

## 12. ARCHITECTURAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE



### AIM

To protect, conserve and manage the archaeological and architectural heritage of the county and to encourage sensitive sustainable development so as to ensure its survival and maintenance for future generations.



## 12.1 BACKGROUND

The urban and rural areas of County Kildare contain a wealth of architectural and archaeological heritage. This comprises country houses and demesnes, planned towns, vernacular structures, industrial and ecclesiastical architecture and a considerable amount of features of interest including stone walls and street furniture.

Each stage of growth within the county has left a unique imprint on its built form and heritage. Much of the existing development in the county has its origins in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. During this time landlords planned urban settlements while concurrently building fine country houses e.g. Castletown and Carton.

The commencement of the Grand Canal in 1756 and the Royal Canal in 1789 helped sustain urban and industrial growth in eighteenth century Kildare. Industrial heritage plays a very important role in the county with canals, distilleries and forges making a strong contribution to the character of places. The advent of the railways added to the county's architectural heritage including structures of dramatic architecture e.g. the Barrow Bridge (c.1847) viaduct at Monasterevin.

Vernacular structures, such as thatched cottages and farmhouses, reflect how the majority of the population lived, and they form an integral part of the character of the county. Extensive architectural developments also took place during the 19<sup>th</sup> century underpinned by the military presence on the Curragh. Fine examples of Edwardian architecture survive from the 20<sup>th</sup> century, along with buildings and developments associated with Bord na Mona and Kildare County Council.

The county also has a rich heritage of gardens and designed landscapes associated with demesnes. There was a great flourishing of garden design in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The 'geometric' layouts were replaced by more natural layouts in the later period. This was also the period when many of our town squares and public gardens were developed.

Architectural and archaeological heritage is an intrinsic part of our heritage and it provides our society with an opportunity to learn about the past, reinforce our sense of place and to act as guardians for future generations.

## 12.2 STRATEGY

The strategy for the architectural and archaeological heritage of the county is as follows:

- Protect and conserve buildings, structures and sites of special architectural, historic, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.
- Protect and conserve the archaeological heritage of the county. The Council will favour the preservation in-situ of all sites, monuments and features of significant historical or archaeological interest in accordance with the recommendation of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1999) or any superseding national policy.
- Protect and conserve areas that have particular environmental qualities that derive from their overall layout, design and character.
- Protect and conserve historic milestones, street furniture, and other significant features of interest wherever feasible.
- Encourage the rehabilitation, renovation and re-use of existing older buildings where appropriate.

## 12.3 NATIONAL POLICY

The unprecedented level of development over recent years has brought many changes to the built environment. As a result architectural and archaeological conservation has become an increasingly important element of landuse planning.

### 12.3.1 Architectural Heritage

The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (The Granada Convention) was ratified by Ireland in 1997. Comprehensive and systematic legislative provisions for the protection of architectural heritage were introduced by the Planning and Development Act, 2000. It is a mandatory requirement for the Development Plan to include a Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

The Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG) Architectural Heritage Advisory Service (AHAS) has published Architectural Heritage Protection, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011) and A Government Policy on Architecture 2009 – 2015, which contain important policy and advice for the protection of architectural heritage. The DAHG is publishing on an ongoing basis 'The Advice Series,' which are illustrated booklets designed to guide those responsible for historic buildings on how best to repair and maintain their properties.

A National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) 'Garden and Demesne Survey of Historic Designed Landscapes' is also being prepared by the DAHG. The objective of the NIAH survey of demesnes is to begin a process of understanding the extent of Ireland's historic gardens and designed landscapes.

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is a non-governmental organisation working to promote the application of theory, methodology and scientific techniques to the conservation of architectural and archaeological heritage. The charters and guidance from ICOMOS, (<http://www.icomos.org/en/>), will inform the protection of built heritage of the county. These charters are reviewed and updated by ICOMOS.

### 12.3.2 Archaeological Heritage

The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valetta, 1992) was ratified by Ireland in 1997. It relates to the protection of archaeological heritage and includes the setting and context of archaeological sites. The Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1999) published by the former Department of Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands outlines guiding policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage of Ireland. The National Heritage Plan and the County Kildare Heritage Plan also provide a clear and coherent strategy and framework for the protection and enhancement of heritage including archaeological heritage.

Archaeological heritage is legally protected from unauthorised damage or interference through powers and functions under the National Monuments Acts 1930–2004. Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendments) Act 1994 made provision for the compilation of all recorded sites and features of historical and archaeological importance in the county into the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) (Appendix 2).

A number of monuments are further protected by being in the ownership or guardianship of the State or the subject of preservation orders (National Monuments) and registration orders, see Tables 12.2–12.6. Works to or at these monuments require the consent of the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs (DAHRRGA). The National Monuments Acts provide for the protection of all previously unknown archaeology that becomes known (e.g. through ground disturbance, fieldwork, or the discovery of sites underwater).

## 12.4 PROTECTED STRUCTURES

The county has a wealth of structures of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. Such features are contained in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

A protected structure, unless otherwise stated, includes the exterior and interior of the structure, the land lying within the curtilage of the structure and any other structure lying within the curtilage. The protection also extends to any features specified as being in the attendant grounds. The RPS is a live register and additions to and deletions from it can be made as a result of the review of the County Development Plan under Section 12 and outside it under Section 55 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). The RPS for County Kildare is set out in Appendix 3 of this Plan. This includes the RPS for Naas and Athy. A number of additions and deletions to the RPS are proposed. See Appendix 3 Table A3.1 to A3.7 for details.

The placing of a structure on the RPS seeks to ensure that the character of the structure is maintained and any changes or alterations to it are carried out in such a way as to retain and enhance this character. Works to a protected structure, that would, materially affect the character of the structure, require planning permission.

It is important to note that not all works to a Protected Structure will constitute material alterations. Under Section 57 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended), owners/occupiers may request a declaration from the Planning Authority as to the type of works, which it considers, would or would not materially affect the character of the structure.

### 12.4.1 Policies: Protected Structures

It is the policy of the Council to:

- PS 1** Conserve and protect buildings, structures and sites contained on the Record of Protected Structures of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.



- PS 2** Protect the curtilage of protected structures or proposed protected structures and to refuse planning permission for inappropriate development within the curtilage or attendant grounds of a protected structure which would adversely impact on the special character of the protected structure including cause loss of or damage to the special character of the protected structure and loss of or damage to, any structures of architectural heritage value within the curtilage of the protected structure. Any proposed development within the curtilage and/or attendant grounds must demonstrate that it is part of an overall strategy for the future conservation of the entire built heritage complex and contributes positively to that aim.
- PS 3** Require that new works will not obscure views of principal elevations of protected structures.
- PS 4** Support the re-development of Clongowes Wood College to ensure the continued and enhanced educational use of this protected structure. Any proposed development within the curtilage and/or attendant grounds must demonstrate that it is part of an overall strategy for the future conservation of the entire complex including the structures, demesne and/or attendant grounds.
- PS 5** Maintain the views from Castletown House to the River Liffey and to maintain views along paths within the curtilage of the House.
- PS 6** Maintain the views to and from Carton House and within Carton Demesne.
- PS 7** Promote best practice and the use of skilled specialist practitioners in the conservation of, and any works to, protected structures. Method statements should make reference to the DAHG Advice Series on how best to repair and maintain historic buildings. As outlined in the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines, DAHG, a method statement is a useful tool to explain the rationale for the phasing of works. The statement could summarise the principal impacts on the character and special interest of the structure or site and describe how it is proposed to minimise these impacts. It

may also describe how the works have been designed or specified to have regard to the character of the architectural heritage.

- PS 8** Encourage high quality design in relation to planning applications that are made for the construction of extensions or new buildings affecting protected structures or older buildings of architectural merit not included in the RPS.
- PS 9** Favourably consider the change of use of any structure included on the Record of Protected Structures provided such a change of use does not adversely impact on its intrinsic character.
- PS 10** Actively encourage uses that are compatible with the character of protected structures. In certain cases, the Planning Authority may relax site zoning restrictions / development standards in order to secure the preservation and restoration of the structure.
- PS 11** Promote the maintenance and appropriate re-use of buildings of architectural, cultural, historic and aesthetic merit which make a positive contribution to the character, appearance and quality of the streetscape or landscape and the sustainable development of the county. Any necessary works should be carried out in accordance with best conservation practice.
- PS 12** Promote the retention of original or early building fabric including timber sash windows, stonework, brickwork, joinery, render and slate. Likewise the Council will encourage the re-instatement of historically correct traditional features.
- PS 13** Retain where practicable a protected structure which has been damaged by fire, and to retain those elements of that structure that have survived (either in whole or in part) and that contribute to its special interest.
- PS 14** Refuse planning permission for the demolition of any protected structure unless the Council is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist. The demolition of a protected structure with the retention of its façade will likewise not generally be permitted.

- PS 15** Require an Architectural Heritage Assessment Report, as described in Appendix B of the Architectural Heritage Protection, Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DAHG (2011), to accompany all applications involving a protected structure.
- PS 16** Protect and retain important elements of the built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, landscapes and demesnes, and curtilage features.
- PS 17** Encourage appropriate change of use and reuse of industrial buildings, provided such a change does not seriously impact on the intrinsic character of the structure and that all works are carried out in accordance with best conservation practice.
- PS 18** Require where appropriate that a Conservation Plan is prepared in accordance with DAHG Guidelines and conservation best practice to inform proposed visual or physical impacts on a Protected Structure, its curtilage, demesne and setting.
- PS 19** Have regard where appropriate to DAHG Guidelines and conservation best practice in assessing the significance and conservation of a Protected Structure, its curtilage, demesne and setting.

**PS 20** Have regard where appropriate to DAHG Guidelines and conservation best practice in assessing the impact of development on a Protected Structure, its curtilage, demesne and setting.

**PS 21** Preserve and protect the historic architectural and military heritage of The Curragh Camp.

#### 12.4.2 Objectives: Protected Structures

It is an objective of the Council to:

- PSO 1** Review and amend on an ongoing basis the Record of Protected Structures and make additions, deletions and corrections as appropriate over the period of this Plan. See the RPS in Appendix 3 Table A3.1 to A3.5 for the structures formerly on the Naas and Athy Records of Protected Structures).
- PSO 2** Prepare a Buildings at Risk Register to prevent the endangerment of Protected Structures, historic or vernacular buildings.
- PSO 3** Prepare a Local Area Plan for Celbridge (including Castletown Demesne) in conjunction with relevant bodies to protect the views as outlined in objective PSO 4 and Map 12.13.





- PSO 4** Protect the views at Castletown House
- Axial views between the Castletown House and Conolly's Folly;
  - Views between Castletown House and the Wonderful Barn;
  - Views from the House to the river and across the back parterre;
  - Views across the river and to the linked demesnes of Donaghcumper and St. Wolstans;
  - Views from the main avenue to the river towards Castletown, and up and down the river to Celbridge and New Bridges.

**PSO 5** Preserve the views to and from Carton House within the Demesne walls, as outlined in Map 12.12.

**PSO 6** Ensure that in the event of a planning application being granted for development within the curtilage of a protected structure, the proposed works to the protected structure should occur in the first phase of the development to prevent endangerment, abandonment and dereliction of the structure.

**PSO 7** Safeguard the amenities of Castletown House including the main avenue, Donaghcumper, St Wolstans and the River Liffey environs as shown on Map 12.13.

**PSO 8** Carry out an audit and assess the condition of all protected structures within the Council's ownership and devise a management plan for these structures.

### 12.4.3 Objectives: Architectural Conservation

It is an objective of the Council to:

- ACO 1** Carry out field surveys of industrial architectural and archaeological types in the county and make recommendations for their protection.
- ACO 2** Co-operate with Waterways Ireland in the management, maintenance and enhancement of the Royal Canal and Grand Canal and associated structures/features.

