derelict condition now, Castle Garden House was once a substantial country house. The elegant sweeping entrance gates must have once been a suitably stylish access to the fine house.
39-41	Cloghan Castle	CLOGHAN DEMESNE Lusmagh Banagher Birr		32	14929005	National	Detached tower house, c.1630, with three-bay three-storey addition to east, c.1820, and extensions to rear. Located adjacent to the River Shannon amongst mature woods. Pitched slate roof hidden behind castellated parapet. Castellatation reconstructed to tower house. Rendered walls with machicolations and bartizans to tower house. Square-headed window openings to addition. Pointed-arched and square-headed window openings to tower house with label stops and hoodmouldings. House enclosed by bawn wall with castellated towers and entrance tower with segmental-headed opening and timber double doors. Walled garden to south and south-east of house.	The present tower house was rebuilt after an earlier one was destroyed in 1595. In 1620 Mathew di Renzy described Cloghan Castle as the 'manor howse of Sir John Mac Coughlan' but by 1641 it is recorded as being the property of Garret Moore. Located on the shores of the Little Brosna River and adjacent to the River Shannon amongst wooded land, Cloghan Castle is a remarkable edifice hidden within the landscape. The striking form of the tower house is enhanced by the castellation that appear to have been rebuilt to restore the original appearance of the castle and the surviving bartizans and machicolations. The bawn wall complete with flanking towers provided a defensive barrier enclosing the house. A sheela-na-gig is positioned high up on an external wall of the tower house and together with the main house contributes and archaeological significance to the site. The walled gardens enhance the setting of the house.
39-42	Marlborough Bridge	CORCLOGH Banagher Birr Birr			14929007	Regional	Six-span metal beam bridge, c.1940, carrying road over a branch of the River Shannon. Abutments and piers of concrete. Piers extended upstream to accommodate vertical metal sluice gates with V-cutwaters. Timber deck. Parapets with metal handrails.	This is a good example of a mid twentieth-century metal beam bridge. The addition of the sluice gates add to the technical interest of the bridge. It replaced a mid nineteenth-century accommodation bridge. This bridge was erected by the Office of Public Works.
39-43	Lusmagh	CLOGHAN BEG Banagher Birr Birr			14929014	Regional	Freestanding circular wind mill, built c.1770. No longer used. Stands in a field. Random coursed stone walls with individual stones to parapet. Square-headed stone arched openings with larger openings.	This wind mill stands proudly on an elevated position within the townland of Cloghan Beg. It remains as a vestige to a past era when those within the community relied on the wind to grind their flour. Though missing its cap and sails, its circular form, constructed in limestone, is an unusual and attractive addition to the landscape which it overlooks.
39-44	Horans The Square	KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Banagher Birr Birr		22			A three-bay, two-storey house c1840 with extensions to the rear. Formerly a terraced house it now forms the end of the terrace due to the demolition of the neighbouring building. Fronts directly on to the street. Pitched slate roof (recently re-roofed) with two large rendered chimney stacks, rainwater goods replaced with uPVC (some original hoppers remain in yard). Roughcast finish with smooth rendered painted plinth and roughcast eaves course. Replacement timber sash windows 6/6 to front with painted sills, mixed windows to rear. Replacement timber panelled front door with spoked fanlight over and limestone threshold. 'L-shaped' extension to rear with adjoining outbuildings shown on both 6" and 25" O.S Maps. Outbuildings to the rear adjoin the kitchen extension with a direct access door. Painted stone with some painted brick detailing around openings, two storey (upper floor no longer in use), variety of sheeted timber doors and predominantly boarded windows. Site returns to rear with direct access onto the side street.	A good example of a small, late-Georgian house of circa 1840. One of the few remaining on a previously well defined streetscape.

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39-45	Garry Castle GARRYCASTLE Banagher Birr Birr			30			Ruins of a late-medieval castle with a very complete bawn wall enclosing the tower. An early-19th century house stands right beside the bawn and is gable-ended with painted, rendered walls and simple doorcase.	This is a very interesting site with a very complete layout of the ruined tower and bawn.
39-46	House & Shop KYLEBEG OR BANAGHER Banagher Birr Birr			20			4 bay 2 storey house with round headed block and start doorcase; tripartite window on ground floor. This building dates from the early 19th century	
40-01	Balliver House BALLIVER Banagher Ferbane Ferbane			33	14922009	Regional	Detached double-pile three-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1730 with pair of full-height bows to façade, walled garden to south-west and farmyard to south. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, conical roof to bows, roughcast rendered chimneystack and cast-iron and lead rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to façade, roughcast render to rear and side elevations, smooth rendered quoins. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Large fixed pane window and paired sash window to ground floor of bows with tooled stone sills. Square-headed door opening with tooled limestone surround and glazed double doors under limestone portico with frieze and cornice supported by Doric columns and pilasters and limestone entrance platform. Timber and glazed porch to east elevation surmounting rendered plinth with limestone coping. Square-headed door opening with timber pilastered doorcase supporting frieze and cornice. Timber louvred double doors with overlight. Round-headed door opening to west elevation with tooled stone surround and spoked fanlight. Replacement timber door with brick infill, accessed by concrete steps. West elevation accessed through segmental-headed carriage arch. Walled garden to south-west with random coursed stone walls with some yellow brick to internal walls. Former farmyard to south with pitched slate roof with bellcote to south elevation and modern farm buildings. Entrance gates to north-west and south-east of house. Gates to south-east with tooled limestone plinth surmounted by cast-iron railings, square-profile gate piers and cast-iron gates. Gates to north-west with rendered gate piers and cast-iron gates.	Balliver House, formerly known as Castle Iver, is a substantial mid eighteenth-century property with gate lodge, walled garden and farm complex contained within its extensive grounds. The house itself is impressive with full-height bows flanking the central entrance of finely tooled limestone. Though the house was adapted over the passing of time, seen by the glazed and timber porch on the east elevation and large fixed windows to the ground floor, it also retains many original and early features which are typical of the Neo-classical idiom, examples being the curved timber sash windows to the flanking bows. Balliver House, as well as its associated structures, makes an architecturally important contribution to the heritage of County Offaly.
40-02	Whigsborough House WHIGSBOROUGH Five Alley Birr Birr				14930001	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey over basement country house, built c.1760, with outbuildings to rear. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystack with terracotta pots, cast-iron rainwater goods and tooled stone coping to gables. Roughcast render to walls. Timber sash windows and stone sills to all elevations and oculi to front and rear elevations. Main entrance with round-headed door opening with timber panelled double doors flanked by tooled limestone engaged Doric columns surmounted by petal fanlight. Door accessed by flight of punch-dressed limestone steps flanked by with low sweeping walls. Wrought-iron bootscraper to base of steps. Round-headed door opening to rear site with fanlight and timber panelled door with stone threshold. Multiple-bay two-storey stables to rear site with pitched slate roof and random coursed stone walls. Timber lintels to square-headed door and window openings and timber battened doors. Main entrance with square-profile gate piers of channelled limestone with carved stone swags to frieze surmounted by cornice and capping stone with flanking quadrant walls and wrought-iron gates.	Whigsborough House overlooks a sloping lawn. In excellent condition, this house portrays some interesting architectural details. A round-headed doorway with a petal fanlight and six-over-six sash windows are two items of significance. Accompanying this house is a wide range of outbuildings, including stables, gardener's sheds and a walled garden with thick buttressed walls and a tower or folly façade overlooking front lawn. Without a doubt, Whigsborough House makes a positive architectural impact on County Offaly.
40-03	Whigsborough Tower WHIGSBOROUGH Five Alley Birr Birr				14930002	Regional	Gothic style tower façade, erected c.1680, abutting outbuilding and walled garden to north, situated within the grounds of Whigsborough House. Random coursed stone wall to tower with crenellated parapet and pointed-arched window opening with tooled stone tracery. Wall much overgrown with ivy. Outbuilding to north with pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to random coursed stone walls. Segmental-headed integral carriage arch opening leading through to walled garden, with cut stone voussoirs and cobbled flooring. Square-headed door openings with timber battened doors. Walled garden to north with random coursed stone walls with large buttresses supporting south-eastern wall. Gardener's shed to south of garden with pitched slate roof and random coursed stone walls.	This tower or possible folly to Whigsborough House, abuts the stable and gardener's complex which is accessed a large walled garden with thick buttressed walls. This tower is merely a façade overlooking the extensive grounds of the house. According to the house's owner a stream with a cut stone bridge once lead to the tower, ferrying people directly to this unusual structure.
41-02	Kilcormac Garda Station FRANKFORD Main Street Kilcormac Ferbane			242	14815002	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey petty sessions house, built c.1800, with single-storey advanced flanking wings. In use as a Garda station. Set back from street. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Hipped roofs to wings. Pebbledashed walls with smooth render to plinth and eaves course. Replacement uPVC windows with tooled stone sills. Round-headed rendered coved surround to timber panelled door with timber spoked fanlight and brass door furniture. Tooled limestone step to door. Wrought-iron bootscraper. Front site bounded by cast- and wrought-iron railings and gate.	The layout of this building is significant with its advanced flanking wings dominating the appearance of the façade. The rendered door surround and fanlight distinguish it from other buildings in the Kilcormac streetscape, and highlight its importance as a public building within the town.
41-03	Spring Garden House FRANKFORD Birr Road Kilcormac Ferbane				14815003	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1830, with two-bay two-storey block to south and double-pile return to rear. Set within its own grounds. Hipped tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots. Pitched tiled roof to southern block with terracotta ridge tiles and yellow brick chimneystack. Smooth rendered walls. Timber sash windows with tooled limestone sills. Round-headed door opening with fanlight, rendered surround with rope moulding and timber battened door. Tooled limestone steps with wrought-iron railings to door. Round-headed door opening with fanlight and timber battened door to southern block. Ranges of pitched slate and corrugated-iron outbuildings to rear, some rendered and arranged around courtyard with round-arched stone gateways to further ranges of outbuildings. Remains of random coursed boundary wall and gate piers to front site.	The many additions to this house and site indicate the evolution of the property as it progressed over the centuries. The rendered moulded rope design to the door surround is of particular artistic note, as it does not appear elsewhere in Kilcormac. This fine house was the former home of Mr Stony who was the local landlord and Surgeon General for Ireland.
41-04	Birr Road FRANKFORD Kilcormac Ferbane Ferbane			248	14815004	Regional	Detached multiple-bay three-storey former distillery, built c.1840, with corrugated-iron projecting bay and flat-roofed extension to north-east. Now derelict. Set within its own grounds. Half-hipped slate roof with vents and terracotta ridge tiles. Random coursed walls, blackened to west. Moulded yellow brick surrounds to openings. Square-headed door openings to upper floors with timber battened doors. Interior with pulley workings still in situ and terracotta kiln tiles to part of top floor. Half-hipped outbuilding to north-east with squared coursed limestone walls and yellow brick to openings. Site bounded by random coursed walls with cut stone gate piers to east. OFIAR-031-012 2 F hamond	This distillery, which ceased production in the 1970s, is an important feature to the architectural heritage of Kilcormac. It represents the once-thriving industrial life of the town, similarly attested to by Park Mills to the east of the town. Though the distillery has become derelict since production stopped, it is in comparatively good condition with interesting features such as the pulley mechanism and kiln tiles surviving to the interior.
41-05	Birr Street FRANKFORD Kilcormac Ferbane Ferbane				14815005	Regional	Detached two-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, with canted bay extension to west. Rear abuts rear of house to south. Set within yard. Modern tiled lean-to roof with rendered chimneystacks, terracotta pots and replacement rainwater goods. Random coursed walls, painted to original section. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills to flat-arched and camber-arched window openings. Timber casement windows with moulded red brick surrounds to extension. Square-headed door opening with timber battened door. Glazed timber door with moulded red brick surround to extension. Corrugated-iron shed to east. Random coursed wall with gate piers to yard.	This modest house exhibits the simple and functional form of traditional building in Ireland. It retains much original fabric. Its location abutting the rear of another house is interesting and it appears to be a unique feature within the built heritage of Kilcormac.



14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
41-08	B Feighery & Sons FRANKFORD Main Street Kilcormac Ferbane		241	14815008	Regional	End-of-terrace corner-sited five-bay two-storey house, built c.1870, with pub and shop to ground floor. Fronts directly onto street. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Smooth render to ground floor with plinth. Pebbledash render to first floor. Rendered quoins and string course. Square-headed window openings with rendered block-and-start surrounds and painted sills. Square-headed door opening with overlight and block-and-start surround. Shopfront with rendered stallrisers, central timber door and display windows, flanked by rendered, fluted pilasters and console brackets to fascia board. Benchmark to corner wheel guard stone.	The elaborate surrounds to windows and doors and the rendered quoins reinforces the positive contribution that this building adds to Kilcormac's streetscape. The carved limestone wheel guard with inscribed benchmark is also a noteworthy addition to the streetscape.	
41-09	Gracelands FRANKFORD Main Street Kilcormac Ferbane		240	14815009	Regional	Detached six-bay two-storey house, built c.1840, with single-storey extension to rear and pub to ground floor. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with quoins. Smooth render to extension. Replacement timber casement windows to rendered surrounds with stone sills. Label mouldings to ground floor windows. Stucco keystones to first floor. Replacement doors, two timber and one aluminum, with rendered surrounds. Replacement timber panelled doors to square-headed integral carriage arch. Modern fascia.	Located along the main street of Kilcormac, this substantial building exhibits fine craftsmanship through its render detailing. Though original fabric has been lost, the hierarchal treatment of the window surrounds is striking, enhancing this building's contribution to the streetscape.	
41-10	Georgian Manor FRANKFORD Main Street Kilcormac Ferbane		239	14815010	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1820. Now in guest house use. Set back from street. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge crestling, ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with rendered eaves course and quoins. Replacement timber casement windows with moulded rendered surrounds and stone sills. Round-headed door opening with timber spoked fanlight and sidelights, all with replacement glass. Replacement timber panelled door. Limestone steps over basement to door with ruled-and-lined rendered walls and piers bounding front site with wrought-iron pedestrian gate and replacement timber vehicular gates.	The façade of this well proportioned house is embellished by its decorative render detailing which, though simple, is finely-executed. Set back from the road, but appearing to be over looking the street over its half basement, this house forms a prominent feature in the streetscape of Kilcormac.	
41-11	Convent of Mercy FRANKFORD Main Street Kilcormac Ferbane		238	14815011	Regional	Detached eight-bay two-storey convent, built c.1885, with advanced gabled end bays, and return and extensions to rear. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with rendered and yellow brick chimneystacks. Modillions to timber eaves course. Pebbledash render to walls with smooth plinth, limestone string course and quoins to corners. Segmental-headed window openings with moulded brick surrounds, replacement aluminum windows and tooled limestone sills. Pointed-arched block-and-start ashlar limestone door surround with brick arch above, enclosing limestone panel with stained glass quatrefoil above square-headed timber panelled door. Concrete step to door with tooled limestone threshold. Cast-iron bootscraper. Walled orchard and ornamental garden to rear. Front site bounded by smooth-rendered wall with coping and cast- and wrought-iron gates.	Located on the main street of Kilcormac, this once busy convent played a significant social role in the town. Its exterior is well designed and attractive with fine decoration. The highly decorative carved limestone entrance with stained glass quatrefoil is of artistic note and indicates the high level of craftsmanship.	
41-12	Nativity Roman Catholic Church FRANKFORD Kilcormac Ferbane Ferbane		236	14815012	Regional	Detached Roman Catholic church, built c.1880, with six-bay nave, lean-to side aisles, chancel to west and sacristy to south-west. Built on the site of a former chapel. Pitched slate roofs with limestone coping, carved stone cross finials, limestone chimneystack and cast-iron rainwater goods. Terracotta ridge cresting to sacristy and chancel. Cut stone bellcote to east gable. Snecked limestone walls with dressed stone quoins. Pointed-arched window openings with block-and-start surrounds and stained glass to nave. Rose window to east elevation. Traceried stained glass windows to chancel and western aisle. Shoulder-arched openings to sacristy. Pointed-arched door openings with limestone block-and-start surrounds, hoodmouldings with floral stops and double timber battened doors. Timber roof trusses to interior. Grave markers to yard. Stone grotto in corner of yard near pointed-arched gateway with cast-iron gate to convent. Cross from Cistercian monastery in boundary wall. Churchyard bounded by random coursed wall with ruled-and-lined wall to eastern end with piers and cast-iron gates. Swivel cast-iron pedestrian gate.	This Roman Catholic church is of both architectural and artistic merit. The finely executed stonework, including the stone dressings, bellcote and finials attest to excellent craftsmanship at the time of construction. Features such as the stained glass windows and also some of the decorative stonework add artistic interest to the site. The grave markers, stone grotto and wall mounted cross enhance the setting, which is completed by the boundary walls and gate piers. Together with the neighbouring convent, the Nativity Church forms part of a group of ecclesiastical structures at the centre of Kilcormac.	
41-13	The Midland Bar FRANKFORD Main Street Kilcormac Ferbane		243	14815013	Regional	Terraced five-bay two-storey house, built c.1850, with pubfront to ground floor. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls with rendered quoins. Replacement timber sash windows with painted sills. Square-headed door openings with overlights and timber panelled doors to house and shop, both flanked by fluted timber pilasters with timber cornice and console brackets over.	This house and pub retains its original shopfront, suggesting the former nineteenth-century streetscape of Kilcormac. The fascia board, house-shaped console brackets and pilasters are all evidence of the sophisticated level of craftsmanship available locally at the time.	
41-14	Park Mills PARK (BALLYBOY BY) Kilcormac Ferbane Ferbane		247	14815014	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey former corn mill, built c.1840, with advanced single-bay block to west. Now derelict. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof to west block with vent. Roof gone from remainder of building. Random coursed limestone walls. Moulded yellow brick surrounds to openings. Three-bay four-storey building to east with random coursed limestone walls, now roofless, and set behind random coursed and rendered walls. Ruined ancillary structure to east.	Though now in a ruinous state, this complex of industrial structures was once an integral part of the life of Kilcormac. Thus their survival stands as a reminder of a once-thriving commerce, which played a significant role in the development of the town.	
41-15	Broughal BROUGHAL Kilcormac Ferbane Ferbane		14923003	Regional	Detached five-bay single-storey farmhouse, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Northern two bays are addition. Pitched oaten straw roof to southern three bays and tiled to northern two bays. Low rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered stone walls. Timber sash windows. Timber battened door and half-door. Sited in farmyard with variety of corrugated-iron and concrete outbuildings.	<p>This thatched house is significant for having had its doorway at the gable end of the façade, later becoming central with the addition of further bays to the other end. It retains its timber sash windows and half-door entrance, the latter being a rare survival in the county. The presence of a second farmyard and thatched house adjoining, lends further significance to this house.</p> <p>[Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Four-bay single-storey partly thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled part oaten straw, part-tiled roof. Timber sash windows. Timber board door and half door. Two rendered chimneys. Intact interior. Northern two bays are an extension. Farm buildings associated with house. Intact vernacular house in farm cluster with Site 52. (Site Number 51).</p>		
41-16	Broughal BROUGHAL Kilcormac Ferbane Ferbane		14923004	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched farmhouse with further one-bay integral outbuilding under same roof, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof, having low rendered chimneystacks. Stone walls, roughcast rendered to front and limewashed and having two stone buttresses to rear. Small openings with timber sash windows. No rear windows. Timber battened door and half-door. Yard is one of pair of farmyards and is located at end of avenue.	<p>The integral outbuilding under the same roof as the house may originally have been a room. It retains its timber sash windows and half-door entrance, the latter being a rare survival in the county, but present also in the second thatched house in the yard adjoining it to the north. Its simplicity makes it a particularly good example of Irish vernacular architecture. Its low chimneystacks and absence of rear windows are characteristic features.</p> <p>[Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Three-bay single-storey thatched house and integral outbuilding. Direct-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof. Timber sash windows. Timber board door and half-door. Two rendered chimneys. Farm buildings associated with house. In same complex as Site 51.</p> <p>Well kept thatched house in farm cluster with site 51 (Site Number 52).</p>		

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
41-17	Annaghvilla House BALLYCOLLIN (GLISH BY) Dernboy Road Kilcormac Birr		246	14931003	Regional	Detached U-plan three-bay single-storey over basement house, built c.1820, with outbuildings to north-west. Accessed up long driveway, set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and stone eaves course. Smooth cast render to walls with rendered quoins. Timber sash windows with painted sills. Segmental-headed doorway accessible up cut stone steps with flanking rendered wall with painted saddle coping stones. Segmental-headed doorway with tooled cut stone and flanking sidelights, timber spoked fanlight. Random coursed stone outbuildings to north-west with segmental-headed openings. Random coursed gate piers with capping stones to site with a splayed random rendered wall with painted coping.	Annaghvilla House is set back from the roadway, accessible up a driveway. This structure is slightly deceptive in nature, with a noteworthy basement floor. This building occupies a large amount of space and is accessible from a fine set of tooled stone steps that rise to a handsome tooled limestone doorcase with flanking six-over-six windows. Its material character is of architectural significance and it contributes to the heritage of the county.	
41-18	Ballynacard House BALLYNACARD Five Alley Birr Birr		14931004	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey double-pile country house, built in 1854, with farmyard and walled garden to north. Situated in its own extensive grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods, roof hidden behind parapet. Roughcast rendered walls with tooled limestone plinth, quoins, string course and frieze and cornice to parapet. Timber sash windows with tooled limestone surrounds and sills, ground floor window surrounds surmounted by frieze and cornice. Round-headed stairlight to western elevation with timber sash windows, tooled limestone surround and sill. Main central entrance to eastern elevation with square-headed door opening with glazed timber double doors within tooled limestone door surround. Door flanked by sidelights with limestone pilasters with fluted console brackets supporting frieze and cornice, accessed by limestone steps. Square-headed door opening to western elevation with tooled limestone surround surmounted by frieze and cornice and accessed by limestone steps with glazed timber panelled double doors. Square-headed door opening to northern elevation with tooled limestone surround surmounted by frieze and cornice with glazed timber panelled door with overlight and accessed by limestone steps. Glazed timber canted porch to southern elevation with timber panelled pilasters to frieze and dentil cornice. Small enclosed yard to northern elevation. Farm complex to north of house in ruinous state with four ranges of outbuildings of random coursed stone walls surrounding walled inner yard. South-eastern range incorporates older structure with timber lintels and single mud wall. Walled garden to north-east with random coursed stone walls, small stream runs through cut stone arch within north-western wall and northern wall curves to follow run of stream. Main entrance south of house through rendered gate piers with remains of former gate lodge to west.	Ballynacard House is a fine example of mid nineteenth-century country house. Together with its walled garden and farmyard complex, it forms a group of structures of architectural merit. Built by the Maxwell family, who were engineers involved in the building of Ireland's railway network, Ballynacard House has a masculinity in its design which is evident in its proportion and form. The elevations of the house, with finely tooled limestone dressings in the quoins, plinth, string course, parapet and window and door surrounds, add to the aesthetic quality of this robust structure. The attention to detail is witnessed in the console brackets of the main entrance which is typical of the fine craftsmanship seen throughout the structure. Ballynacard House and its attendant structures add to the architectural heritage of County Offaly.		
41-19	Parochial (Greenhills) House FRANKFORD Kilcormac Ferbane Ferbane		237		An early-19th century, three-bay, two-storey house over a basement which has a round-headed, blocked-architrave doorcase and flanking windows to the doorcase which act as sidelights. The house has a pedimented breakfront and a simple cavetto cornice under the eaves of the hipped roof. The roof is covered with natural slates and the walls are painted over smooth rendering. The house was altrered slightly in the late 19th century which single-pane, sash windows were inserted and a large tripartite window, containing a stained glass window, in the centre of the first floor. The yard and grounds are surrounded by a high stone wall.	A simple, early-19th century house elegantly set in a small park on the edge of Kilcormac. The house was altered slightly in the late 19th century or early 20th century. Known locally as 'Carmel House' it was originally the Stony Estate Land Stewards House.		
41-20	House Former Williams Building FRANKFORD Main Street Kilcormac Ferbane		244		This three-bay, two-storey building was part of the D.E.Williams grocery business and was designed by Michael Scott.	Although this is a very simple building it has historic as well as architectural interest.		
41-21	Barnaboy House BARNABOY (BALLYBOY BY) Kilcormac Ferbane Ferbane		245		A three-bay, two-storey country house built c1850 with a hipped roof of natural slates, rough-cast walls and an elliptical-headed doorcase with sidelights,	A simple, country house which retains its character and is a good example of its kind. Barnaboy House was owned by O'Boyle family, former residence of the Hobbs family landlords of businesses in Kilcormac in 1800's.		
41-22	Tithe Barn GLENAMONY GLEBE Five Alley Birr				Large three storey late nineteenth century barn - formerly for the storage of tithes associated with the nearby Eglish church. Constructed in stone with brick detailing to window and door openings and brick chimney. Slate roof in poor repair, to steep pitch forming stepped sides with single storey openings to ground floor, roof space at first floor and loft space at second floor level. Multiple openings to gable ends. Dated post 1838 as not shown on OS 6" and not associated with an adjoining farmstead or country house on OS 25". Later house and additional farm buidings built around the tithe barn.	A strong reminder of former traditions where 'Tithes' implied one tenth of a farmers produce which was paid to the church. While in poor repair the Tithe barn is an impressive building in the landscape.		
42-01	Jacksons Mill BALLYBOY (GARRYCASTLE BY) Ballyboy Birr Birr		3	14816001	Regional	Detached multiple-bay three-storey former flour mill, built c.1800, with demolished attic storey to north. Now in ruins. Pitched slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed rubble walls with carved stone head inserted. Square-headed window openings having yellow brick surrounds and timber lintels. Segmental-arched door opening to ground floor with yellow brick surround. Mill race to north-east of site. Located to the south of mill is a gable-fronted two-bay two-storey house with extensions, accessed from road. Replacement hipped tile roof. Roughcast rendered walls, replacement uPVC windows and recessed round-headed door opening with replacement timber door. Accessed by tooled limestone steps.	This former industrial site in Ballyboy is known locally as Jackson's Mill and is recorded in the cartographic record as corn and saw mills. Although in bad repair, some interesting architectural features are still discernible. Square-headed window openings with yellow brick surrounds, as well as a segmental-arched opening which give the structure a notable character. The associated house, though renovated and modernised, contributes to the site. The inserted carved stone head probably originated from the setting of the ruinous nineteenth-century Protestant church to the south of the village, which was an earlier ecclesiastical site.	
42-02	Dan and Mollys BALLYBOY (GARRYCASTLE BY) Ballyboy Birr Birr		5	14816004	Regional	Detached six-bay single-storey thatched public house at corner location in village, built c.1800. Pitched oaten straw roof with wide overhang and decorative knotting and exposed scolloping to ridge and twine to eaves. Rendered chimneystack. Rendered stone walls. Timber sash windows. Timber panelled doors. Painted sign at eaves. Yard of outbuildings to rear.	<p>This relatively long thatched building is the only traditional thatched public house remaining in Offaly. It contributes very significantly to the architectural character of the village of Ballyboy. The large surface and steepness of the thatched roof are unusual. The retention of timber sash windows and panelled doors enhances the building.</p> <p>[Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached multiple-bay single-storey thatched public house. Direct entry plan (?). Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw thatched roof with wide overhand and decorative scolloping to ridge. Timber sash windows and timber panelled doors. Rendered chimney; stovepipe. Painted sign on front of building. Outbuilding associated with building. (Site Number 18).</p>	








14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
42-03	Saint Marys Church of Ireland Church BALLYBOY (GARRYCASTLE BY) Ballyboy Birr Birr			4	14816005	Regional	Detached Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1815, with three-bay nave two-stage tower and porch to west. Now derelict. Pitched roof has been removed. Roughcast rendered walls with ashlar limestone string courses and pinnacles to tower. Pointed-arched window openings to nave and tower with pointed-arched louvred openings to bell chamber of tower. Tudor arched eastern window with tooled stone surround surmounted by round-headed louvred vent opening with tooled block-and-start surround. Pointed-arched door opening in tower with triple roll-moulded surround with hood and label mouldings, surmounted by stone date plaque and oculus. Graveyard to site with varied stone grave markers. Site is enclosed by random coursed stone wall and is accessed through ashlar gate piers with wrought-iron gates.	Now disused, this pinnacle-towered church is purportedly built on the former location of an earlier ecclesiastical site. Its simple and typical Board of First Fruits form is enlivened by limestone dressings, particularly to the tower. The setting is enhanced by the range of grave markers and notable entrance gates. This church and graveyard serve as a testament to the once thriving county capital of Ballyboy.
42-04	Ballyoran House BALLYWILLIAM (BALLYBOY BY) Ballyboy Ferbane Ferbane				14816006	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey farmhouse, built c.1860, forming southern range of enclosed yard. Single-storey outbuilding abutting west gable. Pitched slate roof with gable coping and ashlar chimneystacks. Roughly dressed random coursed stone to front and rear elevations with plinth course and tooled stone quoins. Snecked stonework to eastern gable. Square-headed window openings with tooled stone surrounds, sills and replacement uPVC windows. Canted bay to eastern gable with glazed double doors. Square-headed door opening with tooled stone surround, replacement overlight and timber door. Single- and two-storey stone outbuildings to east, north and west sides of central yard. Pitched slate and replacement corrugated-iron roofs. Variety of openings including square-headed window openings with cast-iron lattice glazing bars and segmental-headed carriage arch openings. Wrought-iron pedestrian gate accesses yard from the east.	Ballyoran House projects an appealing architectural character. Constructed of finely cut stone, the symmetry of this building is mirrored by the outbuildings to the yard. Segmental-headed arches, dressed window surrounds and ashlar chimneystacks elevate this structure from plainer examples in the county.
42-05	Rathrobin House RATHROBIN Mountboulus Tullamore Tullamore			42	14924005	Regional	Detached multiple-bay three-storey Tudor Revival country house, built c.1890, with advanced end bay and gabled bays to front. Single-storey return and two-storey canted bay to rear. Burnt c.1920 and now in a ruinous condition. Set within its own grounds. Roof gone. Ashlar and rendered chimneystacks with finials and limestone coping to pediments. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with plinth. Plaque to front elevation with label moulding. Window opening with tooled limestone surrounds and sills and some with limestone mullions and transoms. Pedimented ashlar porch with Tudor arched opening with chamfered limestone surround and label moulding. Random coursed limestone outbuildings to north-west set around yard. Random coursed boundary wall to rear with segmental-arched gateway.	Rathrobin House was designed by Sir Thomas Drew for the Biddulph family, to replace a house built in 1694. It is constructed of massed concrete, making it a particularly interesting structure of technical and architectural merit. Now an ivy-covered ruin following its destruction during the 1920s. It retains some of its Tudor Revival features, however, such as the multiple gables, dormers and stone window fixtures, which attest to its one time greatness. Its destruction was recounted by Arthur Magan in 'The Magans of Ummera', as this was his mother's home. Despite its humble present state, Rathrobin House makes a valuable contribution to the architectural heritage of County Offaly.
42-06	Saint Marys Roman Catholic Church GORTACUR Mountboulus Tullamore Tullamore				14924006	Regional	Detached three-bay single-cell Roman Catholic church, built in 1837, with five-bay nave and single-storey sacristy to rear. Set back from road within its own grounds. Pitched tiled roof with stone cross finial to gables. Ruled-and-lined render to walls and plinth. Time piece to façade with limestone surround. Pointed-arched window openings with limestone block-and-start surrounds and limestone sills with stained glass windows. Triple-arched window to south with limestone and tracery stained glass windows. Three pointed-arched door openings to façade with tooled limestone surrounds and thresholds. Replacement glazed and timber doors. Central opening surmounted by carved stone date plaque 'Deo Maximo. Anno Domini, MDCCCXXXVII.' Projecting porch to east elevation with pointed-arched opening, rendered surround and replacement glazed and timber door. Pointed-arched door opening to sacristy with tooled limestone surround and glazed and timber replacement door surmounted by fanlight with limestone steps flanked by cast-iron railings giving access to door. Interior of church with balcony to north and marble pulpit and altar to south. Church surrounded on three sides by graveyard with recumbent and upright grave markers. Cast-iron belfry with bell surmounting decorative columns to north-east of church.	Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church is situated in the very heart of the small village of Mountbolus and its simple style and single-cell form are typical of Catholic churches of this date. Set back from the road it is surrounded by a small graveyard and to the north-east of the church is a beautifully decorated cast-iron belfry. The church itself has been altered over time but still maintains its over all ecclesiastical character with the pointed-arched stained glass window openings is highlighted by the plainer ruled-and-lined render of the elevations. The interior of this church is bright and it is from the inside that one can truly appreciate the artistic value and technical skill that went into the creation of the stained glass windows that adorn all elevations. Saint Mary's has played an important role in the social and religious aspects of the local community and continues to do so today.
42-07	Ballinacarrig Mill BALLYNACARRIG Cappagowlan Ballyboy Ferbane			2	14932002	Regional	Detached multi-bay two- and three-storey former corn mill, built c.1810, with former miller's house and outbuildings to south. Built into the side of the valley sweeping down to the Silver River. Pitched slate roof to former miller's house. Random rubble walls with sandstone quoins. Roughcast rendered walls to miller's house. Centrally located internal water wheel. Square-headed window openings with stone lintels. Timber sash and casement windows to miller's house. Square-headed door openings and carriage arch openings. Random coursed stone outbuildings with carriage arch openings adjacent to former miller's house with date 1868 to date stone. Remains of mill race survive. Separate access to mill and miller's house from road. Mill stones survive on site.	Ballinacarrig Mill survives as a reminder of the industrial heritage of the area and contributes to the architectural heritage of County Offaly. The mill forms part of an interesting group of related buildings with the associated outbuildings, mill race, Ballinacarrig Bridge and the former miller's house which was lived in until recent years. The mill stones survive on site as decorative features and are important elements of the mill complex. Of particular note are the outbuildings adjacent to the miller's house. Though in poor condition they retain their roof and a carved date plaque over a doorway reveals their date of construction as 1868. The mill complex was built into the valley sloping down to the Silver River. This resulted in the miller's house and outbuildings being accessed from a height above the mill yard.
42-08	Ballinacarrig Mill BALLYNACARRIG Cappagowlan Ballyboy Ferbane				14932003	Regional	Former mill race to Ballinacarrig Mills, c.1810. Mill race off the Silver River to the rear of the mill. Runs through wooded area to rear of mill and enters mill to drive internal mill wheel. Mill race is culverted beneath mill yard and exists adjacent to the Silver River at Ballinacarrig Bridge. Single-arch to bridge accommodates the mill race. Weirs and sluice gates do not survive.	The survival of the mill race and culverts is of interest, as they act as a physical reminder of the power sources employed to drive Ballinacarrig Mill in the past. It forms part of an interesting group of mill related structures and contributes to the industrial heritage of County Offaly.
42-09	Cappagowlan House CAPPAGOWLAN Ballyboy Ferbane Ferbane				14932004	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c.1760, in front of earlier gable-ended two-storey over basement with attic house, c.1650. Hipped slate roof to front section with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Pitched slate roof to rear section with chimneystacks located over gable end walls. Pebbledashed walls. Square-headed window openings with sandstone sills and uPVC and aluminum windows. Narrow sills to rear elevation. Round-headed door opening with granite block-and-start surround with spoked fanlight, timber panelled double doors and flanked by sidelights. Door accessed up four sandstone steps. The interior of this front section of the house is decorated with impressive ceiling plasterwork, an elegant touch for a rural house. Two-storey stone outbuildings and modern sheds to rear yard. Sandstone flat-arched to openings to outbuilding.	Located on an elevation site overlooking the nearby Silver River, this house is a notable feature within the landscape. The arrangement and composition of Cappagowlan House reflects the development of Irish domestic architecture. Here a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century house was constructed in front of an earlier seventeenth-century house. Both houses display features and architectural motifs typical to these periods. The later house has a hipped roof and a wonderful round-headed door surround with a spoked fanlight and sandstone steps. The earlier house, to the rear, has a steeply pitched roof, thick exterior walls, flagstones to its interior, irregular fenestration and roughly cut sandstone sills.
43-01	Annaghmore House ANNAGHMORE (BALLYBOY BY) Tullamore Road Kiluran Tullamore			354	14924007	Regional	Detached country house, built in 1790, with pedimented three-bay two-storey front with porch and terminating full-height bows added c.1820. Eight-bay two-storey mews, c.1800, to rear. Set within its own grounds. Roof hidden by rendered parapet. Rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots. Pitched slate roof to mews. Ruled-and-lined rendered walls with plinth, continuous sill courses to first floor, cornice and strip pilasters between bays. Roughcast render to mews walls. uPVC replacement windows to front elevation with timber mullions and transoms, tooled stone surround and sills. Bracketed cornices to ground floor windows. Timber sash windows to sides and rear with tolled stone surrounds. Limestone block-and-start surrounds to mews windows with wrought-iron bars. Ashlar porch to front with double timber doors and limestone steps. Stable yard to rear accessed through segmental-headed carriage arch set in pedimented ashlar surround with oculus and bellcote. Timber battened doors. Multiple-bay two-storey ranges set around tow courtyards incorporating mews. Block-and-start surrounds to windows and doors. Segmental-headed carriage arches with dressed limestone surrounds. Walled garden to south-east with random coursed boundary walls and three-bay two-storey former gardener's house, now derelict. Concrete piers at house end of avenue. Three-bay single-storey gate lodge. Octagonal limestone ashlar gate piers with wrought-iron gates.	Annaghmore House, located at the end of a long avenue within its own extensive grounds, is a striking edifice. The symmetrical façade with its terminating bows is an unusual and attractive feature with its decorative detailing and interesting timber window frames. Quality of craftsmanship is apparent throughout, most notably in the window surrounds and ashlar porch to front. The outbuildings with incorporated mews to the rear reinforce this attention to detail with finely tooled block-and-start window and door surrounds throughout and impressive ashlar entrance piece attesting to the one-time significance of the estate. The setting is completed by the walled garden, lodge and entrance making Annaghmore House an important contributor to the architectural heritage of County Offaly.
43-02	Post Box Garryhinch KILLOUGHY Tullamore Road Tullamore Tullamore				14932005	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1905, with ER VII royal cipher with crown motif. Located at Killoughy Crossroads. Maker's name 'W.T Allen & Co. London' on base.	This cast-iron post box forms a modest though attractive addition to Killoughy Crossroads. The recognisable form and simple detail of this post box illustrate the artistic qualities of mass production at the time of its casting. It identifies the reign of Edward VII (1901-1910). The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.


