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Built & Cultural Heritage



Chapter 11 Built and Cultural Heritage

Aim: To protect, conserve and sensitively manage the built and cultural heritage of County Kildare and to encourage sensitive sustainable development so as to ensure its survival and maintenance for future generations.

11.1 General Heritage

County Kildare has a rich and diverse heritage, which includes landscapes, countryside, archaeological sites (both terrestrial and underwater) and the built environment of towns and villages. Heritage is integral to the identity of any county. It provides the county with a strong sense of place, character and distinctiveness. Heritage protection is an integral part of sustainable development, it has environmental and quality of life benefits and also brings significant economic benefits.

In 2002, the Government published the new National Heritage Plan - Heritage Ireland 2030 which is built around a vision of our heritage – in all its forms – being at the very centre of local and national discourse, valued by all and cared for and protected for future generations.

11.2 Archaeological Heritage

Archaeological heritage consists of the material remains left behind by past societies and includes structures, places, caves, sites, features or portable objects, whether on land, underwater or in the intertidal zone.

Kildare's irreplaceable archaeological heritage provides information on development through the millennia. Only a portion of the material remains of the past has survived, as many sites have disappeared from the landscape. Of those that do survive, some are visible in the landscape while others only survive beneath the current ground surface or have been remodelled within more modern buildings.

All known archaeological sites are identified in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (see www.archaeology.ie). Kildare's archaeology varies greatly in form, date and condition. Ranging from the Mesolithic Period (7000 BC) to the end of the Medieval Period (1700 AD), the archaeological record includes megalithic sites, Fulachta Fiadh, Early Christian ecclesiastical sites, churches and graveyards, medieval buildings, castles, industrial archaeology and underwater sites such as wrecks and objects. The Curragh is a significant archaeological and historical landscape within the county.

Wrecks over 100 years old and archaeological objects underwater, irrespective of their age or location, are protected under Section 3 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987. Wrecks that are less than 100 years old and the potential location of wrecks or archaeological objects may also be protected under Section 3 of the 1987 (Amendment) Act by the placement of an underwater heritage order if the wreck, area, or object is considered to be of sufficient historical, archaeological or artistic importance to merit such protection. Diving or general interference with any wreck which is more than one hundred years old or an archaeological object which is

lying on, in or under the seabed or on or in land covered by water is prohibited except in accordance with a licence issued by the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage under Section 3 (5) of the Act. A licence is also needed under the same provisions of the Act to survey a wreck or archaeological object or a wreck that is protected by an underwater heritage order. Therefore, a licence is required to dive, survey, or disturb any protected wreck site or for targeted searches for archaeological objects underwater. The Minister may, at their discretion, grant or refuse to grant a licence and may attach appropriate conditions which are legally binding and specified in the licence.

The archaeological heritage is a resource that can be used to gain knowledge and understanding of the past and is, therefore, of great cultural and scientific importance.

11.3 Legislative Context

11.3.1 National Monuments Acts 1930-2014

Archaeological heritage is legally protected from unauthorised damage or interference through powers and functions under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2014. In summary, this provides legal protection for all archaeological objects, wrecks 100 or more years old and for a range of categories of monuments and places. Archaeological objects (which in broad terms includes all moveable objects of archaeological importance) are comprehensively protected under the National Monuments Acts. 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 5).

Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 requires an owner/occupier to give two months 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).

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).

11.3.2 Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended

Section 10 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, sets out a list of mandatory objectives to be included in a development plan. A number of these relate to the conservation of the natural heritage and for the conservation of European sites and any other sites which may be prescribed.

The Planning and Development Acts and Regulations contain further provisions relating to the protection of archaeological heritage. These include provisions making it clear that the imposition of archaeological conditions on grants of planning permission does not create grounds for claims for compensation. Detailed provisions are also included, which ensure that planning applications for proposed development which would affect sites protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 or archaeological sites in general, are referred to the National Monuments Service.

11.3.3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive

The EU Directive on EIA (which is given effect in Irish law through a range of national legislation) requires that an Environmental Impact Assessment Report of a project includes consideration of factors likely to have a significant effect on architectural and archaeological aspects.

11.4 International Policy Context

11.4.1 The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1992 - the Valletta Convention (ETS No. 143)

The Valetta Convention was ratified by Ireland in 1997. It relates to the protection of archaeological heritage and includes the setting and context of archaeological sites. The Convention provides the basic framework for policy on the protection of archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory. The State undertakes to seek to reconcile and combine the respective requirements of archaeology and development plans by ensuring that archaeologists participate in planning policies, development schemes, development plans, environmental impact assessments and recommendations regarding the retention of elements of the archaeological heritage in-situ.

11.4.2 European Landscape Convention, 2000 – the Florence Convention (ETS No. 176)

This Convention defines landscape as *‘...an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors’* and applies to both rural and urban landscapes. The Convention requires landscape to be integrated into planning policies and promotes interaction between local and central authorities, and trans-frontier co-operation to protect landscapes.

11.5 National, Regional and County Policy Context

11.5.1 Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1999)

This Framework and these principles which stipulate the basic principles for the protection of archaeological heritage are based on a presumption of avoiding development impacts on archaeological heritage with preservation in-situ being the first option followed by preservation by record where the archaeological heritage is affected or proposed to be affected by the development.

The Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1999) published by the Department of Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands outlines guiding policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage of Ireland.

11.5.2 Heritage Ireland 2030 (2022)

Heritage Ireland 2030 is a cross-Government Strategic Policy for Heritage that sets out a framework for the protection, conservation, promotion, and management of Ireland's heritage for the next decade and beyond. The Strategy lays out a roadmap for the best possible future for Irish heritage with a joined-up approach at government, stakeholder, and community levels. A comprehensive implementation plan is now being developed to deliver on its actions. The principal themes of the strategy are communities, leadership, and partnerships, reflecting the importance of ongoing collaboration between government and communities, stakeholders, citizens, and local authorities in delivering upon the objectives of this strategy.

11.5.3 Eastern and Midlands Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) (2019-2031)

The RSES acknowledges that the region's historic environment provides a unique sense of place and makes a positive contribution to quality of life. The RSES highlights the importance of incorporating best practice in heritage management into land use planning through the protection of historic urban fabric, the sensitive reuse of historic properties, the enhancement of places of special cultural or natural significance and the provision of high-quality public realm and recreational spaces. It is a regional policy objective to promote historic towns in the Region in the practice of heritage-led generation, to promote sensitive and adaptive re-use of historic building stock, industrial features and protected structures and to support the designation of UNESCO candidate sites in the Region.

11.5.4 County Kildare Heritage Plan (2019-2025)

On foot of the National Heritage Plan Kildare County Council prepared a County Kildare Heritage Plan which comprises a six-year action plan for the conservation, preservation and enhancement of Kildare's heritage including natural heritage. It is an objective of this County Development Plan to review the County Kildare Heritage Plan.

11.5.5 National Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Built and Archaeological Heritage (2019)

The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 required Sectoral plans to be prepared in accordance with Sectoral Planning Guidelines for Climate Change Adaptation (DCCA, 2018a). In 2019 a National Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Built and Archaeological Heritage was prepared by the Department of Culture, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht.

The local authority will co-operate with other agencies in the investigation of climate change on archaeological sites and monuments and to develop suitable adaptation measures to strengthen resilience and reduce the vulnerability of archaeological heritage in line with the National Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Built and Archaeological Heritage (2019).

Development, including infrastructure responding to the mitigation of flooding resulting from climate change can lead to impacts on both recorded and unrecorded archaeological and cultural heritage. The Council will seek to protect, preserve, and promote the underwater heritage of County Kildare. Where flood relief schemes are being undertaken the Council will have regard to the Archaeological Guidelines for Flood Relief Schemes (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage 2022).

11.6 Development proposals affecting archaeology

Various types of development can impact on the visual appreciation, setting and amenity of recorded monuments. Such impacts should be adequately assessed and, where possible, eliminated or minimised. It is important that the archaeological potential of development sites should be addressed early in the design and planning process in order to ensure that archaeological remains are not damaged or destroyed, and that completion of projects is not delayed. Previously unidentified archaeological sites may be uncovered during development works, while archaeological deposits that would be damaged by development must be investigated and recorded in great detail. Any proposed development (due to its location, size or nature) with the potential to affect the archaeological heritage resource will be subject to an Archaeological Impact Assessment. This includes proposals close to archaeological monuments, proposals extensive in area (half a hectare or more) or length (1 km or more), or proposals that includes works within rivers or lakes and development that requires an Environmental Impact Assessment. Other areas of high archaeological potential may exist outside the boundaries of conventionally recognised monuments, especially graveyards and monastic sites, in rivers or lakes, wetlands, former wetlands and in the inter-tidal zone, which may also require the preparation of Archaeological Impact Assessments and Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessments.

11.7 Industrial archaeology

In 2007, an Industrial Archaeology Survey of County Kildare was commissioned by Kildare County Council on behalf of the County Kildare Heritage Forum, as an action of the County Kildare Heritage Plan. The project collated all paper-based information relating to industrial heritage sites in the County. The project outputs were a report outlining approximately 2,462 features of industrial heritage interest in an accompanying database and a digital map of the recorded locations. When considering development proposals that may affect sites identified in the Kildare Industrial Archaeology Survey (2007), the Council will require an Industrial Archaeology Assessment.

11.8 Underwater archaeology

County Kildare's rivers, lakes and wetlands contain many features and finds associated with its underwater heritage, such as walls, fords, stepping-stones and associated archaeological objects and features. Section 3 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987 makes specific provisions for the protection of shipwrecks and underwater archaeological objects, whereby, all wrecks over 100-years old are legally protected. The Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database (WIID) holds records of over 18,000 known and potential wreck sites and this is used as a tool to help manage and protect historic wrecks. Development in offshore and coastal waters, tidal estuaries and river areas which have the potential to impact on both known and potential terrestrial and underwater archaeology will require appropriate underwater archaeological assessment and the Council will seek and have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage relating to all developments within these environments.

11.9 Conservation Plans

The purpose of any conservation plan is to describe the significance of a heritage site, assess the issues that make the site vulnerable and put in place policies to address those issues. A number of Conservation Plans have been prepared for sites in the county, including The Curragh, The Wonderful Barn, Castledermot Town Walls, Kildare Town Walls and Athy Town Walls. In considering development proposals, the Council will have regard to any existing and forthcoming conservation plans prepared as part of the County Kildare Heritage Plan 2019-2025.

Policy

It is the policy of the Council to:

AH P1	Recognise the value and opportunity of Kildare's unique heritage resource and to manage, conserve, promote and protect it, for present and future generations.
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Objective

It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O1	Implement the actions of the County Kildare Heritage Plan 2019-2025 and subsequent heritage plans, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders.
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Actions

It is an action of the Council to:

AH A1	Explore the feasibility of signing up to the Blue Shield Principles to protect cultural and natural heritage.
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11.10 Kildare Archaeology Resource

11.10.1 Urban Archaeological Surveys

In 1986 an Urban Archaeological Survey of County Kildare was conducted. A number of medieval / early modern towns with known archaeological potential were surveyed and Zones of Archaeological Potential were identified within these towns. These settlements are listed in Table 11.1 and are included in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994.