**ACO 3** Carry out an audit of all historic rail and road bridges and disused railway lines in Kildare and liaise with Iarnród Eireann and the Transport Infrastructure Ireland regarding same.

**ACO 4** Carry out a pilot study on the sympathetic re-use of a Protected Structures/ or groups of buildings in an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) to address high quality residential reuse in historic urban cores of towns and villages.

## 12.5 COUNTRY HOUSES AND DEMESNES

County Kildare boasts a large number of country houses and demesnes where the grounds and settings constitute an intrinsic element of their character. The two most notable houses and demesnes in the county and in Ireland are Castletown House in Celbridge and Carton House in Maynooth and their demesnes, both of which are accessible to the public.

Piecemeal development of demesnes can be detrimental to the historical and architectural importance of the demesne and country house. It is an objective of the Council to prohibit development in gardens or landscapes which are deemed to be an important part of the setting of a protected structure or where they contribute to the character of an Architectural Conservation Area.

### 12.5.1 Policies: Country Houses and Demesnes

It is the policy of the Council to:

- CH 1** Promote appreciation of the landscape and historical importance of traditional and historic gardens, demesnes and parks within Kildare in general and particularly where they constitute an important setting to a protected structure.
- CH 2** Preserve and protect the historic gardens and designed landscapes identified in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.
- CH 3** Encourage conservation, renewal and improvement which enhances the character and the setting of parks, gardens, and demesnes of historic interest within the county

**CH 4** Co-operate with owners in the protection, promotion and enhancement of heritage gardens and parks in the county, to support public awareness, enjoyment of and access to these sites and to seek the cooperation and assistance of other interested parties, including Government Departments and state agencies, in this regard.

**CH 5** Have regard to "Guidance Notes for the Appraisal of Historic Gardens, Demesnes, Estates and their Settings" published by Cork County Council 2006, in the appraisal and description of historic designed landscapes, demesnes and gardens.

**CH 6** Designate Architectural Conservation Areas where considered appropriate, to preserve the character of a designed landscape.

**CH 7** Preserve, protect and where necessary encourage the use of, heritage/ traditional varieties of plants and trees that form part of the local/ regional biodiversity resource and that contribute to local identity.

**CH 8** Require where appropriate that a Conservation Plan is prepared in accordance with DAHG Guidelines and conservation best practice to inform proposed visual or physical impacts on a demesne, designed landscape or a park.

**CH 9** Require that planning applications take into consideration the impacts of the development on their landscapes and demonstrate that the development proposal has been designed to take account of the heritage resource of the landscape.

### 12.5.2 Objectives: Country House and Demesnes

It is an objective of the Council to:

- CHO 1** Assess the demesnes and historic designed landscapes within Kildare and promote the conservation of their essential character, both built and natural, while allowing for appropriate re-use.
- CHO 2** Carry out a pilot study to protect and enhance the amenity value of significant demesnes in the county.

## 12.6 VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

Vernacular architecture is generally classified as the homes and workplaces of the general population built by local people using local materials. This is in contrast to formal architecture, such as the grand estate houses of the gentry, churches and public buildings, which were often designed by architects or engineers. The majority of vernacular buildings are domestic dwellings. Examples of other structures that may fall into this category include shops, outbuildings, mills, limekilns, farmsteads, forges, gates and gate piers.

This architecture was once commonplace but is becoming increasingly rare. The loss of thatched cottages in the county is increasing and every effort will be made by the Council to encourage and facilitate the survival of the remaining examples. The Council through its Heritage Plan carried out a survey of thatched cottages in 2005. The survey revealed that the number of thatched cottages decreased from 92 in 1987 to 55 in 2005.

The traditional farm complexes and historic agricultural buildings of Kildare are also under increasing threat as they are seen to be no longer economically viable as part of the modern farm. Often these farm buildings are located on the site of an inhabited main house or active farm but have become redundant and become derelict. Generally these structures are of mud-wall or rubble stone construction with external lime renders. In some cases, agricultural outbuildings belong to large estates and are of fine cut stone, with excellent detailing of features. The Council will encourage the appropriate re-use of these structures rather than their replacement or dereliction. Reference in this regard should be made to Reusing Farm Buildings, A Kildare Perspective (2007) published by Kildare County Council.

Other types of vernacular architecture under increasing pressure for demolition and alteration are historic shop and pub fronts.

The loss of vernacular architecture is seen not only in the loss of entire buildings but also in the gradual attrition of details such as the replacement of roof coverings and windows with modern materials, removal of external render, inappropriate re-pointing and the addition of inappropriate extensions. Alterations to individual buildings can have a significant and cumulative effect on streetscapes and landscapes. By the very nature of vernacular architectural heritage, it is normally the case that they are the most sustainable forms of construction, built with local materials in a style responding to



local conditions, with a low energy use. Many of our surviving examples of vernacular architecture are homes and places of work, which by definition need to evolve with a changing society to facilitate ongoing occupancy and survival. Any such changes need to be sympathetic to the special features and character of the building.

### 12.6.1 Policies: Vernacular Architecture

It is the policy of the Council to:

- VA 1** Encourage the protection, retention, appreciation and appropriate revitalisation of the vernacular heritage of the county.
- VA 2** Resist the demolition of vernacular architecture, in particular thatched cottages and farmhouses and to encourage their sensitive reuse having regard to the intrinsic character of the structure.
- VA 3** Have regard to guidance in “The Thatched Houses of Kildare” and “Reusing Farm Buildings, A Kildare Perspective” published by Kildare County Council in assessing planning applications relating to thatched cottages and traditional farm buildings.
- VA 4** Preserve the character and setting (e.g. gates, gate piers, courtyards etc.) of vernacular buildings where deemed appropriate by the planning authority.
- VA 5** Protect (through the use of ACAs, the RPS and in the normal course of development management) vernacular buildings where they contribute to the character of areas and/or where they are rare examples of a structure type.
- VA 6** Ensure that both new build, and extensions to vernacular buildings are of an appropriate design and do not detract from the buildings character.
- VA 7** Seek the repair and retention of traditional timber and/or rendered shop fronts and pub fronts, including those that may not be protected structures.
- VA 8** Have regard, where appropriate, to guidance in the DAHG Guidelines and conservation best practice in assessing proposed interventions and planning applications relating to vernacular structures, traditional farmhouses, their curtilage, out buildings and settings.

It is the objective of the council:

- VAO 1** Identify and retain good examples of historic street furniture in situ e.g. cast-iron postboxes, water pumps, signage, street lighting, kerbing and traditional road and street surface coverings.
- VAO 2** Develop and publish guidelines on the conservation and appropriate reuse of Local Authority Cottages and similar vernacular structures.

## 12.7 ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION AREAS

The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), provides that all development plans must now include objectives for preserving the character of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs).

An ACA is a place, area, groups of structures or townscape of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, or which contribute to the appreciation of protected structures, and whose character it is an objective of a development plan to preserve. In these areas, the protection of the architectural heritage is best achieved by controlling and guiding change on a wider scale than the individual structure, in order to retain the overall architectural or historic character of an area. Kildare Town has a defined boundary, an Urban Character Statement and policies to protect the character of the ACA (Maps 12.9). Boundaries for Architectural Conservation Areas have been defined for Athy, Ballitore, Kilcock, Leixlip, Maynooth, Monasterevin, Naas, Moone, Prosperous and Rathangan (Maps 12.1-12.11 refer).

New development within these areas will only be granted planning permission if it can be demonstrated that it will not harm the character or appearance of the area. ACAs provide an opportunity to build upon an existing character by establishing a high standard of urban design. A distinctive sense of place can be created through street lighting, street furniture, paving, signage, and by encouraging best conservation practice in the repair and maintenance of historic buildings, and also by insisting on high design standards for new developments.

### 12.7.1 Policies: Architectural Conservation Areas

It is the policy of the Council to:

- ACA 1** Investigate the designation of further ACAs at appropriate locations throughout the county including Celbridge, Johnstown, Ballymore Eustace, Kilcullen, Brannockstown, Rathmore, Clane and Newbridge.
- ACA 2** Ensure that any development, modifications, alterations, or extensions within an ACA are sited and designed appropriately, and are not detrimental to the character of the structure or to its setting or the general character of the ACA and are in keeping with any Architectural Conservation Area Statement of Character Guidance Documents prepared for the relevant ACA.
- ACA 3** Have regard to DAHG Guidelines and conservation best practice in assessing the significance of a historic town or urban area and the formulation of an ACA or in assessing development proposals relating to an ACA.
- ACA 4** Require where appropriate that a Conservation Plan is prepared in accordance with DAHG Guidelines and conservation best practice to inform proposed visual or physical impacts on an ACA.

- ACA 5** Have regard to “Guidelines for the Management and Development of Architectural Conservation Areas” published by Cork County Council (2006) for development within ACAs.

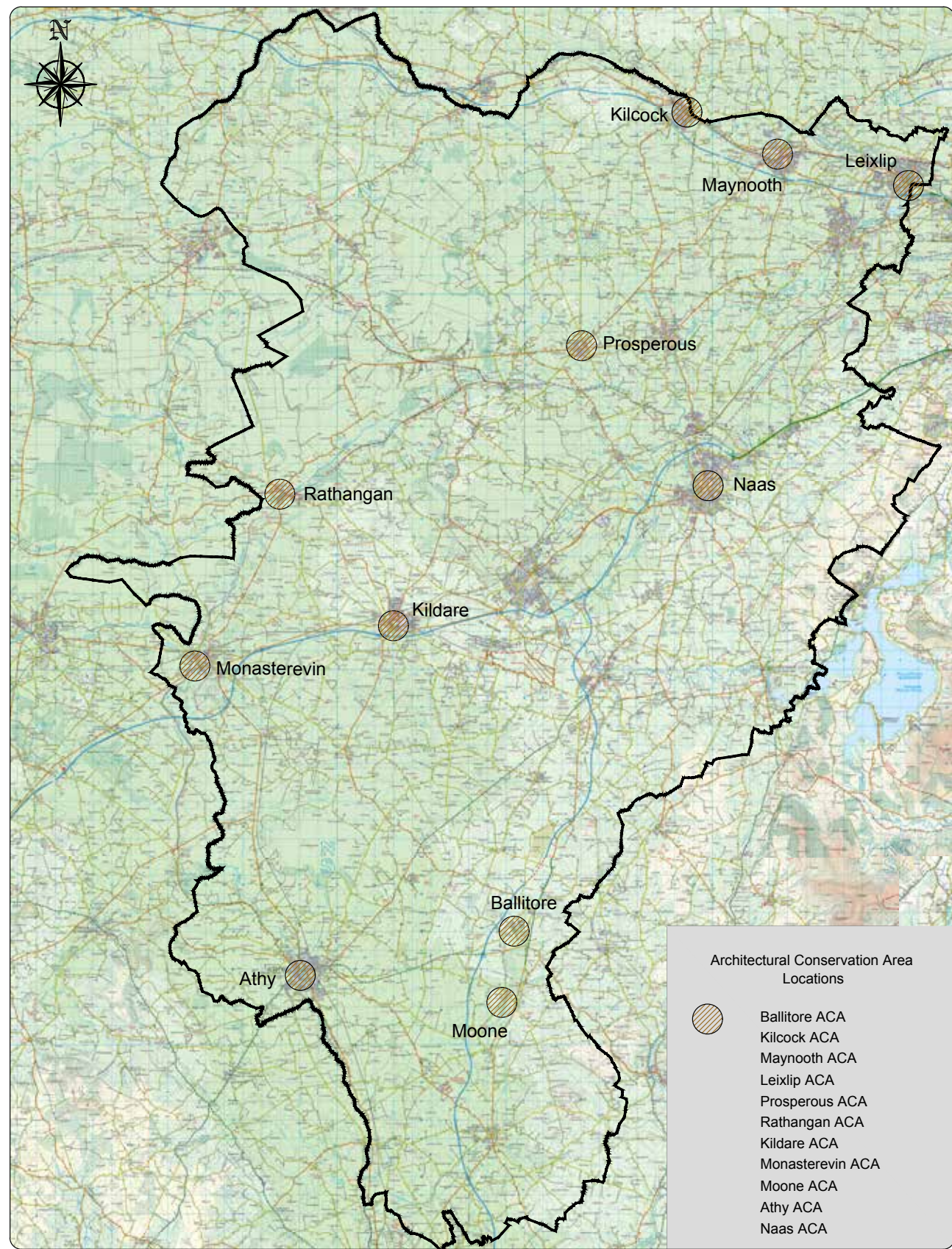
### 12.7.2 Objectives: Architectural Conservation Areas


It is an objective of the Council to:

- ACAO 1** Prepare “Guidelines for the Management and Development of ACAs” identified in this plan.
- ACAO 2** Prepare a character statement appraisal and area specific policy for each ACA to include Athy, Ballitore, Kilcock, Leixlip, Maynooth, Monasterevin, Moone, Naas, Prosperous, Rathangan, Celbridge, Johnstown, Ballymore Eustace, Kilcullen, Brannockstown, Rathmore, Clane and Newbridge and to preserve, protect and enhance the character of these areas.
- ACAO 3** Carry out a pilot study on developing a proactive and dynamic framework for ACAs for the physical and economic enhancement of the built heritage character of a town/village.



