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# **St Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny**

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**Historical and heritage background**

2021

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## Historical and heritage background

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### INTRODUCTION

St Canice's Hospital and grounds lie on the north bank of the River Nore, approximately 900m to the east of the medieval core of Kilkenny City. It encompasses the townlands of Lacken, Maudlinland and part of Quarryland. The name Maudlinstown is interesting as it is a corruption of "Magdalene's Land" and may indicate that the land originally belonged to the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene (KK019-026074-), a leper hospital established on Maudlin Street in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and which was associated with St John's Priory.

### HISTORICAL CONTEXT

#### **The development of mental institutions in Ireland in the nineteenth century**

The so-called "lunatic asylums" constructed in Ireland in the nineteenth century were amongst the largest and most complex public buildings of their day (O'Dwyer 1997, 10). Up until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the mentally ill were accommodated in four provincial houses of industry- Dublin, Cork, Waterford and Limerick- and in two private institutions, St Patrick's Hospital in Dublin (1757) and Citadella in Cork (1799). In 1807 a further Asylum, the Richmond, was built in Dublin on a large courtyard plan.

Legislation passed in 1817 and 1820 created a new board, the Commissioners for the Erection of Lunatic Asylums, and paved the way for the construction of purpose-built provincial asylums: nine new institutions were erected under this legislation and the Richmond in Dublin was extended. The nine buildings, variations on two standard plans, were designed in a classical style by Francis Johnston and William Murray: they were what are known as corridor asylums with a central building, usually featuring a cupola on the roof, flanked by ward blocks where the inmates were housed in cells. The first to be built were Armagh (1824), Limerick (1826), Belfast (1829), and Derry (1829), followed in the 1830s by Carlow (1831), Ballinasloe (1833), Maryborough (1833) and Waterford (1835). In 1835 responsibility for the construction of asylums passed to the Board of Works who completed the construction of the last of the nine original board's asylums at Clonmel.

Despite the large capacity provided by these institutions (150 and 100 each, depending on the class) they still fell short of demand, particularly in areas outside the immediate catchment areas and in the 1840s a new programme of building began. The new buildings were also corridor asylums and tended to be long structures in order to maximise ventilation and were generally south-facing; falling ground and a pleasing view were also considered desirable (O'Dwyer 1997, 12). In contrast to the earlier classical style asylums, they were built in a Neo-gothic or Neo-tudor style, tended to be three rather than two storeyed and the inmates were accommodated in wards rather than cells. Following new legislation in 1845, two new asylums were built in the late 1840s, the criminal asylum in Dublin designed by Jacob Owen (built in 1847-50), and the 500 bed Eglinton Asylum (later Our Lady's Hospital) at Shanakiel in Cork designed by William Atkins (opened in 1850). In the 1850s a number of new district asylums were built: Killarney, designed by Sir Thomas Deane (1852); Sligo, designed by William Deane Butler (1855); Mullingar, designed by John Skipton Mulvany (1855); Omagh, designed by William Farrell (1853); Kilkenny, designed by George Papworth 1849-52; and the New Richmond, designed by Murray and Denny (1854).

In 1863, the Lord Lieutenant ordered the construction of another six asylums. The Local Authorities involved could choose their own architect or could engage the services of the Board's architect, George Wilkinson, for a special fee. The six asylums built under this order were Downpatrick, designed by Henry Smyth (1865), Castlebar and Letterkenny, both designed by Wilkinson (1866), Ennis designed by William Fogarty and A.C. Adair (1868), Enniscorthy designed by James Bell and James Barry Farrell (1868), and Monaghan designed by John McCurdy. The latter, which consisted of smaller pavilion units was the first non-corridor type of asylum built in Ireland and set the template for later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century asylums.

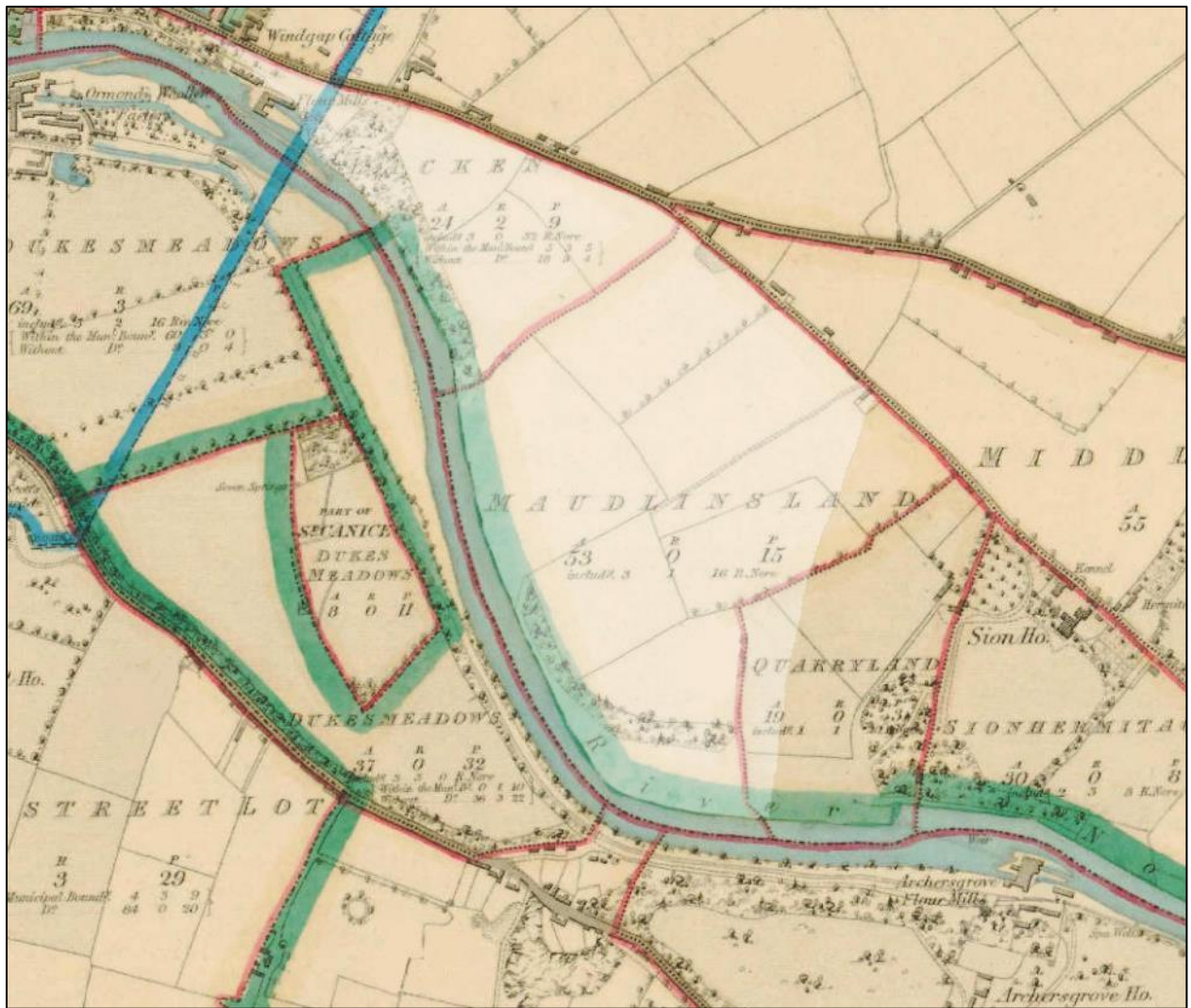
### **Development of Kilkenny District Asylum/St Canice's Hospital**