Settlement	RMP No.
Ardree	KD035-032001-
Ardscull	KD035-012002-, KD035-012003-
Athy	KD035-022--
Ballymore Eustace	KD029-011001-
Castledermot	KD040-002----
Celbridge	KD011-012001-
Clane	KD014-026001-

Settlement	RMP No.
Cloncurry	KD004-021001-
Dunmanogue	KD039-005-
Harristown	KD029-038001
Kildare	KD022-029001-
Kilkea	KD037-017----
Kill	KD019-008001
Leixlip	KD011-004001-
Moone	KD036-042----
Naas	KD019-030---
Old Kilcullen	KD028-049----
Oughterard	KD015-007001-
Rathangan	KD017-044----
Rathmore	KD020-009001-
Silliot Hill	KD022-032

Table 11.1 - Zones of Archaeological Potential

11.10.2 Monuments in the ownership/guardianship of the State/subject of preservation orders

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 11.2 - 11.6. Works to or at these monuments require the consent of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

Monument	Townland	RMP No.
Grange Castle	Grange West	KD002-007----
Manorial House	Jigginstown	KD019-03301-
Castle, Church, Cross	Kilteel Upper	KD020-007006 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, Obelisk	Barrogstown West	KD011-040----

Monument	Townland	RMP No.
Castledermot Abbey	Friary (Franciscan)	KD040-002005
Castle	Rathcoffey Demesne	KD010-01801-

Table 11.2 - National Monuments in State Ownership

Monument	Townland	RMP No.
Round Tower, Crosses	Castledermot	KD040-002002, KD040-002004, KD040-002010, KD040-002011 KD040-002012
Furness Church	Forenaght Great	KD019-024001
St. John's Tower	Skenagun	KD038-045001

Table 11.3 - National Monuments in State Guardianship

Item and Location	Townland	RMP No.
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 11.4 - Monuments Vested in the Care of Kildare County Council

Preservation Order No.	Monument	Townland	RMP No.
78/1939	House or Castle	Jigginstown	KD013-019002-, KD013-019003-
88/1940	Tumulus or Moat	Carrigeen	KD014-026004-
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-, KD019-022001-
183/1948	St. John's Tower (see Nat Mon no 503)	Skenagun	KD038-045001-

Preservation Order No.	Monument	Townland	RMP No.
200/1995	Dun Ailline	Knockaulin & Glebe North	KD028-038001- KD028-038002- KD028-038003- 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 Settlement	Lullymore East	KD012-006----
1/1993	Ringfort	Donadea	KD009-005----
7/1973	Standing Stone	Kilgowan	KD032-012001-
8/1976	Two Ringforts	Brewel West	KD032-024 --- KD032-023----
32/1976	Stone Circle	Brewel West	KD032-026001- 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 --- KD019-034 --- KD019-033001- KD019-033002- KD019-033003-
03/07	Archaeological Complex	Kill Hill	KD019-010 --- KD019-056 --- KD019-057 --- KD019-008004

Table 11.5 - National Monuments which are subject to Preservation Order in County Kildare

Name	Townland	RMP No.
Portion of the Pale (Linear Earthwork)	Ballybrack, Ballyloughan, Clonduff, Graiguepottle, Clonfert South	KD010-001001-
Portion of Pale	Castlebrown or Clongowes	KD010-021 --- KD014-008002-
Earthwork	Mullamast	KD010-001001-
Carbury Castle	Carbury	KD008-001001- KD008-001002-
Standing Stone	Kilgowan	KD032-012001-

Name	Townland	RMP No.
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--- KD019-034--- 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 associated 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--- KD019-049---- KD019-050--- KD019-054--- KD019-055----
Castle	Rathcoffey Demense	KD010-018----
Ringbarrow	Punchestown Great	KD020-010----
Medieval Settlement	Kilteel	KDD020-006---- KD020-007002- to KD020 007010- KD020-008001-
Church Enclosure & Graveyard	Grange	KD004-026002- KD004- 026003-
Tumulus	Grangebeg/Ballygreany	KD027-004----
Church & Graveyard	Dunfiarth	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----

Name	Townland	RMP No.
		KD022- 030----
Ecclesiastical Remains, Church & Graveyard, Round Tower, Souterrain(s)	Killashee	KD024-003--- KD024- 003001- KD024-003002- KD024-003003

Table 11.6 - Register of Historic Monuments in Kildare

Policy

It is the policy of the Council to:

AH P2	Protect and enhance archaeological sites, monuments and where appropriate and following detailed assessment, their setting, including those that are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) or newly discovered archaeological sites and/or sub-surface and underwater archaeological remains.
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Objectives

It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O2	Manage development in a manner that protects and conserves the archaeological heritage of County Kildare, 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, including underwater cultural heritage. The Council will favour preservation in – situ in accordance with the recommendation of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1999) and the Council will seek and have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
AH O3	In co-operation with the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage require archaeological impact assessment, surveys, test excavation and/or monitoring and/or underwater archaeological impact assessments for planning applications in areas of archaeological importance and where a development proposal is likely to impact upon in-situ archaeological monuments, their setting and archaeological deposits, based on recommendations of a suitably qualified archaeologist and the Council will seek and have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

AH O4	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 prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist. 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, objects and areas of underwater archaeological heritage.
AH O5	Require the preservation of the context, amenity, visual integrity and connection of the setting of archaeological monuments. As a general principle, views to and from archaeological monuments shall not be obscured by inappropriate development. Where appropriate, archaeological visual impact assessments will be required to demonstrate the continued preservation of an archaeological monument's siting and context.
AH O6	Secure the preservation in-situ or by record of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places as established under section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994 • any sites and features of historical and archaeological interest including underwater cultural heritage and protected wrecks. • any subsurface archaeological features including those underwater, that may be discovered during the course of infrastructural/development works in the operational area of the Plan. Preservation relates to archaeological sites or objects and their settings.
AH O7	Contribute towards the protection and preservation of the archaeological value of underwater or archaeological sites associated with rivers and associated features.
AH O8	Protect historic burial grounds that are recorded monuments and encourage their maintenance in accordance with best conservation principles in co-operation with the Historic Monuments Advisory Committee and the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. Development may be restricted or conditions requiring substantial excavation may be imposed in and adjacent to former burial grounds.
AH O9	Promote and support in partnership with the National Monuments Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH), the concept of Archaeological Landscapes where areas contain several Recorded Monuments.
AH O10	Require that all development proposals for industrial buildings and sites identified in Kildare Industrial Archaeology Survey (2007) or otherwise identified as being of industrial archaeological importance be accompanied by an industrial archaeology assessment of the surrounding environment. New development should be designed in sympathy with and to protect existing features and structures.

Actions

It is an action of the Council to:

AH A2	Where possible, facilitate and enhance public access to and understanding of the archaeological heritage and disseminate archaeological information and advice to prospective developers and the general public.
AH A3	Identify appropriate archaeological sites in the Plan area to which public access could be provided and work to secure public access, where appropriate, in consultation with the landowners.
AH A4	Support and encourage the provision of signage in Irish and English to publicly accessible recorded monuments.
AH A5	Support the implementation of the recommendations of the Curragh Conservation, Management and Interpretation Plan, when prepared, in association with relevant stakeholders, within the lifetime of this Development Plan.
AH A6	Encourage and promote the appropriate management and enhancement of archaeological heritage, to include community initiatives.

11.11 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. Town defences are considered to be monuments for the purposes of the National Monuments Acts, 1930-2004.

The walled towns are unique in their form and character with the streetscapes and layout of the medieval towns still apparent. Kildare County Council through the Heritage Office is an active member of the *Irish Walled Town Network*¹, which co-ordinates and funds the conservation and promotion of the heritage value of the Medieval Walled Towns of County Kildare. Conservation and Management Plans have been produced for the walled towns of Athy, Castledermot and Kildare.

Policy

It is the policy of the Council to:

AH P3	Support the protection and conservation of the medieval fabric and form of walled towns in the county.
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¹ Irish Walled Towns Network (IWTN) formed by the Heritage Council in 2005, co-ordinate the strategic efforts of local authorities involved in the management, conservation and enhancement of historic walled towns in Ireland.

Objectives

It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O11	Avoid disturbance, removal and alteration of the line of identified town walls as detailed in Conservation Management and Interpretation Plans or the potential line of the town walls as identified in the Urban Archaeological Survey.
AH O12	Retain, where possible and practical, the existing street layout, historic building lines and traditional plot widths where these derive from medieval or earlier origins.
AH O13	Support and maintain the membership of Kildare, Naas, Athy and Castledermot in the Walled Towns Network.
AH O14	Support the inclusion of walled towns in County Kildare in the Historic Towns Initiative piloted by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
AH O15	Seek the preparation and implementation of heritage led regeneration plans for the historic core of towns in Co Kildare.

Actions

It is an action of the Council to:

AH A7	Prepare a Conservation and Management Plan for Naas Town Walls and other defences categorised as 'National Monuments' (rather than 'Recorded Monuments') under the National Walled Towns Policy, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2008).
AH A8	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 Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

11.12 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 namely, The Royal Sites of Ireland, which includes Cashel, Dún Ailinne, Hill of Uisneach, Rathcroghan Complex, the Tara Complex and Eamhain Mhacha.

In January 2019, the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht invited applications for Ireland’s Tentative List of properties for potential future nomination to the World Heritage List 2020-2030. Kildare County Council has submitted Dun Ailinne as part of The Royal Sites of Ireland for inclusion on the new Tentative List.

Policy

It is the policy of the Council to:

AH P4	Recognise and respect potential World Heritage Sites in Kildare on the UNESCO Tentative List – Ireland.
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Objective

It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O16	Support the State in the nomination process of Dun Ailinne to World Heritage status as part of an assemblage of Royal and Monastic Sites in co-operation with the relevant Local Authorities.
AH O17	Protect and enhance the setting of Dun Ailinne and support managed limited public access to the site. Only sensitive development that does not undermine the archaeological and cultural significance of the site will be permitted.
AH O18	Protect and sustain the established appearance and character of views associated with Dun Ailinne. Require any development proposals within/around Dun Ailinne to demonstrate that no adverse effects will occur on the established appearance or character of Dun Ailinne as viewed from either the Protected Panoramic Views or from surrounding public roads.

11.13 Features of Historical Interest

Features of historical interest contribute to the character, interest, and visual amenity of towns and villages in Kildare and are therefore worthy of retention and protection.

Policy

It is the policy of the Council to:

AH P5	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, riverine heritage, and other stand-alone features of interest (items not listed on the RMP or RPS).
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Objective

It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O19	Ensure that development within the county including Council development retains, refurbishes and incorporates features of historical interest, as deemed appropriate in each instance.
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Action

It is an action of the Council to:

AH A9	Develop a database of features of historical interest including street furniture, surface finishes, roadside installations, items of industrial heritage, riverine heritage, and other stand-alone features of interest (items not listed on the RMP or RPS) within villages and towns in County Kildare and ensure they are included in relevant Local Area Plans.
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11.14 Architectural Heritage

11.14.1 Background

The urban and rural areas of County Kildare contain a wealth of architectural and archaeological heritage. This includes country houses and demesnes, planned towns, vernacular structures, industrial and ecclesiastical architecture, and a wide variety of smaller features of interest such as stone walls, water pumps, and street furniture.

Each stage of growth within the county has left a unique imprint on its built form and heritage. During the eighteenth century, landlords planned urban settlements while concurrently building fine country houses, such as Castletown and Carton. The commencement of the Grand Canal in 1756 and the Royal Canal in 1789 accelerated urban and industrial growth in eighteenth century Kildare. From this time, industrial heritage plays a very important role in the county with canals, distilleries and forges making a strong contribution to the character and evolution of the towns and villages

throughout the county.

The nineteenth century was a period of great change, which has left a lasting legacy on the built heritage of the county. The advent of the railways added to the county's architectural heritage including examples of innovative engineering design, such as the Barrow Bridge viaduct at Monasterevin (c.1847). Many fine church buildings were constructed by the Church of Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church. The campus of buildings at St. Patrick's College Maynooth, founded in 1795, includes some of the finest Gothic Revival buildings in Britain and Ireland. The military camp on the Curragh also involved extensive architectural development. In parallel with these landmark structures, smaller vernacular buildings, including thatched cottages, farmhouses, and outbuildings, reflect how the majority of the population lived throughout the nineteenth century. These relatively simple structures form an integral part of the architectural character of the county.

Fine examples of Edwardian architecture survive from the beginning of the twentieth century. These were followed by high quality buildings and developments completed by Bord na Mona and Kildare County Council in the mid-twentieth century. Technically innovative buildings from the second half of the century, such as the former Dominican Church in Athy (now a library), are now regarded as an important and integral part of Kildare's diverse architectural heritage.

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. Early 'geometric' layouts were replaced by more natural layouts of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. This was also the period when many of our town squares and public gardens were developed.