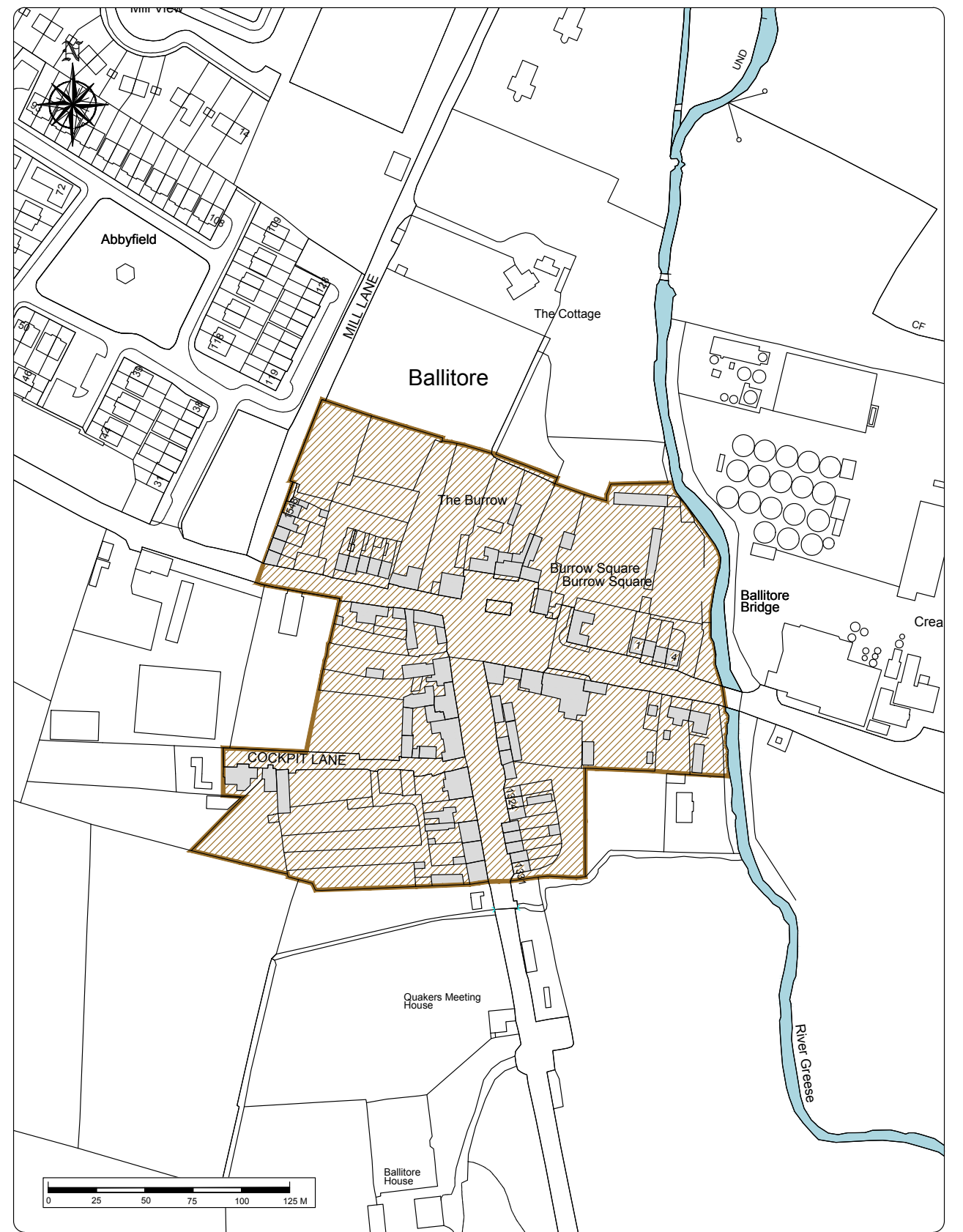






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**Architectural Conservation Areas Map**  
 County Development Plan  
 2017 - 2023

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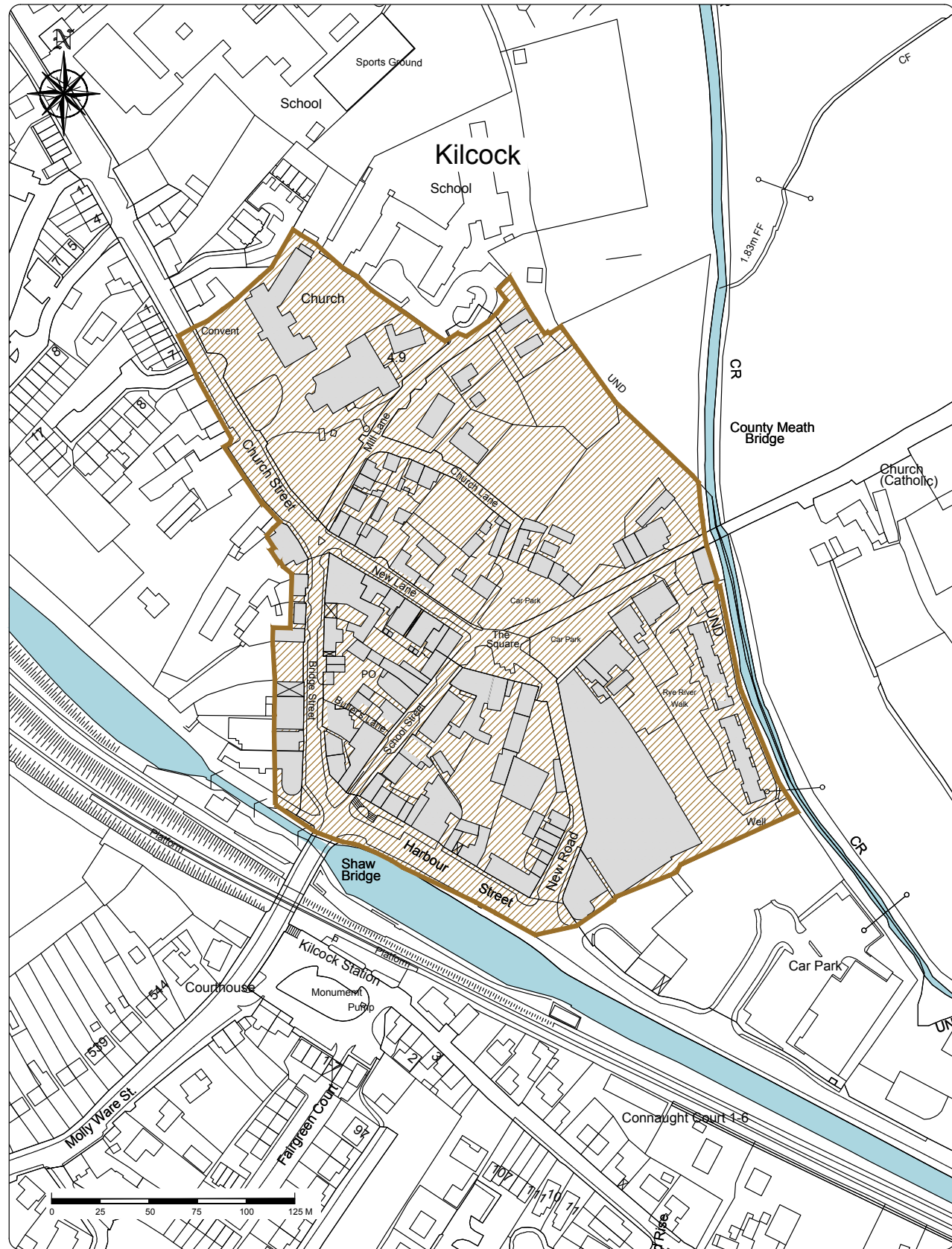




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**Ballitore ACA**  
 County Development Plan  
 2017 - 2023  
 Architectural Conservation Area

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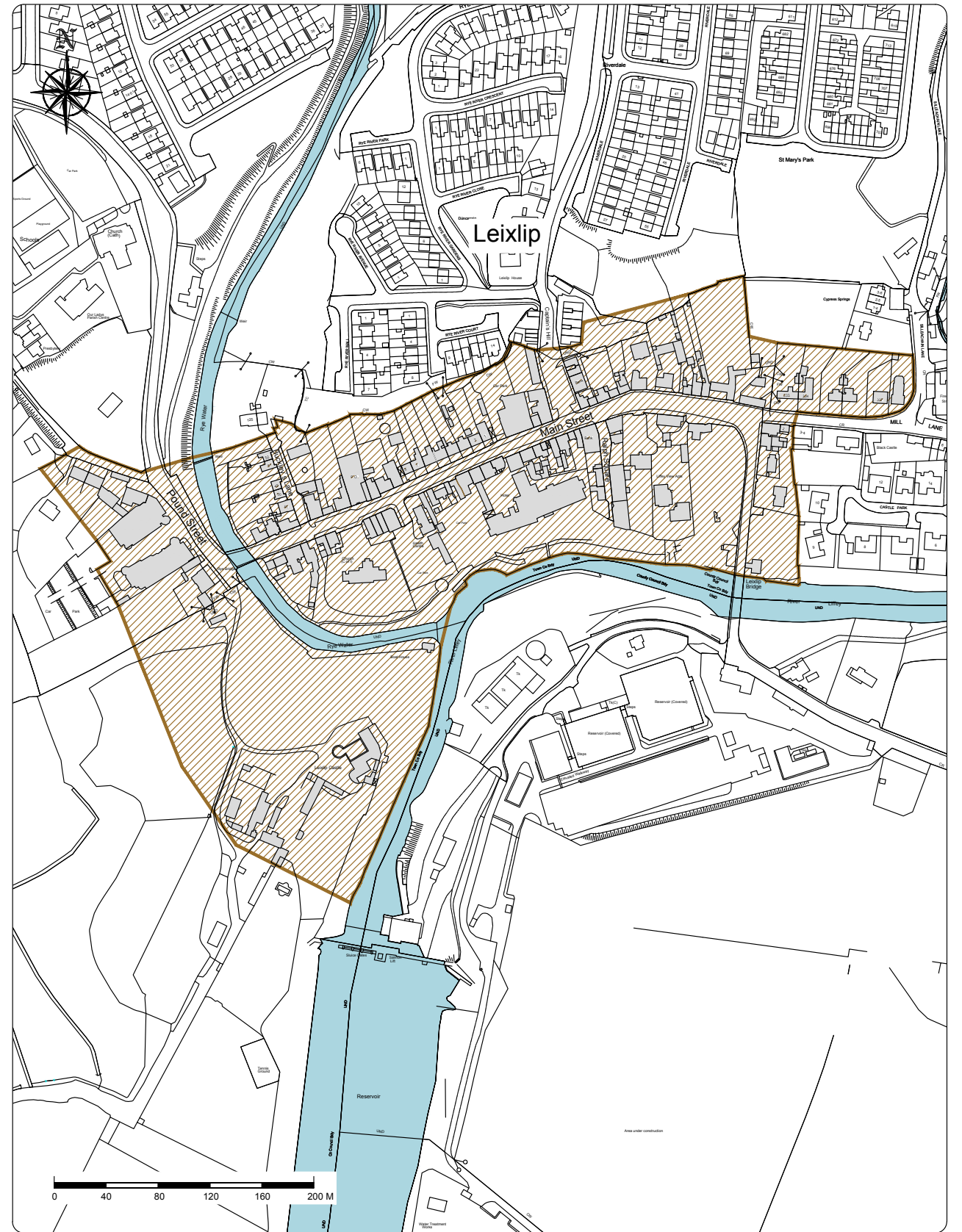