The Kilkenny District Asylum was, as we have seen above, part of a second series of publicly-funded Asylums built in the 1840s and 1850s under the auspices of the Board of Works. It was designed by Dublin Architect George Papworth and the cost of its construction was £21,500. The hospital was officially opened in September 1852 and the first Resident Physician and manager was Dr Joseph Lalor. The first 53 patients were transferred from Carlow District Hospital for the Insane. These were joined shortly afterwards by 47 patients from Kilkenny Local Lunatic Asylum (a small local institution), 24 from Kilkenny County Prison and 10 directly admitted from the district, giving a total of 134 residents in the first year. Patient numbers increased rapidly to 295 in 1880, 440 in 1902 and peaking at 550 in 1939 (Kelly 2016). By 2000, however, the numbers had declined to 100 as a result of the national policy of deinstitutionalisation and community care and St Canice's was finally closed in 2006.

The complex was extended and modified several times over the 150 years of its existence in order to cope with the growing numbers of patients and changes in attitudes to care. In 1867/8 E.T. Owen, assistant architect to the Board of Works, was commissioned to adapt an existing terrace of houses on the site "by adding two single storey bays to ground floor, all 4 bays rusticated" ([www.dia.ie](http://www.dia.ie)). In 1871, an advertisement in the *Irish Builder* (Vol. 13, 15<sup>th</sup> January 1871) invited tenders for adding a storey to 2 rear buildings and the addition of a wash house. The early 1890s saw a number of additions to the site including the building of a Catholic Chapel, dining hall, two connecting wings, fire escape wings, conversion of the old chapel into a dormitory, and a water softening house. These modifications appear to have been designed by Sir Thomas Drew in collaboration with Richard Langrishe. In 1897, the same team, perhaps with the assistance of Lorenzo Baker, designed the Protestant Chapel. In 1935, Thomas Kelly designed a verandah for the asylum. Much more extensive additions were designed by Rupert Jones and John Joseph Winters in 1936 and cost £87,670 to implement (*B* 78, 7 Mar 1936, 211). Finally, in 1953, Downes and Meehan designed further alterations and an extension, including a new dining hall and kitchen and a house (IB 95, 14 March 1953, 274; IB 96, 13 March 1954, 265).

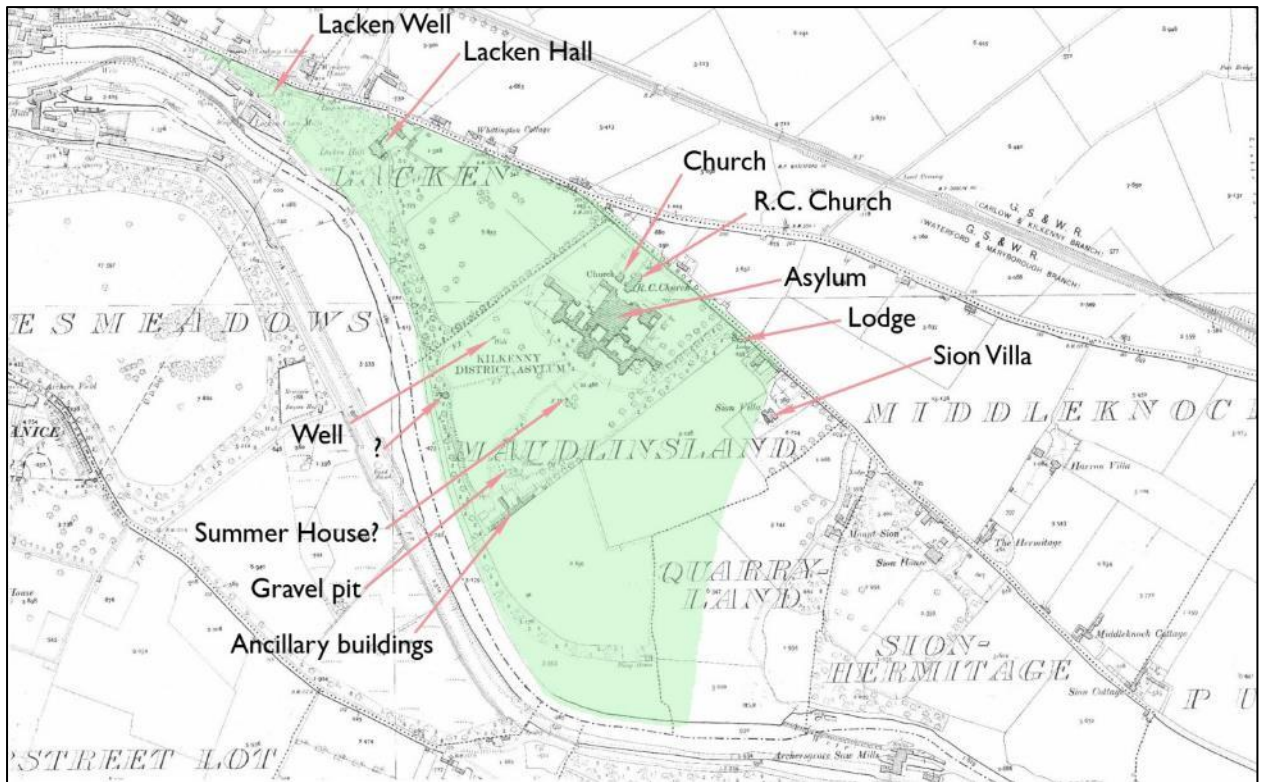
### **Development of the hospital site: Cartographic evidence**