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43-03	Killoughy Barracks KILLOUGHY Killoughy Tullamore Tullamore						A detached three bay two storey former Royal Irish Constabulary Barrack located at Killoughy Cross. Pitched slate roof with rendered stone chimney at both gable ends. Rendered walls with some sandstone exposed to corner junction. Central timber door with rectangular light over, flanked by replacement timber casement windows. Three number replacement timber casement windows to upper floor, rough cut painted stone sills. From mapping sources it would appear that an earlier building set back from the road, visible on the OS 6" 1838 map, was replaced by the current structure, visible on the OS 25" 1888-1913 map. Situated in a commanding position flanked by roads on three sides the former Killoughy Barracks forms a strong local landmark.	Extract from 'The Rahan Boys and the Killoughy Barracks Affray' by Marie Smith: In 1849 it accommodated one sergeant and five sub constables. Many of the original features still remain, namely the internal doors which have 'Day room', 'Kitchen' and 'Dormitory' inscribed on them. The original cell is also there but is completely boarded up. Other features are the staircase and stone flags in the hall. Behind the front door is a timber bar which recedes into the wall on the right. This bar when drawn out acts as added protection for those inside. The 1901 census reveals one acting sergeant and four constables in residence, while in 1911 there was one acting sergeant and three constables'.
45-01	Gorteenard GORTEENARD Gorteenard Edenderry Edenderry			14926008		Regional	Single-arch masonry railway bridge, built c.1854, over the Portarlinton to Tullamore section of the Athlone Branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway. Rock-faced limestone blocks, regularly coursed and with margined quoins to abutments. Semi-elliptical profile to arch with rusticated voussoirs. Spandrels and parapets with roughly dressed blocks and coped with finely dressed blocks. Deck is slightly curved and has ramped approaches.	The uniform rock-faced finish to the limestone used in the construction of the bridge imparts an impression of solidity and stability. Located on the Athlone Branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway, south-east of the disused Geashill station, this bridge forms part of an important group of railway related structures and contributes to the architectural heritage of County Offaly. It is one of seventeen intact masonry bridges on this line, fifteen of which are road over rail.
45-02	Ashmount House CLONYGOWAN Clonygowan Village Edenderry Edenderry			14926010		Regional	Detached L-plan three-bay two-storey house, built c.1850, with entrance porch and return and extensions to rear. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with stone eaves course. Channelled render to entrance porch. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows. Limestone sills to windows on front elevation, sandstone sills to windows on rear elevation. Segmental-headed door opening to porch with panelled pilasters flanking timber panelled door set within a shoulder-arched opening. Gazed overlight and sandstone threshold to door. Two-storey outbuildings to rear yard. Rock-faced limestone entrance piers supporting wrought-iron double gates flanked by quadrant walls.	Located amongst prize-winning gardens and accessed through notable limestone entrance gates, Ashmount House is a well proportioned modest house. Its simple regular façade is enlivened by the channeled entrance porch containing a timber panelled door with a central fillet and stucco surround. The original timber sash windows and door contribute to the character of the house.
45-03	Sranure SRANURE Geashill Tullamore Tullamore			14926012		Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey thatched farmhouse, built c.1800, with lobby-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof with decorative knotwork and lines of scalloping to ridge and W end and twine to eaves. Low rendered chimneystack. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows. No windows to rear wall. Porch with flat concrete roof with timber panelled door and timber sash window. Extension to rear with flat concrete roof. Yard to rear and garden to hedged road boundary.	This well-presented thatched house is enhanced by its setting along a local road. Its thatched roof, with lines of scalloping and its low chimneystack, together with the retention of timber sash windows, provide this building with significant architectural character. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly, Barry O'Reilly 2002]. Detached three-bay single storey thatched house. Lobby-entry plan. Rendered clay (?) walls. Gabled oaten straw roof with decorative scalloping to ridge. Timber sash windows. Panelled timber door in concrete flat-roofed porch. Outbuilding attached to west gable and has concrete walls and lean-to corrugated iron roof. Farm buildings associated with house. (Site Number 17).
45-04	Freestanding dovecote CLONYGOWAN Clonygowan Edenderry Edenderry			14933003		Regional	Freestanding square-profile dovecote to the former Clonygowan House, built c.1830. Supported on piers with arches between piers. High level dovecote with hipped slate roof. Roughcast rendered walls with red brick eaves course. Round-headed opening to south-east facing elevation of dovecote with red brick surrounds. Round-headed blind openings to other elevations.	Although Clonygowan House no longer survives, this fine dovecote survives as a reminder of the former estate and house. Located in the front site of the house, this dovecote was designed in the manner of a folly and to be in full view of the house. Having fallen into dereliction, it was re-roofed.
45-05	Railway Bridge CLONYGOWAN Clonygowan to Portarlinton Edenderry Edenderry			14933004		Regional	Single-arch masonry railway bridge, built c.1854, carrying the Portarlinton Tullamore line of the Athlone branch erected by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. Rock-faced coursed limestone abutments with quoins. Semic-elliptical arch wth rusticated voussoirs. Spanrels and parapet are of squared random rubble. Parapets coped with limestone blocks. Angled sloping walls are random rubble and coped with stone.	The rock-faced finish to the limestone used in the construction of the bridge imparts an impression of solidity and stability. Located on the Athlone Branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway, this bridge forms part of a group of railway related structures and contributes to the architectural heritage of County Offaly. It is one of seventeen masonry arch bridges on this railway line, fifteen of which are road over rail.
45-06	Clonyhurk House BORDERREEN Bordereen Edenderry Edenderry			14933006		Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1800, with two-bay extension to rear. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with limestone sills and uPVC windows. Round-headed door opening with spoked fanlight and timber panelled door and accessed up four limestone steps flanked by plinth wall. Walled garden to rear of house. Two-storey outbuildings in yard to north of house, c.1840, with pitched slate roofs, random coursed limestone walls and yellow brick dressing to openings. Yard enclosed by random coursed wall and accessed through segmental-headed arched opening. Decorative cast-iron double entrance gates flanked by railings on a limestone plinth wall and terminating in limestone piers.	Located off the road and amongst its own grounds, Clonyhurk House faces east with views of to the nearby Cush Wood. The substantial farmhouse has a simple symmetrical façade. Although many original features have been replaced, the house retains its character. The tall narrow round-headed door opening accessed up limestone steps appears too slender and it is possible it is missing its surround. The long range of two-storey outbuildings to the north of the house and the walled garden enhance the setting of the house and contribute to its architectural merit.
46-01	Main Street KILMALOGUE Portarlinton Edenderry Edenderry			279	14818002	Regional	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1820. Fronts directly on to street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered facade with smooth plinth. Timber sash windows to ground floor and first floors with stone sills. Replacement casement windows to second floor with stone sills. Round-headed door opening with tooled stone surround, timber panelled door, petal fanlight and flanking square-headed sidelights with decorative glazing bars. Entrance accessed by steps.	The attractive arrangement of the round-headed doorcase and flanking sidelights reflects the popular Palladian motif known as a erliana, which was used in Venetian windows. The facade's long six-over-six timber sash windows create a regular symmetry, bringing character to the Portarlinton streetscape.
46-02	Main Street KILMALOGUE Portarlinton Edenderry Edenderry				14818003	Regional	Terraced three-bay two-storey former house, built c.1840, with integral carriage arch. Now used as an office. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, chimneystack to rear, cast-iron rainwater goods and coping at gable end. Ruled-and-lined render to facade. Timber sash windows with stucco surrounds and stone sills. Round-headed door opening with modern tooled limestone surround, spider web fanlight, replacement timber door and modern limestone step. Brass plaque on wall to one side of door bears business name. Double timber doors to integral carriage arch.	This handsome building stands out in the Portarlinton streetscape. A modern door surround with fanlight compliments the character of this urban building. Its modest scale is enhanced by features including ruled-and-lined render and moulded stucco window architraves. The regularity of the beautifully maintained exterior makes it a notable feature on the thoroughfare.

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46-03	Pembroke House KILMALOGUE Main Street Portarlinton Edenderry		280	14818004	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, abutting house to west with extension to east. Set behind bollards and chain to front site. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls with smooth render to plinth. Timber sash windows and stone sills. Round-headed door opening with recessed timber panelled door and timber spoked fanlight. Limestone flagstones to front site with cast-iron bootscraper. Lettering to door's upper panel reads name 'Pembroke'.	This attractive Georgian house retains much original fabric. Its plain façade is elevated by subtle decorative accessories such as the six-over-six timber sash windows, raised-and-fielded panelled door and bootscraper. The scale and form of the building make it a positive aspect within the streetscape.	
46-04	Former Christian Brothers Monastery KILMALOGUE Main Street Portarlinton Edenderry			14818005	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey former Christian Brothers monastery, built c.1860, with return to rear, now disused. Set back from road behind low walls. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledash to walls with modern stone plaque reading 'Christian Brothers Monastery, 1863-1995, Mainistir na mBráithre Críostaí'. Stucco surround to windows with tooled stone sills. Ground floor windows boarded up, replacement windows to first floor. Round-headed door opening with replacement timber door and replacement timber fanlight. Stucco surround with flower detail to keystone. Ruled-and-lined rendered wall to front site surmounted by cast-iron railings. Gateway to west giving access to derelict mid nineteenth-century rendered school buildings, comprising segmental-headed arch with wrought-iron gates surmounted by gesso statue.	The monastery was residence to the Christian Brothers who ran the school at the rear from 1863 to 1995. As such the building and associated structures form a socially significant group. Although not in use, the building has an imposing presence in the streetscape with its roofline towering above the neighbouring houses. The cast-iron railings add a pleasant decorative touch alleviating the severity of the façade. The attractive gesso statue, representing Saint Joseph and the Infant Jesus, which surmounts the school's entrance gate, is of artistic merit.	
46-05	Braemar KILMALOGUE Main Street Portarlinton Edenderry		281	14818006	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey house, built c.1810, abutting house to east with full-height D-shaped bays to façade, integral carriage arch to west and return to rear. Now derelict. Fronts directly onto street. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots. Pebbledashed render to walls with smooth render to plinth. Timber sash windows and stone sills. Wyatt windows with pilaster mullions to advanced bays. Round-headed door opening with timber panelled door and timber spoked fanlight. Accessed by limestone step. Segmental-headed integral carriage arch with timber battened double doors. Wrought-iron railings and plinth wall to front site between advanced bays. Derelict stone outbuildings to rear site with pitched slate roofs.	The advanced D-shaped bays of this imposing house offer an interesting variant to the streetscape of Patrick Street, whilst the modest simple decoration is in keeping with the surrounding buildings. A particularly notable feature of the building is the use of tripartite Wyatt windows. Similar to the adjoining house, the retention of original fabric enhances the architectural heritage of this hosue within Portarlinton.	
46-06	The Chestnuts KILMALOGUE Patrick Street Portarlinton Edenderry		287	14818007	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1790, with extension to south end and abutting building to south-west. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls. Timber sash windows and stone sills. Round-headed door opening with timber spoked fanlight and timber door. Set within its own grounds with stone wall to front.	This building has retained notable architectural features, the most interesting of which are the hornless sash windows and timber fanlight. Encased in ivy, this house has a degree of architectural symmetry, which creates balance and harmony and reflects the ideals of Classical design.	
46-07	Patrick Street KILMALOGUE Portarlinton Edenderry Edenderry		282	14818008	Regional	Terraced five-bay two-storey house, built c.1860, with return to rear, now disused. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to ground floor, pebbledash render to first floor. Timber sash windows and painted sills. Round-headed door opening with timber spider web fanlight and timber panelled door.	Although in a state of disrepair, this house still retains its original character. The retention of the mid nineteenth-century two-over-two timber sash windows with ogee horns enhances the otherwise plain façade. The modest door opening is enlivened by the simple, yet decorative fanlight, and the combination of rendered finishes brings a richness to the façade.	
46-08	Inverness KILMALOGUE Patrick Street Portarlinton Edenderry		284	14818009	Regional	Terraced four-bay two-storey over raised basement house, built c.1810, with return to rear and integral carriage arch to west. Set back from street. Pitched slate roof and rendered chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. Square-headed window openings with timber Wyatt windows and timber sash windows, all having painted sills. Segmental-headed door opening with replacement timber panelled door, flanked by pilasters with console brackets and diamond and circle paned sidelights, with spider web fanlight above. Accessed by stone steps with cast-iron railing. Set back from street by low rendered wall with crenellated coping.	This impressive house with Wyatt windows and attractive door surround stands out from other simpler structures along the street. Architectural design and detailing are apparent in the form and execution of this building. The highly decorative entrance door with fanlight and sidelights lends an artistic quality to the façade. The building is further enhanced by it being set back from the street and accessed by stone steps rising to the main door.	
46-09	Patrick Street KILMALOGUE Portarlinton Edenderry Edenderry			14818010	Regional	Cast-iron post box, cast c.1866, with hexagonal dome having low relief detail. Raised lettering to the base noting the date and foundry in which it was cast. It reads 'Cochran, Grove and Co. Woodside Works, Dudley 1866'. Set in concrete pavement, back from the street.	This freestanding pillar box contains some highly unusual detailing. The survival of the hexagonal domed cap is unique within the county. The raised lettering gives this piece of street furniture a notable character. Dating from 1866 and manufactured at Dudley, this pillar box displays its own provenance. This English firm of founders, Cochran & Co. of Dudley, was in operation from 1857-1879.	
46-10	Patrick Street KILMALOGUE Portarlinton Edenderry Edenderry		297	14818011	Regional	Terraced four-bay two-storey house, built c.1860, with integral carriage arch. Fronts directly on to street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledash to walls. Timber sash windows and stucco surrounds and stone sills. Square-headed door opening with tooled stone surround and replacement timber and glass door. Integral carriage arch with double battened timber door.	Fronting directly onto the street, this building has unusual window and door surrounds, making it a notable architectural contributor to the streetscape. The mouldings to the rebated reveals give the architraves an attractive character, which are further enhanced by the intact timber sashes and the timber door.	
46-11	Portarlinton KILMALOGUE Portarlinton Edenderry Edenderry			14818012	Regional	End-of-terrace six-bay three-storey house, built c.1800, with stepped-roofed porch to front and extension to rear. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, brick chimneystacks, rooflights and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls with smooth render to plinth and smooth rendered porch to front. Replacement uPVC windows with rendered surrounds and painted sills. Timber panelled door with fanlight and brass door fittings. Gate to south-west gives access to rear.	This well proportioned house makes an imposing addition to the streetscape of Portarlinton. Three storeys in height, it stands out from the lower surrounding structures. Its façade is enlivened by the porch with its particularly fine door and brass fittings, which together add an artistic touch to the street front.	
46-12	Portarlinton KILMALOGUE Portarlinton Edenderry Edenderry			14818013	Regional	End-of-terrace six-bay three-storey house, built c.1800, with return and extensions to rear. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Smooth rendered plinth course with roughcast render to walls. Replacement uPVC windows to ground and first floor with replacement timber windows to second floor, all with stone sills. Recessed entrance with round-headed door opening and timber spider web fanlight with timber panelled door.	This well proportioned and impressive building projects a positive aspect to the streetscape of Portarlinton. The plain façade is enlivened by the decorative recessed doorway with finally carved fanlight with original glass. The regular treatment of the fenestration creates symmetry and order to the exterior.	








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46-13	Portarlington KILMALOGUE Portarlington Edenderry Edenderry			294	14818014	Regional	Terraced five-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, with integral carriage arch. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Replacement uPVC windows and stone sills. Recessed round-headed door opening with timber fanlight and timber panelled door. Integral carriage arch with wrought-iron gates and flanking stone wheel guards.	The timber fanlight, integral carriage arch and original timber door highlights this building as an important architectural addition to the Portarlington streetscape. Well-maintained, its calm character is appealing.
46-14	Portarlington KILMALOGUE Portarlington Edenderry Edenderry			293	14818015	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, with three-bay two-storey extension and carriage arch to west. Set back from the road. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast render to walls. Replacement uPVC windows with painted sills. Round-headed door opening with stucco surround, timber spider web fanlight and timber panelled door with tooled stone threshold. Square-headed door opening with overlight and timber panelled door to west. Set within its own grounds with ruled-and-lined rendered wall having cut stone coping and cast-iron gate to front of site. Octagonal-profile tooled limestone piers give access to the rear site.	Set within its own grounds, this structure is an impressive feature on the streetscape. The extension to the west gives the facade a lengthy profile which is broken by a simply decorated door entrance. The finely tooled threshold and gate piers are pleasant examples of stonemasonry and adds character to the overall appearance of the house.
46-16	Presbytery KILMALOGUE Portarlington Edenderry Edenderry			291	14818017	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey former presbytery, built c.1820, now in use as a house with two-storey extension. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Flat roof to extension. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. Replacement uPVC windows with tooled limestone sills. Recessed entrance with splayed reveals, spider web fanlight and uPVC door. Stone threshold with wrought-iron bootscraper. Tooled limestone plinth wall with wrought-iron railings to front of site. Two ranges of stone outbuildings to rear site with pitched slate and corrugated-iron roofs.	This large house with classical proportions stands out from other more modest structures along the street. Its finely tooled limestone window sills, highly decorative fanlight and wrought-iron railings, which surround its front site, add character to the plain façade. The house is complimented by the rear outbuildings with attractive brick carriage arches.
46-17	Kilmalogue House KILMALOGUE Portarlington Edenderry Edenderry			288	14818018	Regional	Detached seven-bay two-storey with attic house, built c.1730, with full-height bow to rear elevation and three-bay single-storey stepped flat-roofed entrance to front. Formerly converted to use as semi-detached houses, but now derelict. Set within its own grounds. Abutting house to north at a right angle. Pitched slate roof; hipped to east and gabled to west with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots and dormer windows inserted to rear. Roughcast render to walls. Window openings to front are boarded up. Some remaining timber sash windows to rear with exposed sash boxes. Round-headed door openings to porch and front elevation with timber spoked fanlights and timber panelled doors. Derelict front site.	Though derelict and having fallen into disrepair, this house retains enough material to indicate its importance as a contributor to the architectural heritage of Portarlington. Together with the adjoining dwelling, Kilmalogue House, it is an interesting example of an eighteenth-century house in Portarlington.
46-18	Saint Michael's Roman Catholic Church KILMALOGUE Portarlington Edenderry Edenderry			277	14818019	Regional	Detached Roman Catholic church, built in 1842 and added to in 1915, comprising seven-bay nave with chancel, flat-roofed side chapel and sacristy to north. Four-stage castellated tower with pinnacles and stone cross to west with castellated single-bay single-storey projections to sides. Pitched slate roof with limestone coping, finials and cast-iron rainwater goods. Snecked limestone walls with ashlar to plinth and lowest stage of tower. Cut limestone eaves course to nave and string course to tower. Clock and louvered windows to tower with lucarnes to spire. Pointed-arched window openings with hoodmouldings to nave with chamfered limestone surrounds and timber Y-tracery windows. Cross-shaped window openings to south and stained glass traceried window to chancel. Segmental-headed door openings with timber battened doors and moulded surrounds. Stone plaques to entrance read 'A.M.D.G. Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis Erected by the Very Rev. T. O'Connell P.P. V.F. AD 1842.' and 'In 1915 this church was lengthened by 20 feet and the chancel, chapels, nuns' choir, sacristies and baptistery were added by V. Rev. E. O'Leary P.P. V.F.', respectively. A further plaque to the east reads 'The Christian Brothers served this parish of Portarlington and surrounding area from 1863-1995 buíochas le dia as ucht a saothair'. Vaulted ceiling to nave with Tudor chancel arch. Gallery to rear. Set within churchyard containing collection of statues. Bounded by ashlar gate piers with cast-iron gates and railings.	Part of a religious group of structures with the adjacent convent and school, Saint Michael's, with its imposing tower, is an important social building in the town of Portarlington. Its finely executed stonework articulates its Gothic Revival form while decorative features such as its illuminating windows enliven an otherwise austere exterior.
46-19	Parochial House KILMALOGUE Portarlington Edenderry Edenderry			289	14818020	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey Italianate style parochial house, built c.1850, with recessed first floor, return to rear, abutting four-bay two-storey building to west. House set back from road. Pitched slate roof, hidden by parapet, with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Channelled render to ground floor with frieze and cornice surmounted by cast-iron brattishing. Ruled-and-lined render to first floor with rendered quoins, frieze and cornice. Replacement uPVC windows, stucco surrounds to ground floor with stone sills, stucco block-and-start window surrounds to first floor. Projecting entrance bay with round-headed door opening recessed into porch with rendered pilasters supporting frieze and cornice. Parochial house set back from street behind rendered plinth wall with sandstone capping stones surmounted by cast-iron railings and cylindrical cast-iron gate piers and gates. Outbuildings with rendered walls and pitched slate roofs to east, accessed through square-profile gate piers with pyramidal coping stones and corrugated-iron gates.	This very fine parochial house, situated opposite the church, convent, chapel and school, stands stylistically apart from the typical domestic architecture found within Portarlington. Its Italianate style is enlivened by abundant decoration including brattishing and stuccowork. The off-centred door creates an asymmetrical façade, but in doing so expresses a unique character. Set back from the road, its front site is enclosed by flanking structures and as a result the house is visually framed.
46-20	Presentation Convent KILMALOGUE Portarlington Edenderry Edenderry			278	14818022	Regional	Detached nine-bay two-storey convent, built c.1850, with stepped breakfronts and porch to façade. Abutting school to west. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks, terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth render to walls. Tooled stone cornice with pediment and iron cross to central breakfront, cut stone with tooled stone pediment and string course and stone cross to central porch. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills, and pointed-arched windows with stained glass to porch. Pointed-arched door opening with tooled stone surround and double timber doors with stained glass panes and overlight. Plaque above door reads 'Presentation Education Office'. Outbuildings and glasshouse to rear site, accessed through church gates.	This artistically treated convent incorporates a variety of architectural details. Stained glass windows with an ornate porch and decorative cut stone finial cross enliven this otherwise plain building. Set within its own grounds, this convent along with its neighbouring school, provides an important service to the community.
46-21	Presentation Convent School KILMALOGUE Portarlington Edenderry Edenderry				14818023	Regional	Detached seven-bay two-storey school, built c.1850, with pedimented breakfront and return and extension to rear. Abutting convent to east. Built on the site of the old Roman Catholic Chapel. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with eaves course and string course to first floor. Replacement uPVC windows with block-and-start surrounds and painted sills. Double pointed-arched window with hoodmoulding at first floor level to breakfront. Statue with bellcote and cross to gable. Four-centre arch door opening with stucco surround and timber panelled doors. Set within its own grounds with bicycle sheds to rear yard. Ruled-and-lined rendered with cast-iron gate to front of site.	This functional building is enhanced by the decorative features of its façade. The hoodmoulding over the double-light window along with the modest doorcase enlivens the front of the building. Abutting the convent to the north, this school forms part of a religious and educational complex of social importance to the local community.
46-22	Presentation Convent Chapel KILMALOGUE Portarlington Edenderry Edenderry				14818024	Regional	Attached three-bay two-storey convent chapel, built c.1850, abutting convent to east. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth render to walls. Pointed-arched openings with replacement windows to first floor, timber sash windows with stone sills to ground floor. Assessed through convent.	This small chapel, with its simple architectural design, is a place for reflection and prayer. Nestled against the convent, the chapel serves as a private church for the Presentation Sisters. Its stripped design with minimal decoration is appropriate for its religious function.

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46-23	Trascan House TRASCAN Trascan Edenderry Edenderry				14934001	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1830, with entrance porch added c.1870 and modern extension to rear. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered front and side elevations. Random coursed limestone wall to rear elevation. Square-headed window openings with granite sills and timber sash windows. Round-headed window to stairs on rear elevation. Entrance porch with balustrade parapet and decorative stained and etched glass windows. Segmental-headed door opening within porch with decorative stained glass fanlight and timber panelled door flanked by sidelights.	The modest design of Truscan House, an early nineteenth-century house with a regular façade and simple form, was enhanced by the addition of the decorative entrance porch and the use of stained and etched glass. The decorative use of the glass adds an artistic significance to the structure.
46-24	South Side KILMALOGUE Patrick Street Portarlington Edenderry				283		A small, house of circa 1820 with a façade of two bays and two storeys with a carriage arch and simple round-headed doorcase. The glazing has been changed recently leaving the the windows with uPVC glazing.	This house was listed largely because it had the original timber sash windows which enhanced the simple structure. Though they have been changed they could be changed back at some stage in the future.
46-25	South Side KILMALOGUE Patrick Street Portarlington Edenderry				285		A large, early-19th century, five-bay, three-storey house over a basement with painted, smooth-rendered wals and a simple, round-headed doorcase. The door is approached up a flight of steps and the basement area is surrounded by a low wall and railings.	A substantial , early-19th century house which is possibly the largest town-house in Portarlington.
46-26	North Side KILMALOGUE Patrick Street Portarlington Edenderry				290		A three-bay, two- storey, gable-ended house of circa 1840 with a round headed doorcase and Georgian glazing in timber sash windows. The house is set back behind simple railings.	A neat, small house which continues the Georgian tradition.
46-27	North Side KILMALOGUE Patrick Street Portarlington Edenderry				292		A plain, five-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house with a round-headed doorcase. The house dates from circa 1830.	Although the surfaces have been altered the profile and scale of the house remains the same.
46-28	Moanvane House MOANVANE Moanvane Edenderry Edenderry				298		A single-storey house of circa 1810 over a high basement with a façade of three bays with a wide flight of steps leading up to an elliptical - headed doorcase. The hipped roof is covered with natural slates, the walls are cement rendered and the windows retain their Georgian glazing bars. The windows on the ground floor are much taller than those in the basement.	Top-entry houses such as this one are rare outside Dublin and this is a very good example of the type.
48-01	Bunrevan House BUNREVAN Birr Birr Birr				14935001	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey country house, built c.1860, with gabled end bay to south-east of facade, gabled end bay to south-west of south-east elevation, two-storey return to rear, abutted by single-storey extension. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with sproketed eaves having timber brackets, stone ridge tiles, ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered quoins. Square-headed window openings with rounded corners, rendered surrounds and timber sash window with stone sills. Segmental-headed window openings to gabled bay of side elevations with rendered surrounds, timber casement windows and stone sills. Cantled-bay window to north-west side elevation. Round-headed timber sash window to return. Square-headed door opening to gabled bay of façade with rounded corners, rendered surrounds and glazed timber double doors opening to timber balcony. New red brick outbuildings and walled garden constructed to rear site. Terraced lawn to front site sweeping down to banks of Little Brosna River. Modern stone and metal railings and gates to road.	The asymmetrically designed house displays notable architectural features that combine to create a stylish exterior, which is reflective of domestic designs of the architect John Skipton Mulvany. Elements including square-headed window openings with rounded corners, and the sproketed pitched roof give the structure a unique character.
48-02	Derrinsallow Bridge BUNREVAN Birr Birr Birr				14935002	Regional	Triple-arch masonry road bridge, built c.1850, carrying a road over the Little Brosna River at the border of Counties Offaly and Tipperary. It is adjacent to a derelict mill and sluice gate. Segmental profile arch with dressed limestone voussoirs. Squared random rubble walls. V-shaped cutwaters. Dressed limestone string course.	Derrinsallow Bridge is associated with a derelict mill downstream. The well proprtioned, wide and shallow segmental arches are typical of mid nineteenth-century Grand Jury presentment bridges. It is similar to Oxmantown Bridge in Birr. Uniting counties Offaly and Tipperary, Derrinsallow Bridge is an important crossing point.
48-03	Derrinsallow Mill BUNREVAN Birr Birr Birr				14935011	Regional	Detached five-bay four-storey watermill, c.1850, now roofless. Single-bay two-storey addition to north end and three-bay two-storey addition to rear. Roofless formerly hipped roof. Snecked limestone walls with limestone eaves course. Square-headed openings with yellow brick surrounds. Remains of drying kiln to rear block. Mill race runs exterior of front wall.	This mill forms a group with the mill in Derrinsallow across the Derrinasallow bridge in County Tipperary. With the mills, the bridge and the mill race, a group of industrial structures survives.