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**Kilcock ACA**  
 County Development Plan  
 2017 - 2023  
 Architectural Conservation Area

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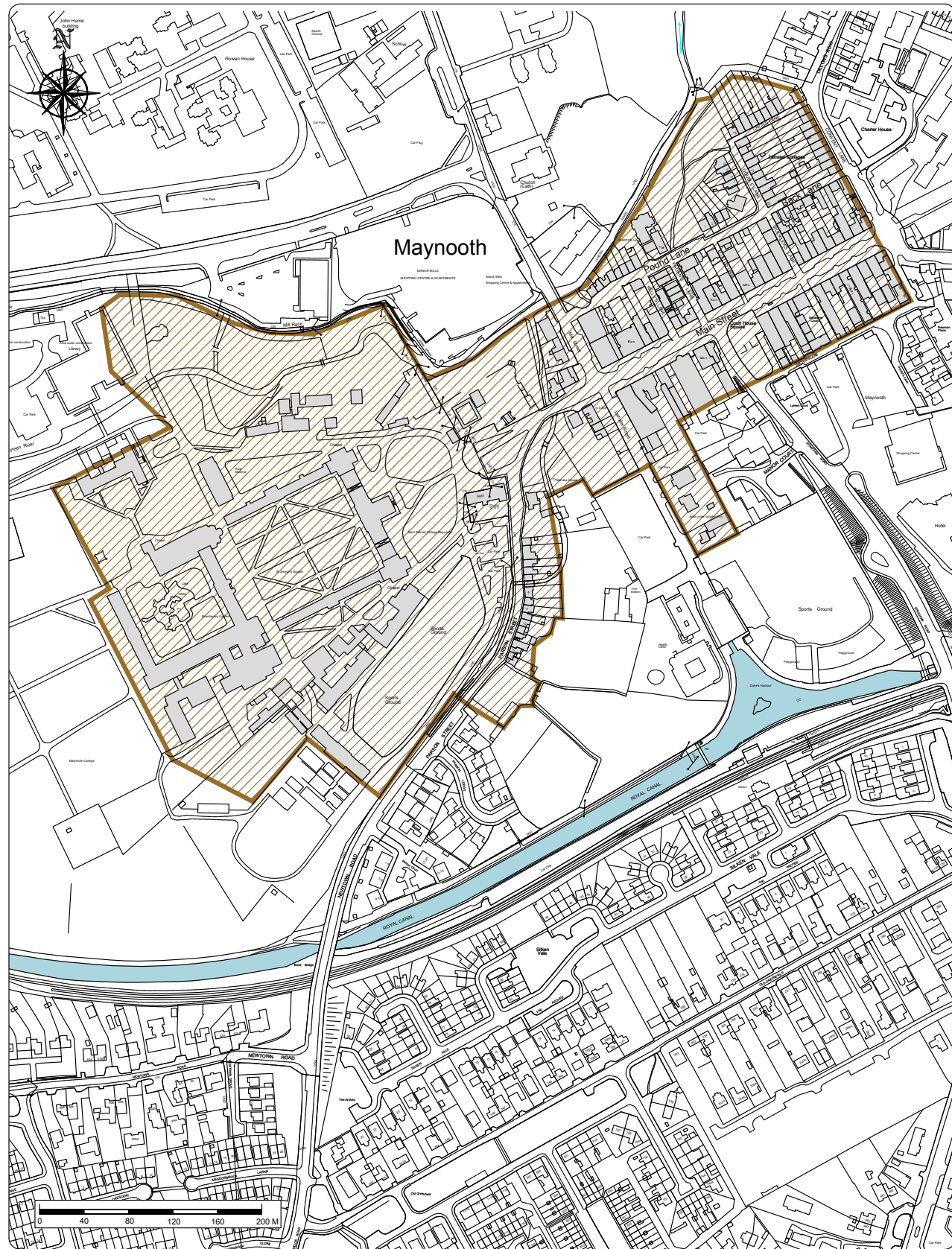




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**Leixlip ACA**  
 County Development Plan  
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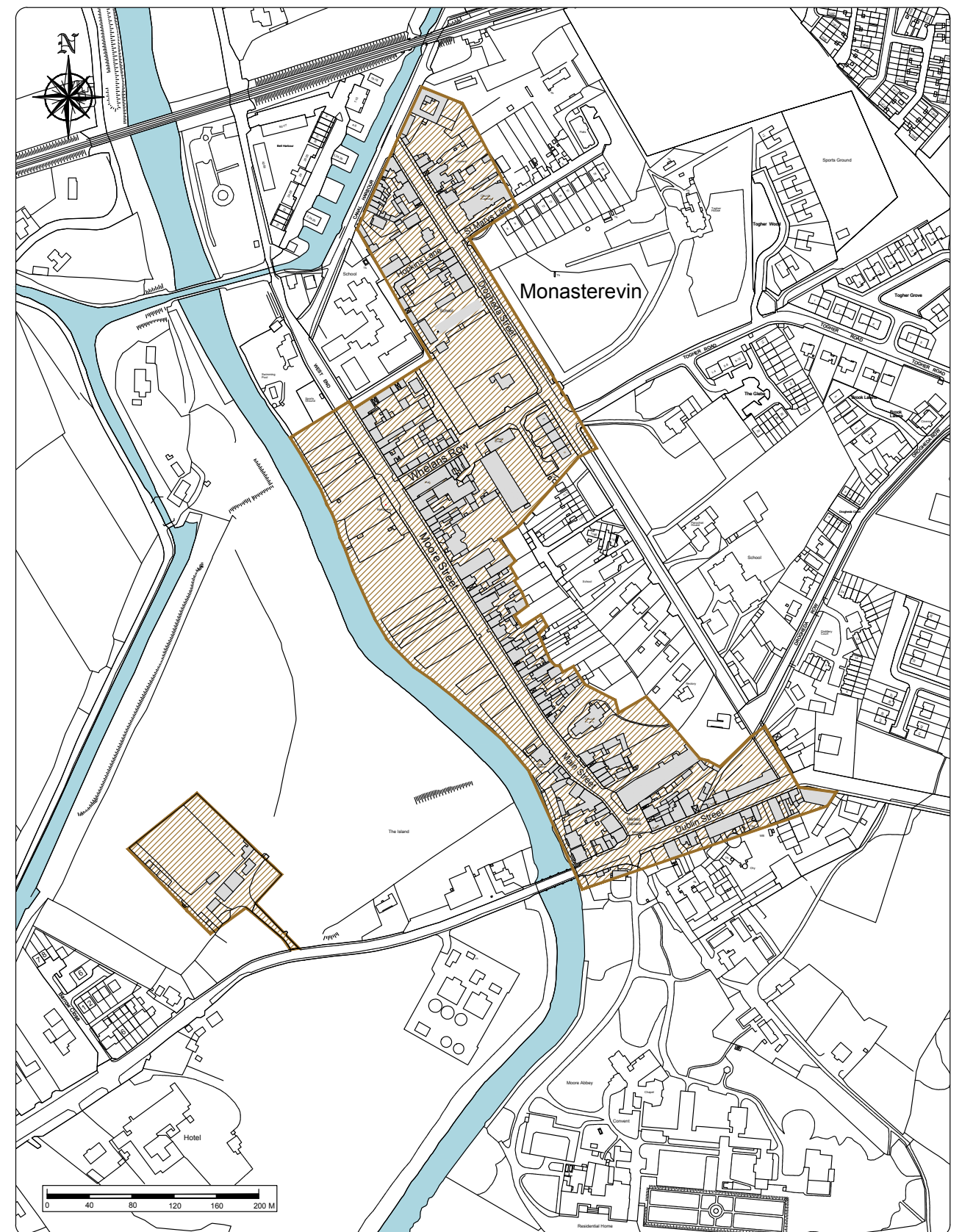






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**Maynooth ACA**  
 County Development Plan  
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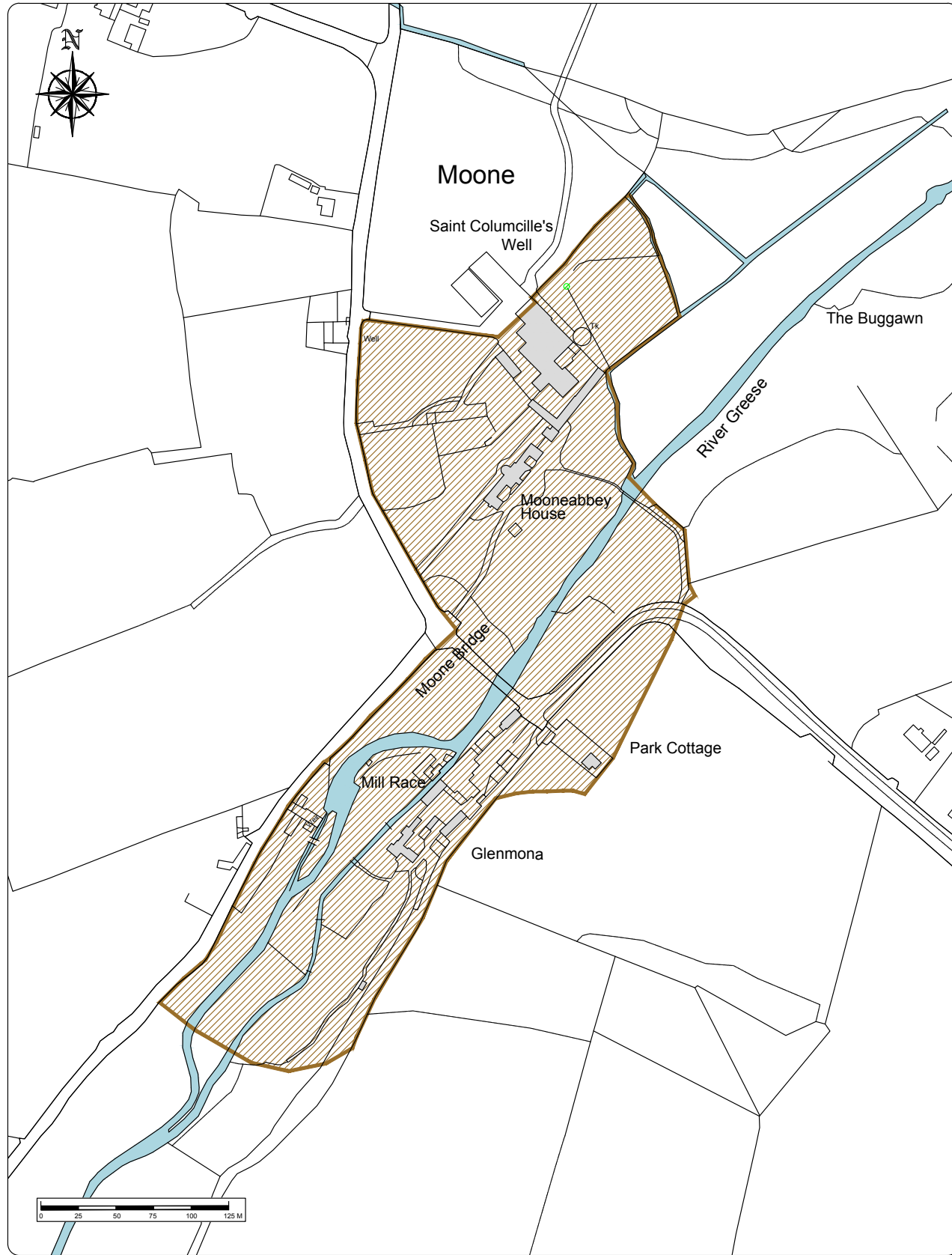