11.14.2 The Strategy for the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage of the County

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

It is the explicit intention of this plan to;

- 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 recommendations 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, stone rubble walls and other significant features of interest in towns, villages, and rural settings, wherever feasible.
- Encourage the rehabilitation, renovation and reuse of existing older buildings where appropriate and promote best conservation practice in the maintenance and refurbishment of our built heritage, in line with national guidelines.
- Provide support to the owners and custodians of buildings and sites of heritage significance through pre-planning guidance, statutory declarations, and the national conservation grant schemes, wherever feasible.

11.14.3 National Policy

The unprecedented level of development over recent years has brought many changes to the built environment. This has placed significant new pressures on our architectural and archaeological heritage. As a result, architectural and archaeological conservation has become an increasingly important element of land use planning in Ireland.

National Policy on Architecture, 'Places for People', promotes public engagement with architecture, empower the architectural profession (especially within the public service), raise design quality, and improve data and research on our built

environment. It outlines the need to support architects and built environment professionals to work together to achieve a high-quality living environment for everyone, bringing economic, social, and environmental benefits to cities, towns, and rural communities across Ireland through the delivery of sustainable, high-quality buildings and public spaces.

11.14.4 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 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) record for County Kildare contains a representative sample of significant structures across the county, many of which are also included on the RPS.

The Department of Housing, Local Government, and Heritage (DHLGH), through its Architectural Heritage Advisory Service (AHAS), has published *Architectural Heritage Protection, Guidelines for Planning Authorities* (2011), which contains important policy and advice for the protection of architectural heritage. The DHLGH is publishing on an ongoing basis 'The Advice Series', illustrated booklets that are designed to guide those responsible for historic buildings on how best to repair and maintain their properties. The publications offer practical advice to the owners and managers of historic and traditionally built buildings and are free to download from the Department's website.

The NIAH has completed a separate 'Garden and Demesne Survey of Historic Designed Landscapes', with the objective of beginning 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 ICOMOS² will inform the protection of built heritage of the county. These charters are reviewed and updated by ICOMOS.

11.15 Protected Structures

County Kildare has a wealth of structures of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. Many of these structures are contained in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

When a building or structure is included on the RPS, legal protection extends to the exterior and interior (where applicable) of the structure, all man-made features within its curtilage, and any man-made features within its identified 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

² <http://www.icomos.org/en/>

County Kildare is set out in Appendix 6 of this Plan. A number of additions and deletions to the RPS are proposed which are listed at the end of Appendix 6. Proposed protected structures are subject to the same legal protection as buildings and structures that are already included on the RPS.

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. The usual provisions for exempted development do not apply to protected structures and proposed protected structures. Works to a protected structure, that would materially affect the character of the structure, will always require planning permission. Owners/occupiers are encouraged to engage experienced conservation advice and seek an early pre-planning consultation with the planning department when planning to undertake works to a protected structure that are likely to 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. A Section 57 Declaration is a very useful document, which can give the owners/occupiers clear guidance that is particular to their building on a range of works that can be carried out as exempted development. This might include conservation works to historic windows, redecoration and roof repairs, where carried out in accordance with good conservation practice.

Policy

It is the policy of the Council to:

AH P6	Protect, conserve and manage the archaeological and architectural heritage of the county and to encourage sensitive sustainable development in order to ensure its survival, protection and maintenance for future generations.
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Objectives

It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O20	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.
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AH O21	Protect the curtilage of protected structures or proposed protected structures and to refuse planning permission for inappropriate development that would adversely impact on the setting, curtilage, or attendant grounds of a protected structure, cause loss of or damage to the special character of the protected structure and/or any structures of architectural heritage value within its curtilage. 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.
AH O22	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.
AH O23	Require an Architectural Heritage Assessment Report, as described in Appendix B of the <i>Architectural Heritage Protection, Guidelines for Planning Authorities</i> (2011), to accompany all applications with potential for visual or physical impacts on a Protected Structure, its curtilage, demesne and setting. This report should be prepared by a person with conservation expertise that is appropriate to the significance of the historic building or site and the complexity of the proposed works.
AH O24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safeguard the amenities of Castletown House including the main avenue, Donaghcumper, St Wolstans and the River Liffey environs as shown on Map V1 - 11.14. - Safeguard the amenities of The Wonderful Barn including the adjacent buildings.
AH O25	<p>Maintain the views from Castletown House to the River Liffey and to protect the integrity of the designed landscape at Castletown Demesne, including the pathways, avenues, and the following views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Axial views between Castletown House and the Conolly Folly, Obelisk. • Views between Castletown House and the Wonderful Barn including the trees and natural growth areas within same. • 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, and across, the river towards Castletown, and up and down the river to Celbridge and New Bridges. <p>ensuring development does not inappropriately encroach on same.</p>
AH O26	Require that planning applications in proximity to ‘Views to be Preserved’ are accompanied by a Visual Impact Assessment.
AH O27	Maintain the views to and from Carton House and protect the character of the historic designed landscape within Carton Demesne, as outlined in Map V1 - 11.13.
AH O28	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.
AH O29	Preserve and protect the historic, architectural, and military heritage of The Curragh Camp. Ensure that proposed development within the curtilage and/or attendant grounds demonstrates that it is part of an overall strategy to protect the heritage significance of the entire Curragh Camp.
AH O30	Ensure that, in the event of planning permission being granted for development within the curtilage and attendant grounds of a protected structure, a sustainable use and appropriate maintenance plan is in place for the structure and any associated buildings or structures of heritage interest. 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.
AH O31	Protect the designed landscapes associated with protected structures and retain important elements of the built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, pathways, and avenues within the curtilage and attendant grounds of protected structures.
AH O32	Ensure that new development will not adversely impact on the setting of a protected structure or obscure established views of its principal elevations.
AH O33	Promote best practice and the use of skilled specialist practitioners in the conservation of, and any works to, protected structures. Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment reports should make reference to the DHLGH Advice Series on how best to repair and maintain historic buildings. The AHIA report should 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.
AH O34	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. The Council will have regard for the visual impacts on the setting and character of protected structures and/or buildings of architectural merit not included on the RPS, when considering applications on neighbouring sites.
AH O35	Favourably consider the change of use of any structure included on the Record of Protected Structures, where such a change of use does not adversely impact on its intrinsic character or special interest and where such a use may otherwise not conform to the zoning matrix associated with any Local Area Plan.
AH O36	Actively encourage uses that are compatible with the character of protected structures. In certain cases, the Planning Authority may relax site restrictions / development standards in order to secure the preservation and restoration of a protected structure or building of architectural merit that is not included on the RPS.

AH O37	Promote the use of energy upgrade materials and technologies that follow good conservation practice and are compatible with the character and vapour permeable construction of traditionally built structures.
AH O38	Support appropriate and sensitive thermal upgrade of protected structures and other heritage buildings. These works shall be undertaken with the necessary planning permission / statutory declarations with the advice of Kildare County Council's Architectural Conservation Officer.
AH O39	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 works associated with the re-use of such buildings should be carried out in accordance with best conservation practice.
AH O40	Encourage appropriate change of use and reuse of industrial buildings of heritage interest, 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.
AH O41	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.
AH O42	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.
AH O43	Ensure that national guidelines and the principles of conservation best practice are followed in assessing the significance of a Protected Structure and in considering the impact of proposed development on the character and special interest of the structure, its curtilage, demesne and setting.
AH O44	Co-operate with Waterways Ireland in the management, maintenance and enhancement of the Royal Canal and Grand Canal and associated structures/features. Such projects shall be subject to an AA Screening Report, and where applicable, Stage 2 AA. They shall have a regard for any hydrological connection shared with a European Site and their qualifying interest species. The project shall account for any potential likely significant effects and provide mitigation and monitoring where appropriate.
AH O45	Support the implementation of the National Policy on Architecture, 'Places for People' prepared by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

Actions

It is an action of the Council to:

AH A10	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.
AH A11	Prepare a Buildings at Risk Register to prevent the endangerment of Protected Structures, historic or vernacular buildings.
AH A12	Carry out an audit and assess the condition of all protected structures within the Council's ownership and devise a management plan including a range of proposed uses for these structures, which may include community uses.
AH A13	Carry out field surveys of industrial heritage in the county and make recommendations for its protection.
AH A14	Carry out an audit of all historic rail and road bridges and disused railway lines in Kildare and liaise with Iarnród Éireann and Transport Infrastructure Ireland regarding the management, maintenance and enhancement of same.
AH A15	Carry out a pilot study on the sympathetic re-use of a Protected Structure/ or groups of buildings in an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) to address high quality residential reuse in historic urban cores of towns and villages.

11.16 Country Houses and Demesnes

County Kildare has a large number of country houses and demesnes where the grounds and settings constitute an intrinsic element of their character. County Kildare includes the two most notable country houses in Ireland, Castletown House in Celbridge and Carton House in Maynooth, both of which have demesnes that are accessible to the public. There are many other country houses, with important designed landscapes and substantially intact demesnes that contribute the architectural and landscape heritage of County Kildare.

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.

Policies

It is the policy of the Council to:

AH P7	Promote appreciation of the landscape and historical importance of traditional and historic gardens, demesnes and parks within County Kildare and particularly where they constitute an important and intrinsic value to the setting of a protected structure.
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AH P8	Preserve and protect the historic gardens and designed landscapes identified in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Survey of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
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Objectives

It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O46	Encourage conservation, renewal and improvement which enhances the character and the setting of parks, gardens, and demesnes of historic interest within the county.
AH O47	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.
AH O48	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 co-operation and assistance of other interested parties, including Government Departments and state agencies, in this regard.
AH O49	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.
AH O50	Require where appropriate that an Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment report is prepared in accordance with DHLGH Guidelines and conservation best practice to inform visual or physical impacts of a proposed development on a demesne, designed landscape, or park, that is associated with a protected structure or located within an Architectural Conservation Area.
AH O51	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.
AH O52	Designate and protect historic landscape areas including demesnes and ensure that new development enhances the special character and visual setting of these historic landscapes and to prevent development that would have a negative impact on the character of the lands within these historic landscape areas.

Actions

It is an action of the Council to:

AH A16	Designate Architectural Conservation Areas, through the local area plan process, and where considered appropriate, to preserve the character of a historic designed landscape.
AH A17	Carry out a pilot study to protect and enhance the amenity value of significant demesnes in the county, in cooperation with the property owners.

AH A18

Review and update Map V1 - 11.13, with respect to the extent of existing woodland within the Demesne Walls of Carton Demesne, during the life of the Plan.

11.17 Built Vernacular Heritage

Built vernacular heritage is generally defined as the homes and workplaces of the general population built by local people using local materials and, most importantly, drawing on longstanding tradition. 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 vulnerable and has become increasingly rare. The loss of thatched roofs 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 built vernacular heritage under increasing pressure for demolition and inappropriate alteration are historic shop and pub fronts. The loss of built vernacular heritage 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 built vernacular 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 built vernacular heritage 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.

