



Castle Street, Edward Street & Environs Architectural Conservation Area

Management Plan

**Planning Department
Tralee Town Council**

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Part One Architectural Conservation Area Analysis

1 Introduction

An initial analysis of Tralee's urban fabric indicated areas that merit consideration for designation as Architectural Conservation Areas. The Planning Authority's analysis was guided by the principles outlined in Chapter 3 of the "Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Local Authorities" published by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government in 2004.

The following criteria have been used to assess the Castle Street, Edward Street & Environs Conservation Area:

- Ancient street pattern or overall form

- Continuity of townscape quality

- Presence of protected structures

- Presence of coherent groups of buildings of reasonable integrity

- Attractive townscape qualities including informal building groups, similar age, plot size, scale and proportions, good quality shopfronts, picturesque views, importance to setting of protected structures or landmark buildings, important archaeological remains or of civic importance



Aerial view of Castle Street, Edward Street & Environs ACA

2 Extent of Area

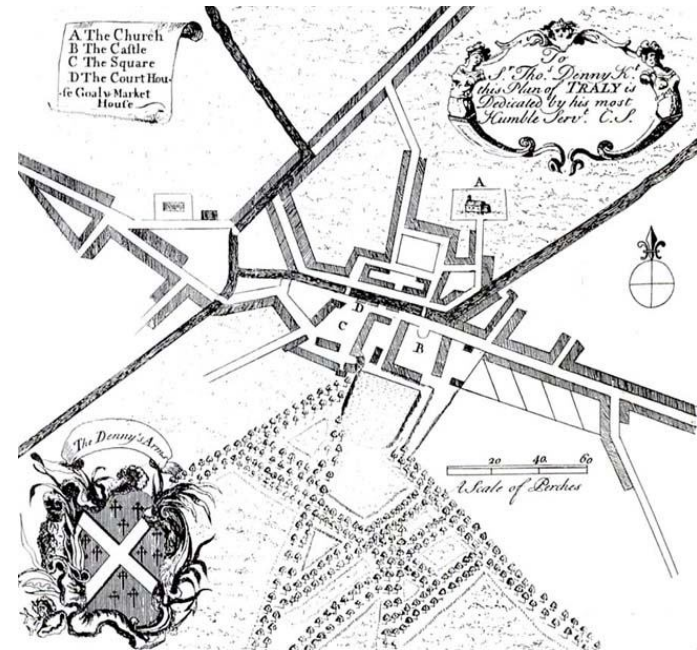
The area of the Architectural Conservation Area is shown on the attached map and includes both Upper and Lower Castle Street, Edward Street, Courthouse Lane and the eastern side of Ashe Street. It is essentially the north eastern portion of the inner town centre.

See attached map for ACA boundary.

3. Cartographical Analysis and History

The area is shown on Charles Smith's map of Tralee in 1756, one of the first detailed street maps of Tralee town. It shows Castle Street quite clearly as one of the main spinal routes in the town centre. Edward Street does not feature on Smith's Map and Ashe Street is dominated by the Big River which flowed down towards Castle Street and The Mall. However, there is some development evident at the southern end of Ashe Street. Development is shown along Castle Street up to including the cross at Moyderwell. Development appears to continue out towards the Boherbee Road which was probably used chiefly for residential purposes, given its proximity to the town centre.

A number of laneways are evident on Smith's Map which allow for access to backland areas and provide for perimeter blocks for developments accessed from Castle Street. The density of laneways however is not as great in this area as it is further to the west (Milk Market Lane, Church Lane and so on). It is clear from Smith's map that Castle Street and in particular Upper Castle Street is not the centre of the core of the town that it is today. The town's court house, castle, square and church of Ireland are located to the west and south of Castle Street. The main areas of activity of the town are therefore located outside the ACA study area. It would seem therefore that Castle Street was more undeveloped as the town entered the eighteenth century.



Charles Smith 1756 Map of Tralee

The first edition 1842 Ordnance Survey map shows development on both sides of Castle Street and Ashe Street. There are also a number of lanes which are accessed from Castle Street where the plot pattern and consequent density of development is quite intensive. These areas (France Street [now Walpole's Lane] and Tom and Harry Street [now McCowen's Lane]) would have provided access to backlands and were probably mostly in use for residential purposes at this time.

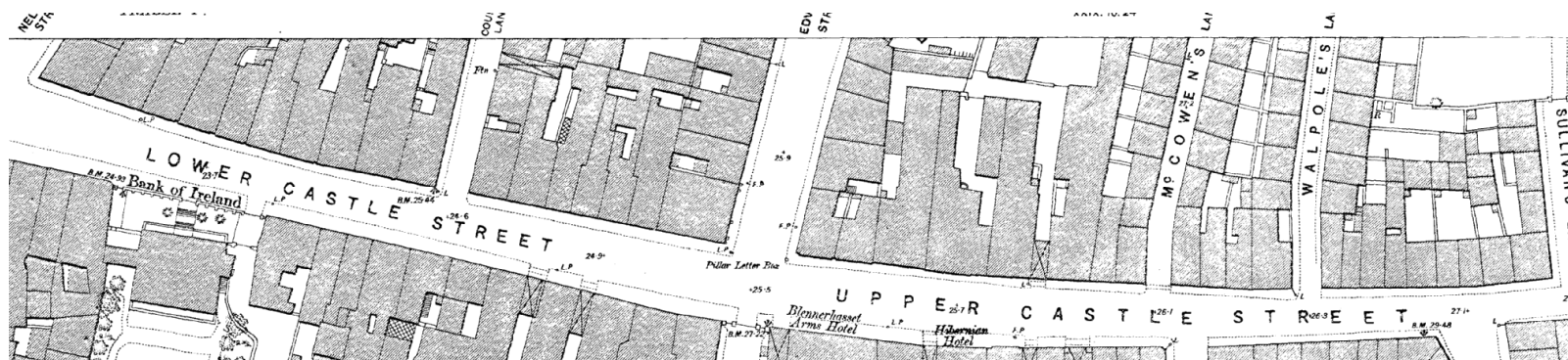
The layout of development on Castle Street appears quite compact with little available open space apparent. There are gardens shown further to the north of the street, directly to the north and east of the court house.