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**Monasterevin ACA**  
 County Development Plan  
 2017 - 2023  
 Architectural Conservation Area

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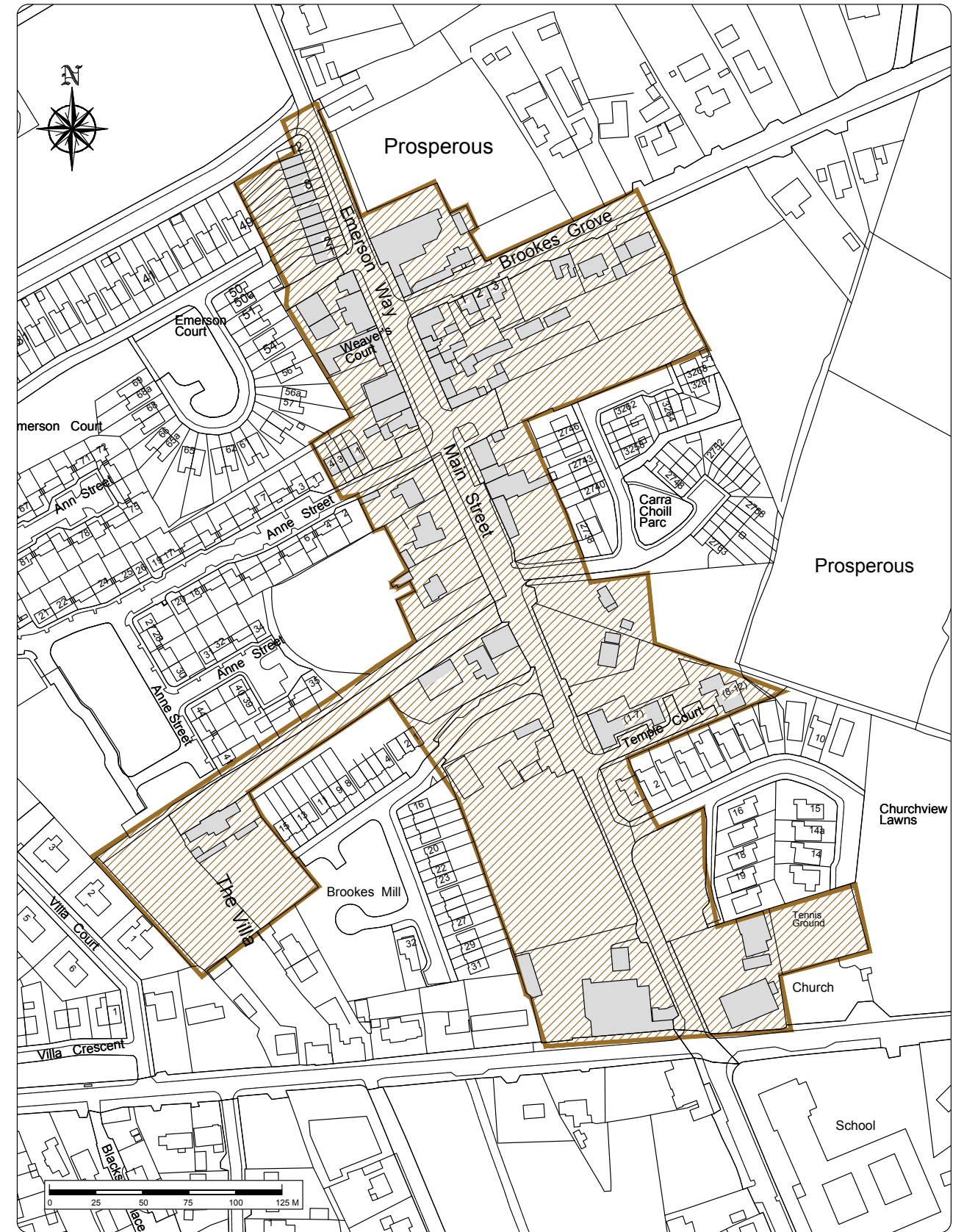




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**Moone ACA**  
 County Development Plan  
 2017 - 2023  
 Architectural Conservation Area

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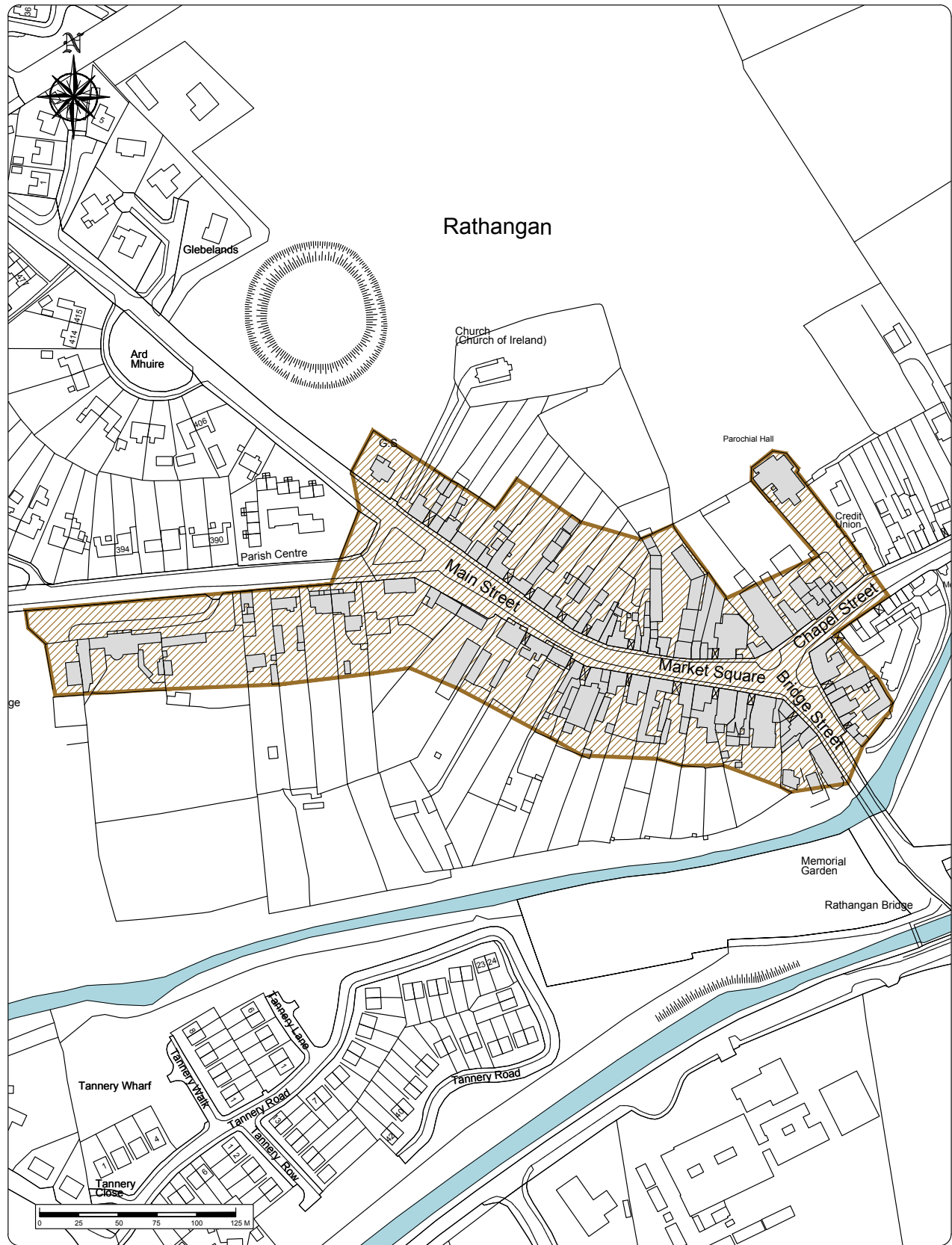

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 Devoy Park, Naas,  
 Co Kildare.

**Prosperous ACA**  
 County Development Plan  
 2017 - 2023  
 Architectural Conservation Area

|   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| Scale: N.T.S.   | Map Ref.: V1-12.7       |
| Date: February 2017   | Drawing No.: 200/15/787 |
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Planning Department,  
Áras Chill Dara,  
Devoy Park, Naas,  
Co Kildare.

