

Celbridge to Hazelhatch Link Road

County Kildare

**Cultural Heritage (Archaeological, Architectural and
Cultural Heritage)**

Constraints Study

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of

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For

RPS

On behalf of

Kildare County Council

10/01/2020



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General

Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy Ltd was appointed by RPS Consulting Engineers to prepare an Archaeology, Architecture and Cultural Heritage constraints study report in relation to the proposed Celbridge to Hazelhatch Link Road Scheme on behalf of Kildare County Council.

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the cultural heritage potential of the constraints study area and to identify the issues this potential presents for the development of the scheme.

The report will highlight the recorded archaeological sites and sites of architectural heritage significance within the defined constraints area. The assessment also refers to sites that lie outside the constraints study area whose setting or visual amenity may extend into it. The information provided will allow the design team to make informed route selection decisions based on available cultural heritage information at the earliest stages of the project.

1.2. Study Area

The study area for the Phase 2 Constraints Stage is shown in Figure 1. It comprises a sufficiently large area to ensure that constraints in the wider area may be appropriately considered.

The study area encompasses the majority of Celbridge town and its environs, and extends from the northern area of the town, at Maynooth Road (R405) and Beatty Grove/Rectory Avenue, approximately 3.5km south to The Lords Road, located south of Celbridge town. The study area extends approximately 3.3km from east to west in its central section from Clane Road (R403) to Loughlinstown Road, approximately 4km from the north east, at Castletown Demesne, to Newtown in the south east, and approximately 3.5km from the Oldtown area at Oldtown Mill Road in the north west to Hazelhatch Road in the south west.

The Kildare/Dublin county boundary lies approximately 3km east of the study area (shown as a dotted black line in Figure 1). The study area traverses the railway line and the Kildare/Dublin county boundary in the south east at Hazelhatch Road (R405), extending approximately 350m beyond the county boundary at its widest point. The Hazelhatch and Celbridge train station located on this line is also situated in the southern section of study area.

A number of streams and watercourses cross the study area. The most predominant of these is the River Liffey which crosses the study area from the northeast to the southwest through Celbridge Town.