The first edition Ordnance Survey map (1837-1842) of the area shows that in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the lands later occupied by the asylum were essentially composed of enclosed farmland with some woodland at the north-west and south (*Figure 1*). No notable structures are indicated apart from two small roadside buildings on the north-eastern boundary of the site, close to the site of the hospital lodge. A possible road-side quarry is also indicated a short distance to the west of these buildings. By this period a number of important mills had been established on the north and south banks of the Nore (Ormond's Woollen Factory, Lacken Flour Mills, Archersgrove Flour Mills) but none are within the hospital grounds. The closest is Lacken mills, a recorded archaeological monument (KK019-028--), which lies just outside the north-western tip of the grounds.



**Figure 1:** Extract from the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map (1837-42) with present hospital grounds highlighted by paler colour.

By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the 25 inch Ordnance Survey map (1888-1913) was produced, the extensive asylum building with its central block and symmetrical wings is extant (*Figure 2*). The map indicates a small “Church” and larger “R.C. Church” to the north of the main building. A range of ancillary buildings is indicated adjacent to the southern boundary of the hospital grounds. Other structures/features indicated within the immediate grounds of the asylum include a well, summerhouse, gravel pit and lodge. To the north-west of the asylum, in the area now forming the northern extension of the hospital grounds was a house named “Lacken Hall” in the grounds of which was a well, “Lacken Well”; Lacken Hall and its grounds appear to have been assimilated within the hospital grounds in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as records survive of its being reconstructed by the County Engineer, A.M. Burden, in 1911 as part of an extension of the Asylum (source: [www.dia.ie](http://www.dia.ie)). To the southeast of the asylum, and just outside the present landholding, was another house named “Sion Villa”.



**Figure 2:** Extract from the 25 inch Ordnance Survey map (1888-1913) with present hospital grounds highlighted in pale green. The features/structures mentioned in the text are indicated by arrows.



**Figure 3:** Lawrence Collection photograph of the Kilkenny District Asylum as it appeared in c. 1900

The 6-inch Cassini map, reproduced in *Figure 4*, shows the site as it was in the 1940s. It is striking that the footprint of the principal building is little changed from the preceding map apart from the addition of a new wing (indicated by red circle in *Figure 4*), perhaps corresponding to the addition designed by J.J. Winters in 1936. The main difference in the overall layout of the site is the annexation of “Lacken Hall” and its grounds to the west of the main hospital building.

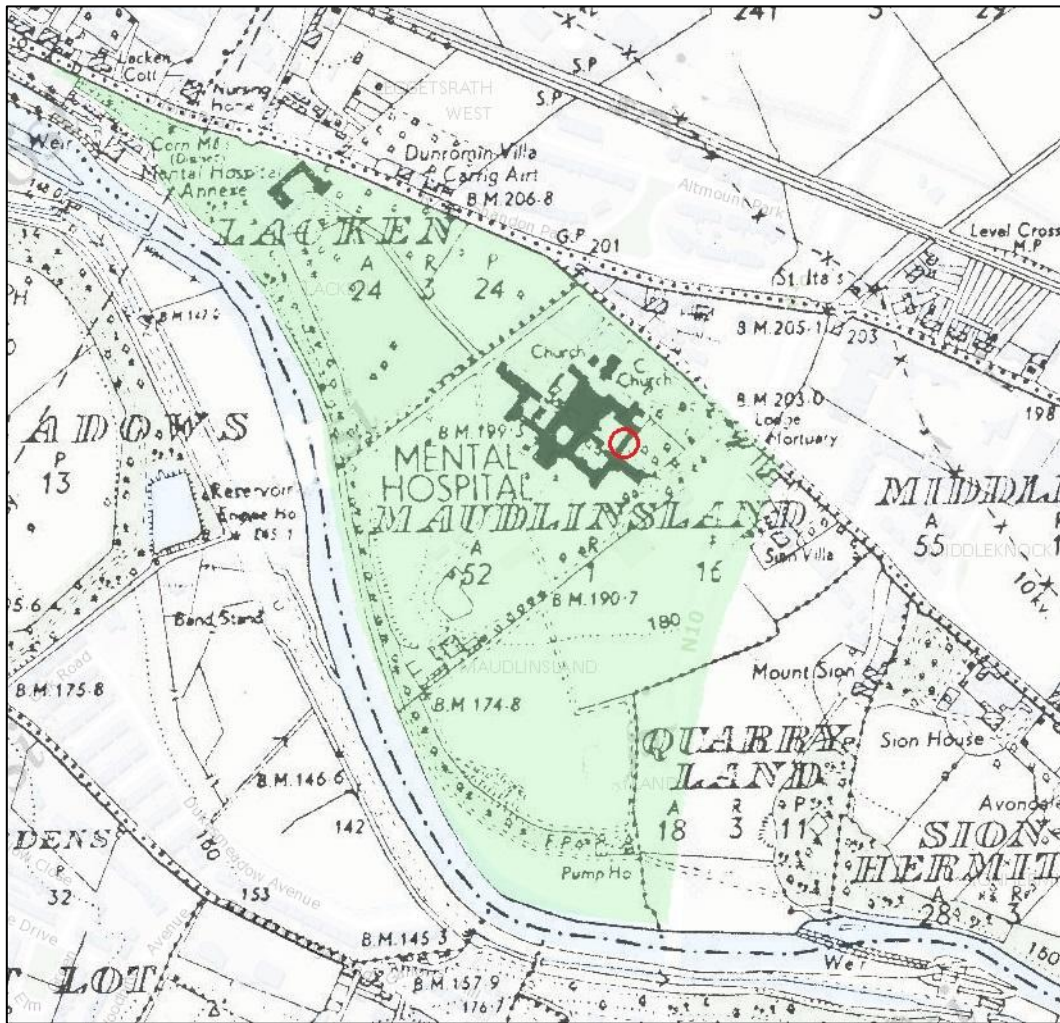


Figure 4: Cassini map showing the Hospital site in the 1940s.