**Rathangan ACA**

County Development Plan  
2017 - 2023

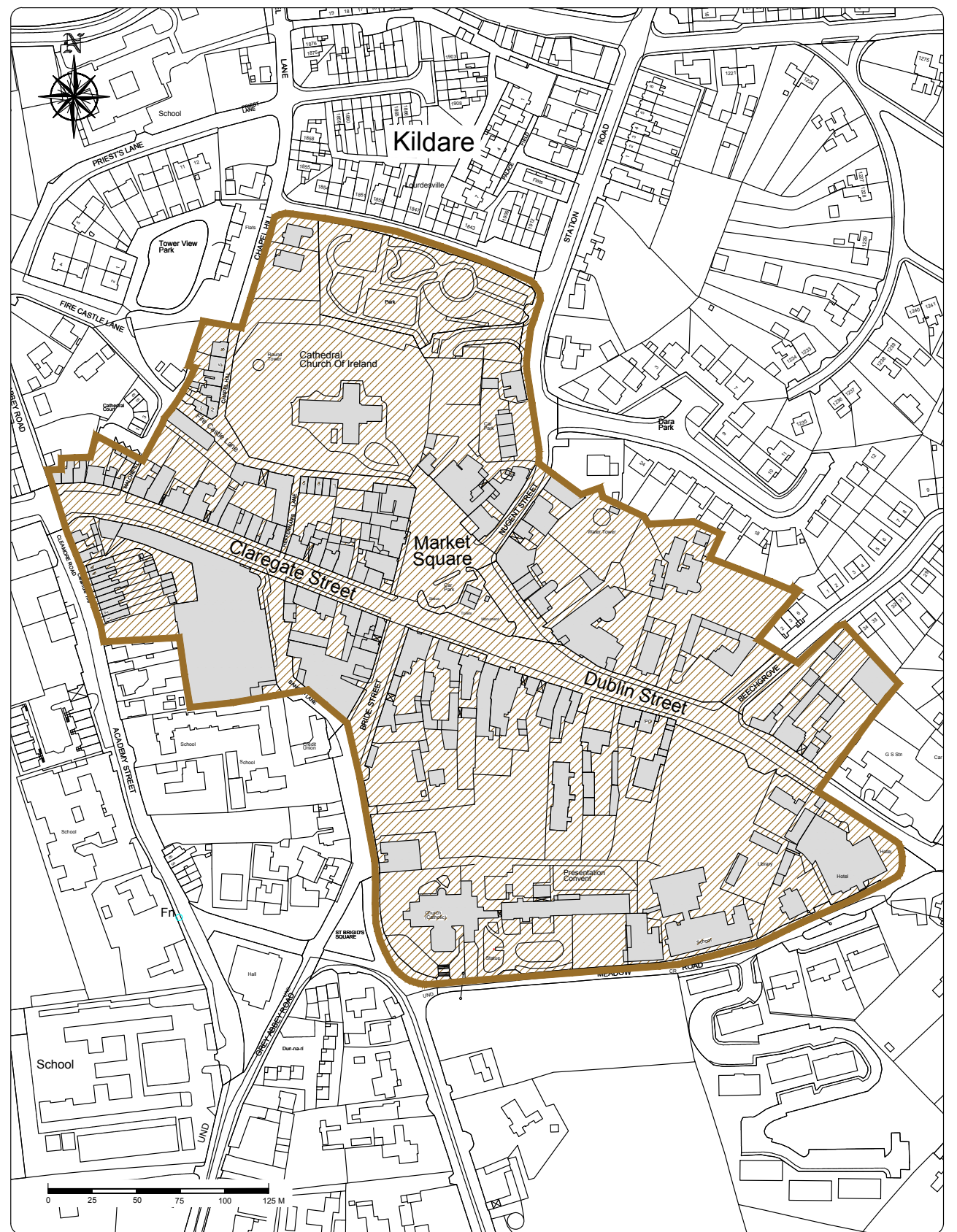
Architectural Conservation Area

Scale: N.T.S. Map Ref.: V1-12.8

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Co Kildare.

**Kildare ACA**

County Development Plan  
2017 - 2023

Architectural Conservation Area

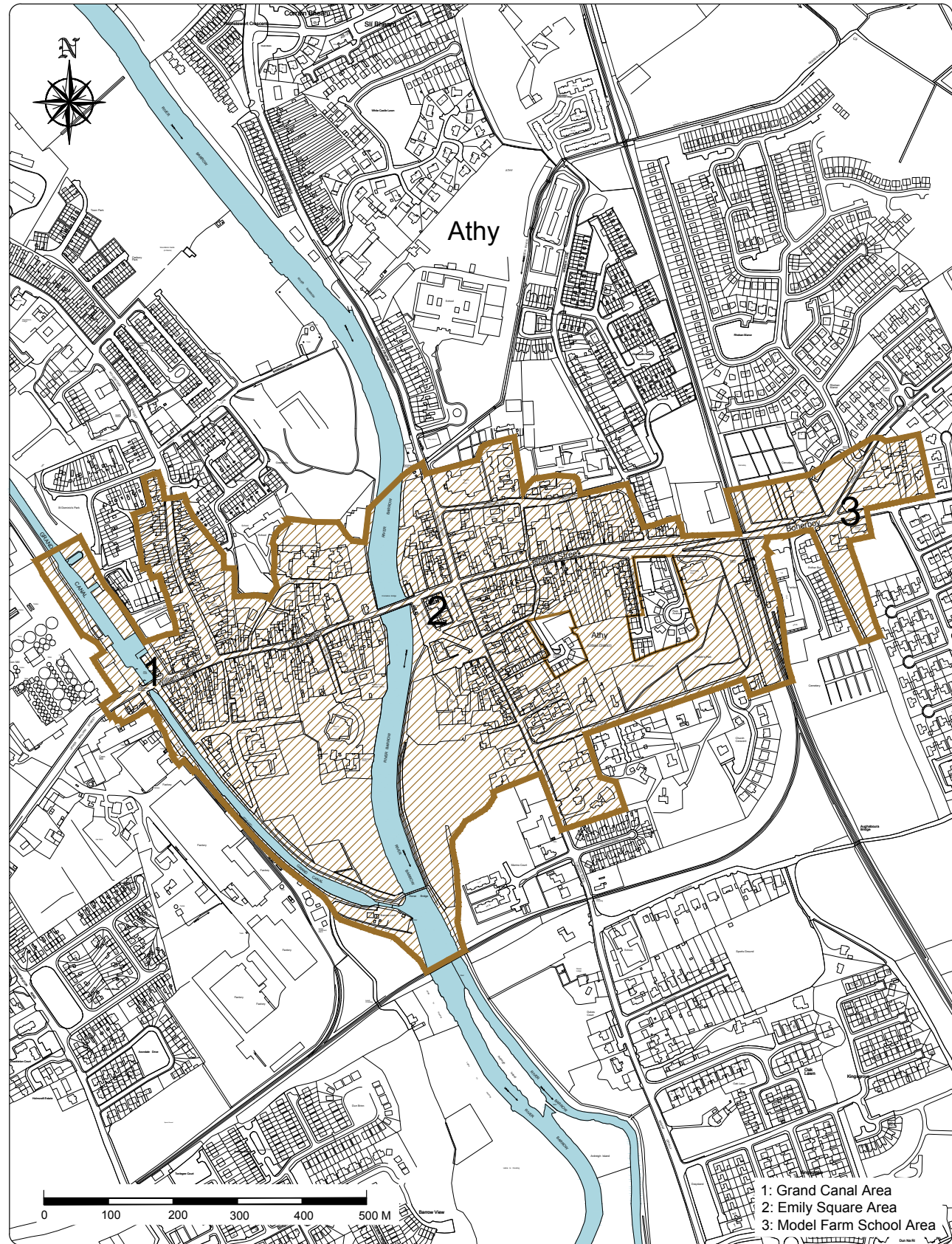
Scale: N.T.S. Map Ref.: V1-12.9

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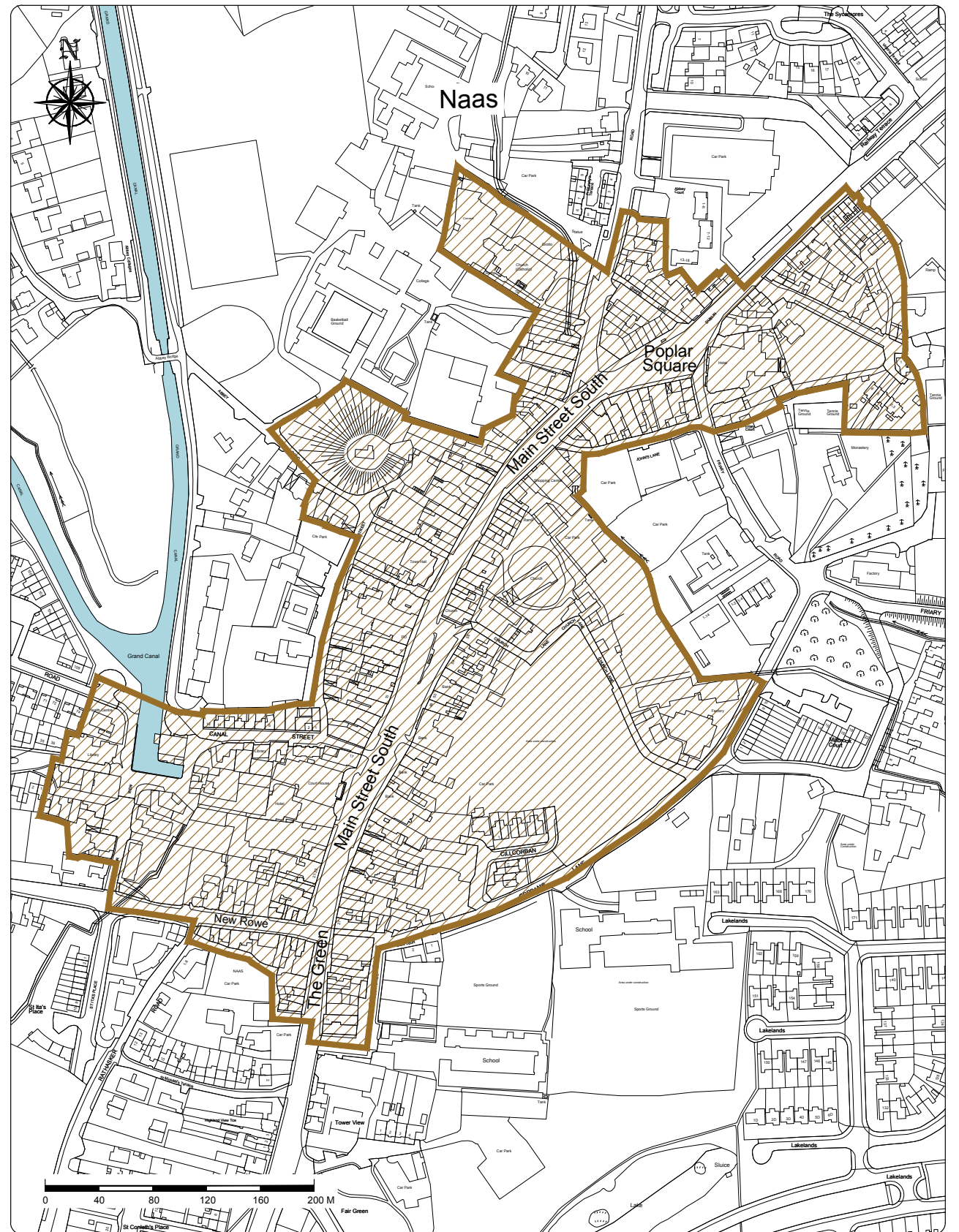






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 Planning Department,  
 Áras Chill Dara,  
 Devoy Park, Naas,  
 Co Kildare.