The eastern side of Ashe Street is dominated by the Court House and associated Courthouse Lane. The map shows that the boundaries of the court house were surrounded by railings with three access points shown on the Ashe Street side of the site. The plot size associated with the court house is quite large and encompasses ample open space around the building.

There are some planted areas shown towards the north of Ashe Street, immediately adjacent to a large open space designated as potato market. As there is also a potato market shown to the north of Bridge Street, the presence of a second market in such proximity is indicative of the town's mercantile importance as an agricultural market town.

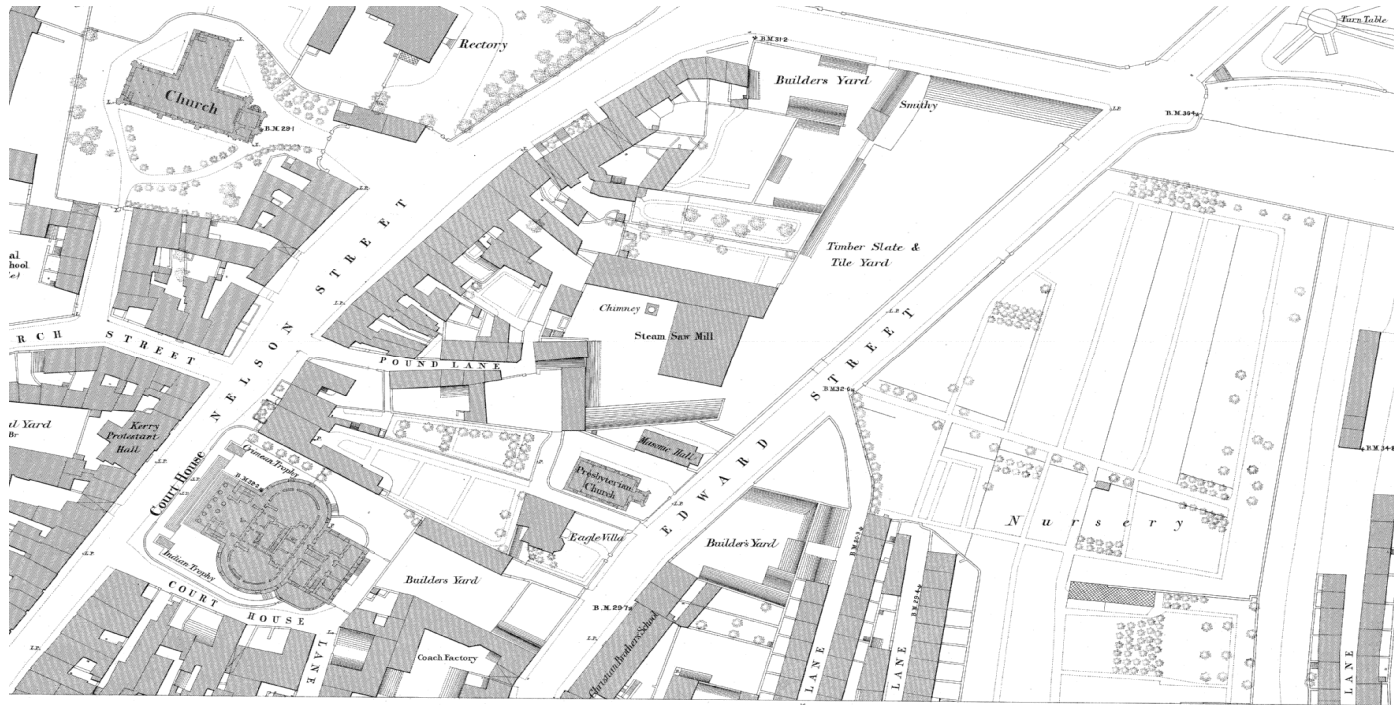


Excerpt from 1842 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map



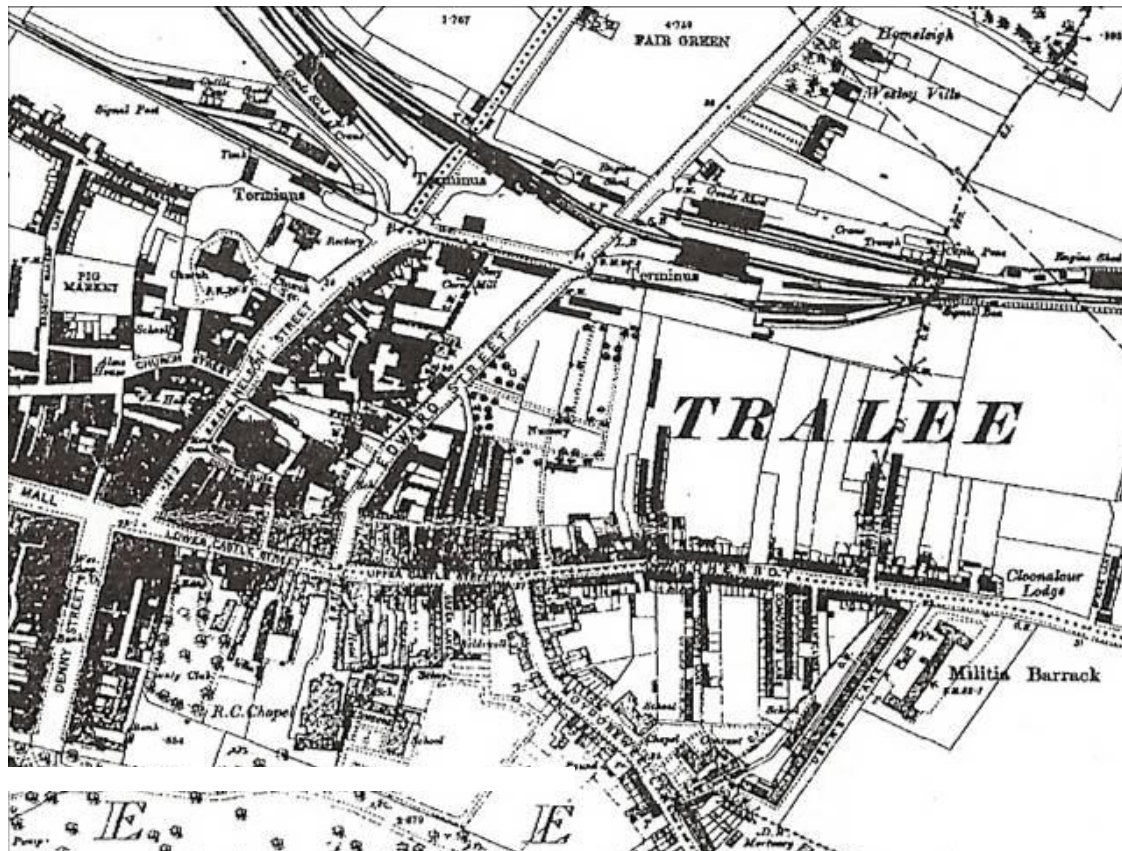
The above excerpt is the 1878 Parliamentary Boundary Map which shows the southern portion of the ACA. It shows that Edward Street has been constructed and that Tom and Harry Street and France Street are now named McCowen's Lane and Walpole's Lane respectively. Sullivan's Lane has also been constructed at the eastern edge of the ACA boundary area. The density of development and lack of open space in this part of the ACA is notable. Plot sizes on Castle Street appear quite large, representing the larger more substantial buildings that would have been constructed at this time. Many of the buildings appear to have been extended from the 1842 period with extensions evident to the rear. The narrow but deep plot pattern is indicative of the burgage¹ system.

¹ Burgage is a medieval land term, well established by the 13th century. A burgage was a town ("borough") rental property (to use modern terms), owned by a king or lord. The property ("burgage tenement") usually, and distinctly, consisted of a house on a long and narrow plot of land, with the narrow end facing the street. Rental payment ("tenure") was usually in the form of money, but each "burgage tenure" arrangement was unique, and could include services.



The northern portion of the ACA area is shown above in the 1878 Parliamentary Boundary Map. The Court House is still a substantial feature on Ashe Street and the Crimean and Indian monuments are clearly shown. A builder's yard and coach factory now occupy former garden space to the rear of the court house, showing the slow but incremental use of open space within the study area. A builder's yard and smithy