14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
49-01	Saint James Roman Catholic Church BALLYCOLLIN (GLISH BY) Five Alley Birr Birr				14930003	Regional	Detached cruciform Roman Catholic church, built c.1900, with three-bay nave and vestry to south-west. Pitched slate roof with stone gables and tooled stone finial to gable. Roughcast render to walls with smooth rendered plinth and quoins. Pointed-arched window openings with rendered hoodmouldings, stained glass windows to nave and painted sills. Mosaic roundel to north-east gable wall. Oculus window to south-east gable with rendered hoodmoulding and stained glass, timber sash pointed windows with painted sills to vestry. Pointed-arched door opening with rendered hoodmoulding and timber battened double doors surmounted by fanlight. Interior with marble altar and king-post timber trusses to roof. Graveyard surrounding church with varied gravemarkers; the earliest legible example dates to the 1840s. Memorial to north-east of church, comprising timber cross set in concrete with plaque to front which reads ‘The famine 1845 – 1849, Eglis-Drumcullen 1841 pop. 6,644, 1851 pop. 4, 841, R.I.P.’ Flanked by tall yew trees. Roughcast rendered wall with crenellated coping bounds front site. Ashlar gate piers surmounted by pyramidal capping stones with cast-iron railings and gates gives access to church site.	Saint James Church is typical of Catholic church design, constructed to a plain cruciform pattern. With painted hoodmouldings over attractive stained glass windows and pointed-arched doorway, the church expresses a pleasing design of architectural merit. As a reminder of the locality's history, the church has a remembrance monument to the people who perished in the famine, flanked by impressive yew trees. This structure, though plain, performs an important social function for the residents of the local community.
49-02	Eglis Castle GLISH Five Alley Birr Birr			49	14930004	Regional	Detached U-plan seven-bay two-storey over basement country house, built c.1770, with remains of castle abutting east side, with pediment and oculus window covered by growing ivy. Now in a ruinous state. Hipped slate roof with tooled stone eaves course and red brick chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Venetian window to rear. Round-headed door opening with timber fanlight having switch-track glazing bars and timber panelled door flanked by timber sash sidelights with tooled stone sills. Door accessed by tooled stone steps flanked by splayed rendered plinth wall with tooled stone capping.	Eglis Castle is in a state of disrepair, with its roof falling in. In spite of this the elegant nature and special character of the old country house remains. A round-headed doorway with decorative Gothic style timber fanlight, accessible via tooled steps, compliments the symmetrical façade with its six-over-six sash windows. In all, the house plays a significant role in the county's built heritage.
49-03	Eglis Church of Ireland Church GLISH Five Alley Birr Birr			48	14930005	Regional	Detached single-cell Church of Ireland church with four-bays to nave, built in 1839, situated within a graveyard. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and stone coping to gable ends with cut stone bellcote to south. Random coursed squared limestone walls with cut stone plinth and quoins. Lancet window openings with lattice windows and tooled stone surrounds. Windows to nave surmount air vents with tooled stone surround. Pointed-arched window opening to north elevation with stone tracery and diamond pane window. Pointed-arched door opening with tooled limestone surround, limestone threshold and timber battened double doors accessed by stone steps. Church situated within earlier graveyard with mausolea, varied gravemarkers and yew trees. Site is bounded by a random coursed stone wall and accessed through tooled limestone octagonal profile gate piers with wrought-iron gates.	Eglis Church of Ireland church, which was erected by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1839, is located on the road from Tullamore to Birr and to the south of the Eglis Castle complex. Situated within a large graveyard which predates the building of the church, it is clear that this has been a site of ecclesiastical importance for a number of centuries. Eglis Church is a simple yet striking structure, differing from the typical Board of First Fruit design, having neither tower nor spire. The architectural treatment of the church along with the importance of the site, which has played a vital role in the community, make this an religious complex of great importance.
49-04	Birr BALLAGHANOHER Ballaghanoher Birr Birr				14930006	Regional	Detached two-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan and having thatched single-bay return to centre of rear wall. Pitched oaten straw roof with rendered chimneystack. Rendered stone walls. Timber sash and replacement timber windows. Porch with flat concrete roof and replacement timber windows and glazed timber with sidelights. Lawn between house and road. Yard to front of house having rendered outbuildings with pitched and lean-to corrugated-iron roofs.	An unusual feature of this thatched house is the thatched return to the rear, giving the building a T-plan. Its location, facing into its farmyard and presenting its rear to the public road, is not untypical of such vernacular houses. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached two-bay single-storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof in poor condition. One-bay return at rear added pre 1911, forming T-plan with house and is gabled with oaten straw roof. Replacement timber windows except one timber sash in front wall. Timber panelled door in porch with flat concrete roof. Rendered chimney. Part of roof collapsed November 2002. Farm buildings associated with house. (Site Number 20).
49-05	Eglis Cottage GLISH Five Alley Birr Birr				14930009	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey over basement house, built c.1830, with return and extensions to rear and farm buildings to rear site. Situated within its own grounds. Hipped tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth rendered plinth to roughcast rendered walls, smooth rendered quoins to façade. Wyatt windows to façade with moulded rendered surround and stone sills. Timber sash windows with stone sills to all other elevations. Segmental-headed central door opening with rendered surround, timber panelled door flanked by sidelights and surmounted by spoked timber fanlight. Door accessed by limestone steps flanked by cast-iron railings. Roughcast rendered outbuilding to rear site with corrugated iron roof.	Eglis Cottage is a modest structure exhibiting many architectural traits associated with domestic architecture of this period. Its most striking feature is the symmetry displayed in the façade. The central entrance, with spoked fanlight and flanking sidelights, is accessed by fine limestone steps and the Wyatt windows which adorn the façade have a simple moulded surround. This render detail along with the varied treatments seen on the elevations and façade heighten the overall architectural interest of the structure. Set at a distance from the main road to Birr, Eglis Cottage commands attention from the passer-by and is a building which plays a positive role in the architectural heritage of County Offaly.
49-06	Tullanisk Park WOODFIELD OR TULLYNISK Tullanisk Birr Birr			50	14935003	National	Detached five-bay two-storey over basement country house, built c.1810, with recessed central blind arch to façade and full-height bow to rear elevation. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with oversailing eaves having stone brackets, terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with tooled stone plinth course, string course and quoins. Moulded tooled stone surround to recessed segmental-headed bay at façade. Timber sash windows with chamfered tooled stone surrounds and keystones. Tripartite timber sash window to first floor of façade's recessed bay having pointed-segmental-headed mullions. Segmental-headed door opening to façade with coved and fluted archivolt, engaged Ionic columns, glazed and panelled timber double doors, fanlight and sidelights, accessed by tooled stone steps. Brick-lined servants' tunnel to rear. Square-headed ashlar limestone gate piers to road with fluted capitals, plinth walls with spear-headed cast-iron railings and gates. Stone outbuildings with hipped and pitched slate roofs to north-west adjacent to walled garden with stone and yellow brick walls. Late twentieth-century bungalow constructed within walled garden.	Annotated as Woodfield on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map and as Woodville on the nineteenth-century second edition of the Ordnance Survey map, this country house is now known as Tullanisk House. Belonging to the Birr Trustee Co. The Estate Office, Birr, it is part of the architectural and historical heritage of that town. Its design is striking and has been attributed to Richard Morrison, however an original design for the façade attributed to Bernard Mullins survives in Birr Castle archives. The house was built for two younger brothers of the 2nd Earl of Rosse. The garden front of Tullanisk House is similar in design to the rear elevation of Cangort Park, with the unusual chamfered window architraves. Incorporating limestone dressings, a Gothic inspired central window and a splendid doorcase with leaded lights, the decorative detailing at Tullanisk creates drama within the symmetrical façade. Its rear, being equally as pleasant, is enriched with bowed central bays that look out onto a lawn. The site is completed by highly crafted entrance gates, an attractive gate lodge and outbuildings. Of particular note is the walled garden, situated to the north-east of the house. Now housing a modern bungalow, the impressive stone and yellow brick walls enclose a large area.
49-07	Clonbeale House CLONBEALE MORE Rath Birr Birr				14935010	Regional	Detached L-plan multiple-bay two-storey farmhouse, built c.1780. Farmhouse comprises the remaining rear wing of a demolished five-bay two-storey over basement house with breakfront and hipped slate roof, knocked down in 1958. Lean-to extension to south-eastern elevation. Hipped slate roof to house with smooth and roughcast rendered chimneystacks, terracotta ridge tiles and uPVC rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Square-headed door opening to south-west entrance elevation with tooled block-and-start stone surround, replacement timber doorcase with glazed panels and geometric overlight. Square-headed door opening to north-east elevation with timber battened door and glazed overlight, opening to farmyard. Square-headed door opening inserted to south-eastern elevation with glazed door and overlight. Random coursed stone wall between house and farmyard to east. Three ranges of stone outbuildings to farmyard with random coursed stone walls and pitched slate roofs. Bellcote to gable of northern outbuilding. Stone setts and drain to interior floor. Integral carriage arch to eastern outbuilding, accessing fields beyond. External stone steps to western gable of southern outbuilding. Rusticated pier access yard from north with v-jointed tooled blocks, built from salvaged quoin stones of demolished gate lodge, formally located at the entrance gates. Lower yard to south of main farmyard. Open-fronted single-storey stone outbuilding with cast-iron columns supporting eaves of pitched slate roof. Corrugated-iron barrel-roofed outbuildings also to lower yard. Walled garden to south-west of house and farmyards, enclosed by random coursed stone walls. Walled garden accessed from lower yard through round-headed carriage opening. Square-headed pedestrian entrance with wrought- and cast-iron gate to north-eastern end of walled garden. Fluted and chamfered stone gate piers to road with octagonal capstones. Sweeping tooled stone plinth with wrought-iron railings terminating in outer piers.	According to the property's owners, the current farmhouse originally formed the rear section of a larger house, which was demolished in 1958. A photograph in their possession shows the fine residence as a five-bay two-storey over basement structure with a central breakfront and a hipped slate roof. Despite the major mid-twentieth-century alteration of the site, with large-scale demolition, the remaining wing, associated outbuildings and walled garden have a notable character. Fine craftsmanship is witnessed throughout the complex. Items of particular architectural value include the varied timber sash windows and finely made stone door surround of the dwelling house as well as the carriage arches, bellcote and cobblestone floor of the stable situated in the adjacent farmyard. Clonbeale House is a good example of a late eighteenth-century farm complex which has been well maintained that remains in use to this day.

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49-08	Tullanisk Gatelodge WOODFIELD OR TULLYNISK Tullanisk Birr Birr				14935013	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey gate lodge, c.1810. Hipped slate roof with paired timber modillions at eave course. Rendered walls with square-headed door and window openings with timber casement lattice windows and stone sills. Set behind square-headed ashlar limestone gate piers with fluted capitals, plinth walls with spear-headed cast-iron railings and gates.	This highly crafted gate lodge forms part of a group of attendant structures within Tullanisk Park. Annotated as Woodfield on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map and as Woodville on the nineteenth-century second edition of the Ordnance Survey map, this country house is now known as Tullanisk House. Belonging to the Birr Trustee Co. The Estate Office, Birr, it is part of the architectural and historical heritage of the town. The gatelodge was retsored in the early 1980's based on the photographic record taken by the 4th Earl of Rosse following his succession in 1870.
50-01	Saint Finnians Church of Ireland Church LISMONEY Kinnitty Kinnitty Birr			259	14821002	Regional	Detached cruciform Church of Ireland church, built c.1760, with four-bay side elevation to nave, vestry to north-east and entrance porch to west. Set within graveyard. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, cast-iron rainwater goods and sandstone bellcote to west gable. Snecked sandstone walls, repointed, with tooled sandstone quoins and plinth course. Sandstone buttresses to all elevations. Pointed-arched window openings to nave, transepts, chancel and vestry with block-and-start surrounds. Rose windows to transept gables. Pointed-arched door opening with block-and start-surround and timber panelled door. Tooled sandstone steps to door with cast-iron bootscrapers. Varied upright and recumbent grave markers to surrounding graveyard, bounded by random coursed wall with cast-iron gates and railings to front.	Rebuilt and enlarged in 1813 with money from the Board of First Fruits, this charming church displays technical dexterity. The execution of the stonework, in local sandstone, is finely crafted. Decorative details such as the early twentieth-century stained glass windows by Catherine O'Brien and Ethel Rhind add artistic interest. The site is completed by the collection of grave markers, some dating to the mid eighteenth century, the cast-iron gates and railings to the front.
50-02	Pyramidal mousoleum LISMONEY Saint Finnian's Church Of Irel Kinnitty Birr			260	14821003	Regional	Freestanding four-sided pyramidal mausoleum, c.1830. Ashlar limestone walls with cast-iron door to north-west. Set on a height overlooking Saint Finnian's Church of Ireland Church. Cast-iron gates and railings bound it to graveyard.	The pyramidal form of this mausoleum adds an interesting dimension to the setting of Kinnitty's Church of Ireland church. Its stonework, executed in fine ashlar, is of a high quality with each stone fitting together perfectly. The cast-iron railings complete this site, which is reputed to have been built by a member of the Bernard family following a visit to Egypt. It is similar in style and execution to the three-sided Swifte mausoleum located at Castlerickard Graveyard near Longwood, Co. Meath.
50-03	Old Rectory BALLINCUR (BALLYBRITT BY) Kinnitty Kinnitty Birr			262	14821004	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey former rectory, built in 1810, with breakfront, porch to front elevation and full-height bow to rear. Extended to side by a single-bay. Now in use as a private dwelling. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with open eaves, rendered chimneystacks, terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed render to walls with smooth plinth and quoins. Timber sash windows, some replacement, with mix of limestone and sandstone sills. Modern limestone porch with central double timber and glazed door with fanlight. Pitched random coursed outbuildings to side, some whitewashed to front, with random coursed boundary wall. Rendered sweeping walls and piers to front entrance.	Enlarged and altered, this substantial former rectory is enhanced by its subtle breakfront and the full-height bow to the rear. The retention of much original fabric, and the sympathetic replacement of lost fabric, further enhances the façade. The outbuildings complete the setting for this building.
50-04	Kinnitty BALLINCUR (BALLYBRITT BY) Kinnitty Kinnitty Birr			269	14821005	Regional	Pair of terraced two-bay two-storey houses, c.1890. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roofs with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth rendered walls with string course, eaves course and pilaster to south end. Segmental-headed window openings with paired round-headed timer casement windows to ground floor and paired round-headed timber sash windows to first floor. All with keystones and painted sills. Segmental-headed door openings with timber battened door with surround and keystones. Blind pointed-arched opening with timber tracery and stone sill to gable wall. Outbuildings to rear.	This pair of terraced houses has many interesting design features. Notable are the carved spandrels of the timber framed windows to the ground floor, the cusping and colonnette detail to the first floor sash windows and the elaborately panelled rendered chimneystacks and blind traceried opening to the gable. Such elements serve to render this building and intriguing addition to the historic streetscape of Kinnitty.
50-05	Main Street BALLINCUR (BALLYBRITT BY) Kinnitty Kinnitty Birr			267	14821006	Regional	Pair of corner-sited two-bay two-storey houses, c.1890. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles. Rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth rendered walls with plinth, string course, eaves course and end pilasters. Segmental-headed window openings with paired round-headed timber casement windows to ground floor and paired round-headed timber casement windows to ground floor and paired round-headed timber sash windows to first floor with keystones and painted sills. Segmental-headed opening to west façade now with a triple-headed timber replacement casement windows flanked by pilasters, possibly originally a carriage arch opening. Segmental-headed door openings with timber battened door, timber surround and keystone. Outbuildings to rear.	Elaborately carved timber window frames and decoratively rendered chimneystacks give these buildings an artistic dimension. The decorative treatment of the window openings creates a notable pair of vuildings that is architecturally appealing. Located at the centre of the Kinnitty, this pair of houses along with the neighbouring houses of similar design, create a picturesque and positive addition to the streetscape.
50-06	De Cleir BALLINCUR (BALLYBRITT BY) Main Street Kinnitty Birr				14821007	Regional	Terraced three-bay two-storey house, built c.1860, with shopfront to ground floor. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks, terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roof partly hidden by parapet with moulded cornice. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with rendered quoins, plinth and string course moulded rendered window surrounds to replacement timber casement windows with painted sills. Shopfront comprising rendered stallriser, central double timber panelled door with large display window to east. Double timber and glazed door to west. Flanked by display windows. Timber pilasters flanking openings with timber fascia and cornice over.	This house with its fine timber shopfront enhances Kinnitty's streetscape. Its parapet together with other render detailing creates a façade that is unique in the village, and one that displays skilled craftsmanship. The retention of much original fabric to the timber shopfront increases its architectural significance and presence.
50-07	Main Street BALLINCUR (BALLYBRITT BY) Kinnitty Kinnitty Birr				14821008	Regional	Watercourse, built c.1830, runs from west to north-east. Lined with squared random course walls. Terminates at either end with coursed walls with soldier coping before entering culverts.	This watercourse houses the stream that runs through the centre of the village, providing a picturesque area marked as The Grove on historical maps. The construction of the stone walls was an endeavour to formalise the landscape of the town's central green. The result is an attractive leisure area that contributes to the built and natural heritage of the locality.
50-08	Main Street BALLINCUR (BALLYBRITT BY) Kinnitty Kinnitty Birr				14821009	Regional	Cast-iron water pump, c.1870, with banded shaft, fluted cap and finial and foliate decoration to spout with cow's tail handle. Set to side of street and enclosed by a random coursed wall with soldier coping and drain to front.	Artistic detailing is apparent in this water pump with its elegantly curved handle, fluted cap and foliate decoration to spout. Set within enclosing walls, it adds a picturesque quality to the streetscape of Kinnitty.
50-09	Kinnitty Garda Station BALLINCUR (BALLYBRITT BY) Kinnitty Kinnitty Birr				14821011	Regional	Terraced six-bay two-storey former barracks, built c.1900, with carriage arch to west. Now used as a Garda station. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof, terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and terracotta pots. Smooth rendered plinth and roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with timber Wyatt style windows to ground and timber sash windows to first floor with painted sills. Ground floor central windows, entrance doors and integral carriage arch are all set in brick blind round-arched openings. Timber glazed entrance doors. Access to interior from stone and concrete steps. Aluminium doors to carriage arch with timber frame.	Wyatt style windows and recessed blind arches to ground floor add architectural interest to the building. The rhythmical fenestration to the first floor adds a simplicity to the original façade design and compliments the array of features to the lower storey. This building continues to play a central role in the civil administration of Kinnitty and its surrounds.

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
50-10	Saint Flannans Roman Catholic Church BALLINCUR (BALLYBRITT BY) Kinnitty Kinnitty Birr			258	14821012	Regional	Detached gable-fronted Roman Catholic church, built c.1830, with cut sandstone frontispiece and belfry added c.1870. Side transepts, flat-roofed entrance porches to transepts and sacristy to rear. Set back from street on a height. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and replacement rainwater goods. Ashlar sandstone bellcote to south gable with pinnacles and cross finial. Ashlar sandstone to south wall with pebbledashed render to other walls. Smooth rendered plinth. Buttresses with pinnacles to south elevation. Water font to west elevation. Statue in niche to south elevation. Pointed-arched window openings with traceried windows, stained glass window to north elevation. Rendered surrounds to most windows. Pointed-arched door opening to double timber battened door with overlight and cut limestone surround. King post trusses to interior with pointed trefoils between tie beams and struts. Former school building to rear of churchyard. Statue and carved limestone grave marker to yard. Site bounded to front by random coursed sandstone wall and piers.	Standing on a height facing into the village of Kinnitty, this church displays fine craftsmanship with its ashlar southern façade, executed in local sandstone. Its use provides a textural variation, contrasting with the remaining rendered facade. Completed by its stained glass, statues and elegant bellcote, this charming church is an integral part of Kinnitty's streetscape.
50-11	Peavoy's LISMONEY Main Street Kinnitty Birr			266	14821013	Regional	Corner-sited three-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with shop to ground floor and flat-roofed extensions to rear. Fronts directly onto the streets. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks, terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with smooth plinth. Replacement uPVC windows with painted sills to half dormers with timber bargeboards. Display windows and double timber and glazed doors in each elevation at ground floor level. Rendered fascia boards.	This corner-sited building occupies a prominent position within Kinnitty. Its plain, almost austere, façade is enlivened by the intricately crafted bargeboards, while its tall chimneystacks form a diversion to the roofline of the village.
50-12	Main Street LISMONEY Kinnitty Birr Birr				14821014	Regional	Formerly detached double-pile four-bay two-storey estate office and later hotel, built c.1800, subdivided to two semi-detached gable-fronted two-bay two-storey houses. This house now occupies former front pile. Set within its own grounds. Hipped U-plan slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth plinth and timber eaves course. Timber sash windows with painted sills. Square-headed door opening with timber and glazed door and overlight and rendered surround. Site bounded by whitewashed wall to front with roughcast rendered gate piers and wrought-iron gate. Rear accessed by cast- and wrought-iron gates on sandstone pillars.	This subdivided structure is purported to have been the estate office of Kinnitty Castle and later used as a hotel. Though now converted for use as two individual dwellings, the building's original form and proportions remain visible. With its former front elevation facing east, the ivy clad structure continues to contribute to the streetscape.
50-13	Main Street LISMONEY Kinnitty Kinnitty Birr				14821015	Regional	Formerly detached double-pile four-bay two-storey estate office and later hotel, built c.1800, subdivided to two semi-detached gable-fronted two-bay two-storey houses. This house now occupies former rear pile. Set within its own grounds. Hipped U-plan slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed render to walls. Timber sash windows with painted sills. Square-headed door opening with timber and glazed door and overlight. Whitewashed wall to front of site with roughcast rendered gate piers and wrought-iron gate.	This subdivided structure is purported to have been the estate office of Kinnitty Castle and later used as a hotel. Though now converted for use as two individual dwellings, the building's original form and proportions remain visible. With its former front elevation facing east, this structure continues to contribute to the streetscape.
50-14	Ardmore House THE WALK Kinnitty Kinnitty Birr			263	14821016	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1900, with gabled central bay, projecting gabled porch and double-pile to rear having gabled bays to east and west. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with oversailing eaves, central gable, terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Render removed from façade to reveal random course stone and brick surrounds to gable. Roughcast render to sides and return. Round and square-headed window openings with timber replacement windows and painted sills. Timber replacement door with side and fanlights in porch with pitched slate roof. Outbuildings to rear. Cast-iron water pump in yard. Site bounded by squared random coursed walls with soldier coping. Rock-faced ashlar gate piers and wrought-iron gates.	Despite some modernisations, this building retains the essential characteristics of its original design. A central gable, projecting porch and two window styles are attractive features that create a pleasing exterior. The setting of the house is enhanced by the wrought-iron entrance gate and bounding rubble wall with soldier coping.
50-15	Kinnitty THE WALK Kinnitty Kinnitty Birr				14821017	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey house, built c.1830, with three-bay single-storey return to rear. Set within own grounds. Replacement hipped corrugated asbestos roof to house with pitched slate roof to return, having red brick chimneystack. Roughcast rendered walls with timber eaves course. Triple-light ogee-headed window openings with cast-iron lattice windows, limestone sills and label mouldings. Square-headed door opening set in ogee-headed recess with label moulding and timber battened door. Smooth rendered walls. Square headed window and door openings with segmental-headed carriage arch to gable wall.	The house was formerly known as Parterre as indicated on the OS six inch first edition that dates to the 1830s. Ogee-headed openings and hoodmouldings dominate the Gothic style façade of this building. Though in a state of disrepair, these original features survive well and are unique within the architecture observed in the village, making this a significant addition to the architectural heritage of Kinnitty.
50-16	Glen View House THE WALK Kinnitty Kinnitty Birr				14821018	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1830, with return to rear. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof. Catslide and pitched roofs to rear. Rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed render to walls with smooth plinth. Replacement uPVC windows to stone sills. Modern stone surrounds with label mouldings to front facade. Timber panelled door with overlight and modern limestone surround. Dressed limestone step to door. Rendered boundary wall to rear site.	This modestly designed, well proportioned house retains its original form and scale though some original features and materials have been lost. The overlight to the door, with its stained glass, is particularly noteworthy and though the window and door surrounds appear to be modern, they enhance rather than detract from the façade. They reflect the original hoodmouldings that still exist on the Gothic style building nearby.
50-17	Tinnacross House TINNACROSS Rathmount Birr Birr				14930007	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey farmhouse, built c.1820, with return to rear and farmyard to rear site. Situated in its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, smooth rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Variety of timber sash windows with stone sills. Projecting central entrance porch to façade with smooth rendered plinth surmounted by glazed panels with timber mullions and slate roof. Square-headed door opening to porch with glazed timber panelled door flanked by sidelights. Random coursed stone outbuildings with pitched corrugated-iron roofs and timber battened doors surrounding rear yard. Roughcast rendered walls surround front garden accessed through wrought-iron pedestrian gate. Rear site accessed through square-profile roughcast rendered gate piers. Main entrance with smooth rendered square-profile gate piers with wrought-iron gates and flanking quadrant walls.	Tinnacross House is a modest farmhouse and yard which retains many intact features and materials that make it an architecturally significant complex. As a result the complex is a notable example of traditional Irish farms. Furthermore, the site is of archaeological significance as within the house's grounds is a ruined mediaeval church.
50-18	Thomastown Park House THOMASTOWN DEMESNE Rath Birr Ferbane				14931001	Regional	Walled garden, outbuilding, deer park and former entrance gates and lodge to former Thomastown Park House, built c.1750. Main entrance gates with square-profile, ashlar limestone gate piers with frieze and capping stones with wrought-iron gates flanked by pedestrian entrances with tooled limestone surrounds flanked by quadrant walls. Single-storey gate lodge to east. Large walled deer park to north of former demesne with random coursed stone walls. Walled garden to west of former house site with random coursed stone walls and red brick internal wall to north. Outbuilding to farmyard complex with roughcast rendered walls, corrugated roof and ashlar limestone bellcote to south-east elevation. Segmental and square-headed carriage arch openings with corrugated doors.	Thomastown Park House, built during the mid eighteenth century for the Leggat family and in the ownership of the Bennett family during the nineteenth century, was once a large and important estate within County Offaly. The house even had a private chapel. Though the country house itself is no longer extant, the associated structures of the demesne remain. Notable elements include the large walls which surround what once was a deer park, the finely tooled limestone entrance gates, the walled garden and the outbuilding with ashlar bellcote.

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
50-19	Rathmount Roman Catholic Church RATHMOUNT Five Alley Birr Birr				14931002	Regional	Detached Roman Catholic church on a cruciform plan with four-bay nave, built c.1830, sacristy to south and porch to north. Toilet block and random stone grotto dedicated to the Virgin Mary to south. Pitched slate roof with ridge cresting and tooled stone coping and stone gable cross finial and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls with rendered quoins and smooth cast base plinth. Pointed-arched windows with rendered surrounds and painted sills, timber frames with stain glass windows. Pointed-arched door openings with rendered surround, double timber doors and stain glass overlight, concrete steps to entrance. Timber pews to interior with supporting painted columns, timber furniture to altar.	This Roman Catholic Church in the townland of Rathmount, though plain in architectural style, performs an integral function for the residents of this community. Simple detailing such as ridge cresting, plain stained glass windows and modest window and door surrounds serve to highlight the function of this building as a place of religious worship.
50-20	Kinnitty KILLURIN Killurin Tullamore Tullamore				14936002	Regional	Single-arch masonry road bridge, erected in 1852, carrying the Killyon to Clareen road over the River Camcor. Dressed limestone abutments with rusticated quoins. Skew arch of segmental profile. Arch-ring of rusticated blocks. Dressed limestone spandrel, laid to courses, and rusticated coping.	This single-arch bridge was constructed, like many in the surrounding area, when the Board of Works undertook a drainage scheme of the marshlands that once dominated the district. The rusticated stonework is a notable feature of the structure particularly at the parapet level where the large coping stones are a prominent element. It is the fourth widest masonry arch span in the county.
50-21	Cloganmore House CLOGHANMORE Kinnitty Birr Birr				14936004	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey former castellated house, built c.1740, with additions and extensions to north-east and three-stage tower to front elevation. Now in use as outbuildings. Replacement corrugated-iron roofs. Roughcast rendered walls with Irish castellations to parapet. Square-headed window openings with red and yellow brick surrounds. Some timber sash window survive to rear elevation. Gun-loops to tower. Square-headed door opening to front elevation with tooled limestone surround comprising panelled pilasters with console brackets supporting cornice. Traceried overlight and timber panelled door. Two-storey outbuildings to rear and north-east with coursed rubble stone walls, corrugated-iron roofs and yellow brick dressings. Modern bungalow house constructed to south-east of Cloganmore House. Panelled limestone gate piers to road.	Although in use as outbuildings to a farm and with a modern house built in front, the remains of Cloganmore House retain many intriguing architectural elements. The castellated parapet and slit windows on the projecting tower to the front elevation of the house suggest a defensive house, but the scale of the structure implies otherwise. The finely tooled limestone door surround and decorative overlight are notable features and contribute to the architectural significance of the structure.
50-22	Heath Lodge DROUGHTVILLE Kinnitty Birr Birr				14936005	Regional	Detached five-bay single-storey over raised basement house, built 1810, with earlier four-bay two-storey house, c.1750, incorporated to the rear. Entrance porch added to front elevation. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rain water goods. Half-hipped to earlier house. Roughcast rendered walls with stone eaves course. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills and timber sash window. Enlarged basement window openings to north-facing side elevation with timber casement windows. Timber panelled and glazed entrance porch with decorative bargeboards with round-headed door opening, timber panelled double door and bat wing fanlight within. Door accessed up seven stone steps. Two-storey outbuildings and stables to rear yard with hipped and pitched slate roofs, roughcast rendered stone walls and square-headed and carriage arch window and door openings. Entrance to south of house comprised square-profile sandstone piers flanked by quadrant walls. Entrance to north-east of house comprises hexagonal-profile sandstone piers supporting cast-iron double gates with acanthus finials. Derelict gable-fronted gate lodge within entrance gates with triangular-arched door opening with sidelights and remains of decorative tracery to fanlight.	The front elevation of Heath Lodge suggests that this house is much smaller than it actually is. It is not until it is viewed from the rear that the full scale of the house becomes apparent. From the rear it is also possible to decipher the earlier house with the half-hipped roof and smaller window openings. The entrance porch conceals the decorative bat wing fanlight to the round-headed door opening on the front elevation. This fanlight and other elements such as the limestone sills and tall timber sash windows contribute to the architectural significance of the house. The long ranges of stone outbuildings and stable to the rear yard contribute to the setting of the house. Although no longer used, the principle avenue to the house with decorative cast-iron gates and railings flanked by limestone piers and a derelict gate lodge must once have provided an elegant entrance to Heath Lodge.
50-23	Kinnitty Castle Gate Lodge CASTLETOWN AND GLINSK Kinnitty Birr Birr				14936013	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey triple-gabled former gate lodge to Castle Bernard, built c.1830, with gabled rear elevation and extension to rear. Now in use as hotel spa for Kinnitty Castle. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystack and decorative bargeboards. Ruled and lined rendered walls with stucco quoins, painted sandstone string courses and paired corbels. Projecting central gable with sandstone quatrefoils flanking entrance and colonnettes to corners. Square-headed window openings with punched sandstone surrounds, label mouldings and timber sash and lattice windows. Tudor arched coved door surround with grouped colonnettes to reveals and ogee-arched door opening with timber double door and sandstone threshold. Adjacent entrance gates to former demesne comprises replacement wrought-iron gates supported by square-profile rendered piers flanked by pedestrian entrances and ruled and lined rendered quadrant walls with tooled sandstone coping. Random coursed sandstone boundary wall to demesne.	This gate lodge provide a suitably impressive entrance to Kinnitty Castle and hints at what the visitor to the castle might expect of the main house. The decorative elements of the gate lodge enhance and express the architectural form of the structure. The pierced bargeboards and corbelled course and elaborate arched door opening in particular enliven the structure and contributes to the architectural significance of the lodge. This gate lodge together with the main castle, walled gardens, outbuildings and the other gate lodge form in important group of related structures.
50-24	Rathure South RATHURE SOUTH Killyon Birr Birr				14936018	Regional	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with lobby-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof with lines of scalloping to ridge and having low rendered chimneystacks. Lime-washed (front) and exposed (rear) stone walls. Small-pane timber sash windows and timber vertically-divided folding battened door. Retaining traditional interior. Yard to front with rendered wall and with hedge to road boundary and having yard to rear with stone, concrete and steel-clad outbuildings.	This thatched house is very significant for the retention of its traditional interior, especially its large canopied hearth. The retention of the thatched roof and of small-pane timber sash windows greatly contributes to the character of the building. The folding timber door is a rare feature. The building is an excellent example of an intact vernacular house. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house. Lobby-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof. Timber sash windows. Timber two-leaf board door. Two rendered chimneys. Intact interior. Farm buildings associated with house. (Site Number 21).
50-25	Former School THE WALK Community Centre Kinnitty Birr				261		An unusual, early-19th century composition with the school-rooms flanking the central entrance. The gabled central section has an elliptical-headed, inset doorcase in the manner of the Morrisons. and a large, pointed window on the first floor. The flanking school-rooms are also gable-ended and have wide, pointed windows. The walls are of coursed-rubble limestone which was probably originally rendered.	This old school has been converted for community use. It has been very well treated with suitable materials.
50-26	Roscrea Road BALLINCUR (BALLYBRITT BY) Kinnitty Kinnitty Birr				268		The second of the row of three houses has had the round -headed windows removed. The chimney-stack retains it decorative blank arcading.	Though the decorative windows have been removed the house keeps the streetline.
50-27	Kinnitty BALLINCUR (BALLYBRITT BY) Kinnitty Birr Birr				270		The public house extends right across the West end of the square and has an eight-bay, two-storey façade with painted, rendered walls and a veranda. The hipped roof is covered with natural slates. At the South end is a small, elliptical-headed shopfront with a two-leaf door flanked by windows and elegant lettering in the arch. .	The house is important for the streetscape and the shopfront is unusual in its economy.





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51-01	Saint Lunas Roman Catholic Church CADAMSTOWN Cadamstown Birr Birr				14817001	Regional	Detached gable-fronted Roman Catholic church, built in 1842, on a ninth-century ecclesiastical site. Renovated and re-dedicated in 1977. Three-bay nave with entrance porch and bellcote to front elevation. Modern sacristy to rear with chimneystack. Pitched slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed sandstone to entrance gable with cement pointing and inserted carved stones from early medieval abbey and modern date plaque. Re-rendering to side and rear elevations with ruled-and-lined detail. Square-headed window openings inserted to entrance gable and nave with replacement stained glass and painted sills. Square-headed door opening in entrance porch with modern timber door and overlight. Queen-strut trusses to ceiling. Date stone inscribed '899' to site. Site bounded by modern plinth wall with railings, rendered gate piers and gates.	<p>The site of the ninth-century Saint Lugna's or Litter Abbey has witnessed a continuity of Christian worship for over a millennium. Physical evidence of its long and significant history is represented by the carved stones set into the gabled front elevation of the modernised nineteenth-century church. Carved from different stone types, one is a clear representation of a human head, while the other appears to be more abstract with well-worn interlacing. Though their exact provenance is lost, their retention within the site allows them to contribute to the archaeological record.</p> <p>The present church was built in 1842, replacing its predecessor which was destroyed in the great storm of 1839. The marble altar was donated in 1934 by Monsignor Timothy Dempsey, a native of Cadamstown and pastor of Saint Louis for many years. Further elements added in the 1930s include the queen-strut roof structure and timber pews.</p>
51-02	Former Mill CADAMSTOWN Cadamstown Bridge Cadamstown Birr				14817002	Regional	Detached multiple-bay four-storey former mill, built in 1831. Now in a ruinous state. Set within its own grounds. Former half-hipped roof has been removed. Random coursed stone walls with square-headed window openings with lintels. Square-headed door openings with timber lintels. Mill race adjacent to mill running off into Silver River. Sandstone quern stones to site.	Though in a poor state of structural repair the external walls are extant. According to Paddy Heaney from the Kilcormac Historical Society, Murrows Mill, a thatched structure initially stood on this site in 1604, where it milled flour and spade. It was replaced in 1831 by the present day structure when Sina Manifold of Cadamstown House borrowed one thousand pounds front the Bank of London to fund the construction of the flour mill. The old Abbey of Leitir Lughna was pulled down and the stones used in the construction of the mill. The slates came from cumber quarries over Kinnitty and were held in place by oak pegs. The massive oak beams were sawn with pit saws. This mill was subsequently sold in 1890 as a woollen mill but fell into disuse in 1923. The timber lintels above the door and small square headed windows add great symmetry and design to this once industrial structure.
51-03	Cadamstown CADAMSTOWN Cadamstown Birr Birr			44	14817004	Local	Single-arch masonry road bridge, built c.1790, carrying the Kinnitty to Cadamstown road over the River Silver. Random rubble spandrels and parapets with concrete coping to both sides. Approach walls dressed sandstone blocks. Three steel tie bars. Abutments of rubble sandstone. Dressed voussoirs to upstream with rusticated blocks to downstream.	Carrying traffic over the water into Cadamstown, the piece of infrastructure plays a significant social role within the town.
51-04	Cadamstown House CADAMSTOWN Cadamstown Birr Birr			45	14817005	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1780. Set within own grounds with outbuildings to rear. Hipped triple-span slate roof to front with rendered chimneystacks and tooled stone eaves modillions to front. Roughcast render to walls. Window openings with replacement timber sash windows. Round-headed door opening with tooled limestone surround and central keystone. Replacement timber door with spider web fanlight. Tooled stone steps to entrance. Segmental integral carriage opening to rear elevation. Tooled stone gate piers to driveway with stone capping. Plinth stone wall with cast-iron gates. Multiple-bay three-storey outbuildings to rear with corrugated-iron roofs and random coursed sandstone walls. Window openings with red brick surround, timber panes and segmental-headed carriage archways with sandstone voussoirs. Flat-arched door openings. Access to outbuildings through segmental-headed carriage arch in south wing.	Cadamstown House, built by the Manifold family who were Cromwellian planters from Kent, is a substantial edifice with appealing ranges of agricultural outbuildings. With Neo-Classical elements including regular proportions, eave modillions, and a delicate fanlight, the house is architecturally significant. Alterations to the lower storey including blocked up entranceways suggests intervention and modification throughout the years. It is thought by the current owner to have originally been a single storey dwelling and modified to a two storey house in the early 19c. The building has been well maintained, although replacement windows and a door are apparent. Noted by local historian Paddy Heaney, this house and its original owners, the Manifolds, played an important part in the history of Cadamstown as the principal employers in the village and surrounding area, running a dairy, flour mill and even an illegal still at Cadamstown Mill.
51-05	Lettybrook House LETTYBROOK OR CLOONEEN Cadamstown Birr Birr			46	14936009	Regional	Detached U-plan three-bay two-storey over basement county house, built c.1740, with pedimented entrance bay and extension to rear. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with stucco quoins and sandstone ogee cornice. Square-headed window openings with tooled stone sills and timber sash window. Round-headed stairlight to rear elevation. Round-headed window openings to ground floor front elevation, square-headed window openings to first floor front elevation and diminutive round-headed window opening to pediment all with sandstone label and hoodmouldings, altered and embellished c.1870. Square-headed door opening with Gibbsian surround, timber panelled door, surrounded by cornice and flanked by round-headed sidelights. Door accessed up nine steps and flanked by splayed plinth wall. Two-storey outbuildings and stables to south of house with pitched slate roofs and round-headed door openings with sandstone arches. Ranges of former outbuildings to south-east of house now in separate ownership and in use as a private dwelling. Walled garden to south of house. Gate lodge to entrance with hipped slate roof, roughcast rendered walls and decorative Gothic door flanked by sidelights, c.1810.	Lettybrook House is a wonderful example of Irish early eighteenth-century domestic architecture. The scale and form of the house is typical of the period and architectural motifs used in its styling were popular and much used in Palladian architecture. Although the sandstone hoodmouldings to the windows are a nineteenth-century addition as are the arrangement of the timber sash windows, the door surround and pediment encapsulate eighteenth-century architecture. The finely tooled Gibbsian door surround is of particular note and contributes and architectural and artistic significance to the structure. The extensive outbuildings and walled gardens contribute to the setting of the house. The gate lodge must once have provided an elegant entrance to the house displaying elements of the Tudor style fashionable at the beginning of the nineteenth-century.
51-06	Kinnitty Castle former Gate Lodge CASTLETOWN AND GLINSK Kinnitty Birr Birr				14936010	Regional	Detached double-pile Tudor style three-bay single-storey former gate lodge to Castle Bernard, built c.1830, with castellated entrance gates to north of gate lodge. Now in use as outbuilding to modern bungalow south of gate lodge. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, moulded brick hexagonal chimneystack and skew corbels to gables. Ruled and lined rendered walls with sandstone plaques to south-facing gables. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone and sandstone surrounds with label mouldings and decorative tracery. Tudor arched door opening with architrave surround and timber panelled and glazed door. Castellated former entrance gates to Castle Bernard with ruled and lined rendered walls, castellations on paired sandstone corbels and central projecting entrance bay. Tudor arched carriage opening with recessed sandstone surround and decorative cast-iron double gates. Pedestrian opening and window opening flanking gates to screen walls.	The castellated entrance gates to the former Castle Bernard, now Kinnitty Castle, provided a suitably impressive entrance to a grand country estate. Although the gate lodge is hidden from view from the road by the imposing entrance gates, it received decorative detailing that echoed that of the main house. The Tudor style is evoked by the labels to the windows, brick chimneystacks and the Tudor arched door opening. A modern house was built within the entrance gates and this former lodge is now in use as an outbuilding.
51-07	Kinnitty Castle CASTLETOWN AND GLINSK Kinnitty Birr Birr				14936011	National	Detached Tudor style four-bay two-storey over basement with attic storey former country house, built c.1830, with octagonal castellated three-stage corner tower to south-west and projecting entrance porch. Incorporating earlier castle. Burnt in July 1922 and subsequently rebuilt. Pitched slate roofs to gabled front elevation bays with tall moulded limestone chimneystacks, decorative finials to gables and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ashlar limestone walls with castellated parapet, carved limestone plinth course and continuous string course to parapet. Battered walls to basement level. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone and sandstone label mouldings, chamfered surrounds and punched limestone sills. Castellated box bay to second bay from north-east rising from basement level to first floor with chamfered stone mullions. Oriel window above entrance added at later date. Single-storey castellated entrance porch with diagonal buttresses surmounted by pinnacles with crockets and finials. Tudor arched opening to porch with label moulding accessed rendered porch with ribbed ceiling, niches to side walls and tooled limestone bell surround and post box flanking door. Square-headed door opening with chamfered limestone surround and label moulding, sandstone threshold and timber double doors. Tenth-century sandstone High Cross to front site. Wrought-iron double gates with spear head finials and ha ha wall to front site.	Located on the foothills of the Slieve Bloom Mountains, the former Castle Bernard is a landmark structure in the area and enjoys commanding views across the surrounding countryside. This striking castle was built c.1833 by the Pain Brothers, important advocates of the Gothic Revival in Ireland and architects of Mitchelstown Castle. An immense edifice, it displays architectural motifs typical of the style including tall chimneystacks, gabled elevations, castellated towers and parapets, battered walls and labels to windows. Indeed the castle has not merely undergone Gothic Revival styling but instead is a celebration of the style. Built for T. Bernard Esq., the estate played, and still does, an important role in the economic development of the nearby village of Kinnitty. The castle was burnt by retreating republicans in July 1922 but was rebuilt with compensation and further improved and embellished. Now in use as a hotel, the interior survives much altered. The tenth-century high cross to the front site of the castle contributes an archaeological significance to the site.
51-08	Kinnitty Castle former Stables CASTLETOWN AND GLINSK Kinnitty Birr Birr				14936012	Regional	Ranges of former stables and outbuildings to Castle Bernard in two yards to south of house, built c.1830. Stable yard now in use as banqueting hall and kitchens. Rear yard now in use as outbuildings. Pointed arched entrance to former stable yard and screen wall incorporate part of fifteenth-century church. Two-storey sandstone buildings with pitched slate roof, some cast-iron rainwater goods and castellated rendered chimneystacks to landscaped former stable yard with additions and extensions. Range to north with crow-step gable to east and castellated tower to north-facing rear elevation. Two-storey sandstone outbuildings with pitched slate roofs to rear yard. Tooled sandstone carriage arch opening and yellow brick arch to range to south. Walled garden to south-west of rear yard.	The outbuildings to the rear of Kinnitty Castle are believed to contain the remnants of a fifteenth-century church which contribute an archaeological significance to the site. The outbuildings, some still in use as outbuildings while others are in use as part of the hotel kitchens and function room, form an important group of related structures with the castle and gate lodges. The brick lined walled garden, stables and outbuildings were once critical to the running of a large country house and are still in use today as part of the hotel complex.