Policy

It is the policy of the Council to:

AH P9	Promote the protection, retention, appreciation and appropriate revitalisation of the built vernacular heritage of the county.
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Objectives

It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O53	Ensure that an assessment of the existing buildings on site is undertaken through an analysis of historic maps and an appraisal of the historic fabric and features. Development proposals should retain and incorporate existing buildings of merit and any elements that contribute to their distinctive character.
AH O54	Have regard to guidance in the DHLGH Guidelines and conservation best practice in assessing proposed interventions to vernacular structures, traditional farmhouses, their curtilage, out buildings and settings.
AH O55	Resist the demolition of built vernacular heritage, in particular thatched cottages and farmhouses, and to encourage their sensitive reuse having regard to the intrinsic character of the structure and the potential to prolong the life cycle of the embodied carbon contained within the structure.
AH O56	Require that a sustainable use and appropriate maintenance plan is in place for earlier dwellings of heritage interest on farms or rural sites, where planning permission is sought for a new dwelling.
AH O57	Require the submission of a written report from a suitably qualified professional where it is proposed to redevelop a derelict property or one that has been unoccupied for a long period of time. The report must demonstrate that any proposal will not structurally compromise the subject building and shall outline the measures to be taken in order to protect the building from collapse, both prior to and during construction works.
AH O58	Have regard to guidance in <i>The Thatched Houses of Kildare</i> (2005) and <i>Reusing Farm Buildings, A Kildare Perspective</i> (2007) published by Kildare County Council and <i>A Living Tradition – A Strategy to Enhance the Understanding, Minding and Handling of our Built Heritage</i> (2021) published by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage in assessing planning applications relating to vernacular buildings, thatched cottages, and traditional farm buildings.
AH O59	Respect the setting, form, scale and materials of existing vernacular structures and to only permit changes to these structures where they are sympathetic to their special features and character.
AH O60	Preserve the character, including original building features or materials should be retained such as windows, doors, roof coverings and setting (e.g. gates, gate piers, boundary treatments, courtyards

	etc) of vernacular buildings, where deemed appropriate by the planning authority. Proposals for extensions to historic or vernacular buildings should not erode the setting and design qualities of the original structure and should be in proportion or subservient to the existing building.
AH O61	Require the use of appropriate materials and methods when undertaking repairs to the historic fabric.
AH O62	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.
AH O63	Ensure that new buildings adjacent to vernacular structures and extensions to vernacular buildings are of an appropriate design and do not detract from the character of these structures.
AH O64	Seek the repair and retention of traditional timber and/or rendered shop fronts and pub fronts, including those that may not be protected structures.

Actions

It is an action of the Council to:

AH A19	Identify and retain good examples of historic street furniture in situ e.g. cast-iron post-boxes, water pumps, signage, street lighting, kerbing and traditional road and street surface coverings.
AH A20	Develop and publish guidelines on the conservation and appropriate re-use of Local Authority cottages and similar vernacular structures.

11.18 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 conserve. 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. Boundaries for Architectural Conservation Areas have been defined for Athy, Ballitore, Celbridge, Kilcock, Kildare, Leixlip, Maynooth, Monasterevin, Naas, Prosperous and Rathangan (Maps V1 - 11.1 to 11.12 refer). Statements of Character have also been prepared for Athy, Kildare and Naas Architectural Conservation Areas. Further Statements of Character will be prepared through the roll out of local area plans, as resources allow, or existing ones updated if required.

New development within these areas will be permitted if it can be demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the planning authority, that it will not negatively impact 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 achieved through the selection of appropriate 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.

Objectives

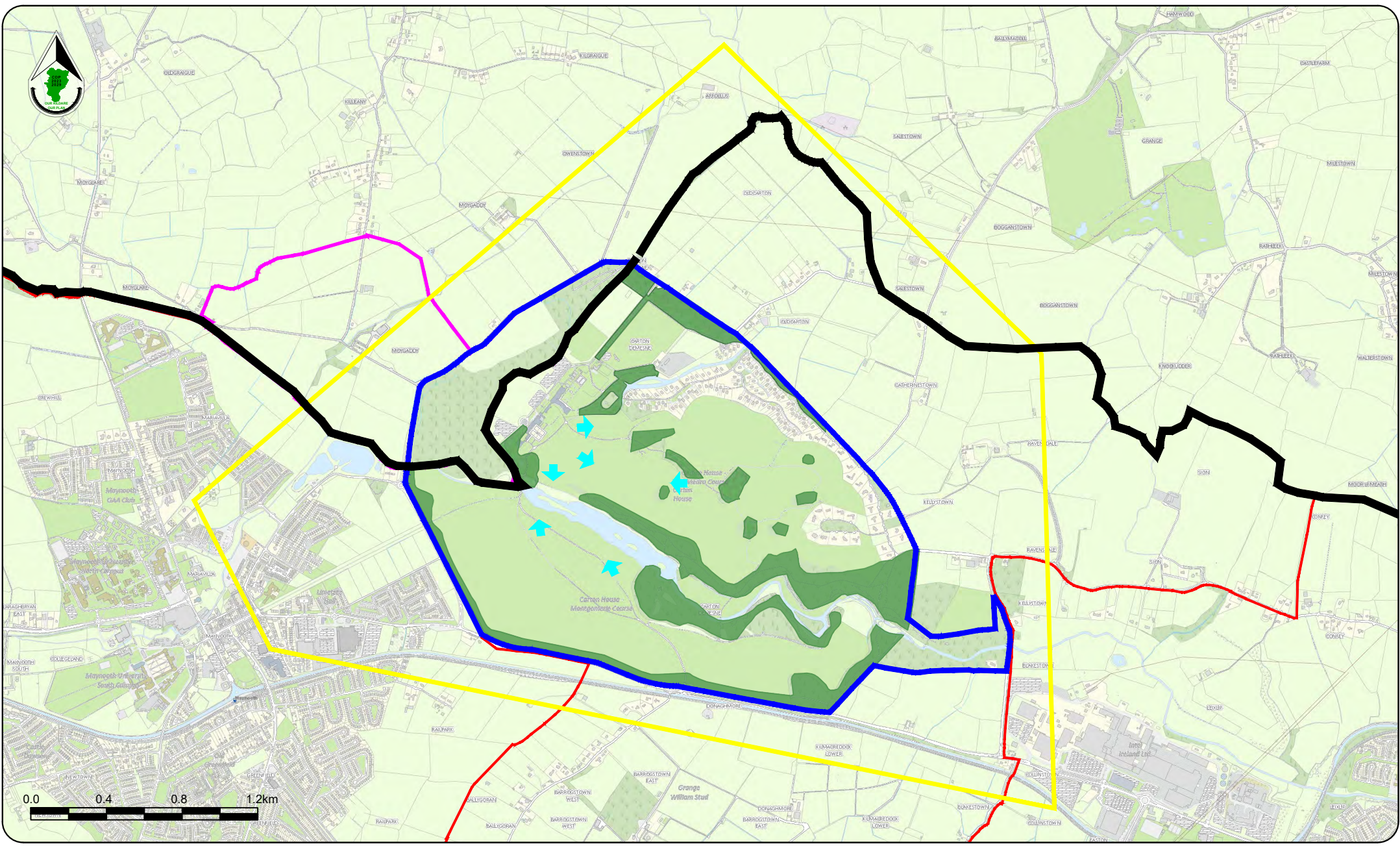
It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O65	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.
AH O66	Ensure that all planning applications for new developments within or immediately contiguous to an ACA include an Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment and Design Rationale addressing design considerations such as urban structure and grain, density and mix, scale, height, materials, landscape, views and landmarks and historic development.

Actions

It is an action of the Council to:

AH A21	Investigate the designation of further ACAs at appropriate locations throughout the county including The Curragh Camp, Johnstown, Ballymore Eustace, Kilcullen, Brannockstown, Rathmore, Clane, Newbridge and Castledermot.
AH A22	(a) Prepare “Guidelines for the Management and Development of ACAs” identified in this plan. (b) Carry out a pilot study on developing a pro-active and dynamic framework for ACAs for the physical and economic enhancement of the built heritage character of a town/village.
AH A23	Have regard to DHLGH Guidelines and conservation best practice in assessing the character and significance of a historic town or urban area and the formulation of an ACA or in assessing development proposals relating to an ACA.
AH A24	Require where appropriate that an Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment report is prepared in accordance with DHLGH Guidelines and conservation best practice to inform the visual or physical impacts of a proposed development on an ACA.
AH A25	Prepare a character statement appraisal and area specific policy for each ACA within the county and to preserve, protect and enhance the character of these areas.



Kildare County Council
 Planning & Strategic
 Development Department
 Áras Chill Dara,
 Devoy Park, Naas, Co Kildare.

**County Development Plan
 2023 - 2029**

**Protected Area
 Carton Demesne**

Legend :

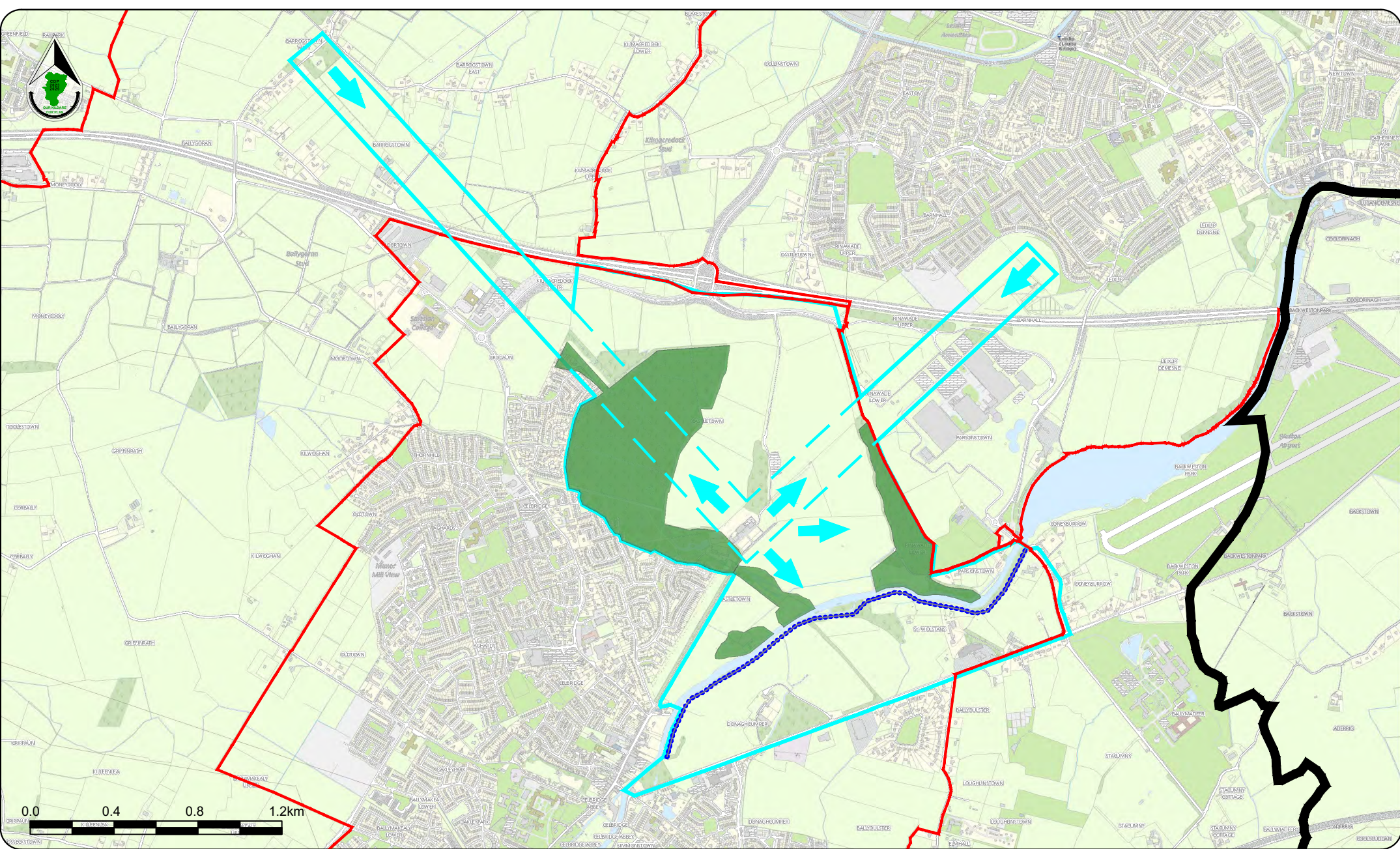
- Special Study Area
- County Boundary
- Maynooth / Leixlip / Celbridge LAP Boundary
- Woodland to be Preserved
- Views to be Preserved
- Demesne Wall
- Maynooth Environs Meath CDP 21-27

Stage	Date	Description
County Development Plan	28/01/2023	Date the Plan comes into effect
County Development Plan	09/12/2022	Plan Adopted by Elected Members

Scale:	N.T.S.	Map Ref.:	V1 - 11.1
Date:	January 2023	Drawing No.:	200/22/1351

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	Date: 28/01/2023	Date: 28/01/2023	Date: 28/01/2023

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the written statement









Kildare County Council
 Planning & Strategic
 Development Department
 Áras Chill Dara,
 Devoy Park, Naas, Co Kildare.