## LEGAL CONTEXT

### Legal framework

Protection of architectural or built heritage is provided for through a range of legal instruments that include the Heritage Act, 1995, the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and National Monuments (Misc. Provisions) Act, 1999, and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000. Part IV of the 2000 Act deals with architectural heritage and incorporates the provisions of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999. Section 2.1 of the Heritage Act, 1995, describes architectural heritage as *'all structures, buildings, traditional and designed, and groups of buildings including streetscapes and urban vistas, which are of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical interest, together with their setting, attendant grounds, fixtures, fittings and contents, and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, includes railways and related buildings and structures and any place comprising the remains or traces of any such railway, building or structure'*.





### Protected Structures




Under the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 2000, all Planning Authorities are obliged to keep a **'Record of Protected Structures'** which lists structures deemed to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. As of the 1st January 2000, all structures listed for protection in current Development Plans, have become 'protected structures'.

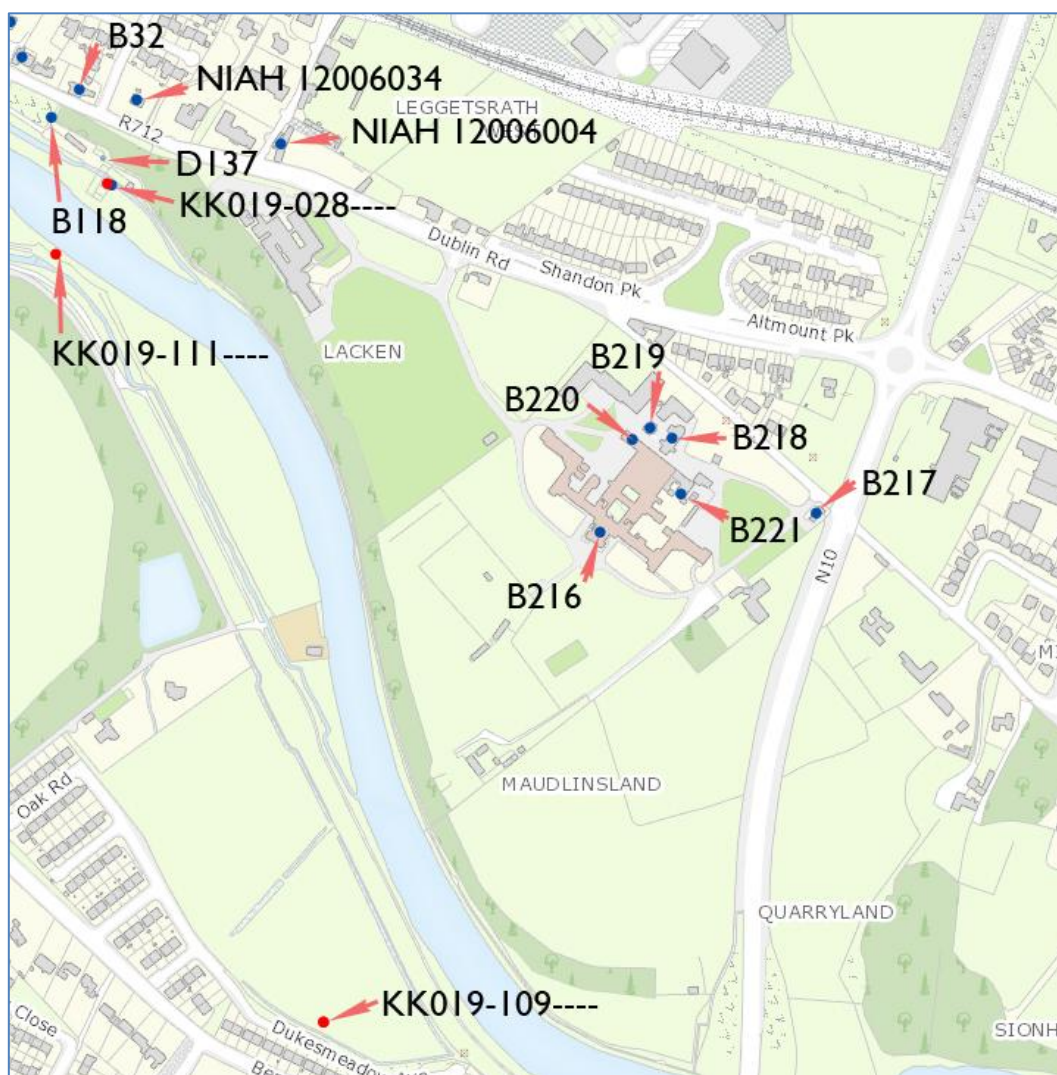
A **protected structure**, unless otherwise stated in the RPS, includes the interior of the structure, land lying within the curtilage, any other structures lying within that curtilage and their interiors, plus all fixtures and features which form a part of the interior or exterior of any of these structures. Works which, in the opinion of the planning authority, would have a material effect on the character of the protected structure require planning permission. Those with an interest in a protected structure may seek a Declaration under Section 57(2) which would offer practical guidance in relation to the protection of the structure. Section 57(10)(b) of the Planning and Development 2000 provides that permission may only be granted for the demolition of a protected structure in exceptional circumstances.