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51-09	Pigeonstown House	PIGEONSTOWN Kinnitty Birr Birr		47	14936014	Regional	Detached T-plan three-bay two-storey farmhouse, built c.1830, with earlier house to rear, c.1740, and entrance porch to front elevation. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Ruled and lined rendered walls with stucco quoins. Square-headed window openings with timber sash and casement windows and sandstone sills. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled door and limestone step. Outbuildings to rear yard with pitched slate roofs and coursed sandstone walls with yellow brick dressing to later ranges. Sandstone carriage arched openings and flat-arches to door and window openings. Decorative cast-iron piers to front site with Greek key openwork. Cast-iron double gates to road supported by square-profile stone gate piers.	The modest symmetrical nineteenth-century façade of Pigeonstown House conceals an earlier eighteenth-century house to the rear. The single- and two-storey outbuildings to the yard enhance the setting of the house. Of particular note is the quality of the stonework to the openings on the outbuildings. The cast-iron entrance gates and cast-iron Greek key uprights to the front site contribute an artistic interest.
51-10	Kinnitty Castle Metal Footbridge	CASTLETOWN AND GLINSK Kinnitty Birr Birr			14936015	Regional	Single-span metal lattice footbridge, c.1900, over the River Camcor in the grounds of Kinnitty Castle. Lattice girders and diagonal braces. Timber deck to bridge. Bridge accessed from raised stone platform and accessed up steps.	Located in the woods adjacent to Kinnitty Castle, this is one of several footbridges built to span the River Camcor. Though no longer in use, the bridge survives as a contrast to the suspension bridge upstream.
51-11	Tullamore Road	MONEYGUYNEEN Kinnitty Birr Birr			14936016	Regional	Triangular-profile sandstone milestone, c.1780, inscribed on both sides.	Although the inscription is faded on this milestone it is possible to read that it records the distance to 'Melick' or Mountmellick on one side. This milestone is a reminder of the great coaching era in Ireland when there was a coach based system of postal distribution and public transport.
51-12	Kinnitty Castle Suspension Bridge	CASTLETOWN AND GLINSK Kinnitty Birr Birr		271	14936017	Regional	Single-spire wire suspension footbridge, built c.1840, over the River Camcor within the demesne of Kinnitty Castle. Bridge is hung from cast-iron columns. The uprights are anchored to the ground behind with a pair of diagonal wrought-iron rods. Timber deck. Bridge accessed through wrought-iron gate with iron circular framing. Manufacturer's name 'T & D Roberts' on downstream upright.	It is one of only two suspension bridges in Offaly (the other is at Birr Castle demesne) and one of several footbridges with Kinnitty Castle demesne. It is a rare surviving example of a multiple-wire cable suspension bridge. It is significant because of its association with the Mountmellick Foundry. It lends interest the the riverscape. This bridge together with the castle, outbuildings and gate lodges form an interesting group of related structures.
52-01	Cloneyhurke Church of Ireland Church	GARRYHINCH Garryhinch Edenderry Edenderry			14933007	National	Detached Church of Ireland church, built c.1820 by John Semple, with pinnaced tower rising from gabled entrance and four-bay nave. Located on a elevated site over looking Garryhinch Crossroads with a graveyard to the site. Pitched slate roof with limestone coping and cast-iron rainwater goods. Square-profile castellated tower over entrance bay with pinnacles and louvered pointed-arched openings to belfry. Squared limestone walls with tooled limestone plinth course, ashlar buttresses and limestone eaves course. Claspng buttresses to angles with pinnacles. Pointed-arched window openings with chamfered limestone reveals and cast-iron windows with intersecting tracery. Large pointed-arched window opening to east-facing elevation with chamfered limestone surround and timber intersecting tracery. Pointed-arched door opening with coved limestone surround and replacement timber panelled door. Door accessed up two limestone steps. The interior fittings, the pews, pulpit and prayer table all survive. Timber gallery to east. Graveyard to site with variety of grave markers and sarcophagi dating from early nineteenth-century to present. Church accessed through ashlar limestone gate piers supporting wrought-iron double gates and flanked by roughcast rendered walls terminating in piers.	Located on an elevated site overlooking Garryhinch Crossroads, Cloneyhurke Church is a notable feature within the landscape and a landmark structure in the area. A Board of First Fruits church designed by John Semple, it displays architectural features and motifs commonly found in his churches, in particular the tall pointed-arched door opening with a deep chamfered surround is a distinctive feature found on many of Semple's churches. Dating to c.1820, Cloneyhurke Church survives remarkably unchanged internally and externally. The original cast-iron lancet windows to the nave with pivot panes survive while the larger window to the chancel was sensitively repaired in 2004. The elegant slim pinnacles elongate the low tower and are reflected in the pinnacles to the corners of the church. The church is set amongst a variety of grave markers and sarcophagi which add an artistic significance to the structure and make a positive contribution to the setting of the church.
52-02	Post Box Garryhinch	GARRYHINCH Garryhinch Edenderry Edenderry			14933009	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1890, with VR royal cipher with crown motif. Maker's mark 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' to base. Located at Garryhinch Crossroads.	The modest form of this box is enhanced by the simple and well designed lettering and crown, which add artistic interest to the box. The royal cipher refers to the reign of Victoria (1837-1901). The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.
52-03	Portnahinch Bridge	GARRYHINCH Garryhinch Edenderry Edenderry			14933010	Regional	Triple-arch limestone bridge, built c.1795, carrying road over the River Barrow at the boundary between Counties Laois and Offaly. Abutments and piers are of dressed limestone blocks, regularly laid. U-cutwaters up and down river wiith semicircular niches set into piers. Segmental profile arch with dressed limestone voussoirs and projecting keystones. Limestone string course. Spandrels and parapets are of random rubble. Limestone stile incorporated into north-east end of north parapet.	This elegant triple-arch bridge is notable for its niches and quality of the stonework. As part of the historic infrastructure of the area, this bridge is of architectural heritage significance. The bridge is reminiscent of Grand Jury style bridges.
52-04	Garryhinch	GARRYHINCH Garryhinch Edenderry Edenderry			14933011	Regional	Icehouse to the former Garryhinch House, built c.1800, with barrel-vaulted short tunnel accessing main chamber. Double wall construction of red brick. No longer in use.	Located in the middle of what was once part of Garryhinch House demesne, this icehouse served that estate house with ice for use in food preparation over the summer months. It survives relatively intact with the double walled dome, constructed in such a way to provide insulation from the heat of the summer months and to prevent the ice melting.
52-05	Kilnahown Bridge	GARRYHINCH Garryhinch Edenderry Edenderry			14933012	Regional	Four-arch masonry road bridge, built c.1795, over the River Barrow at the border of Counties Offaly and Laois. Random rubble construction. V-cutwaters up and down river. Semicircular arch profile with squared rubble voussoirs.	Kilnahown Bridge is part of the historic infrastructure of the area. Its style is similar to Grand Jury bridges erected in the eighteenth century. It is one of only two four-arched masonry spans in the county. The other bridge is at Bridge Street in Birr.






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53-01	Crinkle Barracks CRINKILL Main Street Crinkle Birr				14820012	Regional	ARCHES ONLY PROTECTED. Random coursed perimeter walls to former military barracks at Crinkill, built between 1809 and 1812, with gated entrances protected by bastion shaped outer works with gun loops to north and west sides. Round-headed entrance arch to north with tooled stone voussoirs, string course and central keystone to north. Random course stone piers with stone capping, replacement wrought-iron gates. Neo-classical pedimented gable of former building to north-west corner. Site is mostly derelict. Segmental-arched entrance to west with tooled stone voussoirs. Factory accommodation has been established to north-east.	The imposing walls and entrances are all that remain of the former barracks in the village of Crinkill. Established to provide extra troops who, according to historian Paul Kerrigan, might assist in the defence of the Shannon and in particular the crossing point at Portumna and Bangher, the site is of great historical importance. Though in need of repair in places, it retains notable architectural characteristics. Constructed of cut random coursed stone, with gun loops and a solid round-headed arch entrance with central keystone, the defensive nature of this feature is still portrayed by its extant detailing.
53-02	Main Street CRINKILL Birr Birr Birr				14820013	Regional	Cast-iron water hydrant erected c.1880, situated on kerbside with banded base, fluted pedestal, lion's head spout and fluted cap with acorn finial.	This freestanding cast-iron water hydrant has been maintained in excellent condition. With a fluted dome and column along with decorative finial, this water hydrant displays typical architectural features associated with Victorian street furniture.
53-03	Main Street CRINKILL Birr Birr Birr				14820014	Regional	Detached corner-sited three-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with return to rear and shopfront to ground floor. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to wall with rendered pilaster to corners. Replacement uPVC windows with rendered surrounds and painted sills. Timber shopfront to ground floor with double timber panelled door with overlight flanked by display windows with evenly spaced timber pilasters with diamond decoration to capitals supporting timber fascia board with cornice.	This modest structure is enhanced by the survival of its timber shopfront. Although it is set slightly to one side of the building's front elevation, it bears a symmetry, reflective of the ideals of classical architecture. Its elegant pilasters flank tripartite display windows creating rhythm and regularity. Located at the corner of Barrack Street and Swag Street, this modest house is a fine contributor to the streetscape.
53-04	Main Street CRINKILL Birr Birr Birr				14820015	Regional	Cast-iron water hydrant erected c.1880, situated on kerbside with banded base, fluted pedestal, lion's head spout and fluted cap with acorn finial.	Artistic detail is exhibited in the design of this water pump through the use of a lion's head spout and finial to the cap. Water pumps formerly played an important role, socially, in the historic streetscape, being a communal source of water.
53-05	Cottages Swag Street CRINKILL Swag Street Crinkle Birr				14820016	Regional	Terrace of three three-bay single-storey houses, built c.1820, with abutting two-storey outbuilding to north. Set back from road. Pitched slate roofs with red brick chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Lime-washed walls with exposed stone walls in places. Roughcast rendered wall to outbuilding. Timber sash windows with painted sills, rectangular slit openings to outbuilding. Square-headed door openings with timber battened doors. Grass verge to front of site.	Though modest in design and small in stature, these cottages create a terrace of similar structures that contribute to Crinkill's streetscape. Their façades are enlivened by their timber sash windows and battened doors.
53-06	Main Street CRINKILL Birr Birr Birr				14820018	Regional	Cast-iron water hydrant erected c.1880, situated on kerbside with banded base, fluted pedestal, lion's head spout and fluted cap with acorn finial.	This attractive water hydrant stands on the kerbside in the small town of Crinkill. It now remains as a reminder of a past era and a decorative piece of street furniture. The lion's head water spout, the decorative fluting on the pedestal and cap along with the acorn finial are a testament to the Victorian engineers who treated this item in more than simply functional terms.
53-07	Hillbrook House CRINKILL Birr Birr Birr				14820019	Regional	Detached three-bay single storey over basement house, built c.1810, with bow to northern elevation. Erected in the villa style with single-storey to front and two-storey to the rear. Situated in its own grounds with outbuildings to south-east. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, open eaves, rendered chimneystacks and terracotta pots. Ruled-and-lined rendered walls. Timber sash windows with tooled limestone sills and elaborate pedimented stucco architraves. Central segmental-headed entrance with spoked fanlight with timber panelled door flanked by sidelights enclosed by timber and glazed porch accessed by limestone steps. Rear yard enclosed by roughcast rendered wall with square-profile gate piers with stone capping and timber battened gates. Entrance gates with elaborately carved limestone piers with cast-iron railings and gates. Site enclosed to east by roughcast rendered walls with segmental-arched carriage opening.	Hillbrook House, formerly known as Rosse Villa, is an attractive house located off Military Road, which joins Birr and Crinkill. The house itself has a deceptively small façade of three-bay single-storey that masks a deeper structure of five bays and two storeys, seen to the north. It also has an attractive bow with conical slate roof. Of particular note are the six-over-six timber sash windows with their highly ornate, pedimented surrounds that decorate the exterior. A number of outbuildings are hidden by the high rendered and stone wall, which bounds the side to the east. Hillbrook House has retained, over the centuries, its character and charm. This house remains as a testament to the craftsmen and builders of the past who created an attractive building of unquestionable architectural merit.
53-08	Clonoghill Cemetery CLONOGHIL UPPER Birr Birr Birr				14820022	Regional	Detached L-plan single-storey caretaker's lodge, built c.1850, with central porch. Set within the grounds of Clonoghill Cemetery. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Timber bargeboards to gable ends. Limestone plinth with random coursed limestone walls, from which render has been removed. Replacement casement windows with stucco hoodmouldings and tooled limestone sills and yellow brick surround. Pointed-arched opening to porch with fixed timber window and limestone sill. Pointed arched door opening with yellow brick surround. Timber battened door and stone threshold. Large cemetery with recumbent and upright grave markers bounded by random coursed limestone walls, accessed through square profile cut limestone gate piers with tooled limestone pyramidal capping stones with cast-iron gates.	Clonoghill Cemetery is situated between the large town of Birr and the smaller village of Crinkill, on a sloping site which gives beautiful views of the surrounding area. The yew trees stand tall, dotted between stone grave markers like silent sentinels watching over the dead. The small lodge situated next to the fine entrance gates was carefully and thoughtfully constructed with attention spent over its design seen in its stepped façade, its pointed-arched door opening, which is echoed in the pointed arch window opening and the hoodmouldings that surmount the main windows. Clonoghill cemetery is an important place to those in the community, it continues to be used and is well maintained.
53-09	Beechpark House CRINKILL Birr Birr Birr				14820023	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey bow-fronted house built, c.1770, with single-storey extension to east and three-bay two-storey mid nineteenth-century addition to west. Main house incorporates earlier structure. Outbuildings and farmyard to west. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth rendered plinth and roughcast rendered walls with channelled quoins. Timber sash windows with tooled limestone stills to façade. Small timber casement windows to rear elevation. Segmental-headed door opening with fluted pilasters supporting frieze, cornice and fanlight. Porch to western addition with recessed square-headed door opening with glazed timber door, sidelights and overlight. Stone outbuildings and farmyard to west with corrugated-iron and slate roofs. Main entrance to east with tooled limestone gate piers and quadrant plinth walls surmounted by cast-iron railings. Former gate lodge located to south of gates.	This attractive farmhouse, formerly known as Whiteford House, was part of a complex of flour mill and corn kiln that formerly stood within the farmyard complex. The house itself is unusual with its slight, but definite, bowed façade and its rear elevation with only two small windows indicating the earliest construction phase. The building itself retains many of its original features which ensures that this attractive structure has kept its character and architectural significance. Such examples include its six-over-six timber sash windows and its attractive door opening. The farm complex located to the west contains early stone buildings which were part of the mill complex and the site is completed by its elegant entrance gates with a former gate lodge located to the south.

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53-10	Miletree DERRINDUFF Birr Birr Birr				14935007	Regional	Detached six-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800. Formerly four-bay with two-bay outbuilding attached, later incorporated into house. Pitched reed roof with raised ridge with decorative scalloping and having low rendered chimneystack. Roughcast rendered stone walls with smooth rendered plinth and margins to elevations. Timber sash windows. Windbreak with flat concrete canopy and replacement timber door. Interior altered. Single-bay extension to rear with pitched tiled roof and rendered chimney and smaller extension with lean-to corrugated steel roof. House is sited at right angles to public road, with garden to front and lawn to rear.	This thatched house has incorporated a former outbuilding, thus making it unusually long. Its siting relative to the road is not uncommon for thatched houses in Offaly. Despite internal modifications, this house contributes positively to the architectural heritage of the county. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached five-bay single storey thatched house. Lobby-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled reed roof with raised ridge. Timber sash windows. Timber panelled door in windbreak with flat concrete roof. Rendered chimney. Interior altered. Northernmost two bays formerly a farm building. One-bay extension to rear with gabled tiled roof and rendered chimney, forming T-plan with house. Smaller extension with lean-to corrugated steel roof added to larger extension. (Site Number 23).
53-11	Mahon COOLNAGROWER Birr Birr Birr				14935008	Regional	Four-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof with exposed scolloping to ridge. Low rendered chimneystacks. Pebbledashed stone walls. Replacement timber windows to front and timber sash to rear. Timber panelled door. Farm building with pitched corrugated asbestos roof and pebbledashed walls attached to north-east end of house. House set at an angle to road with garden in between having rendered piers with timber picket gate. Farmyard to side with outbuildings having pitched corrugated-iron roofs and concrete, stone and timber walls.	A typical thatched farmhouse located in a farmyard and at an angle to the public road. It retains its timber panelled door and some of its timber sash windows. [Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof. Replacement timber windows. Timber panelled door. Three rendered chimneys. Farm buildings associated with house. (Site Number 42).
53-12	Boherboy House BOHERBOY Birr Birr Birr				14935009	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey farmhouse, c.1890, with two-storey return to rear and abutted by outbuilding to east. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and smooth rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots. Roughcast rendered walls. Replacement uPVC windows with stone sills. Segmental-headed door opening with stucco surround, replacement timber panelled door. Roughcast rendered outbuilding abutting eastern gable with pitched slate roof and corrugated-iron roof with lean-to extension to rear. Stone outbuildings to yard with pitched slate roofs. Random coursed stone wall to west with stone gate piers and wrought-iron gate. Freestanding rendered gate piers to front site. New stone gate piers to road with wrought-iron gates, sweeping walls and metal railings.	The plain, but symmetrical, exterior of this fine farmhouse is enhanced by subtle features including the moulded stucco door surround and regular fenestration. Set within its own grounds, it creates a pleasant view from the road. The complex of stone outbuildings contributes to the setting.
53-13	Castletown House CASTLETOWN (BALLYBRITT BY) Fortel Birr Birr				14938001	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey farmhouse, built c.1800, with two bays added to south-east, c.1840. Entrance porch to front elevation and return to rear. Pitched slate roof, half-hipped to north-west, with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with concrete and limestone sills and timber sash windows. Dormer timber sash window to return. Timber panelled and glazed door to entrance porch, round-headed former front elevation door opening within entrance porch. Timber battened door to rear. Outbuildings and stables to rear yard including a half-hipped outbuildings and multiple-bay two-storey barn with diamond brick vents to upper floor. Remains of castle to south-east of house. Single-storey T-plan gate lodge with pitched slate roof and timber sash windows. Wrought-iron double gates supported by rendered panelled piers ad flanked by quadrant walls terminating in piers. Disused ER VII post box, c.1905, located in wall to north-west of entrance gates.	Located beside the remains of a stone bawn with battered base, Castletown House comprises an earlier house incorporated into an early nineteenth-century house. The style, size and window box on the earlier timber sash windows to the rear of the house contrast with the later timber sash windows on the front elevation. The fine entrance gates are an elegant entrance to the house.
53-14	Dromoyle DROMOYLE Birr Birr Birr				14938002	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey former farmhouse, built c.1900, with timber and glazed entrance porch to front elevation. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystack. Pebbledashed walls. Timber sash windows and concrete sills. Timber battened door to rear. Timber and glazed door to entrance porch. Single-storey outbuildings to rear yard with corrugated-iron roofs.	Though simple in design and modest in scale this example of a traditional farmhouse is popular throughout rural Ireland. The house is in a derelict condition now but retains some original features that contribute to the character of the house.
53-15	Saint Colmans Church of Ireland Church CREE Birr Birr Birr				14938003	Regional	Detached gable-fronted former Church of Ireland church, built in 1844 with a loan from the Board of First Fruits. Entrance porch to front elevation and modern extension to north-facing side elevation. Now in use as a private dwelling. Pitched slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods, limestone coping, tooled limestone bellcote over entrance bay and squared limestone saddlestone over end gable wall. Pitched slate roof to entrance porch with limestone ball-finial. Roughcast rendered walls with limestone eaves course and limestone pediment to front elevation. Date plaque to front elevation. Date plaque reads 'Cree Church Erected 1844'. Pointed-arched window openings with hammer dressed limestone sills, timber Y-tracery and cast-iron lattice windows. Pointed-arched door opening to porch with timber battened door. Church enclosed behind rubble stone wall and accessed through square-profile limestone piers.	Though now in use as a private dwelling, the former Cree Church retains the distinctive form of the original church and little of the structure has changed from the exterior. Dating to 1844, it is a fine example of mid nineteenth-century church architecture. The cast-iron lattice windows and limestone bellcote, plaque and dressings are of particular note.
53-16	Lisduff Cottage LISDUFF(CLONLISK BY) Kilcolman Birr Birr				14938005	Regional	Detached L-plan three-bay single-storey cottage, built c.1840, with extensions to rear. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystack. Pebbledashed walls with smooth rendered plinth. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and painted sills. Square-headed door opening with paned fanlight and timber panelled door. Timber battened door to rear. Single-storey outbuildings to rear yard.	The small proportions and form of Lisduff Cottage, the use of building materials and location in a rural setting make it a good example of a vernacular house. Though small single-story three-bay cottages were once a common house type throughout Ireland, the demand for larger houses has resulted in cottages being abandoned. The timber panelled door with simple overlight and decorative door furniture is a particularly attractive feature of the house. The house together with the outbuildings and yard form an interesting group of vernacular structures.
53-17	Ballyeighan House BALLYEGAN Birr Birr Birr			43	14938012	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over raised basement country house, built c.1820, with bow to west-facing side elevation and recessed entrance porch. Three-bay two-storey wing to east, added c.1870. Hipped slate roof with limestone chimneystack, cast-iron rainwater goods and an open eaves. Roughcast rendered walls with tooled limestone plinth course, limestone eaves course and panelled pilasters to corners stretching from ground floor to eaves. Camber-arched window openings to ground floor, square-headed window openings to basement and first floor with tooled limestone sills and timber sash windows. Round-headed stair light and bull's eye windows to east-facing side elevation. Cantled bay window to additional wing. Square-headed door opening with limestone architrave surround and timber panelled door flanked by sidelights and set within a Neo-Greek propylaeum with fluted Doric columns and cornice. Door accessed up six limestone steps flanked by decorative cast-iron railings. Walled garden to south-west of house with pedimented limestone Doric door surround incorporated. Cobbled yard accessed through arched opening with ranges of single and two-storey outbuildings. Wrought-iron gates supported by cast-iron piers to front site of house. Limestone panelled gates piers to road support replacement wrought-iron gates and railings. Former gate lodge adjacent.	The early nineteenth-century design of Ballyeighan House is complimented by the unusually bold entrance elevation with its recessed porch and fluted Doric columns. Without this wonderful limestone entrance bay, Ballyeighan House could have been a rather standard country house with a simple symmetrical façade. The applied limestone panelled pilasters to the angles reflect the treatment of the entrance bay and the overall quality of the stone work contributes to the architectural significance of the structure. Another appealing feature of the house is the bowed bay on the west-facing side elevation. The decorative cast-iron railings flanking the entrance and the carved stonework adds artistic interest to the site. The cobbled yard accessed through an arched entrance, ranges of outbuildings and walled garden with finely carved pedimented limestone all contribute to the setting of the house. The fine entrance gates and elaborate gate lodge are an elegant entrance to the main house.
53-18	Post Box at Ballyeighan House BALLYEGAN Ballyeighan House Birr Birr				14938013	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1905, with ER VII royal cipher and crown motif. No longer in use and with door missing. Maker's name 'W.T Allen & Co., London' in raised lettering at base. Located in the demesne walls beside entrance gates to Ballyeighan House.	The modest form of this wall-mounted post box is enhanced by the royal cipher. Though no longer in service it survives in its original position at the gates to Ballyeighan House. It identifies the reign of Edward VII (1901-1910). The London firm of founders, W.T. Allen & Co., was in operation from 1881-1955.

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53-19	Ballyeighan Lodge BALLYEGAN Birr Birr Birr			43	14938014	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey former gate lodge, built c.1815, with gabled projecting entrance bay and modern extension to rear. Pitched slate roof with crested ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks, roof vents and opening vents. Rendered walls with irregular stucco quoins and dentil string course separating ground from first floor. Square-headed window openings with stucco surrounds, tooled limestone sills and timber casement windows. Oriel window to gabled entrance bay and quatrefoil openings to first and attic storeys. Shouldered square-headed door opening set within porch with timber panelled and glazed door. Spur stones flank entrance porch. Site enclosed by rendered piers and plinth walls and wrought-iron railings and gates.	A former gate lodge to Ballyeighan House, this lodge exhibits a high level of architectural and artistic detailing. Embellishments include unusual stucco window surrounds and quoins, elaborately carved bargeboards, crested ridge tiles and quatrefoil windows. A tall narrow structure, it appears marginally top heavy as the upper floor projects slightly over the ground floor level and is separated by a dentil course. This over hanging feature continues with an oriel window above the recessed entrance.
53-20	Ballyegan BALLYEGAN Birr Birr Birr				14938015	Regional	Detached five-bay single-storey thatched farmhouse, built c.1800, with lobby-entry plan. Pitched oaten straw roof with exposed scolloping to ridge and having rendered chimneystacks. Limewashed lime-plastered walls with heavy stone buttress to north-east corner. Timber casement windows. Shallow windbreak sheltered under thatch with timber panelled door. Extension to rear with pitched slated roof and concrete walls and. Outbuilding with pitched corrugated iron roof and stone walls to north gable.	<p>This thatched house is very characteristic of vernacular architecture, through its squatness, its siting relative to the public road, its low chimneystacks and most of all its thatched roof. The retention of its timber panelled door enhances the building. The heavy buttress provided a traditional remedy for a structural problem in a former time.</p> <p>[Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house. Lobby-entry plan. Lime washed lime-plastered stone walls. Gabled oaten straw roof. Timber sash windows. Timber panelled door in shallow windbreak sheltered under thatch. Two rendered chimneys. Extension parallel to rear with concrete walls and gabled slated roof. Farm buildings associated with house. (Site Number 24).</p>
53-21	Kilcolman Catholic Church KILCOLMAN Kilcolman Birr Birr			235			This is an early-19th century, T-plan barn church with rendered walls, tall, very-nearly, round-headed windows and a bellcote at the West end.	The church has been renovated in recent years but still retains its original form and profile.
54-01	Breaghmore Bridge BREAGHMORE Breaghmore Birr Birr				14936007	Regional	Triple-arch masonry road bridge, c.1800, carrying the Clareen to Kinnitty road over a tributary of the River Camcor and extended c.1920. Random rubble construction. Arch to north-east no longer in use. Arch of semicircular profile. Voussoirs of dressed sandstone blocks. Soffit and voussoirs of middle arch are replaced with concrete blocks. Weir to north-west of bridge c.1900. V-cutwater upstream.	This fine triple-arch sandstone bridge is a notable feature in the landscape and together with the weir downriver, forms an interesting group of related sites. The careful replacement of the middle arch soffit and rings with concrete blocks is of note. This is one of only two bridges in County Offaly to demonstrate this construction technique. The other bridge is the Blackwater Bridge in the townland of Clonever and Clonghal Beg.
54-02	Saint Kierans Church of Ireland Church CHURCHLAND Clareen Birr Birr			94	14939001	Regional	Detached gable-fronted Church of Ireland church, built c.1780, with four-bay nave and graveyard. Located on site of Saint Kieran's Abbey with ruined remains to site. Pitched slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods, sandstone coping and eaves course and crow-stepped limestone bellcote. Squared limestone and sandstone walls with limestone quoins and skew-corbels. Limestone plaque to front elevation. Pointed-arched window openings with punched limestone surrounds and timber and leaded replacement windows. Pointed-arched window opening to chancel incorporates a thirteenth-century window from Augustinian priory on site. Comprises carved sandstone triple-light with trefoil lancets and quatrefoil lobes under a hoodmoulding. Pointed-arched louvred opening to front elevation. Pointed-arched door opening with punched limestone chamfered surround and timber battened double doors. Door accessed up two limestone steps. Graveyard with varied upright and recumbent grave markers. Ruins to earlier church and abbey to graveyard. Graveyard enclosed by random coursed wall. Site accessed through wrought-iron double gates supported by sandstone gates piers with stile in wall to east of gates. Entrance gates to road accesses driveway to church.	The site of this church has been the focus of religious activity for many centuries as it is located amongst the ruins of the former Saint Kieran's Abbey. The abbey of Saighir was founded by Saint Ciaran before AD 489. Located in the graveyard are the remains of a round tower and the base of an Early Christian high cross. Nestled in the sloping valley of the Fauraun River and with views across the valley to Saint Kieran's Roman Catholic Church, the simple form of this church is enhanced by the limestone bellcote and limestone dressings including the quoins and window and door surrounds. Of particular note is the re-use of a thirteenth-century chancel window from the ruined Augustian priory in the present church. The priory was founded on this site c.1200, the ruined remains of which are in the north-west corner of the graveyard. The collection of Early Christian, medieval and nineteenth-century ecclesiastical structures are contained within a random coursed stone wall and accessed through wrought-iron double gates. This church is almost identical to the Church of Ireland church in Eglish.
54-03	Saint Kieran's Roman Catholic Church BELLHILL Clareen Birr Birr				14939002	Regional	Detached gable-fronted Roman Catholic church, built in 1901, with five-bay nave, chancel, sacristy. Pitched slate roof with crested terracotta ridge tiles, profiled cast-iron rainwater goods on corbelled eaves course, limestone coping and carved saddle stones and skew-corbels. Limestone bellcote over entrance bay and moulded limestone chimneystack to sacristy. Squared coursed rock-faced limestone walls with battered plinth and lateral buttresses. Pointed trefoil arched window openings to nave with chamfered limestone surround, stained glass window and continuous hoodmoulding. Rose window to entrance bay. Pointed-arched window opening to chancel with carved stone tracery. Pointed-arched door opening with chamfered limestone surround, hoodmoulding and timber battened door. Door accessed up two steps. Date plaque to projecting bay to east-facing elevation. Site accessed through decorative wrought-iron double gates supported by rendered piers.	Saint Kieran's is located on an elevated site over looking the Fuarawn River valley on the foothills of the Slieve Bloom Mountains with views across to the small village of Clareen. As such it is a notable feature in the landscape and a landmark building. Built in 1901, the church is of apparent architectural design and detail displaying high quality stonework and decorative stained glass windows. The large rose window dominates the front elevation and is crowned by a bellcote. The ashlar dressings and rock-faced limestone walls create textural variations while the setting is enhanced by the boundary walls with stone gate piers and cast-iron gates. Date plaque on side elevation reads 'Abraham Brownrigg Epus Ossoriensis Thomas Phelan pastor A.D 1901'. Plaque on gate reads 'Presented by Mr. John Bergin Dromoyle'.
54-04	Mossfield House MOSSFIELD Clareen Birr Birr			93	14939003	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey over basement with attic storey house, built c.1760 and remodelled c.1840, with central pedimented breakfront, entrance porch, extension to rear and flanked by single-storey lean-to bays. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Decorative bargeboards to gables. Ruled and lined rendered walls with carved sandstone ogee cornice. Square-headed window openings to front elevation have flanking panelled pilasters supporting an entablature. Windows to ground floor with rosettes to entablature. Round-headed window opening flanked by narrow lights to entrance bay with round-headed window opening to attic storey above. Square-headed window openings to rear elevation with timber sash window and sandstone sills. Timber and glazed entrance porch with square-headed window opening within. Tooled limestone architrave surround and timber panelled and glazed double doors flanked by sidelights. Door accessed up eight limestone steps. Walled garden to south of house. Modern outbuildings to rear site. Square-profile stone entrance piers to road flanked by quadrant walls.	This house is believed to have been constructed c.1768 and displays architectural motifs and features from that period, for example, the pedimented entrance bay and Venetian window arrangement to the first floor. The fine ogee cornice and elegant sweeping steps to the entrance are notable features of the house and contribute to the architectural significance of the Mossfield House. The house appears to have been remodelled c.1840 and the basement filled in. The present owners believe that there was a fire here at one time. James O'Carroll, who was a signatory on the Declaration of Independence of America, was raised in this house and contributes an historical significance to the house.
54-05	Tulla House TULLA AND CRUMLIN Kinnitty Birr Birr				14939014	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey farmhouse, built c.1820, with entrance porch added and lean-to extension to rear. Set back from road. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with stucco surrounds, limestone sills and timber sash windows. Two-storey outbuilding to north of rear yard with hipped slate roof, random coursed walls and yellow brick relieving arch to opening. Additional single-storey outbuildings to yard. Front site enclosed by random coursed wall and accessed through decorative wrought-iron pedestrian gate and gates to yard.	The modest form and simple style of this traditional farmhouse and the survival of many original features contribute to the architectural significance of the structure. Located on the foothills of the Slieve Bloom Mountains, Tulla House is representative of many farmhouses found throughout rural Ireland.
54-06	Aghagurty Bridge NEWTOWN (BALLYBRITT BY) Clareen Birr Birr				14939015	Regional	Single-arch masonry road bridge, built c.1800, carrying road over a tributary of the River Camcor in the foothills of the Slieve Bloom mountains. Dressed sandstone blocks to abutments with quoins of dressed sandstone. Segmental profile arch. Voussoirs of dressed sandstone. Dressed sandstone string course. Parapets of random rubble and coped with vertically set stones.	Aghagurty Bridge is located on the foothills of the Slieve Bloom Mountains, a picturesque part of County Offaly. The bridge spans a deep valley of one of the many streams running down from the mountains. It is well executed and detailed. As part of the historic infrastructure of the area, this bridge is of architectural heritage significance.