are located at the northern edge of the street. The industrial uses continue at the northern end of Edward Street as indicated by the timber, slate and tile yard and steam saw mill which occupy a large site on the western side of the street. Closer to the town centre a Masonic hall, Presbyterian Church, a substantial dwelling called Eagle Villa and Christian Brothers School are evident. This pattern of development characterised by a loose plot pattern is unusual for Tralee's usual development pattern. However, as Edward Street was one of the first streets built in the town that was not pre-determined by the line of a river, it meant that developers had more scope in arranging and setting out sites.

The Second Edition 1898 Ordnance Survey map shows that little has changed since 1878 in the ACA area other than the presence of the Great Southern and Western Railway line located to the north of the ACA boundary. The large nursery evident to the east of Edward Street remains in situ. The pattern of development remains mostly unchanged from the 1878 Parliamentary Boundary Map.



Excerpt from Second Edition OS Map 1898

4. Character of Castle Street, Edward Street and Environs

The character of the ACA is essentially created by its landuse, physical form and buildings, along with its distinctive social character and the interrelationships that exist between these different components. All these fundamental elements have evolved organically and have combined to create a distinctive and unique area with its own character.

4.1 Landuse Character

The landuse character of the Castle Street, Edward Street and Environs ACA has been primarily determined by its retail and social functions, particularly those of the nineteenth century. These refer to retailing and service provision with overhead residential accommodation. The ACA is currently primarily in mixed use comprising a mix of retail, services, institutional and some residential usage. It is typical of a town centre constructed in the Victorian vernacular. Ground floor windows are typically larger than upper floors, a necessity for ground floor retail or service use. Many structures have traditional shopfronts at ground floor, such as Paddy Power, 34 Lower Castle Street, Country Pork, 33 Lower Castle Street and Talk Net, 30 Upper Castle Street. Other historic uses such as the institutional uses on Edward Street and Ashe Street have continued such as the Post Office on Edward Street and the Court House on Ashe Street.

