

Architectural Conservation Area

ENNISTYMON

Ennistymon is an ancient market town, which originated between the ecclesiastical settlement, where the ruined church and graveyard now stand and the 15th century Ennistymon Castle, now the Falls Hotel. The present town for the most part dates from the mid 18th and early 19th centuries and comprises three principal streets (Main St., Parliament St. and Bridge St.) and connecting lanes. The extent of the town appears virtually unchanged since the 1780's, when it was surveyed, for the Clare Grand Jury by Henry Pelham. It contains some impressive public buildings, e.g. The Old Courthouse (c.1790), The Market House (1860), the former Church of Ireland (1830) and the seven arch Ennistymon Bridge (c.1770).

Ennistymon is renowned for the survival of many of its traditional wooden shopfronts and stone slate roofs quarried between Liscannor and Doolin. The town contains no less than 42 protected structures, many of which are being conserved and repaired due to Tax Incentives under the Town Renewal Scheme.

It is important that this town develops in a consistent and co-ordinated way, in sympathy with the existing townscape, in scale and materials. Care must be taken to preserve and enhance the existing townscape and character and amenity for future generations.

What works might alter the character of ACAs and so require planning permission?

- a) Altering the design of roofs e.g., pitches, bargeboards.
- b) Changing the type of slate on a roof.
- c) Installing fascia or soffit boards.
- d) Removing or altering chimneys.
- e) Changing design and materials of windows, doors and cills.
- f) Erecting signage.
- g) Changing the finish of external walls, e.g. stone cladding, plaster.
- h) Erecting or altering existing shopfronts.

Map of the Architectural Conservation Area in Ennistymon