County Development Plan 2023 - 2029

Protected Area Castletown - Donaghcumper

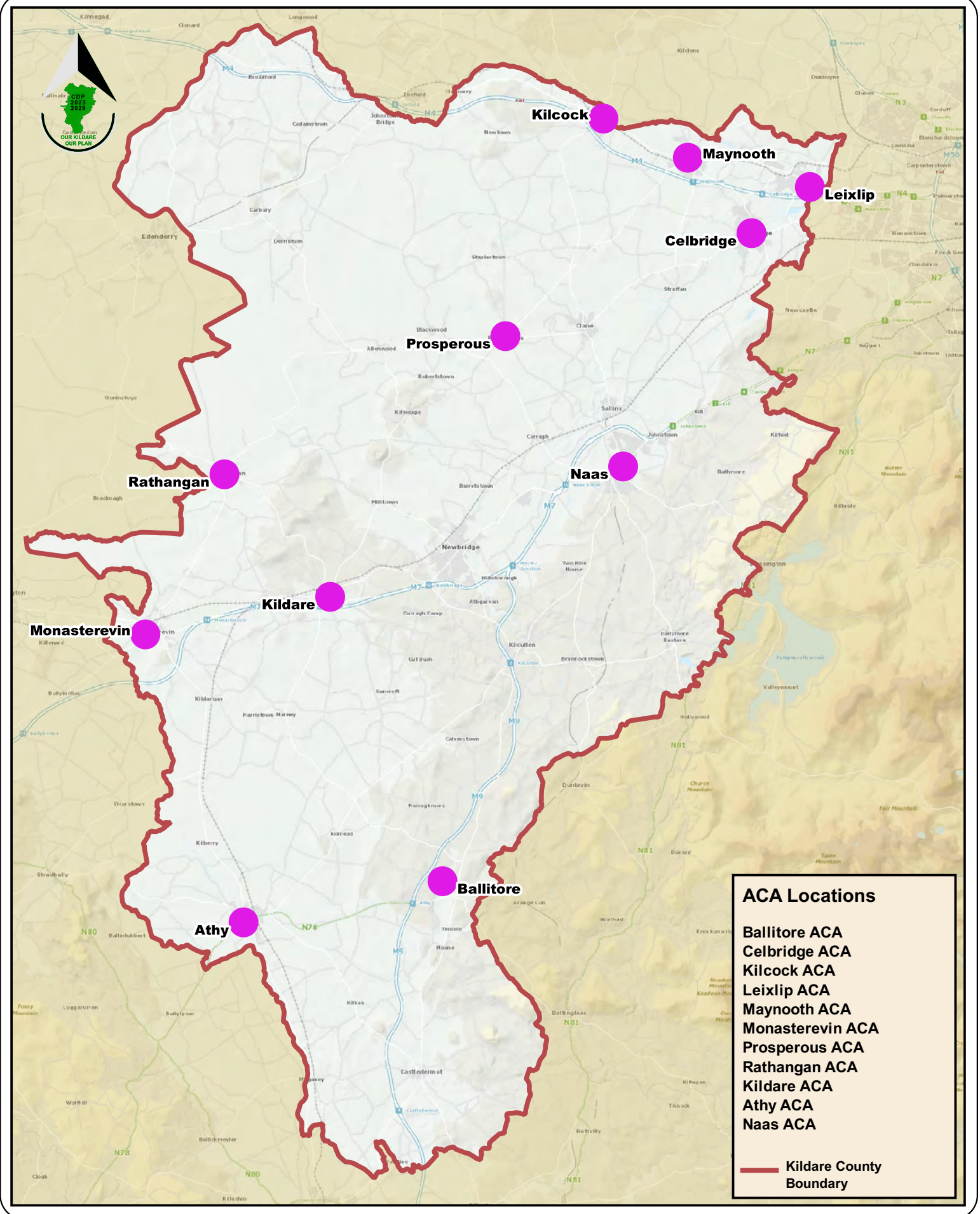
Legend :

-  Boundary of Area to be Protected
-  County Boundary
-  Maynooth / Leixlip / Celbridge LAP Boundary

-  Woodland to be Preserved
-  Views to be Preserved
-  Walkway Objective

Stage	Date	Description
County Development Plan	28/01/2023	Date the Plan comes into effect
County Development Plan	09/12/2022	Plan Adopted by Elected Members

Scale: N.T.S.	Map Ref.: V1 - 11.2						
Date: January 2023	Drawing No.: 200/22/1351						
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Drawn by: M O'Loughlin	Checked by: L Crawford	Approved by: C O'Donnell					
Date: 28/01/2023	Date: 28/01/2023	Date: 28/01/2023					
This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the written statement							




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 Devoy Park, Naas, Co Kildare.

**County Development
 Plan 2023-2029**

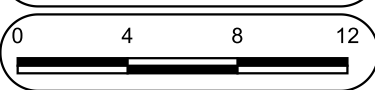
**Architectural Conservation
 Areas Map**

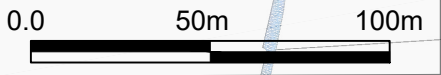
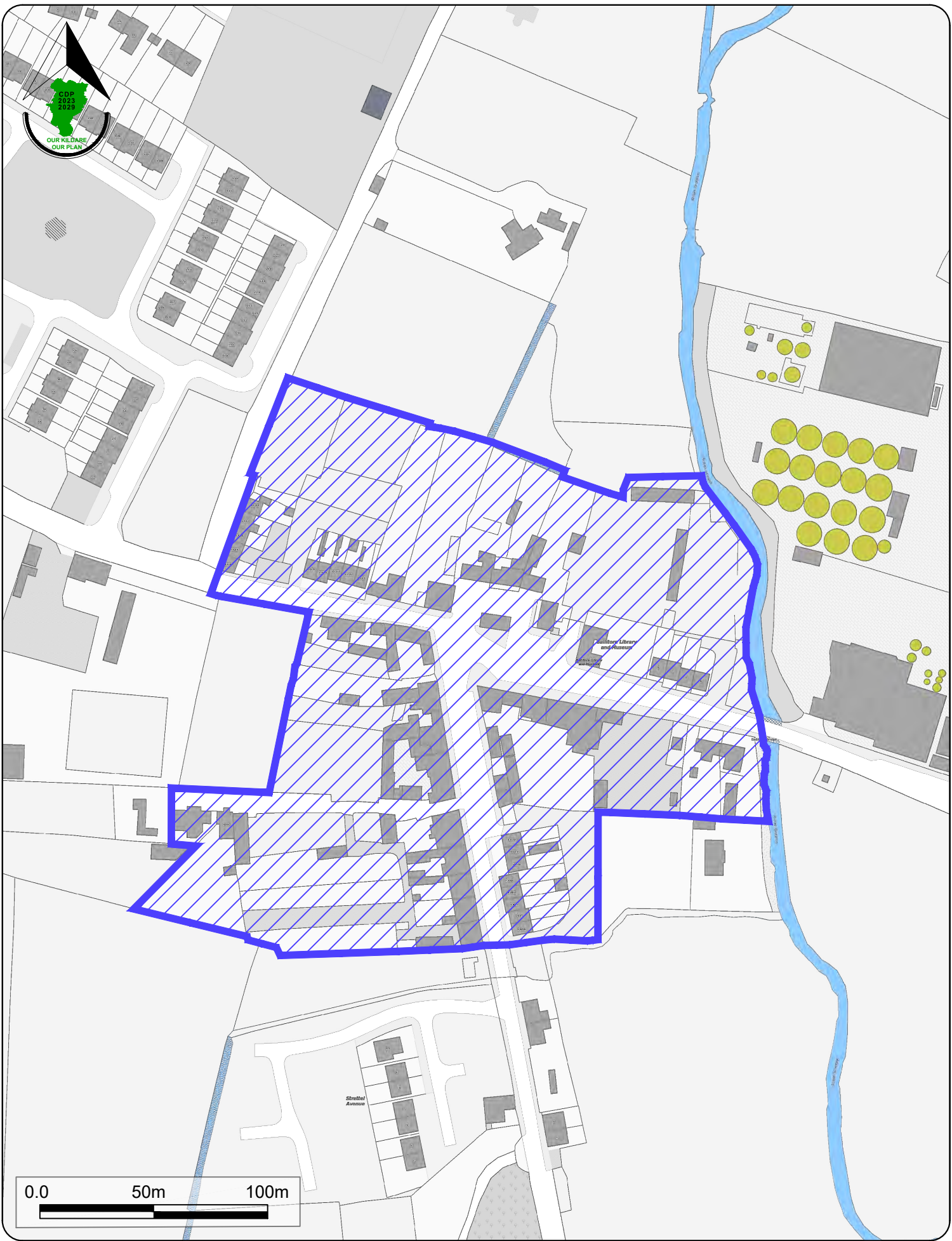
Stage	Date	Description
County Development Plan	28/01/2023	Date the Plan comes into effect.
County Development Plan	09/12/2022	Plan adopted by Elected Members

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Scale: N.T.S.	Map Ref: V1-11.3
Date: January 2023	Drawing No.: 200/22/1352
Drawn By: M O'Loughlin Date 28/01/2023	Checked By: L Crawford Date 28/01/2023
Approved By: C O'Donnell Date 28/01/2023	

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**County Development Plan
 2023 - 2029**

**Ballitore Architectural
 Conservation Area**

Stage	Date	Description
County Development Plan	28/01/2023	Date the Plan comes into effect
County Development Plan	09/12/2022	Plan Adopted by Elected Members

Architectural Conservation Area

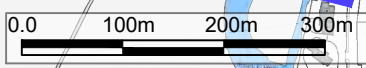
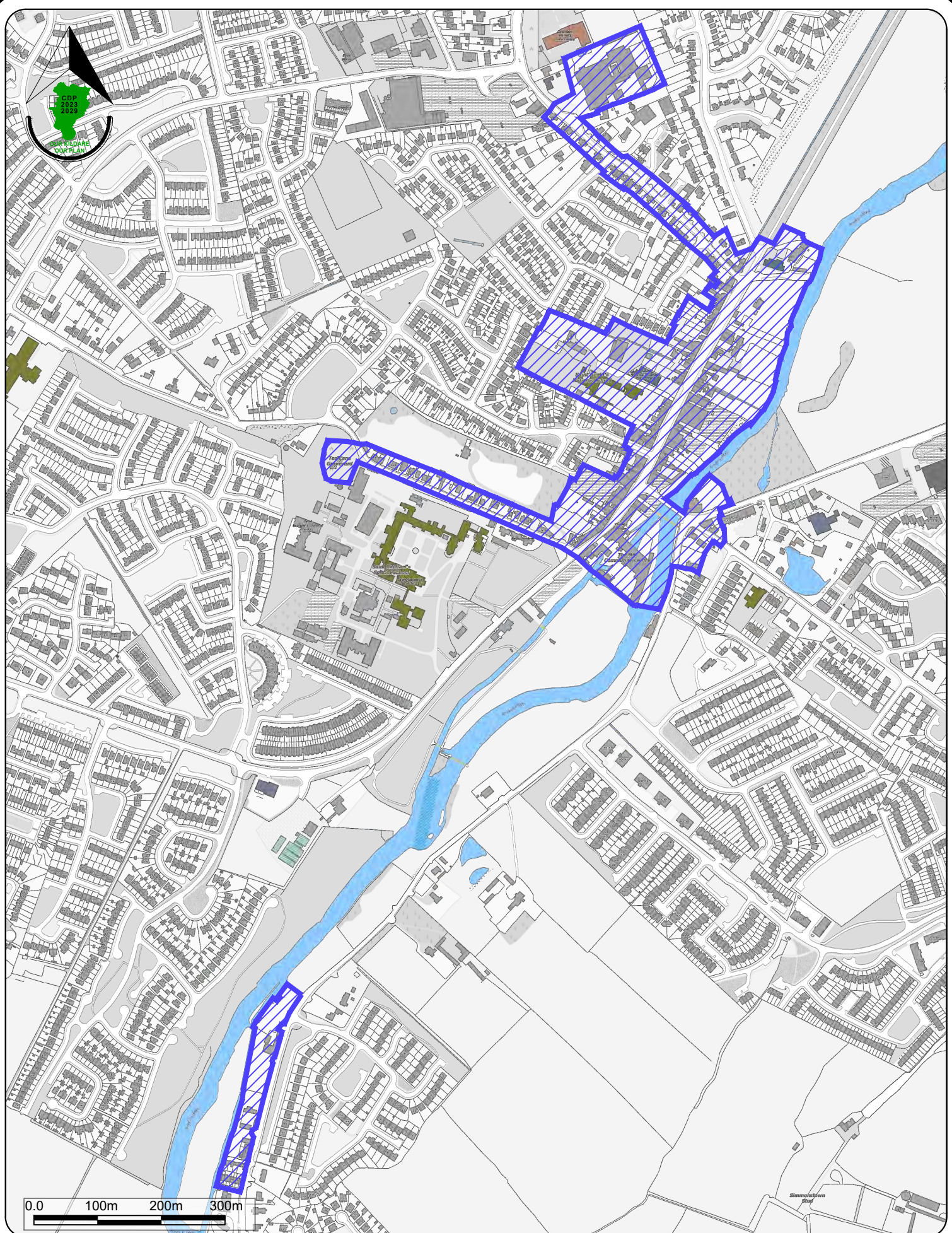