4.2 Social Character

The link between the social functions of the ACA and its architectural character has resulted in a vibrant mixed use urban quarter. The location of the Court House on Ashe Street is the reason why many attorneys are listed for the street during the nineteenth century. Furthermore, many gentry and clergy are listed for the street, although the presence of Saint John's Church of Ireland on Ashe Street would have been the reason why clergy resided on the street. The properties on the street are larger on bigger plots, reflective of the different social characteristic of this part of Tralee town. Meanwhile Castle Street is more diverse in character with slightly smaller plots and less ornate buildings than those on Ashe Street. Slater's 1846 Directory in particular illustrates the variety of land uses in this part of Tralee town with a large portion of properties in use on Upper Castle Street as public houses, in addition to a number of bakers, grocers and shopkeepers on the rest of the street. Upper Castle Street today is notable for its slightly lower order services and retail uses than Lower Castle Street, which may reflect its historic social character.

4.3 Physical Character

The physical character of the ACA is primarily determined by the relationship of the height of its buildings relative to the width of its streets. The width of Castle Street is in the region of circa 8m to 11m with building heights of circa 12m-15m. This means that the view of the buildings is facilitated by the street width to allow for views of the roofscape, chimneys and details such as parapets and decorative features such as cornicing. The buildings are predominantly three storey terraced Victorian buildings, most of which date from the early to the mid nineteenth century. Plot pattern on Lower Castle Street is in the region of 5m to 8m in width whereas those on Upper Castle Street are approximately 4m in width, especially as the eastern end of the street. Plot depths are typically between 20m and 30m along both ends of Castle Street. This may reflect an historic hedgerow pattern in the town centre as hedgerows would have formed natural boundaries during medieval times. The street slightly curves in the vicinity of Edward Street. This means that the view towards the southern end of the street is impeded as one travels towards Castle Street, which adds to the sense of surprise and interest.

Edward Street was dominated by the fine Masonic Hall and fine Presbyterian neo-Gothic Church which occupied sites on the western side of the street. A low wall with iron railings is evident on Lawrence Collection Photographs of the area which date to the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. The timber, coal and tile yards on the western side and the saw mills located to the western side of Edward Street were built by Robert McCowen in the 1870s. "The entire Edward Street complex was linked to the railway station by a private line"¹. The northern end of Edward Street at the junction of North Circular Road remained in industrial use up to the end of the twentieth century.

¹ McMorran, R., O'Keeffe, M., "A Pictorial History of Tralee", p.142



Lawrence Collection Photograph above showing the Masonic Hall on the right and the neo-Gothic church on the left. The church was demolished in the 1970s.



Lawrence Collection
Photograph to the left showing detail of stained glass window on front elevation with Masonic images and the Lodge number of 62 evident. This stained glass window was removed in circa 1925.

The southern portion of Ashe Street by comparison is circa 10m- 15m in width and curves towards Castle Street impeding a direct view into Castle Street/The Mall. Buildings on Ashe Street are in the region of 15m-18m in height for the most part. The Court House is set back from the street in recognition of its important social and judicial function. Its elevation above street level would also have strengthened its physical and as well as social dominance over those using the building. The alignment of Ashe Street follows the line of the Big River which flowed overground along Ashe Street until the late seventeen hundreds. Until that time, Ashe Street was a narrow laneway that developed along the banks of the Big River. The existence of Pound Lane and Courthouse Lane would have provided much needed access points to the rear of plots and backlands. Both have their origins in the late eighteenth and early

nineteenth centuries, meaning they are not of the same era as those laneways to the north of The Mall. McCowen's Lane and Walpole's Lane are probably older in origin.

4.3.1 Buildings

The buildings in the ACA have a distinctive vernacular charm. A great proportion of the buildings comprise three storey terraced properties, interspersed with religious and industrial buildings. The majority of the buildings in the area date from the early to mid nineteenth century, with a few notable exceptions including John O'Connor's shop at 23 Upper Castle Street which was built in circa 1900, 25 Upper Castle Street which was constructed in the 1950s and O'Connell's Butcher's on Upper Castle Street which was renovated in the early 1980s.

Generally, the narrow plot pattern of approximately 5m means that there is a high density of retail activity allowing for a greater degree of pedestrian interaction and vibrancy than would be the case in areas of more loosely grained larger plot widths. Due to the former residential landuse in the ACA, many of the units retain a separate ground floor access to the upper floors. This architectural feature provides an important visual link to the street's former residential role. Another distinctive feature of the ACA is the use of varying roof heights and roof slopes. Chimneys throughout the ACA are a dominant feature and provide a strong vertical emphasis along the streets. Many buildings are narrow fronted two or three bay buildings. Buildings that are three bay and more are often more substantial and decorative properties, often located on Ashe Street. Most structures are of varying roof heights with predominantly three and four storey high buildings, many with intricate detailing.

4.3.2 Architectural Features

Many of the ACA's structures display extensive moulded stucco decorations, moulded quoins, decorative hood mouldings at upper floor levels and projecting cornices. The front elevation of many of the buildings display a high level of detailing which is often used to highlight the building's importance and the wealth of the original builder. Examples include Paddy Power at 34 Lower Castle Street which retains stucco decoration on its façade along with a projecting cornice and parapet. Country Pork at 33 Lower Castle Street has a moulded plat course at sill level at second floor, which is an unusual feature.