Appendix G of the current Kilkenny City and Environs Development Plan 2014-2020 lists 6 protected structures within the hospital grounds- B116, B117, B118, B119, B120, B121- and a further structure- B118- on its westernmost boundary. These structures are listed and briefly described in *Table 1* below and their locations are illustrated in *Figure 5*. The NIAH No. refers to the reference number assigned to these structures in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) data base. The NIAH is a state initiative under the administration of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. NIAH surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

**Table 1:** Protected structures within and immediately adjacent to the grounds of St Canice's Hospital (for more detailed descriptions see Appendix 2)

RPS No.	Name	Brief description (Source: Appendix G, current Development Plan)	Thumbnail photo	NIAH No.
B118	Steps	Flights of cut-limestone or limestone flagged steps, c.1825, with random rubble stone retaining walls		12006006
B216	St Canice's Hospital	Saint Canice's Hospital, detached forty-one-bay two- and three-storey Elizabethan Revival lunatic asylum, built 1849-51,		12309001
B217	Mortuary Chapel, St Canice's Hospital	Detached five-bay single-storey Elizabethan Revival mortuary chapel, c.1850,		12309002
B218	Catholic Chapel, St Canice's Hospital	Detached seven-bay double-height Gothic Revival Catholic chapel, built 1893		12309003

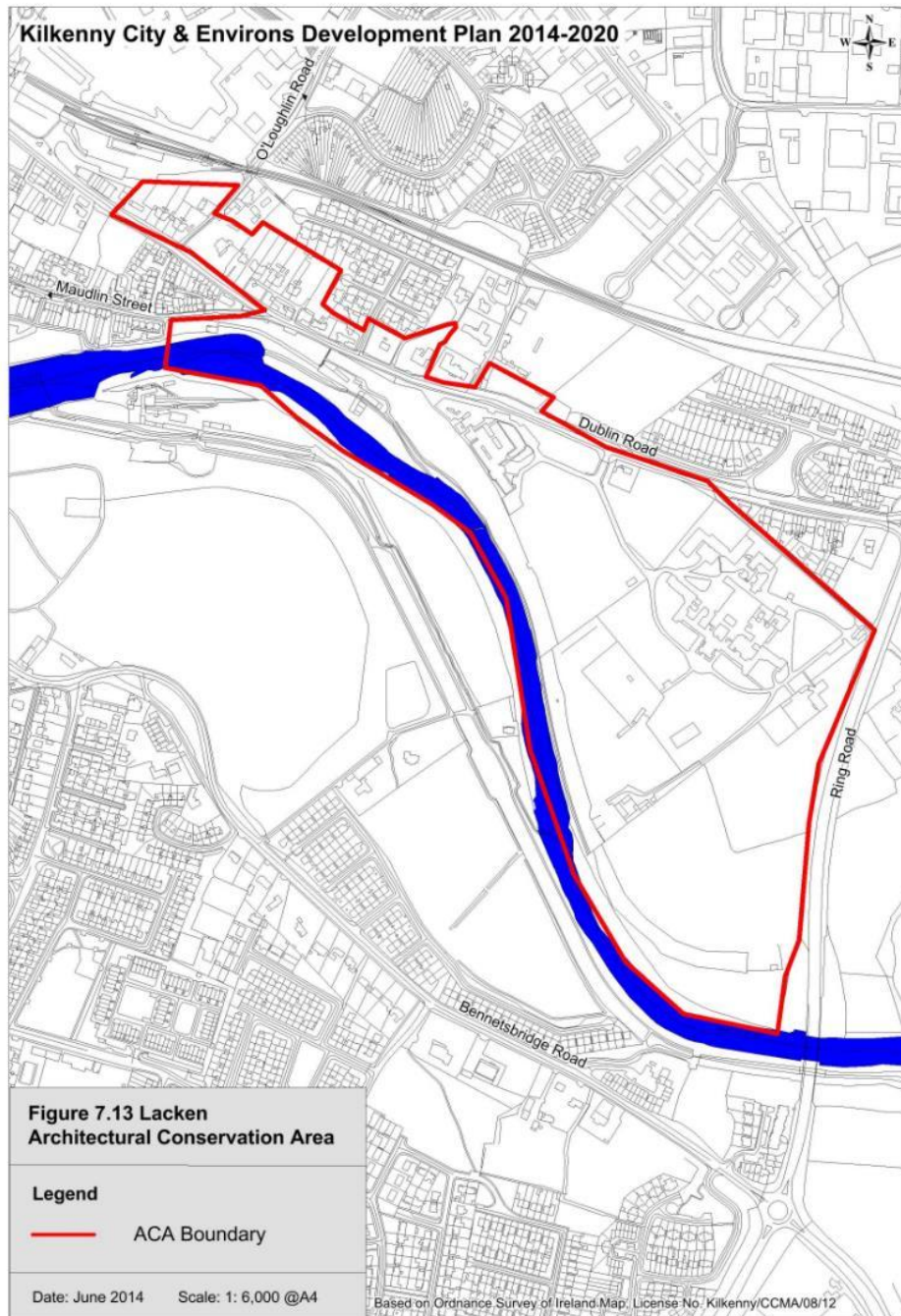
RPS No.	Name	Brief description (Source: Appendix G, current Development Plan)	Thumbnail photo	NIAH No.
B219	C. of I. Chapel, St Canice's Hospital	Detached three-bay single-storey over basement Gothic Revival single-cell Church of Ireland chapel, built 1893		12309006
B220	Outbuilding, St Canice's Hospital	Attached eight-bay single-storey red brick outbuilding with attic, c.1850		12309007
B221	Brick Chimney, St Canice's Hospital	Engaged red brick chimney, c.1850, comprising tapered shaft on a square plan		12309008



**Figure 5:** Protected structures and other notable structures within and in the immediate environs of St Canice's Hospital grounds.

### Architectural Conservation Areas

In addition to listing individual structures, local authorities also have the power to identify **Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)** within their functional areas. An ACA is a place, area, group of structures or townscape, taking account of building lines and heights, that is deemed to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or that contributes to the appreciation of a protected structure, and whose character it is an objective of the development plan to preserve. Kilkenny City and Environs Local Area Plan identifies nine such areas and the general objectives with regard to these ACAs are provided in the Appendix 1 to this draft document. St Canice's Hospital and grounds lie wholly within the **Lacken ACA**.