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Date: January 2023 Drawing No.: 200/22/1343

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Date: 28/01/2023	Date: 28/01/2023	Date: 28/01/2023

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**County Development Plan
 2023 - 2029**

**Celbridge Architectural
 Conservation Area**

Stage	Date	Description
County Development Plan	28/01/2023	Date the Plan comes into effect
County Development Plan	09/12/2022	Plan Adopted by Elected Members

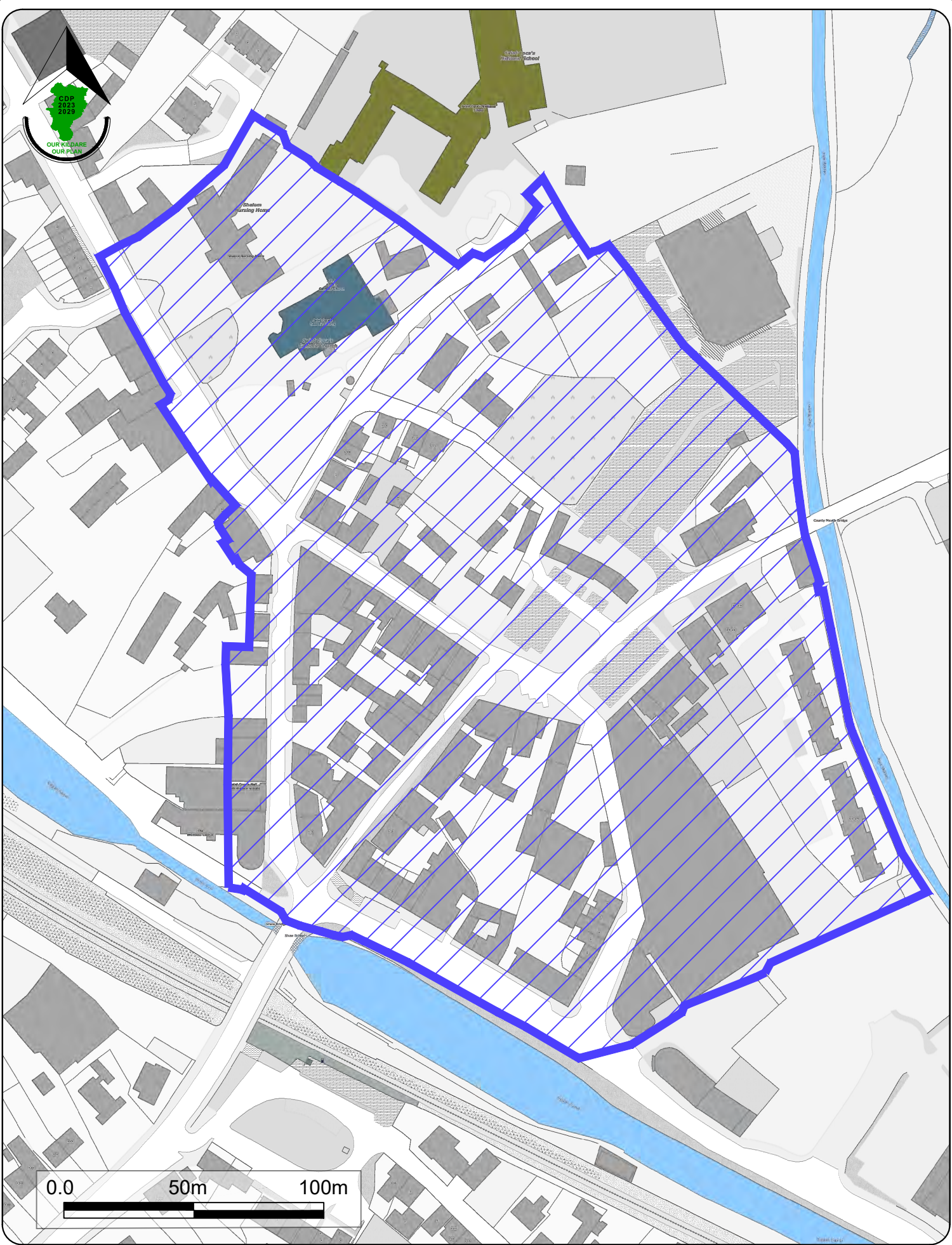


Architectural Conservation Area

Scale:	N.T.S.	Map Ref.:	V1 - 11.6
Date:	January 2023	Drawing No.:	200/22/1343

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**County Development Plan
 2023 - 2029**

**Kilcock Architectural
 Conservation Area**

Stage	Date	Description
County Development Plan	28/01/2023	Date the Plan comes into effect
County Development Plan	09/12/2022	Plan Adopted by Elected Members

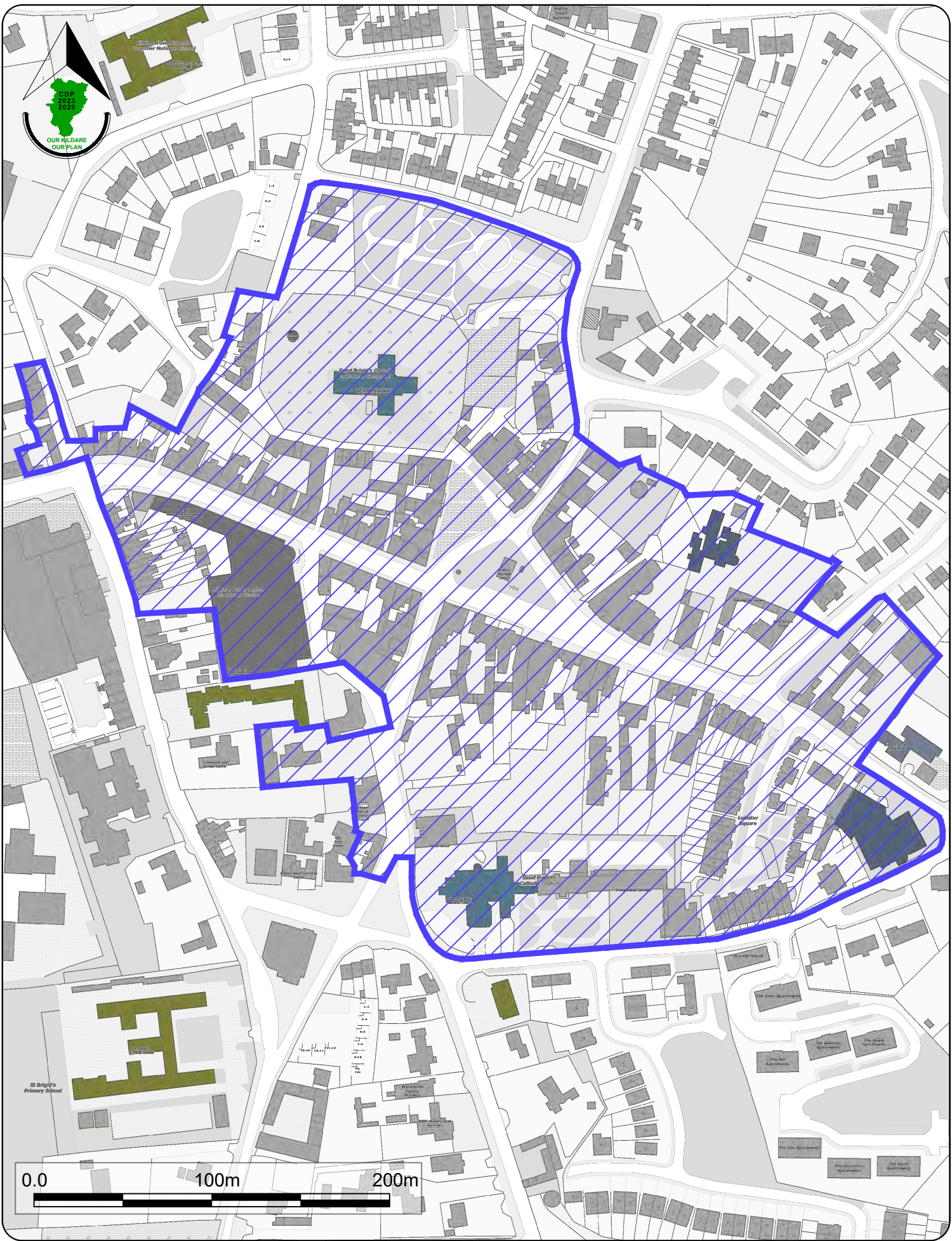
Architectural Conservation Area

Scale: N.T.S. Map Ref.: V1 - 11.7

Date: January 2023 Drawing No.: 200/22/1343

Drawn by: K Doyle Checked by: L Crawford Approved by: C O'Donnell
Date: 28/01/2023 Date: 28/01/2023 Date: 28/01/2023

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**County Development Plan
 2023 - 2029**

**Kildare Town Architectural
 Conservation Area**

Stage	Date	Description
County Development Plan	28/01/2023	Date the Plan comes into effect
County Development Plan	09/12/2022	Plan Adopted by Elected Members