The buildings in the ACA were mostly originally finished in a smooth plaster finish and many now have painted lined and ruled nap render. However the premises occupied by Walsh and O'Sullivan at 36 Lower Castle Street had the external plaster removed which has exposed rubble limestone to the elements. This is not an original architectural feature of the ACA. While plaster was the

dominant finish, there are a few notable exceptions including the Court House on Ashe Street, the Chinese Palace on 3 Ashe Street, warehouses and mill buildings on Courthouse Lane, Number 20 Ashe Street and the Post Office on Edward Street.

A number of the buildings have retained original architectural features such as original nineteenth century windows. The predominant window type is timber sliding sash, usually with limestone sills. Although a number of windows in the ACA have been altered, the simplicity and uniformity of design of the original window frames is a notable feature of the area. Doorways are predominantly panelled doors with rectangular over lights or top lights and usually surrounded by timber pilasters with entablature shop front at ground floor level. Chimney stacks are mostly rendered and form an important part of the architectural rhythm of the streets in the ACA. Other details include cast iron Ionic columns which divide the windows at the upper floors of Specsavers, 31 Lower Castle Street.

Some other notable architectural features include the design of the façade of Tralee Post Office, built in circa 1911. The building includes a decorative parapet, ornate wrought iron projecting brackets and a decorative frieze carved over the front door with carved detailing over the ground floor cornice. See photographs to the left below. Slattery's Travel now occupies the former Masonic Hall which was built in approximately 1867. The building retains its timber sash windows with rounded arches, a curved stained glass window to the front façade and an original Masonic plaque. Tralee Court house was designed by Sir Richard Morrison and built in 1835. An austere building set above the street and accessed by a large flight of steps, the courthouse has a fine portico and pediment. It has monuments of two cannons commemorating those Kerry men who died in the Crimean war (1854-1856) and the Indian Rebellion (1857). See photographs to the right below.





Masonic Plaque in the
Masonic Hall on Edward St.



Detailing at upper floors of 33/34 Lower
Castle St.



Urn to front parapet and moulded stucco medallion at 25
Lower Castle St.

Part Two: Architectural Conservation Area Detailed Policies

The carrying out of works to the exterior of a structure is only exempt from planning permission if those works do not materially affect the character of the ACA. This effectively de-exempts many classes of exempted development and includes extensions, replastering, painting and replacement of windows and doors. Developers are advised to seek clarification from the Planning Authority prior to commencement of development in the ACAs.

When assessing proposals for development or redevelopment within an ACA the Council will have particular regard to:

- The impact of proposed developments on the intrinsic character of the area including streetscape and urban layout in relation to compatibility of design, materials, and intensity of site use
- The impact of the proposed development on existing visual and residential amenities
- Potential increases in traffic movements or intensification of uses which might undermine the qualities of the Conservation Area will be carefully considered

All developments in an ACA should be designed to complement the existing townscape and character of the ACA. Where a new building is to be inserted into a street or an existing building is to be altered, the character and integrity of the streetscape shall be maintained. This shall not be seen as just applying to new building work. Adaptation and renovation work to existing buildings shall also be of such design and craftsmanship as to enhance existing context in which it is being fitted. For example, shopfront detailing of proper proportions, rather than standard off-the-peg mouldings, should respect those shopfronts already in existence and encourage their maintenance and repair.

5.1 Shopfront Design

There are some excellent examples of good shopfront design throughout the ACA area. Of particular note are Mozart's, 4 Ashe Street, The Chinese Palace at 3 Ashe Street, 10 Edward Street, John O'Connor's at 23 Lower Castle Street, and 30 Upper Castle Street, to name a few. However a number of shopfronts have been replaced over the last number of decades and are of inappropriate scale and finish. Often these replacement shopfronts are poorly related to the upper floors of the buildings and offer little link between the ground floor retail unit and the upper floors of the buildings. Some seriously detract from the architectural integrity of the streetscape by either loss of key elements of the structure through use of overlarge fascias that bear no relationship to the scale of the building or its context or by lack of shopfront elements such as pilasters and entablatures. The demand for such inappropriately scaled

elements of the shopfront is often underpinned by a desire to increase advertising and awareness of the commercial activity taking place on site.

Policy Response: Proposals for refurbishment of traditional shopfronts shall ensure original features and design elements are retained to form a feature of the new development. Shopfront design shall comply with the Council's Guidelines for Shopfronts, adopted in 2010. Particular attention shall be paid to the need to maintain and enhance the rhythm of existing features and shopfront design.

5.2 Signage

Views of the streetscape as well as views of the individual buildings can be marred by the use of inappropriate signage, either by proliferation, size or finish of materials. Inappropriate signage can lead to visual clutter, confusion for the pedestrian in terms of street legibility and can lend itself to an advertising spree that spirals out of control. In addition, the use of corporate signage and colours can also lead to loss of character resulting in a discordant streetscape that is clearly at variance with the traditional pattern of development on the street. The excessive use of projecting or hanging signs and sandwich board signs can detract from the visual amenity of the street as commercial premises occupiers seek to use bigger and brighter signs. While individually these signs may not be overly detrimental, cumulatively their effect can lead to clutter and distraction.

Policy Response: The proliferation of signage and other advertising devices shall be restricted. Advertising on buildings must be sympathetic in terms of lettering, size, finish and lighting. Proposals for aluminium or plastic fascia boards (or other shopfront elements) shall not be permitted within this ACA. Other alternatives shall be assessed on their individual merits. Sandwich boards and other street furniture must be unobtrusive and located directly adjacent to the premises to which they relate, where permitted.