**Athy ACA**  
 County Development Plan  
 2017 - 2023  
 Architectural Conservation Area

|   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| Scale: N.T.S.   | Map Ref.: V1-12.10      |
| Date: February 2017   | Drawing No.: 200/15/781 |
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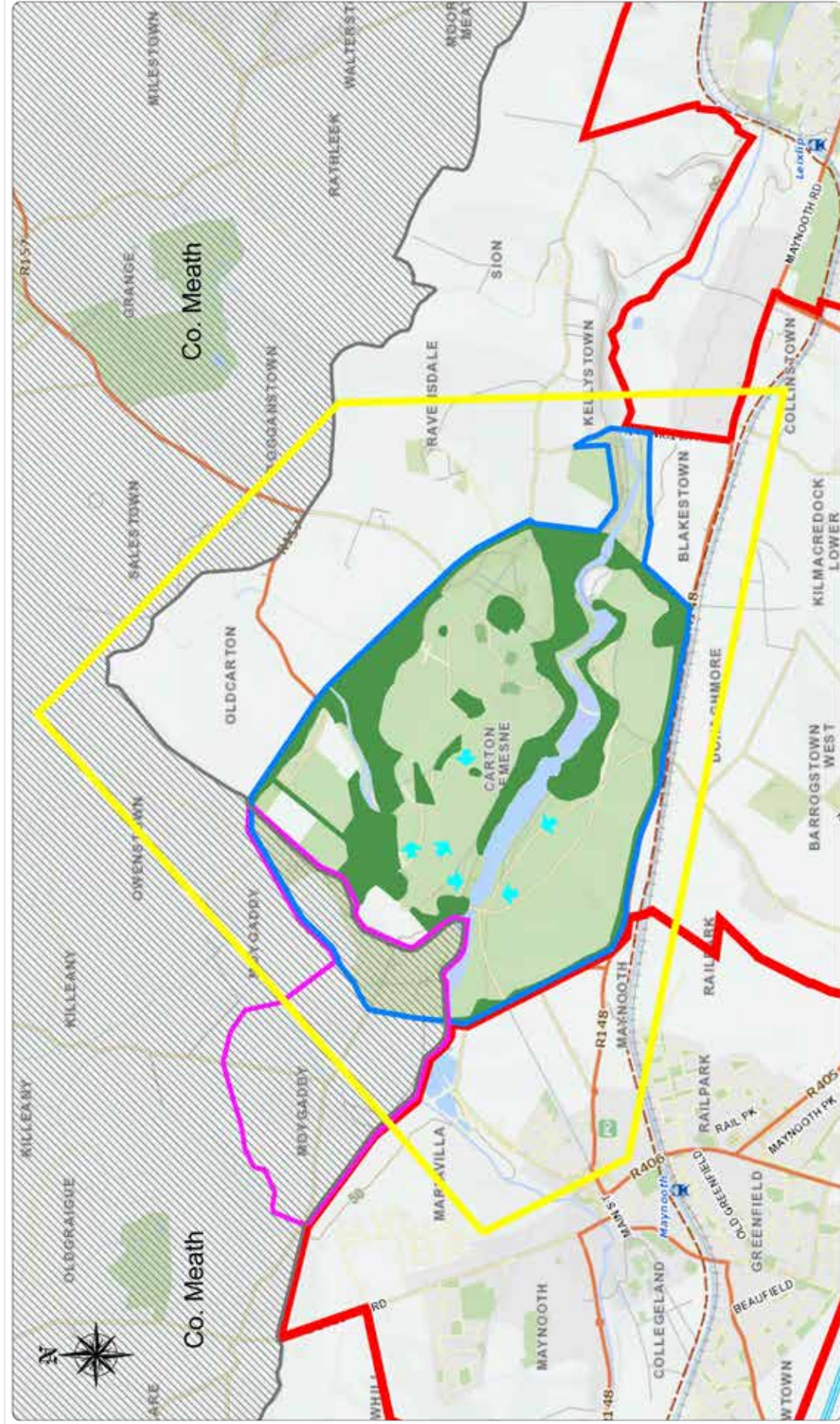



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 Áras Chill Dara,  
 Devoy Park, Naas,  
 Co Kildare.

**Naas ACA**  
 County Development Plan  
 2017 - 2023  
 Architectural Conservation Area

|   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| Scale: N.T.S.   | Map Ref.: V1-12.11      |
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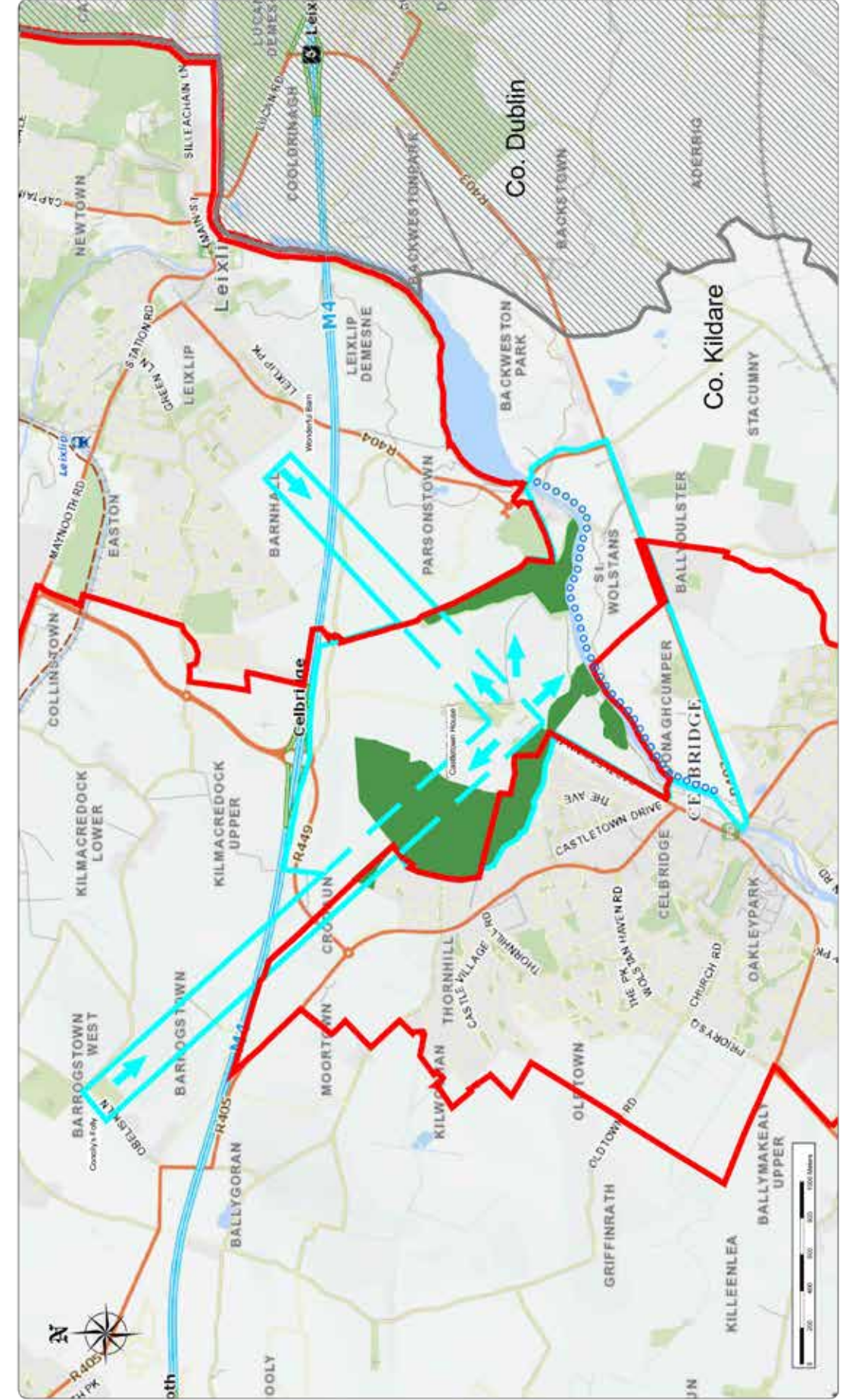


Kildare County Council  
Planning Department,  
Aras Chill Dara,  
Devoy Park,  
Naas, Co Kildare.

**Protected Area  
Carton Demesne**  
County Development Plan  
2017 - 2023

- Legend**
- Special Study Area
  - County Boundary
  - Maynooth Town Boundary
  - Woodland to be Preserved
  - Views to be Preserved
  - Demesne Wall
  - Environs Meath County Council

|  |               |              |           |
|--|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| Scale:   | NTS           | Map Ref.:    | V1-12.12  |
| Date:  | February 2017 | Drawing No.: | 20015/791 |
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Kildare County Council  
Planning Department,  
Aras Chill Dara, Devoy  
Park,  
Naas, Co Kildare.

**Protected Area  
Castleton - Donaghcumper**  
County Development Plan  
2017 - 2023

- Legend**
- Boundary of Area to be Protected
  - County Boundary
  - Woodland to be Preserved
  - Views to be Preserved
  - Leixlip & Celbridge Town Boundaries
  - Walkway Objective

|  |               |              |           |
|--|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| Scale:   | NTS           | Map Ref.:    | V1-12.13  |
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## 12.8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Archaeological heritage includes structures, groups of buildings, developed sites, all recorded monuments as well as their contexts, and moveable objects. There is an abundant and diverse archaeological heritage within the county, monuments and artefacts that represent all periods.

Archaeological heritage is legally protected from unauthorised damage or interference through powers and functions under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendments) Act 1994 made provision for the compilation of all recorded sites and features of historical and archaeological importance into the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), which is compiled by the National Monuments Services of the Departments of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. The RMP for Kildare is set out in Appendix 2. Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 requires an owner/occupier to give two weeks written notice of proposals to carry out works at or in relation to a recorded monument.

Some archaeological structures within the county may, in some situations, also be considered as architectural heritage and may therefore appear on both the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). Accordingly these structures are protected by both the National Monuments Acts and the Planning and Development Acts 2000 (as amended).

A number of monuments are further protected by being in the ownership or guardianship of the State or the subject of preservation orders (National Monuments) and registration orders, Tables 12.2-12.6). Works to or at these monuments require the consent of the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs. The National Monuments Acts provide for the protection of all archaeological heritage, whether known, newly discovered, or yet to be discovered (e.g. through ground disturbance, fieldwork, or the discovery of sites underwater).

## 12.9 URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF KILDARE

In 1986 an Urban Archaeological Survey of Kildare was conducted. A number of medieval / early modern towns with known archaeological potential were surveyed and zones of potentially

significant archaeology identified. These areas are designated under the National Monuments Acts as recorded monuments and are listed on the RMP. Table 12.1 lists the zones of archaeological potential in County Kildare derived from the Urban Archaeological Surveys.

**Table 12.1**  
Zones of Archaeological Potential

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>Settlements</b> | Ardree, Ardscull, Athy, Ballymore Eustace, Castledermot, Celbridge, Clane, Cloncurry, Dunmanoge, Harristown, Kildare, Kilkea, Kill, Leixlip, Moone, Naas, Old Kilcullen, Oughterard, Rathangan, Rathmore, Silliothill |
|--------------------|---|

### 12.9.1 Policies: Archaeological Heritage

It is the policy of the Council to:

- AH 1** Manage development in a manner that protects and conserves the archaeological heritage of the county, avoids adverse impacts on sites, monuments, features or objects of significant historical or archaeological interest and secures the preservation in-situ or by record of all sites and features of historical and archaeological interest. The Council will favour preservation in – situ in accordance with the recommendation of the Framework and Principals for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1999) or any superseding national policy.
- AH 2** Have regard to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), the Urban Archaeological Survey and archaeological sites identified subsequent to the publication of the RMP when assessing planning applications for development. No development shall be permitted in the vicinity of a recorded feature, where it detracts from the setting of the feature or which is injurious to its cultural or educational value.

- AH 3** Secure the preservation (in-situ or by record) of all sites, monuments and features of significant historical or archaeological interest, included in the Record of Monuments and Places and their settings, in accordance with the recommendations of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, DAHG (1999), or any superseding national policy document.
- AH 4** Ensure that development in the vicinity of a site of archaeological interest is not detrimental to the character of the archaeological site or its setting by reason of its location, scale, bulk or detailing and to ensure that such proposed developments are subject to an archaeological assessment. Such an assessment will seek to ensure that the development can be sited and designed in such a way as to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage that is of significant interest including previously unknown sites, features and objects.
- AH 5** Contribute towards the protection and preservation of the archaeological value of underwater or archaeological sites associated with rivers and associated features.
- AH 6** Contribute towards the protection of historic burial grounds within the county and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles in co-operation with the Historic Monuments Advisory Committee and National Monuments Section of Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs (DAHRRGA).
- AH 7** Promote and support in partnership with the National Monuments Section of the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs (DAHRRGA), the concept of Archaeological Landscapes where areas contain several Recorded Monuments.
- AH 8** Encourage, where practicable, the provision of public access to sites identified in the Record of Monuments and Places under the direct ownership, guardianship or control of the Council and/or the State.
- AH 9** Encourage the provision of signage to publicly accessible recorded monuments.

## 12.10 WALLED TOWNS

Kildare, Naas, Athy and Castledermot are all former walled towns. Each of these walled towns is regarded as a single recorded monument, listed as a 'walled town', 'town' or similar and all are areas of special archaeological interest.