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54-07	Knockarlow House KNOCKARLEY Ballygaddy Clareen Birr				14939016	Regional	Detached five-bay three-storey house, built c.1680, with gabled return to rear, lean-to bay to north and rear and outbuildings to south of house. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and stone chimneystacks. Roof extends over addition to rear elevation. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and sandstone sills. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled door and overlight. Two-storey outbuilding extends from south of house with carriage arch opening to access rear yard and flat arch openings to doors. Slit windows to upper level and pigeon holes to wall beside carriage arch opening. Three-bay open-fronted outbuilding to north of rear yard with roughcast rendered stone piers and a corrugated-iron pitched roof. Additional single- and two-storey derelict outbuildings to rear yard. Cast-iron water pump to rear yard.	Knockarlow House is a superb example of a late seventeenth-century house. It survives remarkably intact with a steeply pitched roof with large chimneystacks over the gable end walls, all architectural features of this period. The symmetrical façade is striking in its uniformity and the retention of the timber sash windows contributes to the architectural significance of the house and its character. The quality of the stonework displayed in the carriage arch opening and flat arch openings to the outbuilding to the south of the main house is noteworthy. Although seventeenth-century houses do survive in Ireland, few survive in such original condition.
55-01	Kinnity Mountain GLENREGAN Glenregan Birr Birr				14937001	Regional	Freestanding coursed rubble stone limekiln, c.1800, with stone stone dressed voussoirs above kiln furnace. Now disused. Stepped buttresses to either side of kiln furnace and stone stringcourse above kiln opening. Corbelled stones line back of kiln furnace. Loading shoot to the back of the façade of the kiln with protective covering. Limekiln situated on the side of the road in the Slieve Bloom Mountains.	This limekiln survives in good condition and acts as a reminder of the industrial heritage of the area.
56-01	Ballincor BALLINAMOE Shinrone Birr Birr				14938016	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey cottage, built c.1700, with single-bay addition to west. Located perpendicular to the road within a farm yard with outbuildings to east and south. Corrugated-iron roof, slate to additional bay, with rendered chimneystack. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with concrete sills and timber sash windows. Square-headed door opening with timber battened door. Site enclosed behind rendered walls and piers and a wrought-iron pedestrian gate.	Situated perpendicular to the road, this small house, outbuildings and enclosed yard is a good example of a vernacular cottage and homestead once commonly found throughout Ireland. It is probable that the house was once thatched as corrugated-iron sheeting was a common substitute for thatch. The original timber sash windows survive on the house.
56-02	Ballincor School BALLINAMOE Shinrone Birr Birr				14938017	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey concrete built former school, built c.1885, with entrance porch. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, cast-iron rainwater goods, rendered chimneystack, open eaves and cat-slide roof to entrance porch. Rendered walls with timber name plaque. Square-headed window openings with timber casement and pivot windows. Square-headed door opening with timber battened door. Disused toilets to north of house. Front site enclosed by rendered wall, limestone piers and wrought-iron pedestrian gate. School closed c.1966.	Opening in c.1885, Ballincor School served the local community as a nation school until its closure in c.1966 and as such is of social significance to the area. Although not in use, it survives in good condition. The former school comprises one large room. An early example of a mass-concrete structure in the locality, it retains many original features that contribute to the architectural significance of the structure. It is believed that this school and the nearby High Park House were both built using mass concrete technology and indeed there are also similarities in their design with both having a cat-slide roof.
56-03	Ballincor House BALLINCOR DEMESNE Shinrone Birr Birr				14938019	Regional	Detached T-plan five-bay two-storey country house, built c.1765, with three-bay to three-storey rear elevation and projecting central entrance bay. Set within demesne with outbuildings to rear yard, farmyard, walled gardens and gate lodge. Hipped tiled roof with teracotta ridge tiles, cast-iron rainwater goods and rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls with tooled limestone plinth course and ogee-profile cornice. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills and timber sash windows. Square-headed door opening with limestone pedimented surround comprising Doric entablature supported by engaged Doric columns and a timber panelled and glazed double door. Door accessed up limestone steps. Round-headed door opening to rear elevation with channelled limestone surround with keystone accesses recessed entrance. Rear yard accessed through square roughcast rendered piers with limestone ogee-profile coping surmounted by stone urns supported wrought-iron double gates. Single- and two-storey outbuildings and coach house to rear yard with pitched slate roofs and roughcast rendered walls. Garden elevation of coach house with ashlar limestone carriage arch openings beneath pediment with semi-circular window opening and date plaque. Walled garden to north-east of house. Stone farm buildings to farmyard with yellow brick dressings. Three-bay single-storey gate lodge to road with entrance porch and pebbledashed walls.	Ballincor House is a rare example of a mid eighteenth century country house that survives virtually unchanged since its construction. The typically mid eighteenth century design of is complimented by the finely carved pedimented limestone door surround, original timber sash windows, round-headed entrance to the rear elevation with the limestone surround. An enclosed yard to the rear of the house is accessed through wrought-iron double gates flanked by tall gates piers with carved capstones. However the yard was once entered under the pedimented central bay of the stable block. A carved date stone set into this pediment records the name Francis Gram and the date 1767. The retention of so many of the original features and the original condition of the outbuildings and stables to the rear yard all contribute to the architectural significance and character of the house. Another notable feature of the house is the limestone dressing which displays quality craftsmanship and contrasts with the roughcast rendered walls. Date plaque to coach house reads: 'FRANCIS GRAM(?) / ESQ FECIT, / ANNO 1767'. Note SMR OF038-044 House 18th/19thc (National Monuments Sites and Monuments Record, refer to archaeology.ie for further information), also No. 943 Ballincor Demesne, Archaeological Inventory of County Offaly.
56-04	Cangort House CANGORT DEMESNE Shinrone Roscrea Birr				14942022	Regional	Detached Jacobean style country house, built c.1870, incorporating earlier house visible from the rear and built on the site of Cangort Castle, destroyed in the seventeenth century. Three-bay two-storey principal elevation with projecting gabled bay and gabled entrance porch. South-facing side elevation has gabled end bays. Pitched slate roofs with tall rendered chimneystacks with moulded brick cornices. Punched ashlar limestone south-facing elevation and to projecting gables to front and rear elevations with heraldic plaques, corbelled eaves course and surmounted by finials. Ruled-and-lined render to remaining elevations. Square-headed window openings to front and south-facing side elevations with box-bay windows with transom and mullion windows to ground floor and square-headed mullion windows to first floor. Round-headed window openings to rear elevation with timber sash windows. Square-headed window openings elsewhere with timber sash windows and limestone sills. Tudor arched door opening to gabled entrance porch with limestone hoodmoulding and timber and glazed door. Ranges of single- and two-storey outbuildings in yard to north of house. Walled garden to north-west of house with random coursed walls. Ruined three-bay single-storey structure to rear of walled garden with pointed-arched door opening. Site accessed through decorative cast-iron gates and railings to road.	Cangort Castle, once residence of the Atkinson family, was destroyed by Cromwellian forces in the seventeenth century. The present appearance of the house dates to a nineteenth-century remodeling of an earlier eighteenth-century house, an elevation of which survives to the rear of the present structure and retains distinctly eighteenth-century round-headed windows. The Jacobean style is expressed in the tall narrow gabled elevations with finials and elaborately carved kneelers and the large limestone transom and mullion windows. There are three heraldic plaques on the house, one to the projecting gable to the front of the house and two on the south-facing elevation. The ornate plaques are skillfully executed and add artistic interest to the site. A small single-storey structure to the rear of the walled garden survives as a ruin. Its pointed-arched door opening suggests an ecclesiastical function, perhaps a small chapel. The main house together with the outbuildings, elegant entrance gate and long avenue, walled garden and former gate lodges form an interesting group of related structures.
56-05	Cangort House Gate Lodge CANGORT DEMESNE Shinrone Roscrea Birr			336	14942023	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey former gate lodge to Cangort House, built c.1870, with modern extension to rear. Located in a wooded area in the former demesne. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystack and decorative bargeboards. Rendered walls with limestone corbelled eaves course. Pointed-arched window openings with decorative tooled limestone surrounds comprising limestone transom, sill and hoodmoulding with fanlight and timber casement window. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled and glazed door.	Though no longer in use as a gate lodge, its form, scale and decorative treatment make its original function immediately recognisable. The pointed-arched window opening with particularly fine tooled limestone surrounds and hoodmoulding contribute to the significance of the structure. This gate lodge together with the Cangort House and ancillary structures form an interesting group of related demesne structures.
57-01	Black Bull Pub RATH BEG Sharavogue Birr Birr				14938007	Regional	Detached corner-sited four-bay two-storey public house, house and filling station, built c.1840, with Dutch gable entrance bay to chamfered corner and extension to rear. Hipped tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and profiled cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled and lined rendered walls with quoins. Square-headed window openings with stucco architrave surrounds, painted sills and uPVC windows. Wrought-iron window guard to display window to public house with rendered fascia, cornice and flanked by pilasters. Segmental-headed door opening to house with stucco architrave surround, timber panelled door and glazed fanlight and sidelights. Tooled limestone step and threshold to door. Segmental-headed door opening to public house with roll moulding to reveals, cornice and timbered and glazed double doors.	Located on the main Tullamore to Birr Road, this corner-sited pub and house is a landmark building in Offaly. At one time there was a barracks adjacent to the pub and a shop and this area may have developed into a small village to service the local community. The original structure constructed on this site might date to as early as the mid eighteenth century but what survives is predominantly in the early to mid nineteenth century in style.

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
57-02	Sharavogue House SHARAVOGUE Shinrone Birr Birr				14938008	Regional	Detached L-plan three-bay single-storey Tudor style former gate lodge, built c.1820, with modern extension to rear. Now in use as a private dwelling. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks, decorative bargeboards and pendant to gable. Ruled and lined rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with limestone label mouldings and cast-iron windows. Pointed-arched door opening with timber battened door. Front site enclosed behind wrought-iron railings and pedestrian gate.	The former gate lodge to Sharavogue House is a fine example of Tudor style architecture that was popular in the early nineteenth century and a style particularly used in gate lodges. The decorative cast-iron windows, limestone labels and Tudor arched door openings are typical motifs. The survival of many original features contributes to the architectural significance of the structure. The main house no longer survives and the corresponding gate lodge, on the Tullamore to Birr road on the other side of the estate, has been altered beyond recognition. It makes the survival and retention of this lodge particularly important. Its survival is a reminder of the once significant Sharavogue House and estate.
57-03	Sharavogue SHARAVOGUE Shinrone Birr Birr				14938010	Regional	Single-arch masonry bridge, constructed c.1858, carrying the Shinrone Birr road over the disused Birr Roscrea railway line. Erected by the Roscrea and Parsonstown Railway Company. Rock-faced limestone parapets, piers and embankments and arch rings. Brick lined soffit to arch. Horizontal tooling to coping on parapet and on imposts. The sandstone rock-faced parapets are linked by a random coursed wall. Situated beside Sharavogue Bridge which carried the road over the Little Brosna River.	Although the railway line in no longer open, the bridge survives as a reminder of the work of the Roscrea and Parsonstown Railway Company. It is one of only two intact bridges built by that company that are still surviving. The other bridge is a lattice girder bridge in the townland of Ballylannon and Glasderry More. There is a group association with the nearby road bridge.
57-04	Sharavogue Bridge BALLINCOR DEMESNE Sharavogue Birr Birr				14938021	Regional	Single-arch masonry bridge, constructed c.1850, carrying the Sharavogue Shinrone road over the Little Brosna River. Rock-faced sandstone parapets with rusticated quoins. Dressed string course. Segmental profile arch. Rusticated voussoirs. Roughly dressed blocks to spandrels. Parapets coped with dressed limestone blocks. Wing walls of sandstone blocks.	Sharavogue Bridge is situated beside the Sharavogue railway bridge and together the bridges add to the architectural heritage of the area. It was built on the site of an earlier eighteenth-early nineteenth-century bridge which was replaced by the Board of Works as part of the Little Brosna drainage scheme works from 1848-1852.
57-05	Corolanty House CURRALANTY Shinrone Birr Birr			346	14942001	Regional	Detached five-bay three-storey over basement country house, built c.1730, with two-storey addition to north. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with limestone eaves course. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and tooled limestone sills. Tooled limestone window surrounds concealed beneath render. Round-headed door opening with tooled limestone Gibbsian surround, spider web fanlight and timber and glazed door. Door accessed up four limestone steps. Yard to north of house with L-plan range of two-storey outbuildings and stables. Also to yard are the remains of Corolanty Castle comprising the west walls of the structure with two flanking corner towers. Walled gardens to northwest of house. Derelict gate lodge to south of house. Site accessed through wrought-iron gates flanked by ashlar limestone piers.	Corolanty House displays some of the characteristics of a typical eighteenth-century Irish country house, which include its form and scale, the finely tooled Gibbsian door surround and the curiously concealed tooled limestone architrave surrounds to the window openings. The symmetrical form of the house is maintained by the inclusion of blind windows to the rear elevation, but this is somewhat disrupted by the two-storey addition to the north-facing side elevation. The retention of many original features, including the staircase, decorative plasterwork to the ceilings of the principal rooms and the interior joinery, contribute to the character of the house and its architectural and artistic significance. The remains of Corolanty Castle to the yard contributes an archaeological interest. Noted in 'Shinrone and Ballingarry in Focus' by Noel MacMahon p139.
57-06	Bellefield House KILMURRYELY Shinrone Shinrone Birr				14942002	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey house, built c.1810, with return and extensions to rear. Bay to north of house a later addition. Outbuildings and stable yard to rear of house. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and tooled limestone sills. Round-headed door opening with timber panelled door flanked by panelled pilasters and decorative carved console brackets supporting cornice with stained glass fanlight and sidelights. Random coursed limestone walls to outbuildings with yellow brick reveals to openings. Disused gate lodge to entrance with hipped slate roof adjacent to decorative cast-iron railings on a plinth wall. No gate.	Although modest in scale, Bellefield House is an elegant country residence dating to the early nineteenth century. The extensive stable yard was once a thriving stud but has sadly fallen into dereliction. The segmental-headed door opening to the front elevation is a notable feature and may be a later alteration to the house. Of particular interest is the timber panelled door and carved foliate console brackets. Lewis records that J. Walkers, Esq. was resident at Bellfield in 1837. Noted in 'Shinrone and Ballingarry in Focus' by Noel MacMahon Belfield House p45-46
57-07	Clareen House CLAREEN Shinrone Birr Birr			345	14942009	Regional	Detached L-plan five-bay three-storey over basement house, built c.1770, with extensions to rear. Basement area to front of house enclosed behind plinth wall. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with tooled limestone cornice. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and tooled limestone sills. Square-headed door opening with open-bed pedimented surround with Doric pilasters. R.P 177 engraved above door. Door accessed up seven limestone steps flanked by walls terminating in limestone piers. Partially cobbled rear yard accessed through arched opening surmounted by bellcote. L-plan range of outbuildings and stables to rear yard with incorporating three-storey former malting house to east. Partially uncovered date stone to outbuildings - 1773. Former pigery to rear of house. Walled orchard to west of house. Three-bay gate lodge to road with hipped roof. Wrought-iron entrance gates supported by rendered piers and flanked by quadrant walls. Site enclosed by random coursed walls.	This attractive house, which is set in its own grounds, contributes to the built heritage of County Offaly. Clareen House has a symmetrical façade typical of eighteenth-century houses with an open-bed pediment door surround with robust and bold Doric pilasters. The owners of the house have not deciphered the curious inscription above the door, R.P 177, but they believe is possibly an unfinished date plaque. The house retains many original features, including interior joinery and staircase, that contributes to its character and architectural significance. The malting house to the rear of the house is reputed to have produced beer for local consumption. Noted in 'Shinrone and Ballingarry in Focus' by Noel MacMahon p139.
57-08	Brosna House BROSNA Brosna Birr Birr				14942010	Regional	Detached three-bay tow-storey house, built c.1830, with return and extensions to rear. Fronting onto the road. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows. Wyatt window to entrance bay. Segmental-headed door opening recessed within splayed surround with double timber panelled doors flanked by engaged fluted columns and sidelights and surmounted by fanlight. Front site bounded by cast-iron railings on plinth wall. Outbuildings to east and south-east with roughcast rendered walls and pitched slate roofs.	Brosna House, situated on the roadside leading to the small village of Brosna, is a fine example of an early nineteenth-century house. Its classical proportions displayed in its symmetrical façade and door openings together with the survival of many original features contribute to the character of the house. The cast-iron spear-headed railings and elegant door surround create an inviting and appealing entrance. The house is a notable feature in the streetscape of Brosna.
57-09	Johns Ville BROSNA Birr Birr Birr				14942011	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey former agent's house to Gloster House, built c.1860, with gabled elevations and extensions to rear. Set in its own grounds. Now in use as a private dwelling. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and open eaves. Rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and stone sills. Square-headed door opening within timber and glazed entrance porch, with timber panelled door and overlight. Outbuildings to rear site with rendered walls and pitched roofs. Decorative cast-iron double gates to road.	John'd Ville was built c.1860 for Mr. Cully, the agent to Gloster House. It is an attractive house and displays a high level of architectural detailing. The gabled elevations and the retention of many original features contribute to the character of the house.
57-10	Gloster House Lodge GLASDERRY MORE Roscrea Roscrea Birr				14942013	Regional	Detached L-plan two-bay two-storey lodge to Gloster House, built in 1869, with entrance porch to side elevation. Located to north of Gloster House. Pitched tiled roof with overhanging eaves, hoods to windows on front elevation, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined rendered walls with stucco quoins. Square-headed window openings with timber casement windows and sandstone sills. Round-headed window opening to rear elevation and oculus over entrance with carved sandstone surround and hoodmoulding. Date 1869 engraved on dripstops. Round-headed door opening to porch. Front site enclosed by rendered stone wall and accessed through wrought-iron pedestrian gate flanked by limestone piers.	Dating to 1869, this lodge is located at the back entrance to Gloster House and provides access to the farm and outbuildings. The architectural detailing displayed on the lodge is characteristic of late nineteenth-century styling and contrasts with the emphatically eighteenth-century main house. The overhanging eaves and hoods to upper floor windows create interest and are appealing features of the lodge.

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
57-11	Gloster House Gate Lodge GLASDERRY MORE Birr Road Roscrea Birr				14942014	Regional	Detached two-bay single-storey triple-pile gate lodge to Gloster House, built c.1820, abutting main entrance gates. Triple pitched slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles, decorative bargeboards and cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed limestone walls. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills and labels. Square-headed door opening with timber battened door. Replacement double gates supported by rendered piers and flanked by quadrant walls.	Gloster House gate lodge is of apparent architectural detailing with the hoodmouldings, ridge tiles and the bargeboards. The triple pile plan of the lodge is distinctive and an unusal layout for gate lodges.
57-12	Gloster House GLASDERRY MORE Birr Road Roscrea Birr			350	14942015	National	Detached nine-bay two-storey over basement country house, dating to the seventeenth century but extensively remodelled c.1730, with three-bay breakfront and flanking bays, added c.1780. House design attributed to Edward Lovett Pearce. Disused Salesian convent, chapel and secondary school complex built in former stable yard to north of house, c.1959. Pitched slate roof with limestone and red brick chimneystacks, terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Additional roofs to extensions. Ashlar limestone wall to front elevation of main house with sandstone dressings including plinth course, string course, quoins and fluted Doric and Ionic pilasters. Sandstone parapet with balustrade. Square-headed window openings with carved sandstone architrave surrounds with mascarons to keystones. Square-headed door opening with carved sandstone architrave surround surmounted by Lloyd family crest and open-bed segmental pediment. Niches to parapet over entrance bay and at first floor level on flanking end bays. Fish pond to north-east of house. Stew ponds to east of house and octagonal pond with watersteps adjacent also to east of house. Stepped terraced lawns enclosed by balustrade to south of house. Foundation stone to school extension to east of main house records date 1959. Obelisk in view of house to east. Gate lodges to west and north of house.	Home to the Lloyd Family for over two hundred years, Gloster House is an exceptional country house displaying a high degree of architectural detailing and embellishment. The original house dates to the seventeenth century but the present appearance of the house dates to major remodelling of the earlier house by Trevor Lloyd in c.1730. Unlike more conventional country houses contemporary to Gloster House that can seem imposing and somewhat austere, Gloster House has an overwhelmingly playful and almost frivolous appearance. The limestone façade of the house is richly embellished with sandstone dressings skillfully carved and applied to every opening. The carved mascarons to the keystone of the window openings are of particular note and add an artistic interest to the site. Superimposed orders of fluted Ionic and Doric columns not only enhance the façade but also serve to express the bays. While the impressive façade of Gloster House might amaze visitors, it is the interior that will astonish. The centre of the house is taken up by a double-height entrance hall with niches occupied by busts and richly decorated with flamboyant plasterwork. An arcaded gallery on the first floor overlooks the hall and accesses a coffered barrel-vaulted corridor leading to rooms on either side of the house. The eighteenth-century alterations to Gloster House have been attributed to Edward Lovett Pearce, a first cousin of Trevor Lloyd. The Lloyd Family lived at Gloster House until c.1958 when the house was sold and extended to become a Salesian convent and secondary school. The present owners are currently restoring the house and gardens and intend in the future to remove the school buildings that detract from the main house.
57-13	Gloster House Obelisk GLASDERRY MORE Birr Road Roscrea Birr				14942016	Regional	Single-arch folly with carved sandstone cornice to supporting piers flanked by obelisks, c.1730, with niches to bases of obelisks. Located to east of Gloster House on an elevated site terminating a view through mature woodlands.	The Gloster Obelisk is a wonderful example of an eighteenth-century folly. Reminiscent of the Castletown Obelisk, the obelisk at Gloster House is smaller. Nonetheless it creates a remarkable termination of the vista from the house, through a mature woodland, to the obelisk on an elevated height framed by the sky behind. Attributed to Edward Lovett Pearce, a leading exponent of Palladianism in Ireland, the obelisk was a form much favored by architects in the early eighteenth century.
57-14	Saint Marks Church of Ireland Church GLEBE(ED ETTAGH) Ettagh Birr Birr				14942017	Regional	Detached Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built in 1831, with four-bay nave and two-stage tower. Extended to south-east to accommodate new chancel. No longer in use. No roof. Roughcast rendered walls with limestone eaves course, limestone coping and decorative saddlestone over gable. Castellated parapet to tower with pinnacles to corners and limestone string course. Lancet windows to nave with chamfered limestone surrounds. Triple lancet to chancel. Pointed-arched louvered openings to belfry with chamfered limestone surrounds. Pointed-arched door opening to tower with chamfered limestone surround. Graveyard to site with variety of grave markers. Site enclosed behind rendered rubble wall and accessed through wrought-iron double gates. Members of the Lloyd family from Gloster House are buried here.	The prayer table, pulpit and stained glass windows from this church were removed and installed in Aghancon Church of Ireland church. Though no longer in use, Saint Mark's remains a notable example of early nineteenth-church architecture. The two-stage tower, complete with castellated parapet and pinnacles, the unusual chamfered limestone window and door reveals contribute to its architectural significance and make it a valuable addition to the built heritage of County Offaly. Members of the Lloyd family from nearby Gloster House are buried in the yew planted graveyard. Lewis records that the church ' is a small plain edifice' and was built with a loan from the Board of First Fruits in 1831.
57-15	Ballylonan Girder Bridge BALLYLONAN (CLONLISK BY) Glasderry More Brosna Birr						Lattice girder through bridge carries disused Roscrea-Birr railway over Little Brosna River. Abutments are of roughly dressed stone blocks with later cast concrete blocks; that on left (south) bank of mass concrete. The span measures 13.14m and comprises two 152cm x 39cm lattice girders fabricated from riveted angle- and plate steel and spaced at 5.00m. Metal transoms (28cm x 18cm) run between the bottom members of the principal girders at c.65cm intervals. Over the transoms is a deck of 25cm wide by 10cm thick timber boards laid longitudinally. The track has been lifted but survives on each approach. Deck now in poor condition and unsafe. Fred Hamond OFIAR-042-003	Constructed by Roscrea & Parsonstown Railway Company on Roscrea-Birr line, opened in 1858. Use of concrete in abutments and steel components to girders suggest an early 20th century replacement span. Metal lattice girder bridge carries disused Roscrea & Parsonstown Railway over Little Brosna River. Line opened 1858. The present span could be an early 20th replacement of the original, but more research is required. Line closed 1963. This bridge is primarily of technical interest in being one of two surviving lattice girder bridges in Co Offaly and the only one on the Roscrea-Birr line (the other is on the on the the Portarlinton-Athlone line over the Grand Canal at Tullamore, OFIAR-017-002). Historical association with former Roscrea & Parsonstown Railway Company and one of only two intact bridges built by this company now surviving in Co Offaly (the other is a masonry arch bridge, OFIAR-038-002). Also adds interest to the landscape hereabouts. Regional heritage significance. Merits inclusion in Record of Protected Structures. Fred Hamond OFIAR-042-003
58-01	Leap Castle entrance Gate lodge LEAP Leap Castle Roscrea Birr			95	14939005	Regional	Detached Gothic style three-bay single-storey gate lodge, built c.1760, with extension to rear and principal entrance gates to Leap Castle to west. Hipped tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks. Rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with chamfered sandstone surround, label moulding and timber casement window. Pointed-arched door opening with carved sandstone colonnettes to surround and timber panelled and glazed door. Door accessed up two sandstone steps. Castellated entrance gates to adjacent Leap Castle comprises segmental-headed arched opening with wrought-iron double gates flanked by castellated square towers with gun-loops, pointed-arched pedestrian openings and quadrant walls.	The Gothic Revival style of the gate lodge with its decorative window and door surrounds, contrasts greatly with the immense bulk of the limestone entrance gates and wall. The diminutive gate lodge with its decorative features, reflects the eighteenth-century alterations made to Leap Castle by Jonathan Darby. In particular the door surrounds to both the castle and the gates lodge are similar in style. The entrance gates, on the other hand, recall the defensive tower house and impart an impression of authority and power to passers-by. Leap Castle and associated structures are important features in the architectural heritage of County Offaly.
58-02	Spencers Cottage LEAP Roscrea Roscrea Birr				14939006	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey former gardeners cottage, built c.1820, with modern extension to rear and outbuilding to west. Now in use as a private dwelling. Located at road side. Half-hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystack. Rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with timber sash window. Pointed-arched window openings with Y-tracery to east-facing side elevation and stone outbuilding. Square-headed door opening with timber battened door.	There are a number of similarly designed cottages with half-hipped roofs in the surrounding area. They were all built by the Darby Family of Leap Castle to provide accommodation for workers and their families. Although similar cottages in the area have undergone major alterations, this cottage retains many original features that contributes to its character. Leap Castle and associated structures are important features in the architectural heritage of County Offaly.


14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
58-03	Leap Castle LEAP Roscrea Roscrea Birr			95	14939007	National	Detached sixteenth-century three-storey tower house with remains of Jacobean house constructed to north. Altered and enlarged by the Darby Family, c.1760, to include flanking Neo-Gothic two-storey castellated blocks and door surround. Roughcast rendered walls to tower house with castellated parapet with bartizans and machicolations. Ruled and lined rendered to flanking bays with sandstone dressing. Variety of window openings including limestone pointed-arched twin lights to the tower house and pointed-arched window openings with sandstone sills to the eighteenth-century flanking bays. Pointed-arched door opening with flanking pointed-arched sidelights to front elevation has a Batty Langley style door surround comprising sandstone clustered collonnettes and hoodmouldings. Tower house and flanking bay to south in use as a private dwelling. Two and three-storey castellated bays to north of tower house are derelict.	Located in an elevated site with views sweeping down and across the valley to the Fuarawn River, Leap Castle was the principal seat of the O'Carrolls of Ely. Built in the late fifteenth/early sixteenth century, Leap Castle was burnt to prevent Elizabethan forces taking it in 1558. Having been rebuilt to include a Jacobean house to the north of the castle, of which the diagonal chimneystack is still visible, it became the property of the Darby Family by the mid seventeenth century through John Darby, an English officer, marrying Finnola O'Carroll. Jonathan Darby made extensive alterations to Leap Castle during the eighteenth century to include the flanking castellated bays, Georgian Gothic windows and the sandstone Venetian door surround. The Darby Family remained at Leap Castle until 1922 when the castle was destroyed by family and the family moved from the estate. The castle lay in ruins until it was bought approximately thirty years ago and it being restored at present. To study the developments and phases on construction at Leap Castle and associated structures including the gate lodge and stables is to study the architectural history of Ireland. It has been the site of practically continued occupancy since the sixteenth century with alterations and additions to the castle during each century. Leap Castle is a landmark building in the area, and in the past, played an important social and historic role in the region. The tower house contributes an archaeological significance to the site while the striking door surround is of artistic interest. Leap Castle and associated structures are important features in the architectural heritage of County Offaly.
58-04	Leap Castle Stable Yard LEAP Roscrea Roscrea Birr				14939008	Regional	Gothic Revival enclosed stable yard to Leap Castle, built c.1860, comprising stables and outbuildings. Now in use as a private dwelling. Located south-west of Leap Castle. Seven-bay two-storey castellated former stable with breakfront and central pointed-arched carriage arch opening accessing partially cobbled enclosed yard. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and pierced brick chimneystacks. Coursed limestone and sandstone walls with limestone cornice and castellated parapet. Pointed-arched window openings with yellow brick surrounds and sandstone sills. Carriage arch openings to rear elevation are now windows openings. Main entrance to house in upper level accessed from road side to west. Castellated entrance bay with limestone cornice and square-headed door opening. Three-bay range to south of yard comprised carriage arch openings to ground floor and former Orange Hall above. Additional two-storey outbuildings to north-west of yard with pitched corrugated roofs. Walled garden to west of yard. Cast-iron entrance gates to roadside access site.	Located adjacent to Leap Castle, this former stable yard was built by the Darby Family who occupied the castle from the mid sixteenth century until 1922. The enclosed stable yard had an impressive principal façade facing the castle, with castellated parapet and pointed-arched window openings. The range to the south of the yard had a long hall on its upper level. The present owners and neighbours believe that this hall was once used by the Orange Order and is still referred to locally as The Orange Hall. Of particular note are the unusual decorative pierced brick chimneystacks constructed of yellow brick and with yellow brick dressings. Leap Castle and associated structures are important features in the architectural heritage of County Offaly.
58-05	Lissanierin House LISSANIERIN Roscrea Roscrea Birr				14939009	Regional	Detached L-plan four-bay two-storey farmhouse, built c.1800, with entrance porch and extensive ranges of outbuildings to rear. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls with sandstone eaves course. Square-headed window openings with tooled sandstone sills and timber sash windows. Bipartite windows to larger openings. Entrance porch with stucco cornice and timber panelled and glazed door. Stone flags to porch and timber panelled double doors within porch. Two-storey ranges of outbuildings and stables to partially cobbled yards to rear of house with pitched slate roofs and roughcast rendered walls. Front site of house enclosed behind rendered wall.	This substantial farmhouse has extensive ranges of stables and outbuildings to the rear of the house arranged around four yards. The retention of many original features contributes to the character of the building.
58-06	Aghancon BALLYCURRAGH Roscrea Roscrea Birr				14939010	Regional	Detached L-plan five-bay two-storey former rectory, built c.1800, with pedimented breakfront to entrance bay and return and extensions to rear. Now in use as a private dwelling. Set within its own grounds near the Aghancon Church. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with replacement timber casement windows and tooled limestone sills. Segmental-headed door opening set within recessed rendered surround with spoked timber fanlight and timber panelled door. Door accessed by limestone steps. Two-storey outbuilding with pitched slate roof to partially cobbled yard to west of house. Front site enclosed by random coursed wall.	Located on an elevated site with views across the valley to Leap Castle, this former rectory retains many original features which contribute to its character. The local school, Aghancon Church and this former rectory were built in close proximity and played an important role within the local community. The following information was recorded in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland of 1837: 'The glebe-house was built by the late incumbent, and has been much improved and enlarged at the expense of the Rev. R.M. Kennedy, the present incumbent. The glebe comprises 15 acres.'
58-07	Aghancon Church of Ireland Church GLEBE (ED AGHANCON) Aghancon Roscrea Birr			1	14939011	Regional	Detached Church of Ireland church, built in 1786 with a loan from the Board of First Fruits and assistance from Jonathan Darby, with apse and entrance porch and graveyard to site. The pulpit, pray table and stained glass windows were all taken from Ettagh Church. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, cast-iron rainwater goods, sandstone coping and a sandstone bellcote. Roughcast rendered walls to side elevations with sandstone eaves course. Ruled and lined rendered wall to front elevation with sandstone plinth course, a sandstone date plaque and sandstone diamond panel. Claspig buttresses flanking front elevation with pyramidal pinnacles. Pointed-arched window openings with stucco surrounds, sandstone sills and stained glass windows. Pointed arched window openings to front elevation with sandstone sills and timber intersecting tracery windows. Oculi with sandstone surrounds. Square-headed door opening to porch with timber battened door. Graveyard to site with variety of grave markers. Site enclosed behind rubble wall and accessed through wrought-iron gates supported by gate piers.	The plaque on Aghancon Church records that it was built in 1786 at the joint expense of Dr. Thomas Pery, Lord Bishop of Killaloe and by Jonathan Darby of Leap Castle with the aid of a loan from the Board of First Fruits. Located on an elevated site with views across the valley to Leap Castle, Aghancon Church has many notable features including the sandstone bellcote and the unusual pyramidal finials. The pulpit, prayer table and decorative stained glass windows were all removed from Ettagh Church, near Birr. The local school, Aghancon Church and the former rectory were built in close proximity and played an important role within the local community. The stained glass windows, plaque and carved sandstone add an artistic interest to the site.
58-08	Teach Russell BALLYCURRAGH Aghancon Roscrea Birr				14939012	Regional	One of a pair of three-bay two-storey former worker's cottages, built c.1820. Set back from road. Now in use as a private dwelling. Half-hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles with rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed walls with traces of render. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and sandstone sills. Square-headed door opening with timber battened half door. Stone outbuilding to rear site with corrugated-iron roof. Dry stone wall to front site with wrought-iron pedestrian gate.	There are a number of similarly designed cottages with half-hipped roofs in the surrounding area. They were all built by the Darby Family of Leap Castle to provide accommodation for workers and their families. Although similar cottages in the area have undergone major alterations, this cottage retains many original features that contributes to its character. Leap Castle and associated structures are important features in the architectural heritage of County Offaly.
58-09	Teach Colleen BALLYCURRAGH Aghancon Roscrea Birr				14939013	Regional	One of a pair of three-bay two-storey former worker's cottages, built c.1820. Now in use as a private dwelling. Set back from road. Half-hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles with rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and concrete sills. Square-headed door opening with timber battened half door. Stone outbuilding to rear site with corrugated-iron roof. Dry stone wall to front site with wrought-iron pedestrian gate. Located beside Ballycurragh Woods. Single-arch bridge adjacent to cottage.	There are a number of similarly designed cottages with half-hipped roofs in the surrounding area. They were all built by the Darby Family of Leap Castle to provide accommodation for workers and their families. Although similar cottages in the area have undergone major alterations, this cottage retains many original features that contributes to its character. The window openings on this cottages are slightly larger than the neighbouring cottage as they were enlarged. Leap Castle and associated structures are important features in the architectural heritage of County Offaly.
58-10	Ballinlough House HEATH (CLONLISK BY) Roscrea Roscrea Birr				14943001	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey house, built c.1860, incorporating older four-bay two-storey house to rear. Entrance porch added c.1975. Located in its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, open eaves, cast-iron rainwater goods and decorative bargeboards. Rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and stucco window heads with label mouldings to first floor windows. Range of two-storey stables and outbuildings to east of house with pitched slate roof and random coursed walls with yellow brick dressings.	Ballinlough House displays architectural styling typical of the mid to late nineteenth century. The timber sash windows with side and toplights are of particular note and are an attractive feature of the house. The front section of the house conceals from view a much earlier house to the rear. The owners of the house believe that the old house could be an early eighteenth-century house.