5.3 Architectural Fabric

A recent analysis of trends in the Castle Street, Edward Street & Environs ACA shows that there are a number of main problems facing the integrity of the area. The slow but incremental loss of buildings and architectural features in the area including replacement of original windows and doors, removal of chimneys, inappropriate changes of use or vacancy, inappropriate shopfront replacement is a worrying trend. Furthermore, in recent years a number of buildings have had their original plaster finish removed to expose rubble stone. This finish is neither authentic to the ACA nor is it an appropriate weathering finish for the buildings concerned. The loss of the plaster finish on the front elevation is a serious issue, both visually and structurally. The loss of these features serves to weaken

the architectural integrity of the street. The continuing erosion of the ACA's architectural fabric will obliterate its architectural character and integrity, resulting in loss of part of Tralee's heritage.

Policy Response: The retention of original architectural features including shopfront details, chimneys, rainwater goods, boundary railings, carriage stops, windows and window sills, slates, chimney pots, decorative moulding and cornicing shall be an intrinsic element underpinning all Council decisions relating to development in the ACA. Building owners and occupiers shall also be required to comply with this governing policy. The erosion of these elements (and others) is contrary to good practice and will be curtailed wherever possible.

The reinstatement of original windows, roof coverings, rainwater goods, boundary treatments etc will be required for all developments within the ACA. This includes the following proposals:

- The use of timber sliding sash or timber casement windows (painted)
- The reinstatement of natural slate (particularly on the roof plane facing the main streets)
- The reinstatement of plaster finish when same has been removed to expose the stone
- The use of cast-iron or cast-aluminium rainwater goods when required
- The reinstatement of timber panelled doors to match existing samples
- Chimneys and chimney pots shall be restored and/or reinstated where appropriate

5.4 New development and extensions in the ACA

Proposals for extensions or changes in plot pattern have results in amalgamation of plots and irrevocable changes to the traditional pattern of density of development in the ACA. Increases in plot sizes and the amalgamation of smaller units into single plots results in loss of original street morphology which further lessens the close ties the ACA has with its past. A notable example is the demolition of Numbers 10 & 11 Ashe Street and their redevelopment into one single retail unit with office accommodation overhead.

Policy Response: Proposals for extensions or changes to plot pattern must respect the character of the ACA with particular reference to historic density patterns. Height, bulk, finish, scale, original plot boundaries and massing of extensions or redevelopment proposals must respect existing buildings within the ACA.

5.4 Views and Prospects

There are a number of important views and prospects throughout the study area. Some of these views are defined by landmark buildings and protected structures, whereas others are defined by streetscapes. The views create a sense of place, legibility, visual distinctiveness and serve as identity markers for its inhabitants and visitors. It is the policy of the 2009-2015 Tralee Development Plan in Section 8.5.5 to protect the strategic views, both near and far, and the setting associated with the following buildings within the study area by inappropriate development: St. John's Church of Ireland, St. John's Roman Catholic Church and the Court House.

In addition, the following views and prospects in the ACA have been identified as being of particular importance:

1. View travelling south along Edward Street terminating in St. John's Church on Castle Street, although the church is not strictly at a ninety-degree angle: As one of the main access routes into the town centre, the terminal vista created by St. John's R.C. Church is of particular significance as one of the characteristic views of Tralee town.
2. View along Lower Castle Street travelling in both directions. The view towards the Mall is of particular significance, as it terminates in a view of the open space by The Square near the Revington building. The alignment of the street means that there is a sense of surprise and anticipation as one approaches the open space created when the Mall opens up into a larger space in front of Dan FitzGerald's at 4 The Mall. The chimneys and roof line of buildings on this street are particularly characteristic of the vernacular in this part of the ACA.
3. View along Upper Castle Street: This includes vistas of chimneys and gables of structures especially those forming perimeter blocks adjacent to the laneways. It also allows for an appreciation of the uninterrupted rhythm of mostly Victorian urban architecture along a defined building line.
4. The view along Ashe Street including the Court House and view of Castle Street while travelling south westwards along Ashe Street towards the town centre: This offers a more formal and grandiose vista. The width of the street coupled with the classical proportions of its buildings combine to create a perfect urban design response for appreciation of the street. The terminal vista created by A.I.B. Bank at the corner of Lower Castle Street and Denny Street is of importance also in defining the interconnectivity of the town's buildings to its street pattern.

Policy Response: Ensure development proposals do not adversely affect the above views and prospects. Development proposals include signage, satellite dishes, wiring, extensions, the removal of chimneys, proposals to increase building heights or changes to the roofscape and infill developments.

5.6 Lighting/Wiring/Signage/Insulation

Any new public lighting or wiring should be designed and installed to complement and enhance the architectural character of the area. External wall insulation should only be applied with a prior grant of planning permission. Its use can alter the character of the ACA and requires assessment by the Planning Authority prior to its use on a building within the ACA.

Policy response: New electrical and other wiring should be underground and redundant or unused wiring should be removed where possible. All external fixtures to buildings, e.g. alarm boxes should be installed and located to minimise their impact on the character of the building. Permission is required prior to application of external insulation on a house within the ACA. Planning permission is required for all signs (regardless of size and location) including projecting signs, erected externally within the area of the ACA.