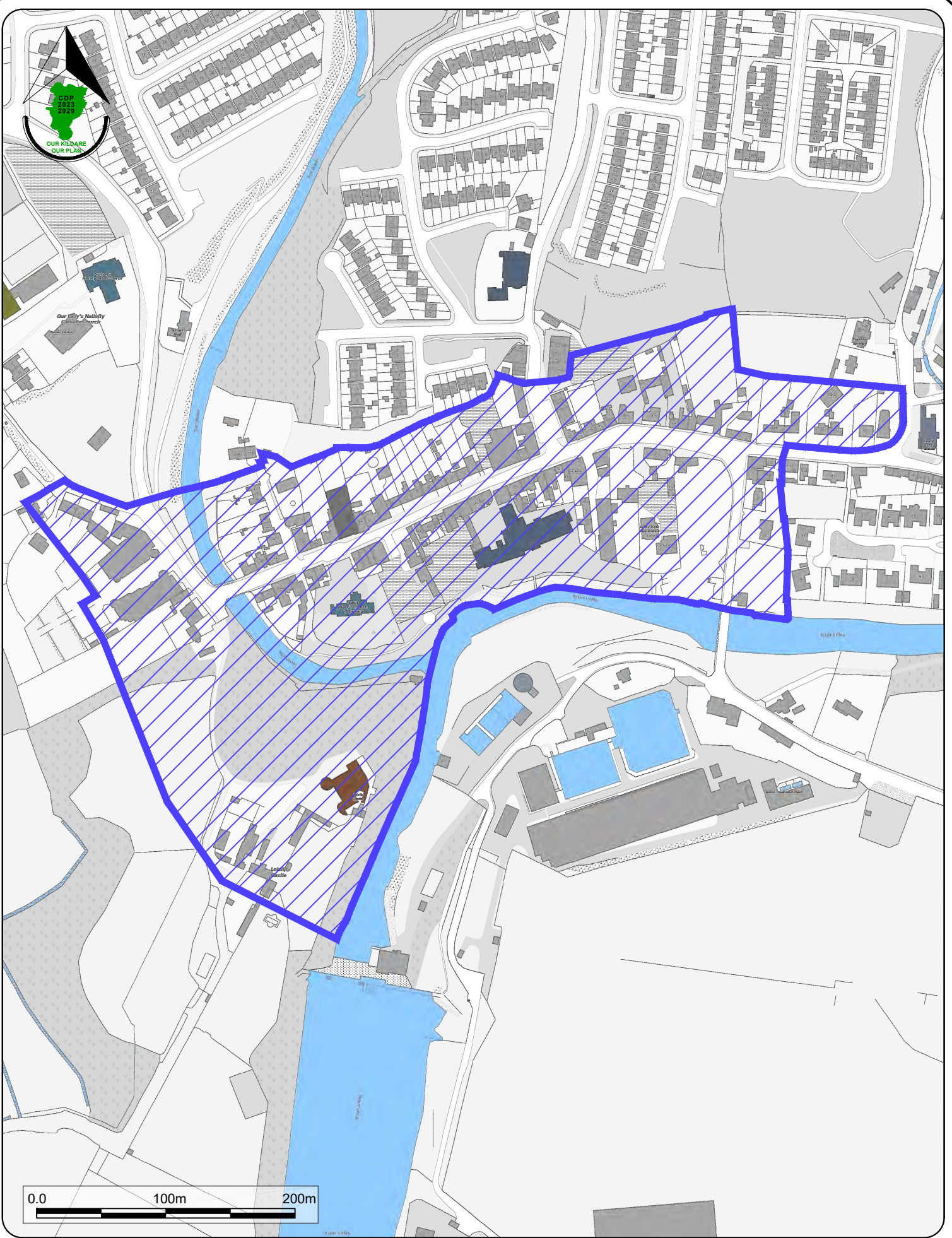
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Date: January 2023 Drawing No.: 200/22/1343

Drawn by: D Dolan
 Checked by: L Crawford
 Approved by: C O'Donnell
 Date: 28/01/2023 Date: 28/01/2023 Date: 28/01/2023

3/2 Architectural Conservation Area

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

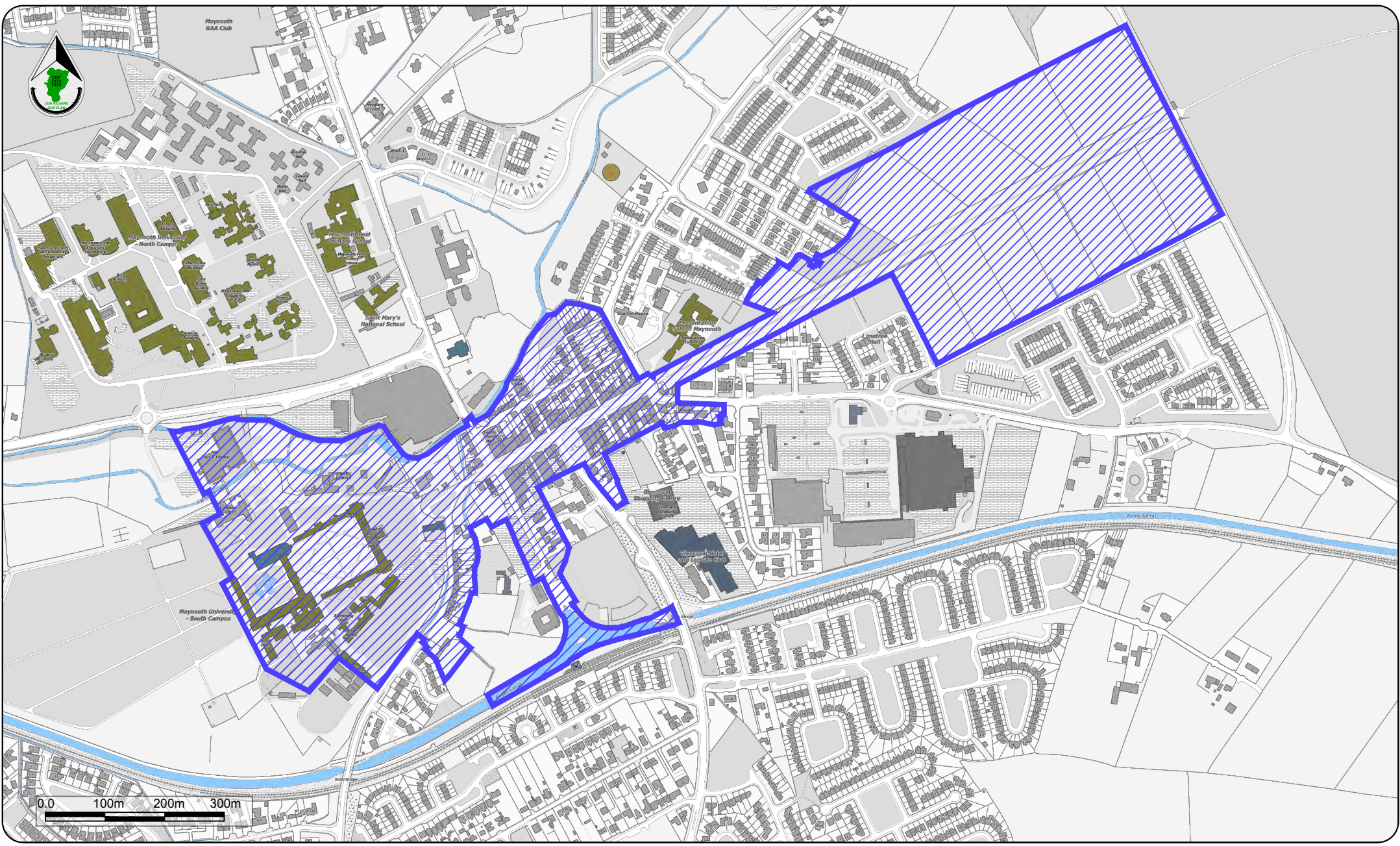
**County Development Plan
 2023 - 2029**

**Leixlip Architectural
 Conservation Area**

Stage	Date	Description
County Development Plan	28/01/2023	Date the Plan comes into effect
County Development Plan	09/12/2022	Plan Adopted by Elected Members

373 Architectural Conservation Area

Scale: N.T.S.	Map Ref.: V1 - 11.9
Date: January 2023	Drawing No.: 200/22/1343
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**County Development Plan
 2023 - 2029**

**Maynooth Architectural
 Conservation Area**

Legend :

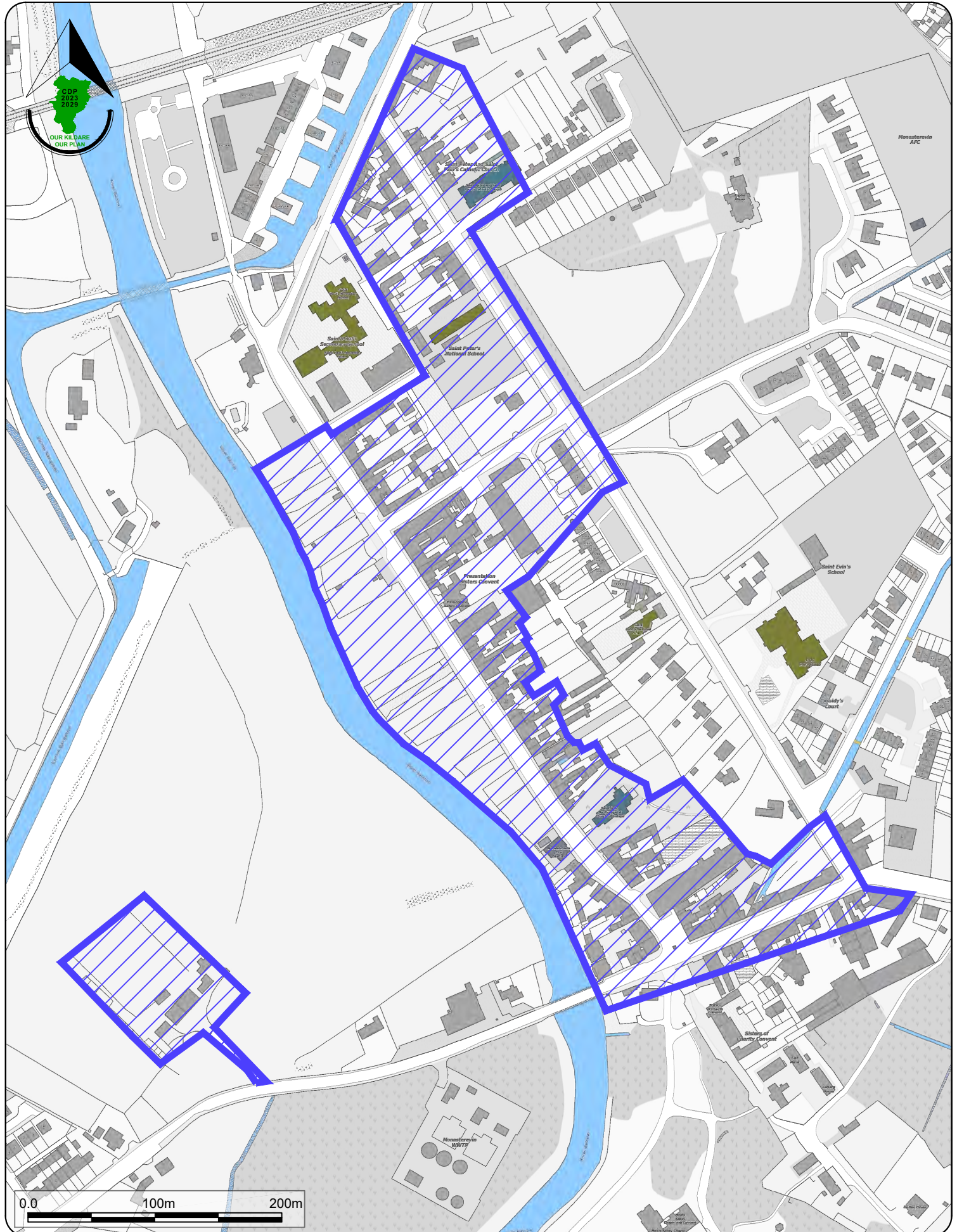
 Architectural Conservation Area

Stage	Date	Description
County Development Plan	28/01/2023	Date the Plan comes into effect
County Development Plan	09/12/2022	Plan Adopted by Elected Members

Scale:	N.T.S.	Map Ref.:	V1 - 11.10
Date:	January 2023	Drawing No.:	200/22/1343

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**County Development Plan
 2023 - 2029**