**Figure 6:** Lacken Architectural Conservation Area as defined in the *Kilkenny City and Environs Development Plan 2014-2020*

St Canice's hospital is clearly seen as a key element of the Lacken ACA as highlighted in the **Statement of Character**:

*"The character of the area is defined by the impressive views down to the River Nore and across to Kilkenny Castle as one approaches along the Dublin Road from the east. Important structures which contribute to the character of the area are the St. Canice's Hospital complex and The Lacken Corn Mills. On the northern boundary of the area along the Dublin Road are some early terraces of houses and substantial houses within their own grounds with mature trees which contribute to the character of the area".*

The Plan lists the following **ACA Development Management Standards** which are based on assessment of special character:

- *LACA 1: To protect the setting of the River Nore and the views across to Kilkenny Castle as one approaches along the Dublin Road from the east.*
- *LACA 2: To protect the industrial archaeological heritage of the Lacken Corn Mills and its setting on the banks of the River Nore.*
- *LACA 3: To protect the 19th century complex of buildings associated with St. Canice's Hospital which is of National importance.*
- *LACA 4: To protect the setting of substantial houses in their own grounds which contain mature trees.*

## REFERENCES

### Published sources

Kelly, B. (2016) *Hearing Voices: The History of Psychiatry in Ireland*, Dublin: Irish Academic Press  
Kilkenny Borough Council: *Kilkenny City and Environs Development Plan 2014-2020*

O'Dwyer, F. (1997) *Irish Hospital Architecture, a Pictorial History*, Dublin: Department of Health and Children,

### Web sites consulted

The Irish Architectural Archive's on-line Dictionary of Irish Architects: [www.dia.ie](http://www.dia.ie)

The National Library of Ireland: <http://catalogue.nli.ie>

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage on-line data base: [www.buildingsofireland.ie](http://www.buildingsofireland.ie)

The National Monuments Service web site: [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie)

The Ordnance Survey of Ireland map viewer:

Historic England website: [www.historicengland.org.uk](http://www.historicengland.org.uk) (see section entitled: "The Growth of the Asylum, a Parallel World")

## **APPENDIX 1** | Extracts from the Kilkenny City & Environs Development Plan 2014-2020 relating to Architectural Conservation Areas

### **7.4.6 Architectural Conservation Areas**

Each development plan must include a policy objective to preserve the character of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) within its functional area. An ACA is a place, area, group of structures or townscape, taking account of building lines and heights, that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or that contributes to the appreciation of a protected structure, and whose character it is an objective of the development plan to preserve.

Kilkenny Borough Council has identified nine areas within the City and Environs which it has designated as ACAs. A general set of policies for all ACAs within the City and Environs is set out below. A statement of character has been devised for each ACA in order to make clear what the intention of the planning authority is to preserve. Any works proposed within an ACA which would affect the special character of the area or works outside the ACA which would affect the setting of the ACA may not be considered exempted development. For example, replacement of timber sash windows with inappropriate alternatives (e.g. uPVC) would not be exempted development within an ACA and development outside an ACA which may affect views into or out of the ACA thereby affecting its special character may not be exempted development. Guidance on the criteria the planning authority will use to assess proposals for new development and proposals for demolition within an ACA are given in section 3.10 of the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines

### **Objectives for all ACAs in Kilkenny City and Environs**

7M To ensure the preservation of the special character of each ACA particularly with regard to building scale, proportions, historical plot sizes, building lines, height, general land use, building materials, historic street furniture and paving.

7N To designate ACAs where appropriate and provide a local policy framework for the preservation of these areas. The following general development management guidelines will apply to all nine ACAs.

### **General ACA Development Management Guidance**

- To have regard to the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines when assessing proposals for development affecting an ACA.
- To ensure the retention, repair rather than replacement, and the regular maintenance of original/early features in buildings which contribute to the character of an ACA, such as roof profiles, chimney stacks, roof coverings, external wall treatments, doors and windows, shop fronts, pub fronts, and to ensure the use of appropriate materials and repair techniques when repairs are being carried out.
- To ensure the conservation of early/original timber windows and to ensure that inappropriate materials such as uPVC windows, doors, fascias, rainwater goods etc. are not introduced to buildings within an ACA.
- To ensure the conservation of historic shopfronts and pubfronts
- To require high quality, contemporary design and materials in shopfronts/pubfronts where replacement is necessary and new ones are proposed and to avoid pastiche shopfronts/pubfronts.
- To ensure the preservation of the special character of the ACA when assessing proposals for advertising, to limit the number of projecting signs to no more than one on each commercial premises to avoid visual clutter, to control lighting and coloured lighting on facades.

- To require high quality contemporary design and materials when new buildings are being introduced into an ACA and the retention of historic scale and plot size.
- To retain historic items of street furniture where they contribute to the character of the ACA.
- To facilitate the removal of overhead cables throughout the ACA.
- To seek the retention of mature trees/significant planting (when in good condition) which contribute to the character of the ACA.

#### **7.4.7.8 Lacken ACA Description and historical background**

The Lacken ACA is located to the east of the John Street ACA and is bounded to the south and west by the River Nore, to the east by the Ring Road and to the north by the Dublin Road, see Figure 7.13. It is of importance as the setting for a dramatic entrance into the historic city from the east as the road runs along a height and the ground falls away steeply to the banks of the river. There are impressive views over the River Nore and Kilkenny Castle as one approaches along the Dublin Road. Hidden from view are the ruins of the Lacken Corn Mills, dating to the late 18th century, adjacent to the river. The tower of the Elizabethan Revival St. Canice's Hospital is visible from the Dublin Road and this extensive complex of buildings set in established grounds which run down to the river, makes a significant contribution to the character of the area. On the north side of the Dublin Road are some early terraces of houses and substantial houses within their own grounds with mature trees which also contribute to the character of the area.


#### **Statement of Character**


The character of the area is defined by the impressive views down to the River Nore and across to Kilkenny Castle as one approaches along the Dublin Road from the east. Important structures which contribute to the character of the area are the St. Canice's Hospital complex and The Lacken Corn Mills. On the northern boundary of the area along the Dublin Road are some early terraces of houses and substantial houses within their own grounds with mature trees which contribute to the character of the area.

#### **ACA Development Management Standards based on assessment of special character**

- LACA 1: To protect the setting of the River Nore and the views across to Kilkenny Castle as one approaches along the Dublin Road from the east.
- LACA 2: To protect the industrial archaeological heritage of the Lacken Corn Mills and its setting on the banks of the River Nore.
- LACA 3: To protect the 19th century complex of buildings associated with St. Canice's Hospital which is of National importance.
- LACA 4: To protect the setting of substantial houses in their own grounds which contain mature trees.