14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
58-11	Summerhill House GORRAUN (BALLYBRITT BY) Cloughjordan Birr Birr		314	14943009	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1780, with four-bay return to rear. House flanked by screen walls with arched openings. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls to front and rubble stone to rear. Square-headed window openings to front elevation with uPVC windows and tooled limestone sills. Round-headed window opening to entrance bay. Red brick window reveals to rear. Round-headed door opening with timber battened door and spoked fanlight. Single- and two-storey outbuildings to yard with random coursed walls, pitched corrugated-iron roof and flat arched window openings. Slit windows, carriage arch openings and pigeon holes to outbuilding. Walled garden to south of house with two-stage tower. House accessed through rendered piers and wrought-iron gate.	The early form of Summerhill House with its steeply pitched roof, chimneystacks located over gable end walls and symmetrical façade contributes to its architectural significance and makes it a valuable addition to the built heritage of County Offaly. The outbuildings are notable for their unusual features including the pigeon holes, slit windows and flat arched openings and together with the walled garden and tower contribute to the setting of the house.	
58-12	Danganreagh House DANGANREAGH Roscrea Roscrea Birr		14943012	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1840, in front of an earlier two-storey farmhouse. House is flanked by squared limestone walls with carriage-arch openings and pedestrian gateways accessing partially cobbled rear yard. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and bracketed eaves to main house. Pitched slate and tiled roof with some cast-iron rainwater goods and rendered chimneystacks to rear section. Pebbledashed walls. Square-headed window openings with tooled stone sills and timber sash windows. Segmental-headed door opening with timber panelled door flanked by decorative sidelights and with teardrop fanlight with stained and etched glass. Tooled stone threshold. Modern concrete porch to door. Front site enclosed by wrought-iron railings and accessed through wrought-iron gates. Ranges of stone outbuildings and stables enclose rear yard. Walled garden to south of house.	Danganreagh House, which is a modest mid nineteenth-century house, is situated in front of an earlier farmhouse, known as Moatland Cottage. The ealier house may date to the end of the eighteenth century. The flanking screen walls, with their matching carriage-arch openings and pedestrian entrances, further enhance the balanced symmetrical façade of the later house. The segmental-headed door opening is a notable feature of the house's design and its etched and coloured glazing enlivens the façade. The survival of many original features including the timber sash windows, walled garden and rear outbuildings contribute to the significance of the structure.		
58-13	Ballybritt Castle BALLYBRITT Roscrea Birr Birr		308		An attractive, four-bay, two-storey house dating from the 18th century with a single stack, hipped roof with natural slates and rendered walls. The doorcase is a simple square-headed ope but the windows have uPVC glazing. The gable end of the house is right beside the road while the other side is next to a ruined mill. There are ruins of an earlier house on the site which are possibly part of a medieval house.	This is really a large, vernacular house which might have been the miller's house when this was an operating mill. It is a rarity being a large farmhouse structure.		
58-14	Ballybritt House BALLYBRITT Roscrea Roscrea Birr		309		A five-bay, two-storey, Palladian house of circa 1760 with a pedimented breakfront, hipped roof with natural slates, simple, limestone cornice, painted, rendered walls and limestone coigns. There is a round-headed doorcase with sidelights and a Venetian window above on the first floor. The windows have uPVC glazing and two-storey additions have been added at the rere.	A good example of a late Palladian house with very good proportions.		
60-01	Cangort Park CANGORT PARK Shinrone Roscrea Birr		14941001	National	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement country house, built c.1807, with bow to east-facing side elevation and recessed entrance porch. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks, cast-iron rainwater goods and open eaves. Ruled-and-lined roughcast rendered walls with tooled limestone plinth course and quoins to basement. Timber sash windows with hammer dressed limestone surrounds and sills. Keystones to windows on ground floor. Windows to front elevation and bow with chamfered limestone surrounds. Continuous sill course to first floor windows on front and side elevations with shouldered arch detail above entrance. Ground floor windows flanking bow set within blind arches. Segmental-headed window openings to basement of east-facing side elevation with limestone block-and-start surrounds and horizontal sliding sash windows. Cambered-arch window openings to front and rear elevations with horizontal sliding sash windows. Recessed entrance porch consists of a segmental-headed arched opening with hammer dressed limestone architrave, deeply coved stucco surround leadings into the porch with a groin-vaulted ceiling. Segmental-headed arch with panelled soffit frames square-headed door opening with architrave surround flanked by pilasters with console brackets supporting dentil cornice and decorative foliate frieze. Glazed double doors with classical panel set within egg-and-dart frame above. Greek key skirting to porch. Door accessed up six limestone steps. Basement area enclosed by rendered plinth wall. Sundial set on a fluted limestone column to front site. Ruined summerhouse to rear site. Coursed rubble stone wall enclosed front site to west. Limestone piers and wrought-iron gates and railings to front site. Walled garden and stable yard to west of house.	Designed by Sir Richard Morrison for William Trench and completed 1807, Cangort Park in an important villa designed by one of the most prolific and successful villa architects practicing in the early nineteenth century. Almost identical to Bellair in north County Offaly, Cangort Park also shares many similar features with other Morrison designed villas. The deeply recessed entrance porch with a coved surround accessed up limestone steps and containing an ornate door surround with classical plaque above, is a striking entrance to the villa. The bowed side elevation, open eaves, limestone string courses and limestone chamfered window reveals and surrounds all contribute to the appealing design of the house and the significance of the structure. However it is the interior plan and decoration of the villa that is of most interest. The wonderful domed stair hall located in the centre of the building contains a sweeping cantilevered staircase and is decorated with the Greek key motif. Off the west side of the axial corridor lies a library with superb barrel-vaulted ceiling, reputed to be elegantly decorated by James Talbot. Although in poor condition now, the quality of the stonework, detail of design and elegant interior make Cangort Park an important part of the architectural heritage of County Offaly.		
60-02	Cangort Park Barn CANGORT PARK Shinrone Roscrea Birr		14941002	Regional	Detached four-bay open-fronted barn, built c.1810, with nine circular-profile corbelled piers supporting roof. M-profile corrugated-iron roof with flanking lean-to bays. Random coursed walls to sides and rear of barn. Three-bay two-storey outbuilding adjacent with pitched corrugated-iron roof, roughcast rendered walls, brick vents to upper floor and three carriage arches with limestone voussoirs to ground floor.	The unusual form of this open-fronted barn is of interest. The three piers to the front of the barn with strengthening corbelling, support the M-profile roof with flanking lean-to roofs. Located in the yard of Cangort Park and adjacent to the stables and walled gardens, this barn forms an interesting group of related structures.		
60-03	Cangort Park former Stables CANGORT PARK Shinrone Roscrea Birr		14941003	Regional	Detached T-plan six-bay two-storey former stables, built c.1840, with single-storey lean-to bays to rear. No longer in use. Located in farmyard of Cangort Park and facing onto a partially cobbled yard. Hipped slate roof, half-hipped to projecting rear bay, with terracotta ridge tiles, cast-iron rainwater goods, louvred roof vents and yellow brick chimneystacks with saw-tooth cornices. Coursed rubble limestone walls with yellow brick dressings and blind Diocletian arches to first floor front elevation. Square-headed window openings with yellow brick surrounds, limestone sills and timber sash and cast-iron lattice pivot windows. Oculi set within Diocletian arches to upper floor.	Although in a derelict condition now, the former stables to Cangort Park were a fine addition to the complex of structures on the estate. The random coursed limestone building has distinctive yellow brick dressings and tall brick chimneystacks with decorative brick cornices and together with the Diocletian window openings and oculi create an appealing composition.		
60-04	Derrinclare Cottage Stud DERRINCLARE Shinrone Birr Birr		14941004	Regional	Detached L-plan four-bay single-storey thatched cottage, built c.1800, with extension to north. Set at a right angle to road and with large front and rear gardens. Pitched reed roof, half-hipped to extension, with rendered chimneystacks. Rendered walls with timber eaves course. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows. Square-headed door opening to rear with timber battened door set with flat-roofed porch. Square-headed door opening set within projecting porch to extension with timber battened half-door. Stables and shed to rear site.	<p>Thatch was once a commonly used roofing material in Ireland and the skill of thatching was valued in rural Ireland. Reed and straw were widely available and cheap materials and were a popular choice for house owners. However thatch has been substituted over the years by slate and tiles and a thatched house is less commonly found. Although extended and refurbished, this house retains the character of the original cottage.</p> <p>[Thatch Survey of County Offaly - Barry O'Reilly, 2002]. Five-by single-storey thatched house. Direct-entry plan. Rendered stone walls. Gable reed roof. Northern two bays are east end of an extension which forms an L-plan with older rectangular building. Timber sash windows. Timber board door. Entrance door in shallow windbreak in angle of 'L'. Two rendered chimneys. Stables to rear of house. Well kept thatched house. (Site Number 49).</p>		

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60-05	Shinrone KILCOMIN Kilcomin Birr Birr				14941005	Regional	Single-arch masonry road bridge, built c.1830, over the River Black, with additional minor arch to north-west accommodating a disused mill race. Coursed rubble limestone stonework with ashlar arch-rings. Coursed rubble limestone parapet with splayed abutments.	This single-arch road bridge is part of the local infrastructure and as such is of social significance. The bridge incorporates a mill race from a mill that once operated nearby and forms an interesting group of related structures with that area.
60-06	Ballytoran House former Mill BALLYTORAN Shinrone Birr Birr				14941006	Regional	Detached eleven-bay three-storey former mill, built c.1830, with auxiliary buildings to the north-west and former miller's house to the south-east. Remnants of pitched slate roof. Coursed rubbles limestone walls with stepped yellow brick eaves course. Segmental-headed window openings with yellow brick arches. Segmental-headed carriage arch openings with yellow brick arches and limestone reveals. Ruin of auxiliary mill buildings to north-west with limestone walls and segmental-headed window openings with red brick arches and ancillary single-storey structures abutting.	This mill combined with the former miller's house and outbuildings form an interesting group of related industrial structures. Though now derelict, the mill once played a vital economic role in Kilcomin providing industry and jobs. The random rubble walls of the imposing three-storey mill contrasts with the yellow brick dressing and creates variation in the otherwise plain repetitive elevations of the mill.
60-07	Ballytoran House BALLYTORAN Shinrone Birr Birr			348	14941007	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey former thatched miller's house, built c.1640, with additional bay blocked up and ruined return with remains of a hearth to rear. Entrance porch added c.1970, single-storey to rear. Single-storey lean-to extension to north-west facing side gable wall. Pitched corrugated-iron roof with sod beneath and rendered chimneystacks set diagonally. Pebbledashed walls. Square-headed window openings with timber casement windows and stone sills. Square-headed door opening to porch.	This former miller's house is a valuable example of a seventeenth-century house and displays many of the architectural motifs of a house from that period including its single pile form, steeply pitched roof, thick walls, diagonal chimneystacks and small window openings. The roof is now covered with corrugated-iron sheet but the present owner had uncovered the remains of sods and thatch to the roof, conclusive evidence that this substantial early house was once thatched. The wide central staircase is an impressive interior feature. This house together with the mill and outbuildings to the north and east form an interesting group of related structures.
60-08	Cangort Cottage CANGORT DEMESNE Shinrone Road Roscrea Birr				14942003	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey former gate lodge to Cangort Cottage, built c.1830. Now in use as a private dwelling. Set back from the road. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystack. Rendered walls. Timber battened door with limestone threshold. Timber paned casement windows with limestone sills. Site accessed through wrought-iron double gates supported by limestone piers and flanked by pedestrian gates.	Though no longer in use as a gate lodge, the scale and form of the structure make its original function recognisable. The lodge served Cangort Cottage in Cangort demesne which no longer survives. It was situated beside the male and female national schools, which are now demolished.
60-09	Rockford House AGHNAGROSS Shinrone Road Roscrea Birr				14944001	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1830, with two-storey extension to rear. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with smooth rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash window with tooled stone sills. Square-headed door opening with glazed timber openwork outer door. Roughcast rendered outbuilding to rear site with pitched slate roof. New stone outbuilding with half-hipped slate roof. Channelled rendered walls and wrought-iron gates to road with wrought-iron gates.	The symmetrical façade and well proportioned design of Rockford House gives it an amiable character. Situated within a mature setting, this house contributes to the built heritage of the rural locality. The decorative openwork timber door brings a unique aesthetic quality to the structure. Other notable features included the six-over-six timber sash windows and entrance piers, walls and gates.
60-10	OBN 29 AGHNAGROSS Shinrone Road Roscrea Birr				14944002	Regional	Single-arch masonry railway bridge, built c.1863, by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company on the Roscrea to Nenagh section. Rock-faced limestone blocks randomly laid with rusticated and margined quoins. Segmental arch-ring with rusticated voussoirs. Spandrels and parapets are of roughly faced blocks. Finely dressed string course.	This bridge is one of four other such bridges on this line built in County Offaly by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. It is a well constructed bridge and is finished to a high standard.
61-01	Shinrone Roman Catholic Church SHINRONE Shinrone Shinrone Birr			325	14822001	Regional	Detached T-plan Roman Catholic church, built c.1860 and renovated c.1980, with three-bay nave, sacristy to north and porch to south transept. Situated in its own grounds with small graveyard to the east. Pitched tiled roof with stone cross finials to gable ends, tooled cut stone bellcote to east gable and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls with smooth rendered plinth and quoins. Pointed-arched window openings with rendered surround and concrete sills to nave and transepts. Replacement timber windows with stained glass windows to west elevation. Pointed-arched window openings to sacristy with timber sash windows and concrete sills. Pointed-segmental arched door opening to eastern gable with rendered surround, concrete step and replacement glazed timber doors. Tooled stone water founts flank entrance door. Group of Celtic Revival high cross grave markers to east marking burial places of former parish priests. Smooth and roughcast rendered wall bounds the site, with modern mild steel gates giving access.	This Roman Catholic church, serving the community of Shinrone, is a simple and attractive building on the outskirts of the town. The main entrance is flanked by tooled stone holy water founts, which enhance the entranceway. The angled sacristy disrupts the regular T-plan of the church, which adds another dimension to the church. This building is an important and integral part of community life for the people of Shinrone, and also plays a role in the architectural heritage of the locality.
61-02	Tierneys 6 Main Street SHINRONE Shinrone Shinrone Birr			327	14822002	Regional	Detached multiple-bay two-storey house, built c.1750, renovated c.1860, with pubfront and flat-roofed extension to rear. Abutting house to north-east. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and oversailing eaves. Roughcast render to walls with smooth render to plinth. Timber sash windows with moulded stucco surrounds and painted sills to first floor. Timber Wyatt window over shopfront and replacement windows to ground floor. Square-headed door opening to house with moulded stucco surround and timber and glazed door. Replacement timber and rendered shopfront with central timber double doors and flanking display windows. Access to rear through wrought-iron gates to west.	The façade of Tierney's maintains nineteenth-century renovations through the survival of horned sash windows and the window and door surrounds. The steeply pitched roof is a unique feature and suggests that the structure dates from the early to mid eighteenth century. It is thus an imporant survival within the reamining architectural fabric of Shinrone.
61-03	E Guest SHINRONE Main Street Shinrone Birr			337	14822003	Regional	End-of-terrace two-bay single-storey former shop, built c.1900. Now disused. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls with smooth render to plinth and quoins. Shopfront with roughcast render to stallriser, four-paned display windows with timber mullions, painted sills and timber window boxes. Timber fascia board with painted lettering. Double timber doors. Corrugated-iron gates to side of shop.	E. Guest with its multiple-paned display windows that flank double timber doors, is typical of an early twentieth-century small business premises. Though the building is no longer in use, it continues to make a positive contribution to the streetscape of Shinrone.
61-04	Annaghbrook House SHINRONE Main Street Shinrone Birr			324	14822004	Regional	Detached six-bay two-storey house, built c.1720, with two-bay three-storey wing to east. Derelict with eastern section renovated and reoccupied. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with roughcast rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls. Segmental-headed window openings with exposed timber sash boxes and stone sills. Replacement timber sash windows with stone sills to renovated wing. Round-headed door opening with spider web fanlight and timber battened door. Outbuilding to rear with random coursed walls and round-headed carriage arch with yellow brick surround. Rendered gate piers to front site with stone capping and wrought-iron gates.	Annaghbrook House is currently under renovation, with replacement timber sash windows and stone sills to the wing already completed. Though in a dilapidated state of repair, the remaining section has some discernable architectural features such as slender segmental-headed window openings and spider web fanlight. The proposed conservation of the structure by its current owners will sympathetically restore its existing fabric and material character.

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
61-05	Main Street CLOGHMOYLE Shinrone Birr Birr			349	14822005	Regional	Double-arch masonry road bridge, built c.1820, carrying the western road into Shinrone over a tributary of the River Little Brosna. Random coursed stone construction to walls and piers with tooled ashlar voussoirs to arches. Arch to east is now blocked and used as an gated underpass. Area to downstream has been made into a park.	The random coursed wall construction with the finely finished ring arches reflects the solidity of the masonry. The location of the adjacent small park highlights the bridge as a focal point and recreational zone within Shinrone.
61-06	Saint Marys Church of Ireland Church SHINRONE Main Street Shinrone Birr			326	14822006	Regional	Detached Board of First Fruits church, built in 1821, with three-bay nave, three-stage tower and single-storey vestry to north. Set within its own grounds. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta and concrete ridge tiles. Ashlar chimneystack to gable and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pointed-arched window openings to nave with chamfered limestone surrounds and hoodmouldings. Timber casement windows to tower and vestry with limestone surrounds and hoodmouldings or brick surrounds. Pointed-arched door opening to tower with chamfered limestone surround, hoodmoulding and timber battened door. Square-headed door opening accesses vestry with replacement timber battened door. Sandstone floor to nave and porch tower, now covered by carpet. Lectern, dated 1917, was salvaged from Ettagh Church. Memorial plaques to walls. Plaster cornice to ceiling. Spiral staircase within tower. Raised graveyard to south with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century grave markers. Site bounded by random coursed wall with raised pre-1820 entrance to west. Ashlar gate piers and wrought-iron gates frame nineteenth-century entrance.	Built on the site of an earlier chapel, Saint Mary's Church of Ireland church has played an important social role for nearly two centuries. Though consecrated as a Church of Ireland Church, its graveyard has been used by both the Church of Ireland and Catholic communities. Furthermore, at the time of re-roofing of the local Roman Catholic church, Saint Mary's was used for Masses and ceremonies. The country church follows a typical Board of First Fruits design, incorporating a single-cell structure with square-profiled tower. However, its individual character is created by an unusually wide nave which is spanned by double-length pews. Simple decoration includes carved pinnacles, window dressings and stained glass.
61-07	Main Street CLOGHMOYLE Shinrone Birr Birr			329	14822007	Regional	Ranges of multiple-bay single- and two-storey domestic outbuildings, built c.1740, to the rear site of a modernised detached L-plan multiple-bay two-storey house to north. Site bounded by rendered random coursed wall. Pitched slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles and stone chimneystacks. Lime washed random coursed walls with cast-iron tie-bar plates. Window openings with timber battened shutters and stone sills. Slit vents to upper storey of south range. Square-headed door openings with timber battened doors and overlights to some. Segmental-headed carriage arches, some with replacement timber gates. Segmental-headed integral carriage arch in south range giving access to rear laneway. Hipped and pitched pan-tiled roof to house with roughcast render to walls and replacement windows. Rear of house faces road. Site bounded by part-rendered random coursed wall, lime-washed to interior, crenellated in parts, battered to north and buttressed to west. Wrought-iron pedestrian gate set to round-arched opening with limestone steps and wrought-iron railings. Round-arched vehicular gateway with corrugated-iron gate and square-headed pedestrian gate to west.	This intact complex of outbuildings, together with their associated house, forms an important architectural group within Shinrone. Though the house is much altered, its uneven fenestration and its orientation with its rear to the road suggests an early date. The outbuildings, however, retain their original form and design and with much original fabric. The enclosing walls, with their associated gateways with crenellations, buttresses and battered sections, provide a substantial architectural addition to the Shinrone streetscape and highlight the site's defensive nature.
61-08	Main Street SHINRONE Shinrone Shinrone Birr			333	14822009	Regional	Detached three-bay three-storey house, built c.1780, with return to rear and disused early twentieth-century shopfront to east. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls with smooth render to quoins and plinth. Ruled-and-lined render to ground floor shopfront. Paired timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber and glass door with overlight. Shopfront with double timber door, flanked by display windows with timber fascia board. Wrought-iron gate to west.	This well proportioned, but modestly designed house is enhanced by the retention of its original form and fabric such as the paired timber sash windows. The smaller windows at second floor level are a notable feature, indicating an eighteenth-century date for the house. The later addition of the shopfront reflects a dual function for the house. Located at the western end of Shinrone, this building contributes positively to the streetscape.
61-09	Cloughmoyle School SHINRONE Main Street Shinrone Birr			328	14822010	Regional	Detached L-plan three-bay single-storey former school, built in 1874, with gable-fronted porch to front, porch to east and extension to rear. Now disused. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with ridge cresting, rendered chimneystack and cast-iron rainwater goods. Catslide roof to east. Timber bargeboards and finials to gables. Random coursed stone walls with quoins. Cut stone date plaque to wall above doorway. Timber plaque to wall no longer legible. Pointed-arched window openings with moulded brick surrounds, stone sills and timber casement windows to east façade and west gable. Segmental-headed window opening with moulded brick surround, stone sill and timber sash window to west. Square-headed door opening with moulded brick surround and timber door. Stone threshold to doorway. Ruled-and-lined plinth wall with tooled stone coping surmounted by cast-iron railings to front site with ruled-and-lined render to piers and cast-iron gates.	This disused school in Shinrone dates to 1874 and has been maintained in excellent condition with the survival of ridge cresting, gable finials and bargeboards. The colourful use of a variety of building materials makes for an aesthetically satisfying addition to the streetscape. The site is completed by ornate cast-iron railings and a gate. As a building of social significance, it stands in the centre of Shinrone as a reminder of the locality's own history.
61-10	Main Street SHINRONE Shinrone Shinrone Birr			14822011	Regional		Semi-detached two-bay two-storey house, built c.1850. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls with smooth render to plinth and quoins. Timber sash windows with rendered surrounds and painted sills. Square-headed door opening with stained glass overlight to timber battened door.	One of a pair of semi-detached houses, it contributes to the Shinrone streetscape. Although modest in design, the retention of original features such as the two-over-two timber sash windows adds architectural character to the building's appearance.
61-11	Main Street SHINRONE Shinrone Shinrone Birr			14822012	Regional		Semi-detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1850. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to walls with smooth render to plinth and quoins. Timber sash windows with painted sills. Round-headed door opening with moulded surround to timber panelled and glazed door with spoked fanlight.	One of a pair of semi-detached houses, this building contributes positively to the streetscape. Though modest in design, it is enhanced by its two-over-two timber sash windows and moulded door surround. Located at the centre of Shinrone, this building, along with its neighbour, is a notable structure within in the villagescape.
61-12	Kilballyskea House KILBALLYSKEA Shinrone Birr Birr			14822013	Regional		Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with return and extensions to rear. Walled gardens to south-west and outbuildings to rear and south-east, which were part of an earlier Kilballyskea House and date to the before the 1830s. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Paired timber brackets to eaves. Tooled limestone plinth, tooled limestone trefoil vents and ruled-and-lined render to walls with tooled limestone quoins. Timber sash windows with tooled limestone sills and moulded rendered surrounds. Cantled bay to north elevation. Segmental-headed door opening with glazed timber panelled doors, flanked by sidelights, surmounted by fanlight, with moulded render surround. Tooled limestone threshold and concrete steps to entrance. Square-headed door opening to rear elevation with tooled limestone block-and-start surround and replacement timber doors. Random coursed limestone surrounds to door openings containing timber battened doors. Slate and timber canopy supported on cast-iron columns abuts house to south-west. Random coursed stone outbuilding to south-east with four yellow brick carriage arches. Walled garden to south-west with random coursed stone walls with corner tower to north-west with stone steps leading to first floor. Segmental-headed entrance gives access to garden with cut stone voussoirs and wrought-iron gates. Stone wall to south of house with random coursed gate piers giving access to southern yard. Main entrance with modern stone gate piers and gates to north of house.	Kilballyskea House, located on the outskirts of Shinrone, is a fine country house which retains much of its original character. Situated beside an earlier, now demolished, Kilballyskea House, it continues the name with a high quality house. Many of the details of the façade exhibit a symmetry, from the central entrance to the paired chimneystacks and timber eaves brackets. The smaller details of the house are noteworthy, for example, the stone air vents with the trefoil motif. The walled garden with the apple and pear trees, located to the south-west of the main house, is also worthy of note. The corner tower pre-dates the existing house and may be part of the earlie demesne complex.
61-13	Glasshouse GLASSHOUSE (CLONLISK BY) Shinrone Shinrone Birr			14942005	Regional		Detached L-plan four-bay single-storey Tudor style former gate lodge to Glasshouse demesne, build c.1850, with gable-fronted bay to north and veranda. Modern extension to rear. Hipped slate roof, pitched to gable, with terracotta right tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Ruled and lined rendered walls with stucco quoins and a carved stone plaque to gable. Cantled-bay window to gable with scalloped slates to roof, timber sash windows and a tooled limestone sill. Round-headed window openings within veranda with timber sash windows and tooled limestone sills. Square-headed door opening within veranda with timber panelled door and tooled limestone threshold. Timber arcading springing from limestone blocks to veranda with tiled floor.	The carved limestone plaque to the front elevation of this former gate lodge is carved in high relief and depicts and eagles head pierced by an arrow. The plaque is a notable feature on the projecting gable wall and adds an artistic interest to the site. The scalloped slates to the cantled-bay window is an interesting detail while the arcaded veranda, reflected by the rounded-headed windows within, recede behind the projecting gabled bay and creates appealing depths to the elevation.

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
61-14	Keeloge Mill KEELOGE (CLONLISK BY) Shinrone Birr Birr				14942006	Regional	Detached U-plan six-bay five-storey former flour mill, built c.1800, with two-bay five-storey to rear and two-storey extension to south. No longer in use. Located on the Little Brosna River. Random coursed limestone and sandstone walls with traces of roughcast render. Square-headed window openings with limestone flat arches. Carriage arch openings to ground floor with sandstone voussoirs. Ruin of single-storey building to front of mill. Overgrown mill race survives to site.	This disused mill is a striking feature in the landscape as its massive imposing scale makes it conspicuous in the flat terrain. The mill survives as a ruin and acts as a physical reminder of the industrial and economic history of the area.
61-15	Milltown Park House MILTOWN (CLONLISK BY) Shinrone Birr Birr			347	14942007	Regional	Detached T-plan five-bay three-storey over basement country house, built c.1740, with central pedimented breakfront and extensions to rear. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with ashlar limestone chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Ashlar limestone front elevation with limestone cornice, plinth course and quoins. Roughcast rendered to side and rear elevations with limestone quoins. Venetian window to pedimented breakfront with continuous limestone sill and oculus to pediment. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills and timber sash windows. Round-headed door opening to front elevation with tooled limestone Gibbsian surround with cornice, flanked by sidelights. Timber and glazed double doors and decorative fanlight. Door accessed up four limestone steps flanked by a plinth wall. Entrance to south of house with wrought-iron double gates flanked by limestone pier. Principal entrance to east of house with wrought-iron double gates supported by rendered piers and flanked by quadrant walls incorporating a cast-iron post box. Ruined gate lodge opposite entrance.	An important example of a mid eighteenth-century country house, Milltown Park House makes a valuable contribution to the architectural heritage of County Offaly. The house displays a high degree of architectural detailing typical of the Irish Palladian style, most notably the Gibbsian door surround, Venetian window arrangement, oculus and pedimented breakfront. Although the house is embellished with these fashionable eighteenth-century architectural features, the form of the house with the oversized chimneystacks located over the end gable walls appear outdated. Though no longer used, the principal gate with gate lodge was once an elegant entrance to Milltown Park House.
61-16	Laundry Cottages KEELOGE (CLONLISK BY) Kyleogue Shinrone Birr				14942008	Regional	Pair of semi-detached two-bay two-storey former worker's houses and laundry to Milltown Park House, built c.1850, with extensions to rear. Now in use as dwellings. Set back from road. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed walls. Square-headed window openings with brick reveals and timber sash windows. uPVC window to rear elevation. Square-headed door openings with brick reveals and timber battened doors. Single-storey outbuildings to south of cottages. Site accessed through stone gate piers to front site.	This handsome pair of cottages are known as Laundry Cottages because of their function in the past as a laundry to the neighbouring Milltown Park House. The survival of many original features on the cottages contribute to their character. Laundry Cottages together with Milltown Park House, outbuildings and entrance gates form an interesting group of related structures.
61-17	High Park DRUMAKEENAN Roscrea Roscrea Birr				14942019	Regional	FAÇADE ONLY PROTECTED. Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, with extensions and return to rear. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystack and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with limestone eaves course. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and tooled limestone sills. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled door and fanlight detail to overlight. Two-storey outbuilding to yard with random coursed walls and pitched slate roof. Limestone piers to road.	This house retains many original features, in particular the timber sash windows, that contribute to its character and architectural significance. Early nineteenth-century houses in such original condition are valuable examples of our architectural heritage and serve as reminders of past building materials and styles.
61-18	Hillsborough Corn Mills DRUMAKEENAN Roscrea Roscrea Birr				14942021	Regional	Two five-bay five-storey former oat mills, built c.1840, with ancillary mill buildings and cloth facory to yard. Water mill powered off the Barrow River. In roofless condition. Random coursed limestone and sandstone walls with remains of roughcast render. Square-headed window openings with yellow brick reveals and limestone sills. Square-headed door openings with yellow brick reveals. Modern house located to yard. Single- and two-storey mill buildings in a derelict condition to yard.	The mill survives as a ruin and acts as a physical reminder of the industrial and economic history of the area. Hillsborough Mill was just one of approximately six mills in the immediate area. The disused mill race ran off the River Barrow.
61-19	Post Box Mount Saint Josephs Abbey MOUNTHEATON Shinrone Road Roscrea Birr			310	14942024	Regional	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1915, with GR royal cipher and crown motif. The door incorporates a later SE (Saorstat Éireann) emblem. Located at Mountheaton Crossroads in a wall adjacent to southern entrance gates to Mount Saint Joseph's Abbey.	Incorporated into the elaborate entrance gates to Mount Saint Joseph's Abbey, this post box is a notable feature at the busy Mountheaton crossroads. The modest form of the post box is enhanced by the combination of the royal cipher representing the reign of George V (1910-1921) and the Saorstat Éireann emblem representing post Independence Ireland. The elaborate entrance gates originally served Sharavogue House but were removed and installed here some years ago.
61-20	Mount Saint Josephs Abbey College Chapel MOUNTHEATON Shinrone Road Roscrea Birr			310	14942025	Regional	Detached single-cell Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1940 within the grounds of Mount Saint Joseph's Abbey. Joined to school by corridor. Four-bay nave with triple-pile transepts, canted-bay apse and sacristy to north. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge cresting and carved stone cross to southern gable. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Flat roof to sacristy. Snecked rock-faced limestone walls with chamfered plinth course, tooled quoins and corbelled eaves course. Pointed-arched openings with moulded reveals, stone tracery, stained glass and hoodmouldings. Timber battened doors with cast-iron door furniture. Stone plaque to exterior of apse reads: 'DOM SUB INVOCATIONE DEIPARAE IMMACULATE REGINAE VIRGINUM AD MCMXL'. Pointed-arched arcading with octagonal columns divide nave and transepts. Gallery to rear of nave accessed by timber stairs. Timber doors to porch with stained glass. Glazed terracotta tiles to porch. Stone stoops to porch. Corridor links church to school.	Built in 1940, the chapel continues the use of the Gothic Revival style at the complex of Saint Joseph's Abbey. The austerity of the grey limestone is softened by decorative additions including artistically pleasing stained glass and traceried windows. The school chapel contributes to the complex which includes a college, church, monastery, guest accommodation and farm.
61-21	Mount Saint Josephs Abbey The Pavillion MOUNTHEATON Shinrone Road Roscrea Birr				14942026	Regional	Detached seven-bay two-storey former sports pavilion, built c.1940, with central clock tower, flanking entrance porches and shower-block to south. Now disused. Set within grounds of Mount Saint Joseph's School. Flat roof hidden by castellated parapet. Pitched slate and corrugated sheeting roof with lantern to shower block. Rendered walls with string courses and plinth course. Metal casement windows with tooled stone sills. Replacement glazed aluminium doors to porches. Timber battened doors to rear of shower block. Double handball alley abuts rear elevation. Glazed wall tiles and terrazzo floor to interior. Metal ceiling trusses and showers to shower-block. Concrete stairs with timber newel posts, handrails and wrought-iron balusters.	The castellated sports pavilion, overlooking the playing fields of Mount Saint Joseph's, is a fine example of mid twentieth-century design. Its symmetrical façade with clean vertical and horizontal lines is decorated with crenellations and a square-profiled clock tower. Attention to detail is continued inside with the handsome use of contemporary materials including glazed wall tiles and colourful terrazzo floors. The shower block is particularly notable due to the sunken floor, metal ceiling trusses and freestanding showers. Although disused the sports pavilion continues to express a charming character.
61-22	Mount Saint Josephs Abbey School MOUNTHEATON Shinrone Road Roscrea Birr			310	14942027	Regional	Detached U-plan nine-bay two-storey with attic secondary school, built in 1905, with central pedimented breakfront and projecting end bays. Located in Mount Saint Joseph Abbey complex. Slate mansard roof with terracotta crested ridge tiles, limestone chimneystacks and roof vent surmounted by spire. Rock-faced limestone walls with tooled limestone quoins, limestone corbelled cornice and parapet punctuated by decorative arches. Square-headed twin-lights to ground-floor within chamfered limestone surrounds and with continuous hoodmoulding. Pointed-arched window openings to first floor collected into triple and twin-lights with chamfered limestone surrounds, continuous sill course and hoodmouldings. Dormer windows to mansard roof with decorative finials. Tudor arched door opening set into projecting gabled entrance porch with timber panelled double doors with overlight and sidelight. Door accessed up limestone steps. Courtyard to rear of school enclosed by modern two-storey addition.	Located in the Mount Saint Joseph complex, this structure serves as the main secondary school. Built in 1905, the building displays a high level of architectural detailing. Of particular note is the extensive use of tooled limestone both in the walls and as a decorative dressing to the structure. The interior has a large stairhall containing an attractive double return stairs. This school together with other buildings in the complex form an interesting group of ecclesiastical and educational related structures.