5.7 Dereliction/Vacancy

There are some properties that have become vacant and/or derelict, especially in the latter part of the twentieth century. It is clear that buildings that are vacant often fall into decline due to lack of occupancy and maintenance. Furthermore, properties often become derelict due to neglect and vandalism, when they are vacant. The presence of vacant and/or derelict properties can greatly detract from the integrity of the ACA and as such, should be actively addressed by the Council and by building owners.

Policy response: Continue to encourage owners to address vacancy and/or derelict issues through the Planning and Development Acts and Derelict Sites Act. Provide assistance, guidance and support where feasible to address these issues. Ensure that where possible, the Council actively responds to the problem of vacancy and underuse throughout the ACA study area.

Table of Works

		Permissible	Open for Consideration	Not Permitted
Windows	Repair of windows or replacement of windows with windows of same finish and design as existing	✓		
	Replacement of windows with uPVC, aluminium or other similar product			✓
Chimneys	Repair of chimneys (including pots) or replacement of chimneys to the same finish and design as existing	✓		
	Removal of chimney stacks or chimney pots or plastering of original brick chimney stack			✓
Rainwater Goods	Replacement of original rainwater goods with cast iron or aluminium rainwater goods	✓		
	Replacement of original rainwater goods with uPVC			✓

		Permissible	Open for Consideration	Not Permitted
Roof	Repair or replacement of original natural slate with natural slate which matches the colour, size, texture and thickness of existing natural slate	✓		
	Replacement of original natural slate with fibre cement or other similar material (particularly on the front of the premises)			✓
	Replacement of artificial slate roof with fibre cement or other similar material (on rear of building)		✓	
	Replacement of artificial slate roof with fibre cement or other similar material (on front of building)			✓
External Doors	Reinstatement of timber panelled doors to match existing original samples	✓		
	Replacement of doors with uPVC or aluminium			✓

		Permissible	Open for Consideration	Not Permitted
New Development	Proposals for extensions to rear of houses that are sympathetic in scale, massing, finish etc.	✓		
	Proposals for porch extensions			✓
	Proposals for changes of use compatible with land use zoning objective		✓	
	Amalgamation of plots			✓
	Proposals to increase height or changes to the roofscape			✓
	Erection of satellite dishes to the rear of the houses		✓	
	Application of external wall insulation		✓	
Demolition	Demolition of houses			✓
	Demolition of rear extensions/sheds		✓	

Appendix One: Excerpt from Pigot's Commercial Directory of Ireland, 1824

Castle Street

Arthur Chute	Gentry/Clergy	Samuel Morris	Gentry/Clergy (Deputy Provost)
Mrs. Roche	Gentry/Clergy	John Donovan	Apothecary
Joseph Jeffcott	Leather Cutter & Seller	Patrick Kean	Leather Cutter & Seller
Peter Foley	Merchant (corn)	Mrs. Julia Jeffers	Milliner, Dress Maker & Haberdasher
John Kean	Spirit Store and Public House	Robert Stack	Surveyor
William Byronn	Watch Maker	Denis McSweeny	Watch Maker
Catherine Bowles	Haberdasher		

Nelson Street

John Weeks	Gentry/Clergy	Thomas Mawe	Physician
Edward Agar	Attorney	George Dwyer	Attorney
John Hickson	Attorney (& Coroner)	Jeremiah Lynch	Attorney
John Walsh	Attorney	Bernard Cassidy	Academy
Elizabeth Giles	Academy (ladies boarding)	James Bourke	Agent
John Harman	Boot and Shoe Maker	John O'Brien	Boot and Shoe Maker
John Casey	Linen and Woollen Draper	Sophia Chute	Milliner and Dress Maker
John Jeffcott	Painter & Glazier	Patrick Higgins	Saddler & Harness Maker
Alexander Kanning	Saddler & Harness Maker	Patrick Brick	Spirit Store and Public House
Mary Hogan	Straw, Chip & Leghorn Hat Maker	William Howard	Tailor
John Morphy	Tailor	Morris Teahon	Tailor
Patrick Tynan	Tailor	Michael Brodrick	Glover
John Lane	Harness Maker	Henry Ruttle	Pawnbroker
Pierce Chute	Gentry/Clergy (& publisher of Western Herald or Kerry Advertiser)		
Henry McCann	Gentry/Clergy (secretary to the Grand Jury)		

Upper Castle Street

Reverend Cornelius Eagan	Gentry/Clergy (P.P.)	Thomas O'Connor	Gentry/Clergy
Thomas Quill	Gentry/Clergy (J.P.)	William John Neligan	Attorney
Thomas Dee	Academy	Thomas Eagar	Grover, Spirit Dealer
Edward Spring	Leather Cutter & Seller	Jeremiah Flynn	Spirit Store and Public House
John Healy	Spirit Store and Public House	Eugene McSweeny	Watch Maker
Daniel Bower	Gunsmith & Cutler	Arthur O'Leary	Professor of Music
Edmund Purcell	Fire Office – agent to the Globe Insurance Company & Merchant (corn & wool)		
Mrs. Julia Jeffers	Fancy Repository		