## APPENDIX 2 | NIAH Descriptions of historic buildings within the site

NIAH No./ Photo	RPS No.	Description	Appraisal	Co-ordinates
12006006 	B118	Flights of cut-limestone or limestone flagged steps, c.1825, with random rubble stone retaining walls.	An attractive group of steps traditionally constructed from locally-sourced limestone exuding a picturesque aesthetic quality lacking in modern methods of paving.	251505, 155854
12309001 	B216	<p>HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY Detached forty-one-bay two- and three-storey Elizabethan Revival lunatic asylum, built 1849-51, on a symmetrical plan comprising three-bay three-storey central block with single-bay two-storey lean-to projecting porch to centre ground floor having single-bay three-storey gabled projecting flanking bays with two-storey canted bay windows, nine-bay three-storey recessed flanking wings having single-bay three-storey gabled breakfronts, single-bay three-storey gabled advanced re-entrant bays, single-bay three-storey gabled terminating bays having five-bay three-storey side elevations incorporating single-bay three-storey gabled breakfronts, and three-bay two-storey linking ranges extending into eight-bay two-storey lateral wings having single-bay two-storey re-entrant bays on engaged octagonal plans. Completed, 1893, with single-bay five-storey terminating (water) towers with attics added having two-bay five-storey side elevations. Now in use as hospital. Pitched slate roofs (gabled to projecting bays and to breakfronts; half-polygonal to engaged octagonal bays) with clay ridge tiles, squared rubble limestone and red brick Running bond chimney stacks having cut-limestone coping supporting paired cut-limestone diagonal pots, carved cut-limestone coping to gables, and cast-iron rainwater goods on limestone ashlar eaves having consoles. Lean-to glazed roof to porch in timber frame with cast-iron rainwater goods. Hipped slate roofs to</p>	<p>An impressive large-scale institution built as the Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum to designs prepared by George Papworth (1781-1855) in an austere Elizabethan Revival style: the popularity of medieval-derived styles for such establishments in the mid nineteenth century is supported by the fact that the asylum is comparable with a contemporary (1849) scheme by Sir Thomas Deane (1792-1871) at Saint Finian's Hospital, Killarney, County Kerry. The dour palette produced by the construction entirely in locally-sourced limestone combined with the sparse decorative treatment incorporating little extraneous ornamentation further compounds the grave quality of the composition: meanwhile additional towers attributed to Sir Thomas Drew (1838-1910)</p>	252008, 155501

<b>NIAH No./ Photo</b>	<b>RPS No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Appraisal</b>	<b>Co- ordinates</b>
		<p>towers (hipped to attic windows) with ridge tiles having finials to apex, rooflights, swept eaves, and cast-iron rainwater goods on limestone ashlar eaves. Random squared rubble limestone walls with limestone ashlar dressings including quoins to corners to breakfronts, stepped buttresses (diagonal buttresses to corners; gabled buttresses to porch), round-headed blind openings to gables with cut-limestone sills, cut-limestone surrounds having chamfered reveals, carved stringcourses to gables to central block, and paired carved stringcourses to top floor to towers with square apertures having cut-limestone surrounds with chamfered reveals. Square-headed window openings (including to canted bay windows in limestone ashlar surrounds having carved cut-limestone stringcourses to each floor, and cut-limestone coping to parapet) with cut-limestone sills, cut-limestone surrounds having chamfered reveals, mullions and transoms (forming bipartite and tripartite arrangement), some having hood mouldings over, and timber casement windows. Square-headed openings to porch in Tudor-headed recesses on two cut-limestone steps with glazed timber double doors having overlight, decorative overpanel, mullions and transoms to flanking openings forming bipartite arrangement, and timber casement windows. Square-headed window openings to tower (some paired; some with cut-limestone mullions and transoms forming bipartite arrangement) with cut-limestone surrounds having chamfered reveals, and iron fittings. Set back from road in own grounds with tarmacadam forecourt, and landscaped grounds to site.</p>	<p>and/or Richard Langrishe (1834-1922) rise above the surrounding landscape in a Romantic manner identifying the landmark status of the site in the locality. Having been well maintained the retention of the original composition attributes together with most of the early fabric maintains the character of the site</p>	
<p>12309002</p> 	B217	<p>Detached five-bay single-storey Elizabethan Revival mortuary chapel, c.1850, with single-bay single-storey gabled breakfront, single-bay single-storey gabled recessed end bay to left, and single-bay single-storey gabled entrance breakfront to side (south-west) elevation. Renovated and</p>	<p>A modest-scale range contributing significantly to the group and setting values of the Saint Canice's Hospital complex particularly on account of the</p>	252193, 155499

NIAH No./ Photo	RPS No.	Description	Appraisal	Co-ordinates
		<p>refenestrated. Pitched slate roofs (gabled to breakfronts; gabled to end bay) with clay ridge tiles, cut-limestone coping to gables, and replacement uPVC rainwater goods on timber eaves. Random rubble limestone walls mostly repointed with tooled dressed limestone quoins to corners. Square-headed window openings with cut-limestone surrounds having chamfered reveals, and replacement timber fittings. Segmental-headed opening to entrance breakfront with two concrete steps, iron gates, and segmental-headed door opening to chapel having replacement timber panelled double doors. Set back from road in grounds shared with Saint Canice's Hospital.</p>	<p>incorporation of stylistic attributes shared in common with the asylum producing a picturesque Elizabethan Revival theme. Similarly the construction in locally-sourced limestone produces a sombre palette enlivened by subtle detailing including some tooled accents exhibiting fine stone masonry. Having been well maintained the presentation of an early aspect makes a positive impression on the character of the site.</p>	
<p>12309003</p>  	B218	<p>Detached seven-bay double-height Gothic Revival Catholic chapel, built 1893, comprising five-bay double-height nave with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porches to north and to south, single-bay double-height lower bay to south-west, and single-bay double-height chancel to north-east on a polygonal plan having single-bay single-storey sacristy to north. Pitched slate roofs (gabled to porches; half-polygonal to chancel with gables over window openings) with profiled terracotta ridge tiles, sandstone ashlar chamfered chimney stack to sacristy on carved stringcourse having profiled cornice, cut-stone coping to gables having buttressed gabled bellcote to apex to north-east (with pointed-arch aperture on moulded stringcourse having chamfered reveals, bell now missing, and coping having cross finial to apex), and cast-iron rainwater goods on carved sandstone concave eaves. Broken coursed rock-faced cut-limestone walls with sandstone ashlar dressings including quoins to corners (chamfered to porches), gabled stepped buttresses to north-east, and stepped clasping buttresses to chancel. Pointed-arch window openings</p>	<p>A middle-size building representing one of a pair of adjacent chapels (with 12309006/KK-19-09-06) built to designs prepared by Sir Thomas Drew (1838-1910) and/or Richard Langrishe (1834-1922) enhancing the group and setting values of the Saint Canice's Hospital complex. Displaying particularly fine stone masonry throughout the construction in rock-faced limestone produces a pleasant textured visual effect in the composition while sandstone accents introduce an element of the polychromy popular in the late nineteenth century. Further distinguishing attributes including the treatment of the chancel enhance</p>	252062, 155566