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61-23	Mount Saint Josephs Abbey	MOUNTHEATON Shinrone Road Roscrea Birr		310	14942028	Regional	L-plan two-storey multiple-bay Gothic Revival Cistercian monastery, built c.1905, with cloisters to rear and additional wing added. Incorporates outbuildings and yard of former Mount Heaton House to rear, built c.1800. Pitched slate roof to L-plan structure with bratishing, rock-faced limestone chimneystacks. Random coursed rock-faced limestone walls with buttresses. Statues to gable end of dormitory. Lancet windows with hoodmouldings and stained glass. Ringed cross to gable of dormitory. Extension to south with hipped slate roof, terracotta ridge tiles, ashlar limestone chimneystacks and corbelled eaves course. Rock-faced limestone walls. Timber sash windows with tooled stone surrounds. Terracotta pots to chimneystack. Two-storeys over raised basement. Steps rise to timber door with sidelights. Porch with battened timber door in pointed arched opening with hoodmoulding. Blind quatrefoil to south west side of dormitory L-plan. String courses incorporate hoodmoulding to L-plan. Sacristy to east with pointed arched opening, stone mullions creating five lancets. Stone crosses to gables apexes. Grave yard with metal crosses of monks. Stone Celtic crosses with metal and concrete enclosed by cast-iron railings piers with antefixes and crosses and trefoil-headed lattice work. Farmyard buildings with pitched slate roofs with brick chimneystacks. Random coursed stone walls and brick surrounds to timber sash windows. Set around a yard.	This fine ecclesiastical structure was built with care and great skill. The materials used including dressed and undressed stone afford character and detail to the Gothic Revival building, which is part of a large complex near Roscrea.
61-24	Mount Saint Josephs Abbey Mount Heaton House	MOUNTHEATON Shinrone Road Roscrea Birr		310	14942029	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey over basement former country house, built c.1780, with bowed side elevations and altered front elevation with flanking three-stage towers and castellated entrance porch. Extensive remodeling works c.1960 with attic storey and modern extensions added to north and south and castellation and labels removed from front elevation. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks. Rendered walls with rusticated plinth course to front elevation. Limestone quoins and cornice to side and rear elevations. Square-headed window openings to front elevations with rendered surrounds, replacement timber casement and sash windows and limestone sills. Square-headed window openings to rear elevation with tooled limestone surrounds with keystones, limestone sills and timber sash windows. Steel windows to attic. Arched door opening to castellated porch with carved sandstone surround and timber double door accessed up limestone steps. Door opening to garden elevation comprises square-headed door opening flanked by sidelights with a limestone surround with keystones and accessed by steps flanked by cast-iron railings.	The front elevation of this eighteenth-century house has been greatly altered and re-modelled over the years and has lost its castellated parapet, window labels and Gothic features. Fortunately, the rear elevation remains surprisingly untouched and retains its elegant classically inspired Georgian features such as the finely carved limestone cornice and window surrounds. During works to the house c.1960 an attic storey was added and the castellated parapet and labels removed. Located in the Mount Saint Joseph's complex, this former house, monastery, church and school together form an interesting group of related structures. This house and estate were given by Arthur Moore, MP, to the Cistercian Order in 1879 who established Mount Saint Joseph Abbey here.
61-25	Mount Saint Josephs Abbey Church	MOUNTHEATON Shinrone Road Roscrea Birr		310	14942030	Regional	Detached cruciform Roman Catholic church, built in 1880, with eleven-bay nave, side aisles, apse and tower with spire added in 1935. Pitched slate roof with limestone coping, cast-iron rainwater goods and cross finial over entrance bay. Snecked rock-faced black limestone walls with buttresses. Pointed-arched window openings to side aisles and paired windows to clerestory with chamfered limestone reveals and stained glass windows. Lancet windows to apse. Triple lancet light to gabled entrance elevation. Pointed-arched door opening to projecting gabled entrance bay with recessed carved sandstone surround arranged in three orders. Main entrance is flanked by pointed-arched door openings to the side aisles. Tower with belfry, broach tower and pinnacles. Arcaded nave to interior.	Built in 1880, the church was the first structure built by the Cistercian Order when they moved to Mount Heaton to establish Mount Saint Joseph Abbey. The tall broach tower, added c.1935, is a focal point in the complex and a striking addition to the church. The interior of the church is devoid of embellishments, however, the wonderful arcading to the side aisles with simple limestone columns is an appealing arrangement. The most significant feature of the church is the wonderfully carved entrance arranged in three orders. The door surround contributes to the significance of the church. This church is connected to the monastery buildings to the south-west. It is reputed that stone for the construction of this church were taken from the old goal in Tullamore.
61-26	Mount Saint Josephs Abbey Stable Yard	MOUNTHEATON Shinrone Road Roscrea Birr		310	14942031	Regional	Farmyard to north-west of Mount Heaton House with ranges of single- and two-storey outbuildings enclosing yard, begun c.1888, with ranges built in 1905 and completed by 1917. Still in use as a farmyard. Yard accessed through arched openings to north-west and south-east of yard and surmounted by bellcote to south-east. Pitched slate roofs with limestone and red brick chimneystacks and roof vents. Random coursed walls with ashlar limestone dressings to carriage arch openings and some window and door openings. Variety of window openings including dormer windows and timber sash and cast-iron windows.	Mount Saint Joseph's Abbey is situated on the banks of the Little Brosna River in wooded farmland of 250 hectares. The monks themselves used to farm the land but that work is now done by outside staff. The yard was begun in 1888 and completed c.1920 with ranges also built c.1905. The extensive yard forms an interesting group with other related structures in the complex.
61-27	Mount Saint Joseph Abbey Gate Lodge	MOUNTHEATON Shinrone Road Roscrea Birr		310	14942032	Regional	Detached irregular-plan three-bay two-storey gate lodge to former Mount Heaton House, built c.1860, with single-storey bay and canted-bay window to front, full-height canted-bay window rear and extension to side. Now part of Mount Saint Joseph's Abbey. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge cresting and red brick chimneystacks and bargeboards to gables. Hipped slate roof to single-storey bay to front and lean-to slate roof to side extension. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. Timber casement windows. Porch set at an angle to front elevation with timber posts supporting lean-to roof. Replacement timber battened door. Limestone gate piers with wrought-iron gates, flanking ruled-and-lined rendered walls, cast-iron railings and stone wheel guards.	With ornate bargeboards and an irregular plan, this gate lodge exudes a very Victorian character. Restored and renovated, the house is in fine condition and enhances its setting.
61-28	Milltown Park House Stables	MILTOWN (CLONLISK BY) Shinrone Birr Birr			14942033	Regional	Quadrangle of two-storey outbuildings and stables to north-west of Milltown Park House, built c.1740, with random coursed walls, yellow brick reveals to openings and pitched and half-hipped roofs. Quadrangle accessed through carriage arch opening in south-facing range.	The large quadrangle of outbuildings and stables, to the rear of the Milltown Park House, contribute to the setting of the house. It provided accommodation for the large number of staff for this substantial country house. The stables and outbuildings display a degree of architectural detailing in the brickwork surrounding the window openings and in the oriel windows.
61-29	Boultry House	GLASSHOUSE (CLONLISK BY) Boultry Shinrone Birr			14945001	Regional	Detached four-bay two-storey vernacular farmhouse, built c.1860, with gabled porch to front and abutted by outbuildings to south. Set within farm. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows with concrete sills. Gabled porch to facade with pitched slate roof and curvilinear bargeboards, square-headed door opening having timber panelled door and overlight. Square-headed opening to rear elevation with rendered surround, timber battened door and incised concrete threshold. Stone outbuildings abutting southern gable of house with pitched corrugated-iron and slate roofs. Roughcast rendered wall to rear site with wrought-iron gate accessing L-plan roughcast rendered outbuilding with pitched corrugated-iron roofs. Rendered piers and wrought-iron pedestrian gate accesses front site.	Boultry House is an intact Irish vernacular farmhouse, constructed in a traditional style. Its current occupant understands that it was originally a single-storey dwelling onto which a second floor was added, quite some time ago. Its timber sash windows, with two-over-two panes, compliment the battened and flat panelled doors, giving character to the symmetrical house. The associated outbuildings and wrought-iron gates complete the complex.
61-30	Rutland House	RUTLAND Shinrone Birr Birr			14945002	Regional	Detached five-bay three-storey over basement country house, built c.1780, with flat-roofed Doric portico, triple-pile return, two-storey stairs return, single-storey extension and single-storey porch to rear. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Lean-to roofs to rear porch and stairs return. Pitched tiled roof to rear extension. Smooth rendered walls with moulded string courses and sandstone quoins to facade. Pebbledashed walls to single-storey extension. Tripartite timber sash windows to ground floor with stone mullions, panelled aprons and window-heads to ground floor of facade with timber sash windows having tooled stone surrounds and sills to upper floor. Timber sash and replacement uPVC windows to side and rear elevations, and to extension. Replacement uPVC windows to rear elevation with timber sash window with patterned glass and stained glass margin lights to rear stairs return. Square-headed door opening within portico having moulded surround and replacement uPVC door. Timber doors to side elevation and rear porch. Single- and two-storey stone and roughcast rendered outbuildings with pitched slate roofs to yards having carriage arches, windows and door openings. Walled garden with random coursed stone and yellow brick wall, accessed through segmental-arched yellow brick opening with wrought-iron gate. Tooled ashlar limestone gate piers to road with pyramidal caps and wrought-iron pedestrian and vehicular gates.	On approach, via a long avenue, the imposing vista of Rutland House is notable for its height and slender appearance within the surrounding landscape. Its smooth rendered facade is enhanced by decorative window surrounds, quoins and string courses. To the rear, a complex of stone farm outbuildings contributes to the house's character, creating a group of architecturally appealing structures. Most outstanding of the house's associated structures is the large walled garden to the east. The combination of stone and yellow brick is both attractive and practical with the heat retaining brick employed to encourage the growth of vines and fruit trees.



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61-31	Clyduff House CLYDUFF (CLONLISK BY) Shinrone Road Roscrea Birr				14945003	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement country house, built c.1810, with full-height return and single-storey lean-to extension to rear. Hipped slate roof with open eaves, cast-iron profiled gutters, roughcast rendered chimneystacks with terracotta chimneypots. Roughcast rendered walls with cast-iron water pump to rear elevation and weather slating to northern side elevation. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Wyatt windows to ground floor level of façade. Timber casement windows to basement with cast-iron bars. Segmental-headed doorcase with timber spoked fanlight, stone Doric columns and replacement glazed timber door accessed via tooled stone steps. Central cobbled yard to rear with two two-storey stone outbuildings having pitched slate roofs. Tooled stone block-and-start door surrounds to south outbuilding and integral carriage arches and battened doors to north outbuilding. Segmental-headed carriage arch entrance to road within random coursed walls having tooled stone voussoirs and adjacent stone block-and-start door surround. Incised date of 1897 to inner side of door surround. Upper yard with derelict stone outbuildings and former workers' accommodation with brick openings and carriage arches. Walled garden to north retaining notable species of fruit trees. Lower yard to south of central yard with two two-storey outbuildings, both bearing date plaques reading 'Erected by H.B. Kenny August 1904'. Formal linear planting of beech trees to north of house. Gateway to road with inner and outer vermiculated rendered piers, with ball finials, sweeping roughcast rendered walls and iron gates.	An attractive residence, Clyduff House continues to be part of a farm. Its exterior is appointed with Wyatt and six-over-six windows and a Doric stone doorcase. The oversailing hipped roof surmounts the attractive walls creating a distinctive character. To the rear a series of yards and ranges of outbuildings create interest within the site. Notable elements include the tooled stone door surrounds and integral carriage arches. The old walled garden remains planted to this day with fruit trees and vegetables, therefore enjoying a continuity of use. Highly decorative gate piers that display vermiculated and scalloped panels complete the complex.
61-32	Anne Grove House CLYDUFF (CLONLISK BY) Shinrone Road Roscrea Birr				14945004	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey farmhouse, built c.1820, with single-storey porch, two-storey return and extension and single-storey extension to rear and uPVC conservatory added to south. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Hipped slate roof to front porch. Roughcast rendered walls with cast-iron water tank to north elevation. Timber sash windows with tooled stone and concrete sills to front elevation. Patterned glass and margin lights to porch window. Replacement uPVC and timber casement to rear. Replacement timber door to porch. Abutting single-storey concrete flat-roofed outbuilding to rear. L-plan single- and two-storey stone outbuildings to south with pitched slate roofs. Single-storey outbuildings to north of house with corrugated-iron and slate roofs. Cast-iron animal weighbridge to front site with raised lettering reading 'Poole & Son, Liverpool & Glasgow, Champion Farmer'. Rendered piers and sweeping walls to road with wrought-iron gate and stone wheel guards.	Situated on a farm, Anne Grove is a pleasing house, which has been enveloped by creeper since the beginning of the twentieth century. Retaining its multiple-pane sash windows, the house has much character. An attractive porch with a stained glass window enhances the façade. Notable features to the site include the technically interesting animal weighbridge to the yard and the functional outbuildings.
61-33	OBN 24 CLYDUFF (CLONLISK BY) Shinrone Roscrea Birr				14945005	Regional	Single-arch masonry railway bridge, built c.1863, carrying a minor road over the Ballybrophy Limerick line. Erected by the Great Southern and Western Railway. Roughly dressed sandstone blocks randomly laid with rusticated quoins to abutments. Segmental profile arch with rusticated voussoirs. Finely dressed string courses and parapets with dressed coping stones.	This bridge is one of four such bridges built by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company on this line within County Offaly. This technically appealing railway bridge combines a variety of stone finishes. It is of importance within the railway architecture heritage of the county.
61-34	OBN 26 CLONLISK Shinrone Birr Birr				14945006	Regional	Single-arch masonry railway bridge, built c.1863, carrying a minor road over the Ballybrophy Limerick railway line. Erected by the Great Southern and Western Railway. Roughly dressed sandstone blocks randomly laid with rusticated quoins to abutments. Segmental profile arch with rusticated voussoirs. Finely dressed string courses and parapets with dressed coping stones.	This bridge is one of four such bridges built by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company on this line within County Offaly. This technically appealing railway bridge combines a variety of stone finishes. It is of importance within the railway architecture heritage of the county.
61-35	House Saint Marys SHINRONE Main Street Shinrone Birr				330		3 storey three bay early 19th century house. A three-bay, three-storey house of circa 1840 with painted, rendered walls, a hipped roof with natural slates and a pair of stacks. The windows have casements and there is a simple, square-headed doorcase. The house is fronted by mid-19th century cast-iron railings	The house dates from the mid-19th century and though simple in design is a foil to the three-storey house opposite
61-36	Rockford House SHINRONE Main Street Shinrone Birr				331		Four bay two storey house with rubble stone walls, hipped roof and brick window dressings. A mid-19th century house of four bays and two storeys built of rubble limestone with yellow-brick dressings to the windows, limestone sills and a hipped roof with natural slates. The sash windows have six panes in each sash. The square-headed doorcase has a rectangular light over the door	The house is on the street line and is a good example of the period. The stables were built at the same time and are an integral part of the composition
61-37	Corner Main Street SHINRONE Roscrea Road Shinrone Birr				334		House of two bays/ 3 bays return and hipped roof. An early-19th century house on a corner site having a three-bay, two-storey façade to Roscrea Road. The house has been renovated at various times and has lost its original finish nevertheless the profile has been retained.	Although the house has been much altered it's position on the corner of the street junction is important
61-38	Glass Furnace GLASSHOUSE (CLONLISK BY) Shinrone Birr Birr				335		Glass Furnace, remains of 17th century glass furnace. The ruins of a 17th century glass furnace. The inside of the cylindrical furnace is covered with a pale-blue glass	This structure may well be a unique survival and is of considerable cultural, historical and industrial significance
61-39	Main Street SHINRONE Main Street Shinrone Birr				338		One of group of six former Roscrea DC houses built 1913 with hoods over doorcases. One of a terrace of six houses built by the County Council in 1913. It is of two bays and two storeys with a forward-facing gable, wide , bracketed eaves, painted, rendered walls , windows with transoms and mullions and a bracketed porch	This house is an example of the fine quality of local authority housing dating from the early 20th century




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61-40	Main Street SHINRONE Main Street Shinrone Birr		339				One of group of six. One of a terrace of six houses built by the County Council in 1913. It is of three bays and two storeys with forward-facing gables, wide , bracketed eaves, painted, rendered walls , windows with uPVC glazing and a bracketed porch	This house is an example of the fine quality of local authority housing dating from the early 20th century
61-41	Main Street SHINRONE Main Street Shinrone Birr		340				One of group of six. One of a terrace of six houses built by the County Council in 1913. It is of three bays and two storeys with forward-facing gables, wide , bracketed eaves, painted, rendered walls , windows with double-sash, timber glazing bars and a bracketed porch.	This house is an example of the fine quality of local authority housing dating from the early 20th century. The house has a plaque recording the erection of the houses
61-42	Main Street SHINRONE Main Street Shinrone Birr		341				One of group of six. One of a terrace of six houses built by the County Council in 1913. It is of three bays and two storeys with forward-facing gables, wide , bracketed eaves, painted, rendered walls , windows with uPVC glazing and a bracketed porch.	This house is an example of the fine quality of local authority housing dating from the early 20th century
61-43	Main street SHINRONE Main Street Shinrone Birr		342				One of group of six. One of a terrace of six houses built by the County Council in 1913. It is of three bays and two storeys with forward-facing gables, wide , bracketed eaves, painted, rendered walls , windows with original transom and mullion glazing bars and a bracketed porch	This house is an example of the fine quality of local authority housing dating from the early 20th century
61-44	Main street SHINRONE Main Street Shinrone Birr		343				One of a terrace of six , late-19th/ early-20th century houses built by the County Council. They are each of two bays and two storeys with forward-facing gables, wide, bracketed eaves, painted, rendered walls and bracketed, timber porches.	These houses are examples of the fine quality of houses built by the County Council in the early years of its existence.
61-45	Roscrea Road SHINRONE Shinrone Shinrone Birr		344				An early-19th century, five-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house built of coursed-rubble stone. There is a square-headed doorcase. The house has recently been restored and the rendering removed from the façade and the stonework pointed.	A good example of an early-19th century house on the edge of Shinrone.
62-01	Fancroft Mill FANCROFT Roscrea Roscrea Birr		307	14943002	Regional		Detached L-plan multiple-bay three- and four-storey former corn mill, built c.1820, with two-storey range to west. No longer in use. Located north of miller's house and powered by the Little Brosna River. Constructed in phases. Pitched and half-hipped slate roofs with some cast-iron rainwater goods. Terracotta ridge cresting to principle mill building to north. Random coursed limestone and sandstone walls with remnants of roughcast render. Square-headed window openings with limestone flat arches and yellow brick reveals, some with timber sash windows. Flat arched door openings to mill with some decorative ogee-headed door openings with yellow brick reveals. Modern weighhouse and platform to south of yard. Yard enclosed by random coursed stone wall and accessed through carriage arch openings.	This former mill is an interesting reminder of the industrial activity which was once associated with this area. Fancroft Mill was just one of approximately six mills in the immediate area of which Fancroft Mill survives in the best condition. The mills were big employers and played an important role in the economic fortunes of an area. The mill retains many original features and materials that contribute to this significance and together with the miller's house and ancillary outbuildings forms an interesting group of related buildings.
62-02	Fancroft Mill former Millers House FANCROFT Roscrea Roscrea Birr		307	14943003	Regional		Detached T-plan three-bay two-storey former miller's house, built c.1860, with flanking bays. Located south of Fancroft Mill. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystack and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with stucco quoins. Stucco string course separated ground from first floor. Square-headed window openings with timber casement windows, labels sills and stucco architrave surrounds. Wyatt windows to ground floor garden elevation. Decorative coloured glass to windows in projecting entrance bay. Square-headed door opening with stucco architrave surround and timber panelled and glazed door. L-plan outbuilding abutting house to west. Enclosed yard to east of house.	This former miller's house is located immediately south of the now disused Fancroft Mill. The modest form of the house is enhanced by the retention of many original features and the wonderful gardens provide a positive setting for the house.
62-03	The Lodge DUNGAR Dungar Cemetery Roscrea Birr			14943004	Regional		Dungar cemetery, opened in 1894, enclosed by random coursed wall, with caretaker's lodge and with central path dividing cemetery in two. L-plan lodge to south-west corner with gabled entrance porch. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks, finials and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls. Square-headed window openings with timber casement windows, labels and stone sills. Pointed-arched window opening to entrance porch with intersecting tracery. Pointed-arched door opening with timber panelled door. Cemetery serviced by paths and contains variety of grave markers and mausoleum. Commemorative plaque records the opening of the cemetery in 1894 by Right Rev. P.J. McRedmond, Bishop of Killaloe. Cemetery accessed through cast-iron double gates supported by ashlar limestone piers and flanked by pedestrian gates.	Dungar Cemetery was divided in two to accommodate the grave of both the parishioners of the local Roman Catholic and Church of Ireland churches. North of the central path was reserved for the burial of those of the Church of Roman Catholic while all land to the south of the path was assigned for the burial of those of the Church of Ireland faith. Located on the outskirts of Roscrea, Dungar Cemetery has played an important social role in the community since its establishment in 1894. The cemetery is notable for its well-planned arrangement which included provision for a caretaker's lodge.
62-04	Dungar House DUNGAR Roscrea Roscrea Birr			14943005	Regional		Detached three-bay two-storey over raised basement country house in the Italianate style, built in 1839, by Thomas A. Cobden, architect, with portico to entrance and bow to south-facing side elevation. Two-storey five-bay range to north. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks, open eaves and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled and lined rendered walls with sandstone dressings including plinth, quoins and string courses. Square-headed window openings with sandstone architrave surrounds and timber sash windows. Rusticated ashlar portico with arched-openings contains round-headed door opening with sandstone surround, timber panelled double door and glazed fanlight. Door accessed up six sandstone steps. Walled garden to north-west of house.	Built in 1839 by the architect Thomas A. Cobden, Dungar House is an extraordinary mid nineteenth-century country house. Located east of Roscrea, the house displays a high degree of architectural detailing and embellishment in the bold ornate Italianate style. The former owners left this house and built a new home near the ruins of the old castle on the estate. The house was neglected but fortunately the present owners acquired the house before it fell into ruin and saved this valuable contributor to the architectural heritage of County Offaly. The walled garden is notable for its size.

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62-05	Lowland House FANCROFT Roscrea Roscrea Birr				14943006	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, with entrance porch added c.1880, and canted bay to south-west. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls with a limestone eaves course. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills and timber sash windows. Some replacement timber casement window to rear and side elevations. Square-headed door opening to porch with stucco cornice. Ruined two-storey outbuildings to yard to north-east of house. Walled garden to north-east of house. House accessed through wrought-iron double gates supported by rendered piers and flanked by railings on a plinth wall.	The modest form of this house is enhanced by the retention of many original features. Of particular note are the tall six-over-six timber sash windows and lime render which contribute to the significance of the house and its character. The now ruined outbuildings to the enclosed yard once made a positive addition to the property. A large walled garden survives to the north-east of the house.
62-06	Dungar Lodge DUNGAR Roscrea Roscrea Birr				14943007	Regional	Detached L-plan two-bay two-storey former gate lodge to Dungar House, built c.1864, with arched veranda to front elevation. Located adjacent to the former entrance gates to Dungar House. Pitched tiled roof with brick corbelled eaves, yellow brick chimneystacks. Squared limestone walls with tooled limestone plinth and quoins. Round-headed window openings with roll moulded yellow brick reveals, limestone sills and timber sash windows. Box-bay with twin round-headed window to north-facing elevation. Square-headed door opening to veranda with timber panelled door and overlight. Decorative cast-iron double gates supported by cast-iron piers with guilloche open work and flanked by pedestrian gates with piers and quadrant walls.	This former gate lodge and entrance gates to Dungar House forms an interesting group of related structures with the main house and outbuildings. This structure is now in use as a private dwelling while the elaborate gates access farmland. The lodge and gates once made a suitably elegant entrance to Dungar House. The cast-iron gates contribute an artistic and technical interest to the site.
62-07	Killavilla House KILLAVILLA Roscrea Roscrea Birr				14943008	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1830, with pedimented central entrance bay, entrance porch and additions to rear and side elevations. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and open eaves with paired brackets. Pebbledashed walls. Square-headed window openings with timber sash windows and limestone sills. Round-headed window opening over entrance porch with coloured sidelights. Segmental-headed door opening to house within entrance porch with timber panelled double doors flanked by clustered colonnettes and sidelights and with glazed fanlight. Rear yard accessed through rendered arch with incorporated bellcote. Cobbled yard to rear with two-storey outbuildings with hipped slate roofs and random coursed walls with red brick and sandstone dressings. Walled garden to north-east of house with two-stage tower to south. Three-bay single-storey gate lodge to entrance with hipped slate roof and rendered walls. Projecting entrance bay is flanked by chamfered bays. Decorative cast-iron double entrance gates supported by tooled limestone piers and flanked by pedestrian gates and railings. Site is enclosed by a boundary wall.	Built in the early nineteenth century, Killavilla House is a good example of a substantial house of that period. Although the house has undergone some alteration, for example the addition of the entrance porch, it survives relatively intact. However it is the outbuildings and cobbled yard that remain in the most part untouched and in original condition and as such contribute to the significance of the house. The gate lodge and cast-iron gates are an elegant and attractive entrance to this fine house.
62-08	Mount Butler COOLEESHILL Roscrea Roscrea Birr				14943010	Regional	Former yard to Mount Butler House, built c.1810, comprising L-plan range of two-storey outbuildings to north-east of yard, single-storey former animal byres to south and a small stable yard with coach house to west. Mount Butler House no longer survives. Pitched and half-hipped slate roofs with cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed limestone and sandstone walls with some remains of lime render. Variety of window and door openings. Limestone piers support brick arches to byres. Stable yard accessed through pedimented arched opening flanked by screen walls with blind arches. Two-storey coach house with ashlar limestone carriage arch is flanked by twin round-headed door openings. Cast-iron former entrance gates and railings to Mount Butler House survive to roadside.	Although Mount Butler House no longer survives, the extensive yard, stables and coach house remain as a physical reminder of the former estate and house. Many original features survive which contribute to the character and architectural significance of the structures.
62-09	Dungar House Stables DUNGAR Roscrea Roscrea Birr			311	14943011	Regional	Extensive stables and yards, c.1840, to the north of Dungar House, with pitched slate roofs, random coursed stone walls with ashlar dressings. Pitched slate roofs with limestone chimneystacks and bellcote. Lower yard contains accommodation and outbuildings, upper yard contains stables. Square-headed window openings with cast-iron pivot windows and limestone sills. Square-headed door openings and carriage arch openings with ashlar surrounds. Yards enclosed by random coursed stone walls and accessed through arched openings.	Dungar House was built in 1839 by the architect Thomas A. Cobden. The house and stables display a high degree of architectural detailing and of particular note the tooled stone surrounds to the openings. The extensive outbuildings and stables to the north of the house are have been restored and are now in use again.
62-10	Dungar Park DUNGAR Grawn Roscrea Birr			313			A late-19th century country house built of local sandstone designed in a gothic-revival style with mildly tudor revival features. The walls are of ashlar and the roofs high pitched with several gables and dormers having pierced boarding. There are tall stacks, windows with large panes of glass in the timber sashes and a two-storey, glazed porch in the re-entrant corner of the L plan.	One of the few country houses built in the late 19th century. It has good detailing of the period.
62-11	Dungar Castle DUNGAR Roscrea Roscrea Birr			312			A late-medieval tower house which stands to its full height. The walls are of coursed-rubble stone and the plan is nearly circular. The tower retains good detailing and is in good condition.	The tower house is a rare example of a late-medieval structure surviving in good condition.
63-01	Foxborough House FOXBURROW Cloughjordan Birr Birr				14944003	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, with canted bay breakfront, full-height return and extension to rear. Hipped tiled roof with terracotta pots, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Flat roof to rear extension. Smooth render to basement, ruled-and-lined rendered to ground floor and roughcast render to first floor. Rendered quoins. Replacement uPVC windows with rendered surrounds and tooled stone sills. Round-headed recesses to ground floor of façade with square-headed uPVC windows and tooled stone sills. Round-headed stair window opening to return with uPVC window. Segmental-headed door opening with engaged Doric columns, uPVC door and fanlight. Tooled limestone steps with tooled limestone and roughcast rendered sweeping walls terminating in square-profile piers with fluting and wheat ear decoration in low relief. Walled garden to west of house with random coursed stone walls and ruin of building to north-east corner. Stone and roughcast rendered outbuildings to north of house with pitched slate and corrugated-iron roofs. Outbuildings enclose farmyard, accessed through wrought-iron gate. Random coursed stone well to south-west of house. Modern concrete gate piers to road with single-storey former gate lodge, now used as an outbuilding.	Having recently suffered a house fire, the interior of Foxborough House has been damaged. The exterior shows less impairment and retains many of its notable features. Combinations of varied finishes including smooth and roughcast render subtly enhance the design. A centrally placed full-height canted bay improves the symmetrical façade. In addition to the house, a group of stone outbuildings and the remaining elevations of a walled garden complete a complex of farmstead structures.
63-02	Templepark House BALLINTEMPLE (CLONLISK BY) Cloughjordan Birr Birr				14944004	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey farmhouse, built c.1820, with two-storey return and mid twentieth-century rear porch extension and abutted by lean-to outbuilding. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks, cast-iron and replacement rainwater goods. Lean-to corrugated-iron roof to rear porch. Roughcast rendered walls with tooled limestone eaves course. Ruled-and-lined render to gable elevation of return and smooth render to walls of rear porch. Timber sash windows with tooled stone sills. Bullion panes to sash window in return. Fixed metal-framed windows to rear porch. Round-headed door opening to façade within recessed surround having timber battened door with replacement fanlight and tooled limestone steps. Square-headed door opening to rear porch with timber battened door. Wrought-iron bootscraper at rear door. Cast-iron gate piers and gate to top of avenue. Wrought-iron gates access rear yard. Cobble stones to rear yard. Stone and roughcast rendered outbuildings to rear site having pitched slate and corrugated-iron roofs. Bellcote with bell to outbuilding to north-west of yard. Square-profile roughcast rendered gate piers to road with wrought-iron gates and sweeping roughcast rendered walls with concrete coping.	Little alteration at Templepark has occurred and as a result the farmhouse retains its pure architectural character. The house has notable features including decoratively tooled window sills and well made sash windows. A particular element of interest is the return's first floor sash, which has bullion panes. A bullion was the central hub of a molten hand-blown glass disk from which panes of glass were cut. During the production of crown glass, the inner bullion, which was attached to the blowing pipe, was often discarded or employed in basement or rear windows.