Appendix Two: Excerpt from Slater's Commercial Directory of Ireland, 1846

Castle Street

Arthur Chute	Gentry/Clergy	Catherine Stack	Milliner & Dress Maker
Thomas Savage	Painter & Glazier	Mrs. C. Blackhall	Gentry & Clergy
Power d'Alton	Agent (mail coach)	Catholic School	John Griffin & Jeremiah O'Connor
Michael FitzGerald	Agent (flour)	Edward Day Stokes	Attorney
Daniel Supple	Attorney	John Morris	Auctioneer
Anthony Flynn	Baker	Stephen Huggard	Baker
Patrick McGillicuddy	Baker & Public House	Patrick O'Sullivan	Baker & Public House
John Parker	Baker	Michael Lawler	Blacksmith & Public House
Thomas Hill	Boot & Shoe Maker	Cornelius O'Neill	Boot & Shoe Maker
John Nolan	Brazier & Tinman	Mary Farrell	China, Glass etc Dealer
Robert Walpole	China, Glass etc Dealer	Edmund Purcell & Son	Corn Merchant & Fire & Office Agent
Daniel Browne	Grocer & Public House	Maurice Tuohy	Grocer & Public House
Robert Bailey	Gunsmith	Daniel Bower	Gunsmith
Joseph Jeffcott	Ironmonger, Hardwareman, Nail Maker	Thomas Jeffcott	Nail Maker
John Ruttle	Pawnbroker	William Boles	Public House
Richard Bourke	Public House	Elizabeth Brick	Public House
Edward Casey	Public House	Bryan Connor	Public House
Edmund Counihan	Public House	Margaret Daly	Public House
Thomas Delahunt	Public House	Denis Galivan	Public House
Morto Hurly	Public House	Patrick Lynch	Public House & Spinning- Wheel Maker
Thomas Mulcahy	Public House	Martin Pembroke	Public House
John Shea	Public House	John Sheahy	Public House
Daniel O'Sullivan	Saddler & Harness Maker	John O'Sullivan	Saddler & Harness Maker
John Stack	Saddler & Harness Maker	Michael Connor	Shopkeeper & Dealer in Sundries
Jeremiah Hartley	Shopkeeper & Dealer in Sundries	William O'Brien	Shopkeeper & Dealer in Sundries
Francis Phelan	Spirit Dealer	Mary Hill	Straw Bonnet Maker
Cornelius McGillicuddy	Tallow Chandler & Tobacconist	Elizabeth Williams	Tobacconist
Temperance Hall		Constabulary Station	

Courthouse Lane

David O'Sullivan

Coach & Car Maker & Livery Stable Keeper

Nelson Street

Miss Agnes Day	Gentry & Clergy	Mr. Richard Hay	Gentry & Clergy
Mrs. Sarah Hickson	Gentry & Clergy	Mrs. Catherine Lawlor	Gentry & Clergy
Mr. Benjamin Mathews	Gentry & Clergy	Mrs. Sarah Morris	Gentry & Clergy
Mrs. Catherine Quill	Gentry & Clergy	Capt. Patrick Stokes	Gentry & Clergy
Mrs. Margaret Tidmarsh	Gentry & Clergy	John Allman	Academy & School (Classical)
Benjamin Carter	Academy & School	Ann Harman	Academy & School
Timothy Horan	Academy & School	Fanny & Margaret Martin	Academy & School (Ladies)
Thomas Barry Hurly	Attorney	Edward Lawlor	Attorney
Daniel Lynch	Attorney	Jeremiah Flynn	Attorney
George Dwyer Lynch	Attorney	George Dwyer Mawe	Attorney
William O'Connor	Attorney	Michael John Ruttle	Attorney
Justin Supple	Attorney	James Barrett	Auctioneer
Jane Higgins	Bookseller & Stationer	James Harman	Boot & Shoe Maker
James Barrett	Cabinet Maker	James Connor	Fire & Office Agent
Bridget Thornton	Livery Stable Keeper	James McCowne	Painter
Joseph Stephens	Painter & Glazier	Henry Barrett	Professor & Teacher (drawing)
James Francis Tobin	Spirit Dealer	James Raymond Eagar	Proprietor/Publisher of Tralee Chronicle
Pierce Chute	Gentry/Clergy (& publisher of Western Herald or Kerry Advertiser)		

Appendix Three: List of Protected Structures in the ACA

Street	RPS No.	Building Number	Extent of Protection	NIAH No	Rating	Reason
Ashe Street	4	21 Ashe Street	Building	21003257	Regional	AT ²
	5	20 Ashe Street	Building	21003258	Regional	AT
	6	Pierse McCarthy Lucey Solicitors, 9 Ashe Street	Façade	21003273	Local	AT
	7	Partnership Tra Li, 7 Ashe Street	Building	21003275	Regional	AT
	8	Court House, Ashe Street	Building & Canons	21003276	National	AT/H ³ /So ⁴
	9	Mozart's, 4 Ashe Street	Façade	21003289	Regional	AT
	10	The Dragon Inn, 3 Ashe Street	Shopfront	21003290	Local	AT
Edward Street	160	10 Edward Street	Shopfront	21006057	Local	AT
	161	Tralee Post Office, Edward Street	Façade	21003242	Regional	AT
	162	Masonic Hall (Slattery Travel), Edward Street	Building	21003244	Local	AT
Lower Castle Street	181	John O'Connor's, 23 Lower Castle Street	Shopfront	21006047	Regional	AT
	182	26 Lower Castle Street	Façade	21006043	Regional	AT
	183	Country Pork, 33 Lower Castle Street	Building	21006034	Regional	AT
	184	Paddy Power, 34 Lower Castle Street	Building	21006033	Regional	AT
Pound Lane	236	Percy Hannafin Plaque, Pound Lane	Plaque	21003510	Local	H/SO
Upper Castle Street	337	30 Upper Castle Street	Shopfront			AT

² AT – Architectural Significance

³ H – Historical Significance

⁴ So – Social Significance