Conservation and Management Plans have been produced for the walled towns of Kildare and Castledermot. It is proposed to prepare a plan for Athy. Town walls and other defences are categorised as 'National Monuments' (rather than 'Recorded Monuments') under the National Walled Towns Policy, DAHG (2008).

### 12.10.1 Policies: Walled Towns

It is the policy of the Council to:

- AH 10** Avoid disturbance, removal and alteration of the line of town walls as detailed in Conservation and Management Plans or the potential line of the town walls as identified in the Urban Archaeological Survey.
- AH 11** Retain where possible the existing street layout, historic building lines and traditional plot widths where these derive from medieval or earlier origins.

### 12.10.2 Objectives: Walled Towns

It is an objective of the Council to:

- AO 1** Support the membership of Kildare, Naas, Athy and Castledermot in the Walled Towns Network.
- AO 2** Prepare a Conservation and Management Plan for Athy and Naas Walled Towns.
- AO 3** Support the inclusion of walled towns in County Kildare in the Historic Towns Initiative piloted by the DAHG. Seek the preparation and implementation of heritage led regeneration plans (including the public realm) for the historic core of relevant towns in Kildare.
- AO 4** Continue to develop the programme of survey and maintenance of Council-owned monuments and structures of historic interest through the Historic Monuments Advisory Committee and with the support of the National Monuments Section of the Department of the Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.



## 12.11 WORLD HERITAGE

The protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage is of high importance for present and future generations and to this end the State is committed to the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of its World Heritage Sites to future generations in accordance with Article 4 of the World Heritage Convention.

A Tentative List is an inventory of those properties which a country intends to consider for nomination to the World Heritage List. The new Tentative List was approved by the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and submitted to UNESCO in March 2010. The nomination of any property from the new Tentative List for inscription on the World Heritage List will only take place after consultation with relevant stakeholders, interested parties and local communities. One site in Kildare, Dún Ailinne outside Kilcullen has been included on the Tentative List as part of a larger assembly of sites i.e. The Royal Sites of Ireland, which include Cashel, Dún Ailinne, Hill of Uisneach, Rathcroghan Complex, the Tara Complex and Eamhain Mhacha.

### 12.11.1 Policy: World Heritage

It is the policy of the Council to:

**AH 12** Contribute towards the protection of any site designated as World Heritage Site in Kildare.

### 12.11.2 Objective: World Heritage

It is an objective of the Council to:

**AO 5** Recognise the potential World Heritage Site in Kildare on the UNESCO Tentative List – Ireland-2010 and support the nomination of Dún Ailinne to World Heritage status.

## 12.12 FEATURES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

Features of historical interest situated within the public realm can contribute to the character, interest and visual amenity of rural, suburban, urban and industrial places throughout the county and are therefore worthy of retention and refurbishment.

### 12.12.1 Policy: Features of Historical Interest

It is the policy of the Council to:

**HF 1** Secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the county including street furniture, surface finishes, roadside installations, items of industrial heritage and other stand alone features of interest (items not listed on the RMP or RPS).

### 12.12.2 Objectives: Features of Historical Interest

It is an objective of the Council to:

**HFO 1** Ensure that development within the county including Council development seeks to retain, refurbish and incorporate features of historical interest.

**HFO 2** Develop a database of features of historical interest within villages and towns in County Kildare and ensure they are included in relevant Local Area Plans.

**Table 12.2**  
National Monuments in State Ownership

| Monument                           | Townland            | RMP number   |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Grange Castle                      | Grange West         | KD002-007  |
| Manorial House                     | Jigginstown         | KD019-033001   |
| Castle, Church, Cross              | Kilteel Upper       | KD020-007006<br>KD020-007005-  |
| Castle                             | Maynooth            | KD005-015----  |
| Ringfort                           | Mullaghreelan       | KD038-035----  |
| High Crosses, Round Tower          | Old Kilcullen       | KD028-049005, KD028-04906, KD028-049002, KD028-049003, KD028-049004, KD028-049010- |
| Round Tower, Church                | Oughterard          | KD015-007003, KD015-007005-  |
| Standing Stone                     | Punchestown         | KD024-009001-  |
| Church & Graveyard (Monastic Site) | Taghadoo            | KD010-014002-  |
| Round Tower                        | Taghadoo            | KD010-014004-  |
| Conolly Folly- Folly/Obelisk       | Barrogstown West    | KD011-040----  |
| Castledermot Abbey                 | Friary (Franciscan) | KD040-002005   |
| Castle                             | Rathcoffey Demesne  | KD010-018001   |

**Table 12.3**  
National Monuments in State Guardianship

| Monument             | Townland         | RMP Number   |
|----------------------|------------------|--|
| Round Tower, Crosses | Castledermot     | KD040-002002<br>KD040-002004<br>KD040-002010<br>KD040-002011<br>KD040-002012 |
| Furness Church       | Forenaghts Great | KD019-024001-  |
| St. John's Tower     | Skenagun         | KD038-045001-  |



**Table 12.4**  
Monuments Vested in the Care of Kildare County Council

| Item and Location                     | Townland      | RMP Number    |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Carrick Castle                        | Carrick       | KD002-009---- |
| Kinnafad Castle                       | Kinnafad      | KD007-001---- |
| Remains of Mortuary Chapel at Carbury | Carbury       |               |
| St Patrick's Chapel, Ardrass          | Ardrass       | KD011-015001- |
| Arch of Haynestown Castle             | Haynestown    |               |
| Great Connell standing stone          | Great Connell | KD023-015---  |
| Moone High Cross and graveyard        | Moone         | KD036-031---- |
| Eagle Monument at Belan, Moone        | Moone         |               |

**Table 12.5**  
National Monuments which are subject to Preservation Order in County Kildare

| P.O. Order Number | Monument                              | Townland                 | RMP Number   |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 78/1939           | House or Castle                       | Jigginstown              | KD013-019002-<br>KD013-019003-                                   |
| 88/1940           | Tumulus or Moat                       | Carrigeen                | K D014-026004-   |
| 91/1940           | Moat                                  | Ardscull                 | KD035-010001-  |
| 92/1940           | "Broadleas Circle (Pipers Stones)     | Broadleas Commons        | KD029-023----  |
| 93/1940           | Standing Stone Longstone              | Broadleas Commons        | KD029-014001---  |
| 94/1940           | Standing Stone                        | Craddockstown West       | KD024-007---   |
| 95/1940           | Ringfort & Standing Stone             | Forenaghts Great         | KD019-022002-<br>KD019-022001-                                   |
| 183/1948          | St. Johns Tower (see Nat Mon no 503)  | Skenagun                 | KD038-045001-  |
| 200/1995          | Dun Ailline                           | Knockaulin & Glebe North | KD028-038001-<br>KD028-038002-<br>KD028-038003-<br>KD028-038004- |
| 14/1956           | Rectilinear Earthwork-Pudderhall Moat | Clownings                | KD014-021----  |
| 15/1956           | Ring-barrow                           | Grangebeg                | KD029-049----  |
| 16/1956           | Ring-barrow                           | Lackagh Beg              | KD022-014----  |
| 17/1956           | Motte                                 | Rathmore East            | KD020-009004-  |
| 16/1970           | Ringfort                              | Rathangan                | KD017-011001-  |
| 9/1970            | Rath                                  | Rathaskar                | KD024-001001-  |

|            |   |                   |   |
|------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 10/1972    | "The Ring" Earthwork                                      | Sillagh           | KD024-025----   |
| 11/1972    | Monastic  | Lullymore East    | KD012-006----   |
| 1/1993 TPO | Ringfort  | Donadea           | KD009-005----   |
| 7/1973     | Standing Stone  | Kilgowan          | KD032-012001-   |
| 8/1976     | Two Ringforts   | Brewel West       | KD032-024----<br>KD032-023----  |
| 32/1976    | Stone Circle  | Brewel West       | KD032-026001-<br>KD032-026002-  |
| 1/1977     | Moated House Site   | Ballykeelan       | KD004-029----   |
| 1/1999     | Medieval Settlement                                       | Ballymore Eustace | KD029-01101--   |
| 3/2000     | Remains of sunken garden, pavilion & defensive earthworks | Jigginstown       | KD019-032----<br>KD019-034----<br>KD019-033001-<br>KD019-033002-<br>KD019-033003- |
| 03/07      | Archaeological Complex                                    | Kill Hill         | KD019-010----<br>KD019-056----<br>KD019-057----<br>KD019-008004-                  |





**Table 12.6**

Register of Historic Monuments in Kildare

| Name  | Townland  | RMP Number   |
|---|---|--|
| Portion of the of the Pale (Linear Earthwork)           | Ballybrack, Ballyloughan, Clonduff, Graiguepottle, Clonfert South | KD010-001001-  |
| Portion of Pale   | Castlebrown or Clongowes  | KD010-021----<br>KD014-008002-   |
| Earthwork   | Mullamast   | KD010-001001-  |
| Carbury Castle  | Carbury   | KD008-001001-<br>KD008-001002-   |
| Standing Stone  | Kilgowan  | KD032-012001-  |
| Motte & Bailey  | Donode Big  | KD024-026----  |
| Ringfort  | Blackhall   | KD024-012----  |
| Multiple Ring Barrow                                    | Killcullenbridge  | KD028-024---   |
| Four groups of Barrows                                  | Barrettstown  | KD019-001----  |
| Remains of Sunken Garden,Pavilion & Defensive Earthwork | Jigginstown   | KD019-032----<br>KD019-034----<br>KD019-033001- to KD019-033003-                             |
| Ringfort  | Ladytown  | KD019-035----  |
| Ringfort  | Moone   | KD036-034----  |
| Old Priory or Nunnery of Graney                         | Graney East   | KD040-015----  |
| Ringfort  | Alliganstown  | KD029-031----  |
| Early Church Site                                       | Dunmurraghill   | KD009-011001-  |
| Inauguration Mound                                      | Kilteel Lower   | KD020-005----  |
| Motte & Bailey  | Mainham   | KD014-007001-  |
| Earthworks Assoc. with Early Church Site                | Donaghmore  | KD006-005----  |
| Motte   | Naas West   | KD019-030----  |
| Ring Barrow   | Timolin   | KD036-023----  |
| Fulacht Fiadh   | Mount Prospect  | KD017-031----  |
| Ringfort  | Kennycourt  | KD029-027----  |
| Motte & Bailey  | Oldconnell  | KD023-012----  |
| Fulacht Fiadh Complex/Area                              | Tipper South  | KD019-046----, KD019-048----<br>KD019-049----, KD019-050----<br>KD019-054----, KD019-055---- |
| Castle  | Rathcoffey Demense  | KD010-018----  |
| Ringbarrow  | Punchestown Great   | KD020-010----  |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| Medieval Settlement  | Kilteel                                  | KDD020-006----, KD020-007002- to KD020-007010-<br>KD020-008001-  |
| Church Enclosure & Graveyard   | Grange                                   | KD004-026002-<br>KD004-026003-                                   |
| Tumulus  | Grangebeg/Ballygreany                    | KD027-004----  |
| Church & Graveyard   | Dunferth                                 | KD004-005----  |
| Medieval Bridge  | Parsonstown, Coneyburrow & St. Wolstan's | KD011-011----  |
| Three Enclosures   | Ballymore Eustace West                   |  |
| Medieval settlement  | Ballymore Eustace East                   |  |
| Greyfriars Abbey   | Kildare/Grey Abbey                       | KD022-029----, KD022-030----                                     |
| Ecclesiastical Remains, Church & Graveyard, Round Tower, Souterrain(s) | Killashee                                | KD024-003----<br>KD024-003001-<br>KD024-003002-<br>KD024-003003- |