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63-03	Ballintemple House	BALLINTEMPLE (CLONLISK BY) Cloughjordan Birr Birr		275	14944006	Regional	Detached double-pile five-bay three-storey country house, built c.1740, with return, extension and lean-to porch to rear. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with roughcast rendered chimneystacks, terracotta ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods. Lean-to slate roof to rear porch. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered plinth and smooth rendered quoins. Timber sash windows with tooled limestone sills. Round-headed door opening with block-and-start limestone door surround, plain glazed fanlight and timber panelled door. Door accessed via tooled limestone steps. Square-headed door opening to rear porch with timber battened door. Random coursed stone wall to west of house with segmental-arched carriage and door openings with timber battened doors and flanking round arched niches. Rear yard with single- and two-storey stone outbuildings having pitched slate and corrugated-iron roofs. Two-storey stone outbuilding to south-east with half-hipped slate roof. Western entrance with square-profile course stone piers with wrought-iron gates and sweeping random course stone walls with crenellated coping.	This fine country house expresses a truly Georgian character. Its towering presence rises boldly within its mature tailored setting. The regular façade is enhanced by classically proportioned fenestration. The house's illuminating sash windows and refined stone doorcase create an architecturally significant exterior. To the rear stand stone built outbuildings, which complete this rural complex.
63-04	Templeharry Rectory	BALLINTEMPLE (CLONLISK BY) Templeharry Cloughjordan Birr			14944007	Regional	Detached L-plan three-bay two-storey over basement former rectory, built c.1830, with central gabled breakfront and extension to rear. Set within its own grounds. Now used as a private house. Hipped pantiled roof with smooth rendered chimneystacks, terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Square-headed door opening to breakfront with replacement glazed timber door. Wrought-iron gates to rear yard. Stone outbuildings to rear yard and to north-west with pitched slate roofs. Random coursed stone gate piers to road flanked by roughcast rendered walls with wrought-iron gates.	Though no longer used as a rectory, this house has retained its architectural character. Its exterior boasts a pleasant design, with a projecting central bay breaking the line of the façade. Although the original roof covering has been replaced with twentieth-century pantiles, its hipped shape has not been compromised. The overall appearance of the house and its rear outbuildings is pleasant.
63-05	Mountain View	BALLINTEMPLE (CLONLISK BY) Cloughjordan Birr Birr			14944008	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey over basement house, built c.1850, with double-pile return to rear. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and replacement rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Replacement Wyatt windows to front elevation with stone sills. Timber sash windows to rear and sides with stone sills. Segmental-headed door opening with rendered reveals and soffits surrounding plain glazed fanlight and replacement timber door and sidelights. Sandstone steps with cast-iron railing access door. Wrought-iron gates lead to yard. Two-storey stone outbuilding to yard with pitched slate roof abutted by lean-to bay with corrugated-iron roof.	Mountain View is a house that expresses a very Victorian feel. Though it is a two-storeyed structure, its villa like façade makes it look smaller than it is. The double-pile rear return appears much larger, revealing the house's true size. Wyatt windows and a central segmental-headed door opening create an agreeable exterior, which is complimented by roughcast rendered walls.
63-06	Templeharry Church of Ireland Church	BALLINTEMPLE (CLONLISK BY) Cloughjordan Birr Birr			14944009	Regional	Detached Church of Ireland church, built c.1770 with four-bay nave and tower over west gable. Set back from the road. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, stone coping to gables and cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast render to nave with smooth rendered plinth. Ruled-and-lined render to tower with string course, castellated parapet and cruciform-headed pinnacles. Pointed-arched window openings to nave with cast-iron lattice windows, punch-dressed limestone surrounds and line tooled sills. Five lancet window to chancel with tooled stone mullions and sills. Pointed-arched louvered openings to tower with blind cruciform and oculus openings above. Pointed-arched door opening to nave with punch-dressed limes stone surround and timber battened door with incised beading and limestone threshold. Sandstone flagstone and cast-iron boiler to interior of porch. Vaulted ceiling and timber stairs accesses gallery to rear of nave. Tiles to floor of nave. King post trusses to ceiling. Ruled-and-lined rendered wall to west with pointed-arched door opening having punch-dressed limestone surround and timber battened door, accessing graveyard. Roughcast rendered walls to west of graveyard entrance and to east of chancel. Upright and recumbent stone grave makers to graveyard.	Templeharry Church has closed in recent years and is sadly under threat from a future of disuse and dereliction. Despite efforts by the local community to cover up interior fixtures with tarpaulins, the building is beginning to suffer from the ingress of bats. The exterior is attractive with a squat square-plan tower that is visually heightened by tall pinnacles. Very slender lancets that are decorated with cast-iron lattice frames punctuate the nave. Entrances to both the porch and churchyard share similarly finished punch-dressed openings. Like the window surrounds, they represent the skill and care of the stone masons who carved them. Notable interior features include well-worn flagstones to the porch, a disused boiler and a brightly stained eastern window. The King post roof trusses with their central curved struts are of technical interest.
63-07	Springmount House	GORRAUN (CLONLISK BY) Cloughjordan Birr Birr			14944010	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1850, with lean-to single-storey porch to northern gable. Set within its own grounds with derelict mill to north. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and smooth rendered chimneystacks. Lean-to corrugated iron roof to rear porch. Roughcast rendered walls with tooled stone eaves course and replacement rainwater goods. Timber sash window with stone sills. Round-headed door opening with spoked timber fanlight and replacement timber panelled door with stone step. Square-headed door opening to porch with timber panelled door. Square-headed door opening to rear with new glazed timber doors. Ruinous two-storey outbuilding to rear with external stone steps to gable. Walled garden to south with random coursed walls, accessed from front site through timber battened door and from north through segmental-headed carriage arch opening. Derelict mill and yard to north. Circular-profile stone gate piers access garden to front site with wrought-iron gate. Circular-profile stone piers with wrought-iron gate access driveway to front site. Wrought-iron gate set between north gable of house and south gable of adjacent mill, accessing rear yard. Bridge straddling stream which cuts driveway, having roughly hewn voussoirs, no parapets and cobbles to surface. Square-profile rendered gate piers to road with wrought-iron gate and rendered caps.	Set back from the road, the recently conserved house has a great deal of character. Its hipped roof and sash windows are typical features of nineteenth-century domestic design in Ireland and give the structure architectural merit. Encased in ivy, the house is tranquil and visually attractive. Its rear walled garden, ruinous outbuilding, gate piers and gates all contribute to the site. A notable element is the low bridge that straddles a stream bisecting the avenue. Its rustic design, incorporating roughly hewn voussoirs and cobbled surface, further enhance the setting.
63-08	Springmount Mill	GORRAUN (CLONLISK BY) Cloughjordan Birr Birr			14944011	Regional	Detached T-plan six-bay three-storey former flour mill, built c.1750, with outbuildings to east and mill wheel and mill race to north. Now derelict. Set within its own grounds with detached house to south. Roof is gone. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with some timber sash windows. Square-headed door openings with battened timber doors. Single- and two-storey outbuildings to north with pitched and lean-to corrugated iron roofs. Cobbled yards to front and rear site.	Though ruinous and dangerous, the mill at Springmount still remains impressive. Retaining remnants of the mill wheel and mill race, the stone building is of technical interest. Despite its disuse, the structure and its associated outbuildings are part of the industrial heritage of County Offaly, and contribute also to the setting of the adjacent nineteenth-century Springmount House.
63-09	Mill Farm	GORRAUN (CLONLISK BY) Cloughjordan Birr Birr			14944012	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey vernacular house, built c.1750, with single-storey extension to rear with single-storey outbuilding abutting west gable. Pitched replacement slate roof with replacement ridge tiles, concrete coping to gables and replacement rainwater goods. Pitched tiled roof to rear extension. Roughcast rendered wall. Timber sash window with vermiculated and fluted stucco surrounds to façade and painted sills. Timber casement window inserted to eastern gable. Square-headed door opening with vermiculated and fluted stucco surround and replacement glazed and panelled timber door. Stone and smooth rendered outbuildings abutting western gable with pitched and lean-to corrugated iron roofs. Roughcast rendered outbuilding to rear site with pitched slate roof. Two-bay corrugated-iron barrel-roofed barn to west. Wrought-iron pedestrian gates access orchard and yard to west of front garden. Rendered pedestrian gate piers to road with wrought-iron gate.	Named Mill Farm by the house's current owners, this vernacular dwelling has a unique character. Decorated with stucco enriched openings, the exterior is well presented. In recent times the roof was re-slated with ridge tiles being reused from Springmount House, located across the road. Enhanced by various outbuildings with slate and corrugated-iron roofs, the house is attractive within its setting.
63-10	Emmel Castle	EMMEL WEST Cloughjordan Birr Birr		272	14944013	Regional	Detached T-plan five-bay two-storey over basement county house, built c.1700, abutting renovated five-storey rectangular-plan tower house to west. House having pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and roughcast rendered chimneystacks with yellow terracotta pots. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows to façade with stucco surrounds. Round-headed timber sash window to south elevation of return. Gothic style timber fanlight to blocked up door opening on northern elevation of return with intersecting glazing bars. Square-headed door opening to façade having pilastered stucco surround, timber panelled door with stained glass panes door and spoked fanlight. Triangular-headed door opening to south gable of house with round-headed metal door. Rectangular-plan tower house with circular stair turret at its north-east angle. Pitched slate roof with castellated parapet and bartizans to south-east and north-west corners and stone chimneystack over north and elevations. Roughcast rendered walls with loop openings and corbels to north elevation carrying oversailing garderobes and mural passages. Machicoulations to east formerly defended entrance, now masked by house. Castellated porch to west of tower-house. Square-headed window openings inserted to tower house. Yard to west with ranges of stone outbuildings to west having pitched slate roofs. Yard accessed from north through wrought-iron gates. Wall to south of tower. Stone and brick outbuilding to south half-hipped slate roof and external stairs with date plaque reading 'JTS 1883'. Adjacent stone wall with round-headed opening with tooled stone surround and wrought-iron gate, accessing yard, surmounted by bellcote. Walled garden to south west of house. Ashlar gate piers with carved caps and sweeping walls to road.	Emmel Castle is one of the most striking structures within the southern Offaly landscape. It is a cohesive mix of historic styles, incorporating a tower house and late seventeenth-century/early eighteenth-century house, with nineteenth-century alterations. The continued use of these structures has prevented dereliction and a potential loss of fabric. Rear outbuildings and ancillary structures enhance the setting of the castle as do the fine ashlar entrance gate piers with sweeping walls.

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NAIH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
63-11	Rathenny House KNOCKASPUR Cloughjordan Birr Birr			103	14944014	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement country house, built c.1800, with central bay breakfront, three-bay side elevations and extensions to rear. Hipped slate roof, hidden by parapet, with terracotta ridge tiles and smooth rendered chimneystacks. Hipped and pitched roofs to rear extensions. Random coursed limestone front and side elevations with tooled limestone quoins, tooled limestone parapet, string course and plinth course. Roughcast render to rear elevation and extensions. Square-headed, red brick window openings having cement-based rendered surrounds with timber sash Wyatt windows to front elevation and timber sash windows to side elevations. Segmental-headed, red brick door opening to front elevation with tooled limestone doorcase having engaged columns and pilasters, fluted frieze, Adam style spider web fanlight and geometric sidelights which flank replacement timber door. Door is accessed by four tooled limestone steps. Yard to rear of house, enclosed by random coursed stone wall with internal dividing wall to centre. Multiple-bay two-storey outbuildings to yard with pitched slate roofs, roughcast rendered walls, timber battened doors and varied windows. Segmental-arched carriage opening to yard with wrought-iron gate, accessing fields. Walled garden with random coursed stone and brick walls accessed by carriage arch. Random coursed entrance gates to road with square-profiled inner and outer piers, linked by random coursed stone wall, which is surmounted by wrought-iron railings. Outer piers abutted by rendered sweeping walls. Wrought-iron gates hang from inner piers.	Located in south Offaly, in an area rich in architectural heritage, Rathenny House is a fine example of early eighteenth-century rural residences. Without doubt, the most noteworthy features are the façade and side elevations. Though appearing to have been stripped of render, as indicated by exposed brick arch openings, they are refined expressions of the neo-Classical design. The formally treated exterior is both balanced and symmetrical, being enhanced by decorative, hand-carved limestone details. Forming a farm complex with associated outbuildings, a walled garden and stone entrance gate piers, the group of structures at Rathenny are of notable architectural significance.
63-12	Saint Cummons Roman Catholic Church BARNA Dunkerrin Birr Birr				14945007	Regional	Detached single-cell Roman Catholic church built in 1877 and reconstructed in 1979 by architect T.P. Sheahan and builder T. Grace. Set back from the road at Barna crossroads. Three-bay nave with chancel and sacristy extensions to north. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge cresting, bellcote to south having cast-iron bell and stone cross finial. Roughcast rendered chimneystack to sacristy. Snecked punch-dressed sandstone to entrance gable with angle buttresses, date plaque bearing date of 1977 and pointed-arched niches with limestone water founts/stoops. Roughcast render to side elevations with sandstone angle buttresses. Roughcast render to chancel and vestry. Pointed-arched window openings to nave with chamfered sandstone surrounds and cast-iron lattice windows. Pointed-arched window opening to chancel with chamfered sill, block and start surround and stained glass window depicting Christ. Circular window to entrance gable with. Sub-triangular stained glass window to chancel with sandstone surround. Pointed-arched door opening to entrance gable with aluminium and glazed doors. Square-headed door openings with battened and louvered doors to vestry and boiler room. Scissor truss ceiling to interior. Glazed and panelled porch and rooms to rear of nave. Marble altar furniture. Stations of the cross to walls of nave. Gravelled yard to site. Limestone plaque to porch reads 'To mark the visit of Pope John Paul II to Ireland and the reconstruction of this church. A.D. 1879. Michael A. Harty. Bishop of Killaloe. Patrick O'Meara. Administrator. T.P. Sheahan. Architect. Limerick. T. Grace. Builder. Nenagh'.	The rural church at the settlement of Barna has a most noteworthy entrance gable. The bright courses of snecked stonework enrich the single-cell building. Further features include angled buttresses and lancet windows. Renovated in 1979, the church remains well kept and is a social and religious centre within the community.
63-13	Rathenny House former Gate Lodge RATHENNY Cloughjordan Birr Birr				14946001	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey former gate lodge, built c.1810, with extensions to front and rear. Hipped slate roof with terracotta and concrete ridge tiles and central rendered chimneystack. Catslide roofs to extensions. Pebbledashed walls with smooth rendered plinth. uPVC windows. Square-headed door opening to front elevation with glazed timber double doors. Four ashlar gate piers with paterae and fluting to capitals. Wrought-iron railings with to ashlar plinth walls. Wrought-iron pedestrian and vehicular gates.	Though no longer used as a gate lodge, this house and its associated ashlar gates are of architectural merit. Creating interest with the building's design are the cat slide roofs which slope over front and rear extensions. As part of a complex of structures, including Rathenny House and outbuildings, these structures contribute to the local architectural heritage.
63-14	Rathenny Cottage RATHENNY Cloughjordan Birr Birr				14946002	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey over raised basement house, built c.1820, with projecting porch to front elevation and modern two-storey extension to rear. Set within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and smooth rendered chimneystacks. Hipped slate roof over porch. Pitched tiled roof to extension. Pebbledash to walls with smooth render plinth and smooth render to modern extension. Timber sash window with stone sills and Wyatt windows to front elevation. Timber casement window to extension. Square-headed door opening to porch with replacement timber door, accessed by stone steps. Modern outbuildings to rear site. New gate piers to road.	Rathenny Cottage is a fine example of early nineteenth-century domestic architecture. Its agreeable exterior which has been extended in recent decades retains original elements including six-over-six timber sash and large Wyatt windows. Located on a farm, the house is part of Offaly's rural architectural heritage.
63-15	Main Street MONEYGALL Main Street Moneygall Birr				14946004	Regional	Terraced three-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, with timber shopfront and two-storey return to rear. Fronts directly onto the road. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron and uPVC rainwater goods. Smooth rendered façade with stucco quoins and ruled-and-lined render to rear. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Timber shopfront to ground floor with central recessed replacement door, flanking display windows, flat panelled pilasters, console brackets, plain fascia with raised lettering bearing name Hayes, surmounted by moulded cornice. Two-storey stone outbuilding to rear with integral carriage arch, abutted by corrugated-iron shed. Random coursed stone boundary wall to rear garden.	At the centre of Moneygall, Hayes's shop stands as a good example of traditional terraced houses with commercial accommodation. Retaining features such as timber sash windows and a pilastered shopfront, the façade enhances the streetscape. To the rear a two-storey outbuilding, yard cobbles and the remaining parts of the rear boundary wall complete the site.
63-16	Moneygall GRAFFAN Moneygall Birr Birr			276			Ruins of a three-bay, two-storey, T-plan house dating from the early 17th century. It has thick walls and projecting end stacks. The ruin is heavily ivy covered and it is difficult to see features	An important example of an unfortified early-17th century house
64-01	Myrtlegrove House BALLYRIHY Dunkerrin Birr Birr				14945009	Regional	Detached five-bay two-storey farmhouse built c.1880, with two-storey outbuilding to abutting east gable and single-storey extension to west. Pitched slate roof with ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks and uPVC rainwater goods. Pebbledash, smooth rendered plinth and string courses with diamond pointed quoins to façade. Smooth rendered plinth and roughcast render to side and rear elevations. Replacement uPVC windows with painted sills. Stilted segmental-headed door opening with pebbledash to keystone, moulded stucco surround, panelled door and stained glass overlight and side lights. Two-storey roughcast rendered outbuilding to abutting east gable with pitched slate roof and uPVC window. Single-storey extension to west with concrete balustrade to parapet. Single-storey agricultural outbuilding to north with hipped corrugated-iron roof and roughcast rendered walls. Walled garden to north of outbuilding with random coursed walls, square-profile gate piers and segmental-headed carriage arch opening.	Myrtlegrove House is a wel kept farmhouse that expresses unique decoration and character. It was built on the site of outbuildings within the Ballyrihy House complex. The external finishes including bands of smooth rendered dividing storeys of pebbledash create a varied texture. The central stucco doorcase with its bolection-panelled door and bright glass panes provides a welcoming invitation to the interior. The site is complimented by a roughcast rendered outbuilding and a low-lying walled garden.

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
64-03	Franckfort Castle FRANCKFORT Dunkerrin Birr Birr				14945011	Regional	Ruinous elevations of demolished Franckfort Castle, built c.1730, with Gothic style curtain wall with entrance gates and corner towers, central outbuildings to two cobbled yards and walled field to east. Now enclosing 1970s bungalow within a modern farm. Random coursed curtain walls with castellated parapet enclose site of demolished country house, having main entrance gate to north wall, ancillary gate to east of main gate, gate to east leading to central farm yard, gate to south leading to southern yard and four corner towers. Main entrance gate comprises drop-arched carriage opening with ashlar stone walls, pulvinated string course and castellated parapet, built c.1817. Ancillary gate to east of main gate comprises segmental-headed carriage opening with ashlar walls, pulvinated string course, castellated parapet with ball finials and date plaque to exterior of gate reading 1817. Gate to central farmyard in eastern wall comprises random coursed walls, segmental-headed opening with timber battened doors and surmounting pointed-arched bellcote. Date plaque to exterior of gate reads 1732. Gate to south wall of southern yard comprises segmental-headed opening with snecked walls, string course, cut stone voussoirs and castellated parapet. Two-storey square-profile corner towers to curtain wall with random coursed and roughcast rendered walls having castellated parapets. Tudor Gothic tracery to timber casement windows to north-eastern lower. Two ranges of L-plan former stables and outbuildings to central cobbled farmyard. Range to west of yard with half-hipped slate roofs, ashlar chimneystacks and brick arch openings, now derelict. Range to east of yard with corrugated-iron roof added and abutted by corrugated-iron shed. Pointed-arched carriage opening with cut stone voussoirs leads from central farmyard to southern yard, having single-storey stone outbuildings. Ruinous partial exterior elevations of demolished country house to centre of site, having random coursed walls with string course to plinth. Walled field to with random coursed walls.	The crumbling walls and structures at Franckfort Castle are the dying fragments of a once proud country house. Enclosing a modern bungalow and incorporated into a dairy farm, the historic fabric is a shadow of its former self. The walls, towers and gates are unified by the use of a Gothic theme. Decorated with crenellations, these external features are more ornamental than defensive in character. The outbuildings, though derelict, remain visually appealing and contribute to the built heritage of the site. The home of the Rollestown Family, this historic house was the central hub of a large country estate.
64-04	Dunkerrin Church of Ireland Church FRANCKFORT Dunkerrin Village Birr Birr			139	14945012	Regional	Detached Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built c.1820, with four-bay nave, three-stage tower to west, chancel to east and vestry to north. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, stone coping to gables with kneelers, eaves corbels and cast-iron and replacement rainwater goods. Hipped slate roof to vestry with terracotta ridge tiles. Random coursed stone walls with string courses, Irish crennellations and pinnacles to tower. Pointed-arched window openings to nave with tooled limestone hoodmouldings, sills and cast-iron lattice windows with tracery to top. Stained glass to eastern most nave windows. Pointed-arched window opening to chancel with stone tracery and stained glass. Square-headed window openings to tower with timber sash, replacement casement and cast-iron lattice windows, all with tolled stone surrounds and label mouldings to first stage. Pointed-arched openings to belfry at second stage of tower with timber louvers to one while others are blocked up. Timber sash window to vestry. Pointed-arched door opening to tower with limestone surround and replacement timber door. Truss ceiling to nave with marble pulpit and lectern. Tiles to floor. Upright and recumbent grave markers to graveyard. Random coursed stone boundary wall enclosing church yard with stile to north, accessing former route way to Ffrankfort Castle. Arcade of twenty segmental-headed recesses to exterior of southern wall with pointed-arched gate opening having wrought-iron gate and stile to west. Date plaque to exterior of wall reads, 'This wall was built by Francis Rollestown Esq. In the year 1757.'	At the heart of Dunkerrin, the church is a focal point. Its typical Board of First Fruits design is individualised through decoration. Tooled stone openings, lattice and stained glass windows bring and architectural and artistic flare to the structure. The external stone wall with segmental-headed arcading enhances the site as well as the village itself.
64-05	The Ink Pot FRANCKFORT Cloughjordan Birr Birr			138	14945014	Regional	Detached circular-plan three-bay single-storey former gate lodge, built c.1820, now derelict. Set back from the road leading to the former rectory. Conical slate roof with circular brick chimneystack. Roughcast rendered walls. Round-headed window openings with cast-iron bars. Drop-arched door opening with timber battened door. Segmental-headed fire opening to central chimneybreast. Square-profile stone gate piers accessing avenue to former rectory with pyramidal tooled stone caps, wrought-iron railings, now partially demolished. Random coursed stone wall to road.	Referred to locally as the Ink Pot, this derelict gate lodge has an amiable character. Folly-like in its appearance, the structure graces the entrance to the former rectory. Notable features include the central chimneystack that rises to a circular-plan chimneystack with surrounding conical roof.
64-06	Cloughjordan FRANCKFORT Birr Birr Birr				14945015	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey with attic over basement former rectory, built c.1830, with curvilinear gabled central breakfront, curvilinear gabled ends, full-height return to rear and canted bay window to west. Now used as a farmhouse. Set within farmland. Pitched tiled roof, terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks with moulded coping stones to parapets of gables and cast-iron and uPVC rainwater and goods. Dormer window and roof lights to rear slope of roof. Ruled-and-lined render to front elevation with smooth rendered plinth, moulded string course and cornice. Pebbledashed and smooth rendered framing to side elevations. Smooth render to basement level of rear elevation with pebbledash above. Smooth render to return. Square-headed window openings with stone transoms and mullions and replacement uPVC windows. Semicircular oriel window to first floor of breakfront. Round-headed opening to attic storey of breakfront. uPVC windows to rear elevation with stone sills. Round-headed door opening to breakfront with stucco archivolt springing from string course with console brackets, plain glazed fanlight, timber battened door with applied openwork panel and tooled stone threshold. Accessed by tooled stone steps with metal railings. Square-headed door opening to return with uPVC door. Two and single-storey outbuildings to rear yard with random coursed stone walls, pitched slate roofs and brick arch openings. Random coursed boundary wall to rear yard.	This highly ornate former rectory is now used as a farmhouse. Most notable of its features are the curvilinear gables that decorate the side elevations and breakfront. Other elements including stone mullioned windows and a centrally-placed oriel further enhance the architecturally appealing exterior. Set within rolling landscape, the house can be viewed from quite a distance, adding to the south Offaly landscape.
64-07	Busherstown House BUSHERSTOWN Moneygall Birr Birr				14947001	Regional	Detached three-bay two-storey castellated country house, rebuilt c.1815, following fire in 1812. Built on site of an O'Carroll castle. Round-profile tower to north end of façade, projecting square-profile bays with full-height bow to south end of façade. Pitched and hipped slate roofs, hidden to front by castellated parapet. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Rear porch with hipped slate roof. Ruled-and-lined rendered walls to façade and south wing. Random coursed stone and roughcast render to rear elevations. Timber sash window with tooled stone sills. Four-centre arched door opening to front with timber panelled door and Gothic style fanlight having intersecting glazing bars, accessed by tooled stone steps. Stone outbuildings to north and east enclosing central yard. Outbuilding to north with cut stone bellcote. Integral carriage arch opening to north-west outbuilding with wrought-iron gate, accessing central yard. Outbuildings to north of yard and to west of walled garden have been renovated and currently used as apartment and art studio, respectively. Wrought-iron gate to north of façade. Walled garden to east with random coursed stone walls. Square-profile ashlar limestone gate piers to road with cast-iron gates and railings, and rendered sweeping walls. Spearhead finials to gates and railings.	The castellated façade of Busherstown House camouflages a unique structure that incorporates various wings, returns and extensions. The eclectic character of the residence is owed to the fact that it was constructed during various phases, the most notable of which resulted in the addition of its fine early nineteenth-century Gothic Revival frontage with terminating towers and a crenelated parapet. Features of note include the symmetrical sash windows and an attractive entrance door, which boasts a decorative fanlight. The ranges of outbuildings, set to the rear around a central courtyard, enhance the country house. The entrance to the house's avenue is well presented with flat panelled ashlar limestone gate piers, which are complimented by iron gates and railings.
64-08	Busherstown House Gate Lodge BUSHERSTOWN Moneygall Birr Birr				14947002	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey former gate lodge, built c.1850, with central breakfront having parapet. Extensions to rear. Now used as a private house. Set back from the road. Hipped slate roof with oversailing eaves, half hexagonal-shaped slates, lead flashing to ridges, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Hipped tiled and lean-to felt roofs to rear extensions. Ruled-and-lined render to façade. Pebbledash to side and rear elevations and extensions with smooth rendered plinth. Timber sash window to façade with tolled stone sills and label mouldings. Timber casement window to sides and rear with concrete sills. Round-headed door opening to façade with petal fanlight, timber battened door and limestone threshold. Square-headed door opening to rear with timber battened door. Cast-iron railings to north-east and south-west with gate accessing rear garden and rendered plinth wall. Spearhead finials to railings. Outbuilding to rear garden. Front site is enclosed behind modern wall with railings and steps.	Opposing the entrance gates to Busherstown House, the former gate lodge expresses a formal character and an attractive design fitting for its status. The symmetrical cottage, which now sits back from a raised road level, has retained many of its original features and fabric. The façade's two-over-two timber sash windows are pleasantly framed by label mouldings and the shaped slates enhance the hipped roof. Continuity in design is reflected in the cast-iron railings, which guard the rear garden. The use of circles, squares and spear-headed finials mirrors the similar design found in the entrance gates accessing Busherstown House.
64-09	Busherstown Tower BUSHERSTOWN Moneygall Birr Birr			273	14947004	Regional	Freestanding two-stage castellated folly tower, built c.1810. Erected on crest of hill to east of Busherstown House. Random coursed stone walls with corbels supporting castellated parapet. Pointed-arched openings with tooled stone surrounds.	Standing on elevated ground, Busherstown Tower can be viewed and enjoyed from quite a distance. On a more intimate level, the folly's alignment with the southern wing of Busherstown House allows it to create a pleasant vista from the drawing room window of the country house. The tower's crenellated parapet reflects the castellated Gothic Revival design of its neighbouring residence, and together, both structures express a continuity of style.

14/20	Structure	Address	Image	03/09	NIAH_Ref	Rating	Description	Appraisal
64-10	Cloneganna National School CLONAGANNAGH Cloneganna Dunkerrin Birr			137			A small, two-bay, single-storey school dated 1845. It has lime-rendered walls, slated roof, end stacks, double sash windows and a sandstone plaque with elegant lettering.	This tiny school is one of the few pre-famine schools surviving in its original condition.
65-01	Laughton House BALLINLOUGH(ED CULLENWAINE) Moneygall Birr Birr			274	14946003	Regional	Detached house, built c.1790, which was re-built by the Pain brothers in the early nineteenth century. Originally it faced north and had a shallow full- height half-hexagon bow in the centre. It was turned around to face south and the doorcase put at one end so that the drawing and dining rooms date from the Pain Brothers renovation.	This is an important late eighteenth century house which was re-built by the Pain brothers in the early nineteenth century. Originally it faced north and had a shallow full- height half-hexagon bow in the centre. It was turned around to face south and the doorcase put at one end so that the drawing and dining rooms date from the Pain Brothers renovation. The house has very fine detailing and is probably the Pain's finest classical work. Traces of the late eighteenth century decoration can be seen in the house as well as the early nineteenth century changes in internal layout.
65-02	Collison MONEYGALL Main Street Moneygall Birr				14946005	Regional	Corner-sited end-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, built c.1900, with stucco shopfront, flat-roofed porch to east, two-storey return and single-storey extension to rear. Shop no longer in use. Fronts directly onto street. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks and concrete coping. Pitched slate roof to return with rendered chimneystack. Ruled-and-lined rendered walls with stucco quoins. Segmental-headed window openings with timber sash windows and concrete sills. Square-headed door opening to shopfront with stucco surround and battened timber double doors. Square-headed window openings to ground floor with stucco surrounds and timber casement windows. Square-headed window openings to side rear and extensions with timber sash and casement windows. Raised stucco lettering above door, surmounted by moulded cornice, but partially masked by fascia of former post office. Square-headed door opening to side porch having replacement door. Rendered outbuilding to rear site with corrugated-iron roofs.	This corner-sited house has a simple character that is enhanced by segmental-headed windows and a modest stucco shopfront. Its intact timber sashes and battened shop door enrich the plain, but attractive façade.
65-03	Laughton House BALLINLOUGH(ED CULLENWAINE) Moneygall Birr Birr			274	14946006	Regional	Ranges of outbuildings associated with Laughton House, built c.1800.	Laughton House and attendant outbuildings display a high degree of architectural detailing.
65-04	Borrisnafarney Church of Ireland Church BALLYCORMICK Moneygall Birr Birr				14946008	Regional	Detached Church of Ireland church, built in 1829 with funding from Thomas Ryder Pepper, having three-stage tower and three-bay nave. Chancel, choir and porch added to north-east in 1907. Set within churchyard. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, cut stone cruciform-headed pinnacles and castellated parapet to tower, pinnacles to porch and choir, and cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed stone walls with tooled stone eaves course to nave, string courses and plinth to tower, and ashlar angle buttresses to corners. Pointed-arched window openings to nave and tower with tooled chamfered stone surrounds, hoodmouldings and stained glass windows. Drop-arched window opening to chancel with tooled stone surround and stone tracery with stained glass. Pointed-arched louvered openings to tower with tooled chamfered stone surrounds and hoodmouldings. Pointed-arched door opening with tooled stone surround and timber battened door to tower accessing porch. Tudor arched door opening to tower with tooled stone surround and battened timber door, accessed by external cast-iron stairs. Pointed-arched door openings to north-east porch and choir with tooled stone surrounds, timber battened doors and plain fanlights. Interior with cast-iron roof trusses, terracotta floor tiles, gallery to rear, timber pews to nave, memorial plaques to walls. Forty-seven graves to graveyard with upright and recumbent grave markers and a mausoleum. Site is enclosed by random coursed stone wall with stile to north. Square-profile stone gate piers with wrought-iron gates.	Borrisnafarney Church is enclosed by a country road and farmland, and serves a rural community in south Offaly. The quiet setting is complimented by a well-designed exterior which is made unique by the combination of a variety of worked and unworked stone, which on a bright day expresses varying hues and tones. The interior boasts a rare example of iron ceiling trusses, which bring a technical significance to the site. The surrounding churchyard, with its stone grave markers and mausoleum, is a tranquil place and enhances the architectural design of the church.
65-05	Barnagrotty House BARNAGROTTY Moneygall Birr Birr				14946009	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey with dormer attic farmhouse, built c.1890, with attic windows to asymmetrical gables. Lean-to extensions to side and rear. Pitched slate roof with gables to all elevations, terracotta ridge cresting, rendered chimneystacks with yellow terracotta pots and scalloped timber bargeboards with quatrefoils. Smooth rendered walls with rendered quoins. Square-headed window openings to all elevations with stucco surrounds, sills and replacement uPVC windows. Round-headed door opening to front elevation with stucco surround and replacement timber panelled door and fanlight. Square-headed door opening to side at lean-to extension with glazed uPVC door. Adjacent farmyard with ranges of single- and two-storey random coursed stone outbuildings, with pitched slate roofs. Segmental-headed carriage arch accessing yard, with tooled stone voussiors to arch-rising, adjacent square-headed pedestrian opening and surmounting bellcote. Detached derelict three-bay single-storey bow-ended gate lodge, located opposite entrance gates. Bowed slate roof and lime-washed walls.	Barnagrotty is an architecturally attractive late nineteenth-century farmhouse. Though it has been refurbished with new uPVC windows and crisp render, it retains much character. Its finest feature is its asymmetrical roof, with lichen encrusted roof slates, fine terracotta ridge cresting, red bargeboards and tall rendered chimneystacks with bright yellow pots. The setting of the house is contributed to by the intact farmyard with original stone outbuildings. The carriage arch with bellcote links both house and yard, and is a fine feature within the complex. Though derelict, the bow-ended gate lodge, set across the road from the entrance gate, is both simple in design and treatment. Its symmetrical plan and well-constructed roof mark it out as a building of architectural merit within the idyllic rural landscape.
65-06	Aghnameadle Bridge BARNAGROTTY Moneygall Birr Birr				14946010	Regional	Triple-arch masonry road bridge, built c.1780, spanning the River Ollatrim at the border of Counties Offaly and Tipperary. Random rubble construction with V-shaped cutwaters to upstream side. Slightly skew arches with rubble voussiors. Middle arch is semi-elliptical profile.	A most pleasing stone bridge that straddles the River Ollatrim. It has a agreeable design and provides an essential crossing point of social importance.
65-07	BloomfieldMausoleum Borrisnafarney Church BALLYCORMICK Moneygall Birr Birr				14946011	Regional	Detached single-cell mausoleum, built c.1830, with interred remains of the Bloomfield family. Set within graveyard at Borrisnafarney Church of Ireland church. Pitched stone roof with moulded stone coping to gables. Snecked stone walls with buttresses and arcaded cornice to north-east and south-west sides. Pointed-arched door opening with tooled stone surround, hoodmoulding and studded timber door having metal cruciform hinges. Plaster to interior walls with bricked-up shelves bearing name plaques of those interred. They read 'Thomas Ryder Pepper 1828; Mrs Bloomfield 1828; Mrs Ryder Pepper 1841; Lieutenant General Benjamin Baron Bloomfield 1846; Harriot widow of Lieutenant General Benjamin Baron Bloomfield 1868'.	Located within the graveyard at Borrisnafarney Church, the stone built mausoleum is the resting place of members of the Bloomfield family, one of whom was the founder of the early nineteenth-century church. The execution of the design in the Gothic Revival idiom creates an austere, yet aesthetically pleasing memorial. Fine workmanship is seen in the stone roof, where slabs overlay one another, also in the stone arcading to the side elevations and again in the solid double entrance doors with metal studs. The interior name plaques, that commemorate those who lie there, ensure that history will not forget them.
65-08	Moneygall former Chapel of Ease MONEYGALL Main Street Moneygall Birr				14947003	Regional	Detached three-bay single-storey former school, built c.1800, used as a chapel of ease from 1888, with gabled porch to south-west. Now used as a private house. Set back from the road. Pitched slate roof with scalloped and half hexagonal courses, terracotta ridge tiles, stone and concrete coping to gables and cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed stone walls with roughly dressed quoins. Pointed-arched window openings with patent reveals, cast-iron lattice windows and sandstone sills to side elevations. Oculus to western gable with cast-iron lattice window. Pointed-arched window openings to porch with uPVC windows. Pointed-arched door opening to porch with timber battened door. Concrete block wall to road with coping having rendered gate piers and metal gates.	Set back from Moneygall's main street, this small stone structure with squat lancets is a curious feature within the streetscape. Breaking the continuity of the flanking terraced houses, the building, which is now used as a private home, stands out within its setting. Its striking stone walls and attractive pitched roof express a character typically found in religious structures. Appropriate it is then that this former school was converted for use as a chapel of ease in 1888 for Templeharry Church, located a few miles away. Unfortunately, like the aforementioned church, this chapel has closed its doors and ceased to be a place of worship. Its conversion to domestic use, however, has saved it from a future of dereliction.