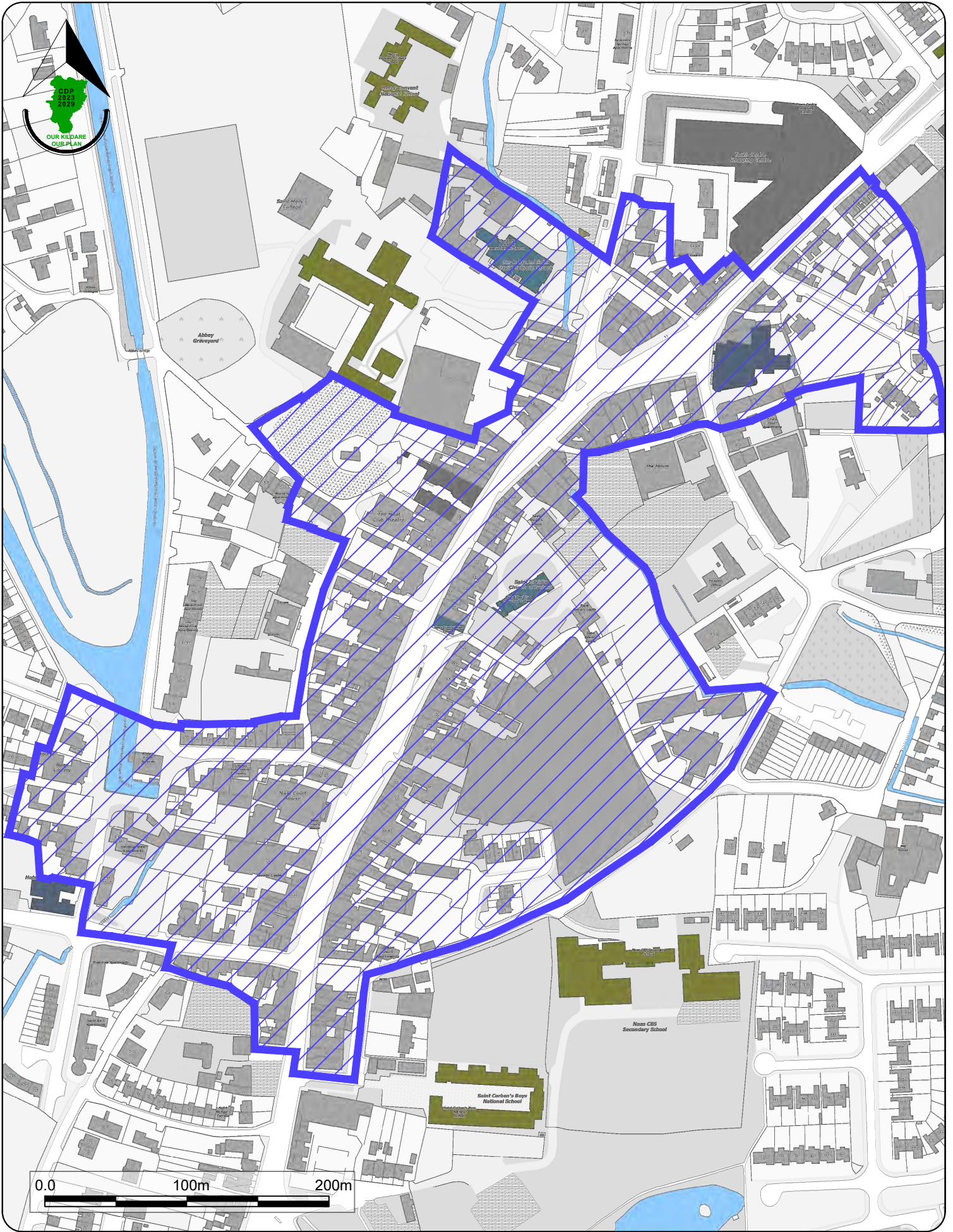
**Monasterevin Architectural
 Conservation Area**

Stage	Date	Description
County Development Plan	28/01/2023	Date the Plan comes into effect
County Development Plan	09/12/2022	Plan Adopted by Elected Members

375  Architectural Conservation Area

Scale: N.T.S.	Map Ref.: V1 - 11.11
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**County Development Plan
 2023 - 2029**

**Naas Architectural
 Conservation Area**

Stage	Date	Description
County Development Plan	28/01/2023	Date the Plan comes into effect
County Development Plan	09/12/2022	Plan Adopted by Elected Members

3/6 Architectural Conservation Area

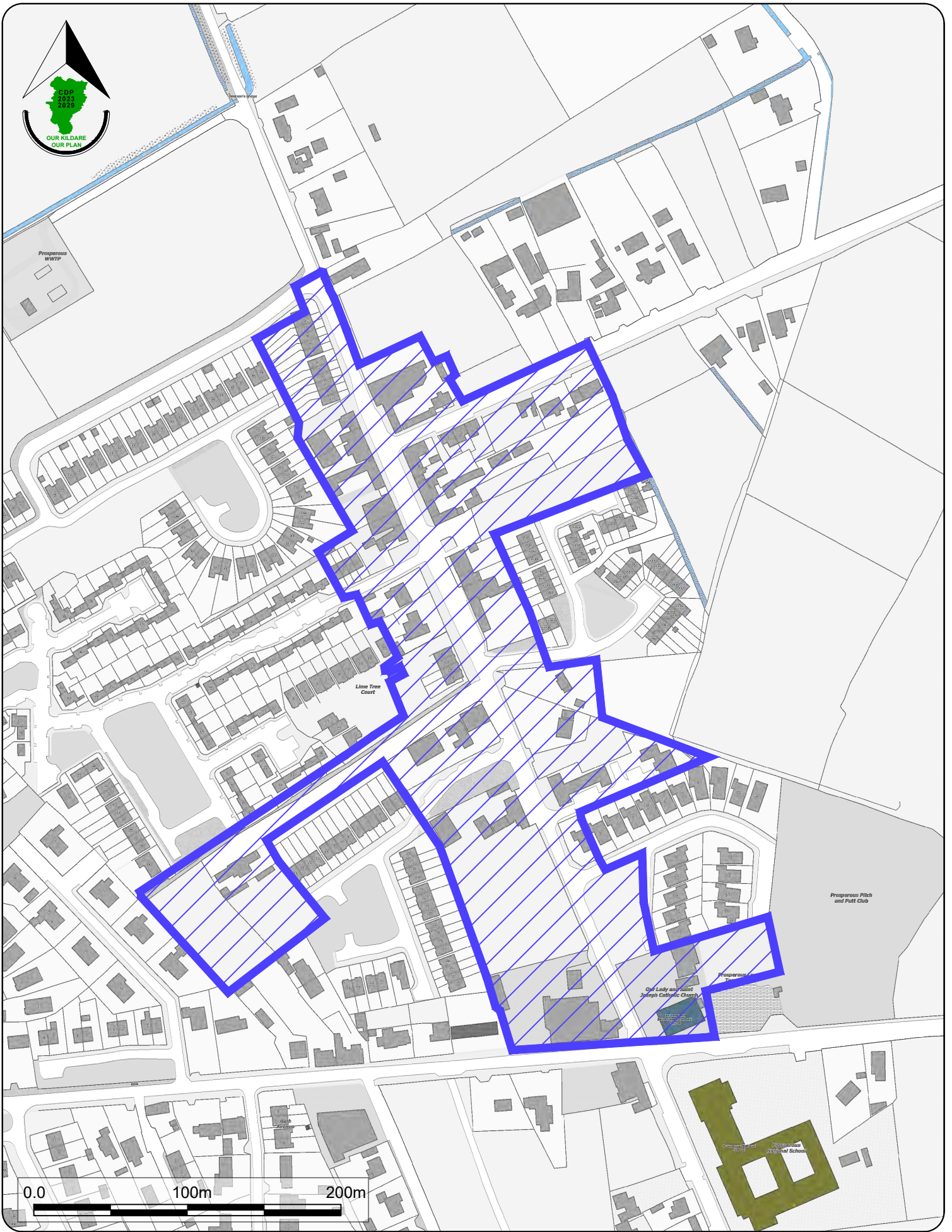
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Date: January 2023 Drawing No.: 200/22/1343

Drawn by: D Dolan
 Checked by: L Crawford
 Approved by: C O'Donnell

Date: 28/01/2023 Date: 28/01/2023 Date: 28/01/2023

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0.0 100m 200m




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**County Development Plan
 2023 - 2029**

**Prosperous Architectural
 Conservation Area**

Stage	Date	Description
County Development Plan	28/01/2023	Date the Plan comes into effect
County Development Plan	09/12/2022	Plan Adopted by Elected Members

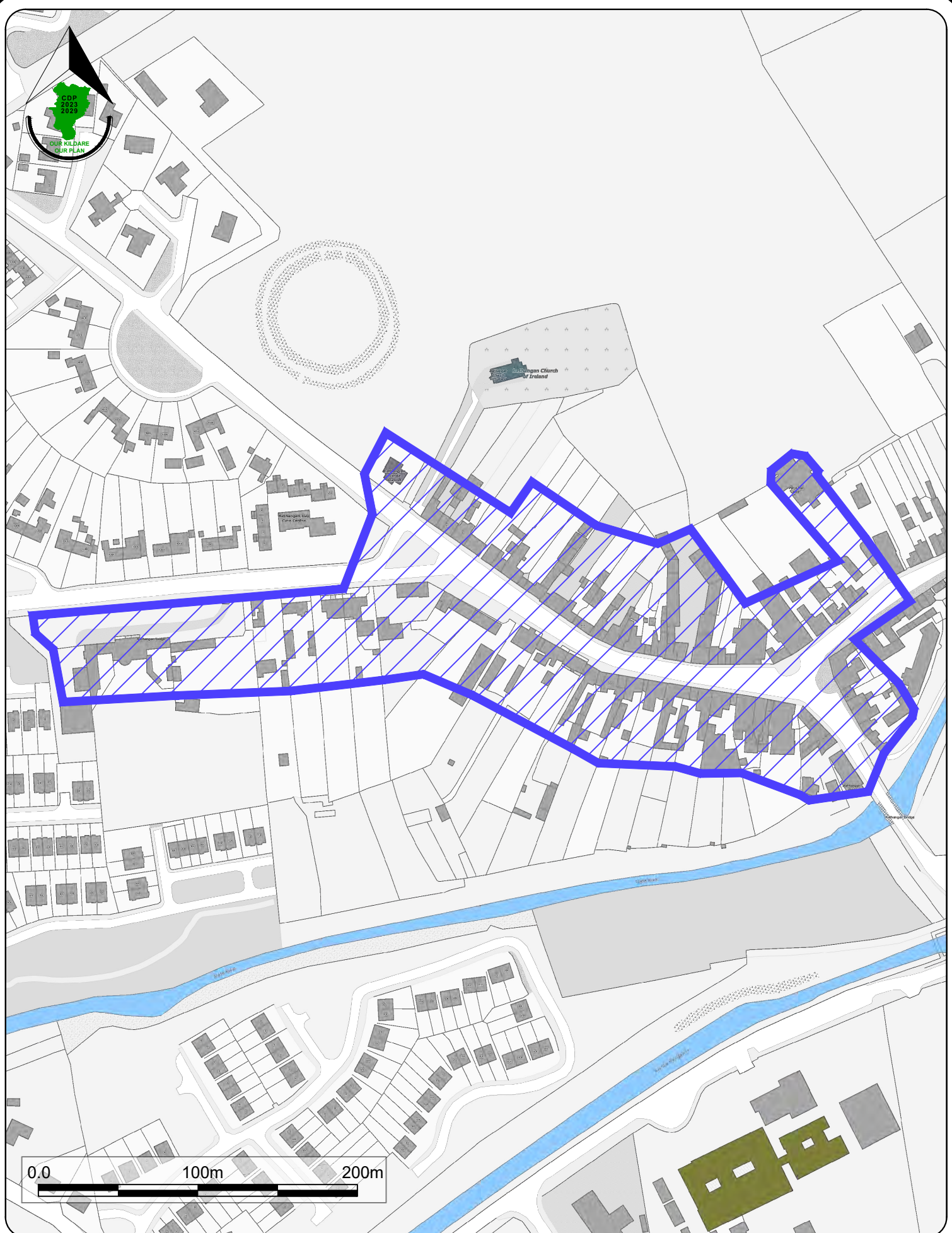
 Architectural Conservation Area

Scale: N.T.S. Map Ref.: V1 - 11.13

Date: January 2023 Drawing No.: 200/22/1343

Drawn by: K Doyle
 Checked by: L Crawford
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Date: 28/01/2023 Date: 28/01/2023 Date: 28/01/2023

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**County Development Plan
 2023 - 2029**

**Rathangan Architectural
 Conservation Area**

Stage	Date	Description
County Development Plan	28/01/2023	Date the Plan comes into effect
County Development Plan	09/12/2022	Plan Adopted by Elected Members



Architectural Conservation Area

Scale: N.T.S. Map Ref.: V1 - 11.14

Date: January 2023 Drawing No.: 200/22/1343

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 Date: 28/01/2023 Date: 28/01/2023 Date: 28/01/2023

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