NIAH No./ Photo	RPS No.	Description	Appraisal	Co-ordinates
		<p>with cut-sandstone block-and-start surrounds having chamfered reveals, and fixed-pane fittings having leaded stained glass panels. Pointed-arch window openings to chancel on cut-sandstone sill course with cut-sandstone block-and-start surrounds having chamfered reveals, hood mouldings over, Y-mullions and tracery forming bipartite trefoil-headed arrangement (tripartite arrangement to north-east) having quatrefoils over, and fixed-pane fittings having leaded stained glass panels. Pointed-arch door openings with cut-sandstone block-and-start surrounds having profiled chamfered reveals, and tongue-and-groove timber panelled double doors. Square-headed window openings to sacristy with cut-sandstone block-and-start surround having chamfered reveals, mullions, and fixed-pane fittings having leaded glazing. Full-height interior open into roof with Gothic-style timber panelled confessional box to south-west, timber pews, exposed timber roof construction, and pointed-arch arches to south-west and to north-east (chancel) having chamfered reveals leading to moulded archivolt on decorative corbels. Set back from road in grounds shared with Saint Canice's Hospital.</p>	<p>the architectural design significance of the site. Having been carefully maintained the chapel presents an early aspect with much of the historic fabric intact both to the exterior and to the interior, including stained glass panels of some artistic importance together with an exposed roof construction of some technical or engineering interest.</p>	
<p>12309006</p> 	B219	<p>CHURCH/CHAPEL Detached three-bay single-storey over basement Gothic Revival single-cell Church of Ireland chapel, built 1893, with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting lower porch to right, and single-bay single-storey lean-to lower vestry off-shoot to south-east. Pitched slate roof (gabled to porch; continuing into lean-to to vestry) with profiled terracotta ridge tiles, rock-faced cut-limestone chimney stack to vestry having cut-sandstone quoins, cut-stone coping to gables having cross finials to apexes, and cast-iron rainwater goods on cut-sandstone eaves. Broken coursed rock-faced cut-limestone walls with sandstone ashlar dressings including quoins to corners. Pointed-arch window openings (trefoil-headed window openings to ends;</p>	<p>A small-scale building representing one of a pair of adjacent chapels (with 12309003/KK-19-09-03) built to designs prepared by Sir Thomas Drew (1838-1910) and/or Richard Langrishe (1834-1922) enhancing the group and setting values of the Saint Canice's Hospital complex. Displaying particularly fine stone masonry throughout the construction in rock-faced limestone produces a pleasant</p>	252043, 155575

NIAH No./ Photo	RPS No.	Description	Appraisal	Co-ordinates
		square-headed window openings to vestry) with cut-sandstone block-and-start surrounds having chamfered reveals, and fixed-pane fittings having leaded stained glass panels. Pointed-arch door opening to porch with cut-sandstone block-and-start surround having chamfered reveals. Set back from road in grounds shared with Saint Canice's Hospital.	textured visual effect in the composition while sandstone accents introduce an element of the polychromy popular in the late nineteenth century. Having been carefully maintained the chapel presents an early aspect with much of the original fabric intact, thereby making a positive impression on the historic character of the site.	
12309007 	B220	OUTBUILDING Attached eight-bay single-storey red brick outbuilding with attic, c.1850, comprising three-bay single-storey gable-fronted block with attic having five-bay single-storey recessed lateral wing to right. Pitched slate roofs (gabled to main block) with clay ridge tiles, red brick Running bond chimney stack having carved cut-limestone stringcourse, cut-limestone coping to gables having square-profiled finials to apexes, and cast-iron rainwater goods on red brick Running bond eaves. Red brick Running bond walls. Camber-headed window openings with cut-limestone chamfered flush sills, red brick surrounds having chamfered reveals, and fixed-pane timber windows having mullions incorporating casement overlights. Camber-headed door openings with red brick surrounds (including voussoirs) having chamfered reveals, and tongue-and-groove timber panelled doors having overpanels. Set back from road in grounds shared with Saint Canice's Hospital.	A pleasantly-composed middle-size utilitarian range making a distinct impression on the group and setting values of the Saint Canice's Hospital grounds particularly on account of the construction in brick, thereby introducing an element of colour in a site dominated by the forbidding quality of the hospital. Elegantly-profiled openings further enhance the architectural value of the composition while the retention of the original attributes, including most of the early fabric, maintains the positive contribution made to the character of the site.	252072, 155526
12309008 	B221	CHIMNEY Engaged red brick chimney, c.1850, comprising tapered shaft on a square plan with brick in Common (fifth course headers) bond having cut-limestone concave coping. Now disused. Set back from road in grounds shared with Saint Canice's Hospital.	An elegantly-profiled chimney forming a important element contributing to the group and setting values of the Saint Canice's Hospital complex by attesting to	252070, 155515

<i>NIAH No./ Photo</i>	<i>RPS No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>	<i>Co- ordinates</i>
			the various ancillary works necessary in the operation of a large-scale institution while presenting an appealing landmark in the grounds.	