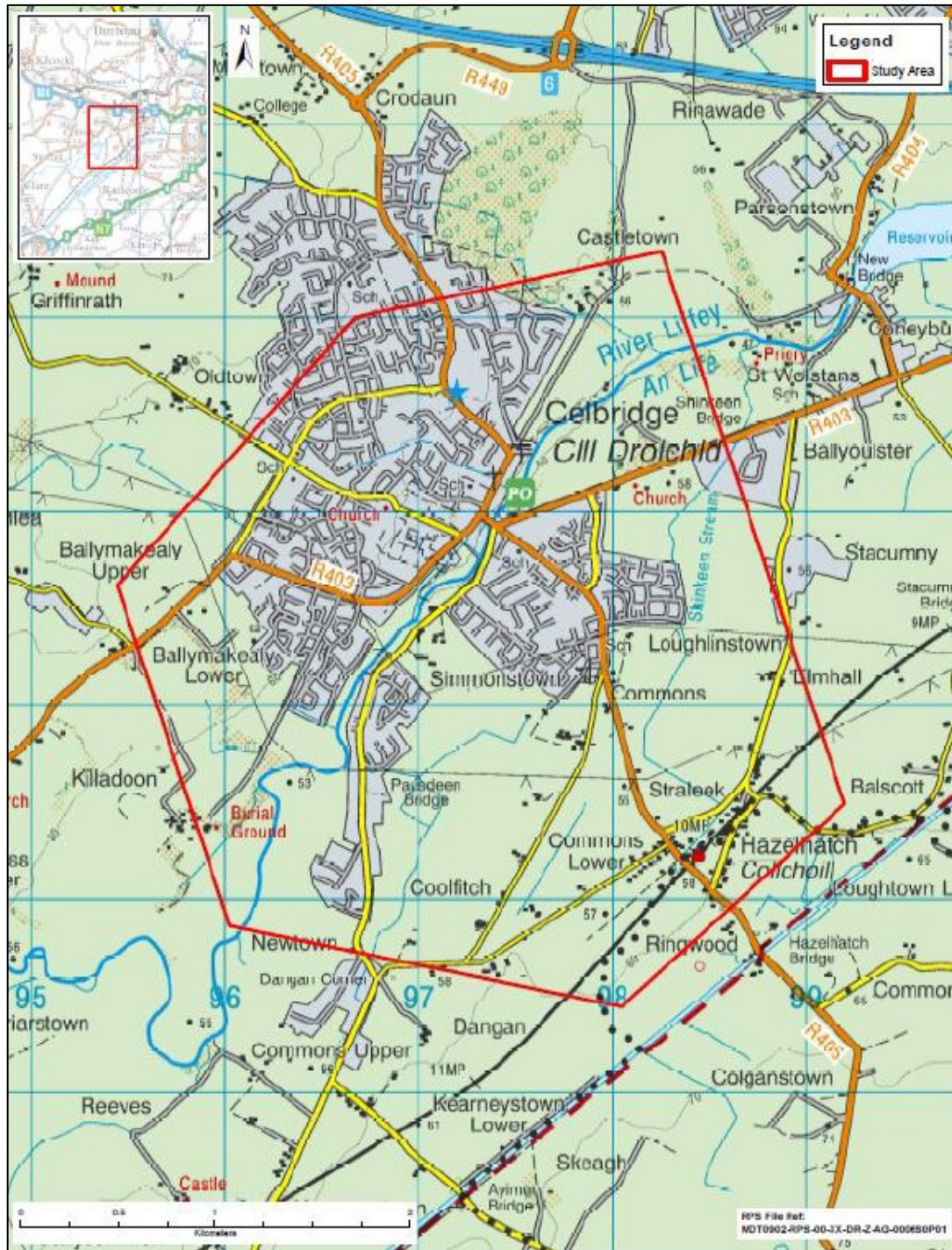


Figure 1 The Study Area

1.3. Study Aims

The objective for the cultural heritage constraints study is to provide a high-level understanding of the key constraints within the study area. It is a tool to ensure that cultural heritage assets are considered alongside all other environmental constraints at the earliest possible stage of the road planning process and that consideration is given to all alternatives.

This report provides a general archaeological and historical background to the area and will highlight the designated archaeological sites and sites of architectural heritage significance within the defined constraints area. It aims to establish, as far as the records allow, the archaeological and architectural heritage potential of the study area and to highlight if there are any implications for the development of the link road. The baseline information contained within the constraint study will be used and built upon to assist the decision-making process and inform the design and planning of the scheme.

The assessment also includes reference to the cultural heritage landscape and to sites that lie outside the constraints study area (up to 1km from it), but whose setting or visual amenity may extend into the study area and thus might be affected by any preferred route within it.

1.4. Methodology

The scheme is being progressed in accordance with the phased approach to developing a major road scheme identified in the TII National Roads Project Management Guidelines (September 2017) and follows the methodologies contained in the 'Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes' and the 'Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes' (NRA 2006).

There are also a number of other guidance documents issued by the government, local authorities, and semi-state bodies to assist in the identification, protection and avoidance of heritage assets. The legislation, standards and guidelines and best practice approaches consulted for this constraints study are provided in Appendix 1, along with excerpts from the relevant legislation in Appendix 2 and 3. A summary of Kildare County Council's policies relating to Archaeology, Architectural Heritage and Cultural Heritage is provided in Appendix 5. A summary of South Dublin County Council's policies relating to Archaeology, Architectural Heritage and Cultural Heritage is provided in Appendix 6.

The constraints study report involved the compilation and mapping of available cultural heritage data sets.

A review of the following information took place in order to inform the cultural heritage report at constraints study stage:

Archaeological Heritage

- UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) and Tentative World Heritage Sites and those monuments on the tentative list.
- National Monuments in State care, as listed by the National Monuments Service (NMS) of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG).
- Sites with Preservation Orders (PO).

- Sites listed in the Register of Historic Monuments (RHM).
- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) from the Archaeological Survey of Ireland.
- The Irish archaeological excavations catalogue i.e., Excavations bulletin (www.excavations.ie).
- A review of artefactual material held in the National Museum of Ireland.

Architectural Heritage

- Kildare County Development Plan (2017-2023), Celbridge Local Area Plan (2017-2023), County Kildare Heritage Plan 2019-2025, South Dublin County Development Plan (2016-2022). Within these plans the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) are listed. A Summary of relevant Policies in relation to Cultural Heritage for each local authority is provided in Appendix 6 and 7.
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Building Survey.
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Garden Survey (paper survey only) (Survey of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes) (www.buildingsofireland.ie).
- Cartographical Sources including Down Survey maps c.1656 (www.downsurvey.tcd.ie), Taylor's (1783) map of Kildare, the first and revised editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch maps (1837-1838, 1870-1872) and 25-inch maps (1907-1909) (www.map.geohive.ie).
- Kildare Industrial Archaeological Heritage Survey (2007).

Cultural Heritage

'Cultural heritage' is a broad term that has come to include a wide range of tangible and intangible cultural considerations that are bound up in cultural memory and associations, belief, traditions, past knowledge, traditional and arcane practices, craft and building skills, and the oral tradition of local populations. It encompasses aspects of archaeology, architecture, history, landscape and garden design, folklore and tradition, and topography. For example, cultural heritage can be expressed in physical ways as:

- settlements;
- designed landscapes;
- natural resources of economic value (e.g. mining sites, quarries, caves, mills weirs, fish passes etc.);

- building & structures (outside of NIAH and RPS); and
- infrastructural features (coach roads, military roads etc.).

and it is also expressed in non-physical or intangible ways, for example:

- in folklore;
- inherited tradition (pilgrim paths, pattern day routes, historical county fairs or long-established sporting activities and traditional country pursuits);
- history/ historical events (e.g. battle sites) or person; and
- townland, placenames and language.

A field survey will be carried out for later phases of the study to identify features of architectural and cultural heritage merit. Any items of interest made known by local inhabitants during the course of the project will be duly considered, recorded, and assessed. By identifying and articulating these sensitive values they may be considered, respected and protected in the context of change in the future.

General sources

Available cultural heritage sites or was also gathered for the constraints study as follows:

- Townland Names (www.logain.ie) and OS Name Books (askaboutireland.ie) and National Folklore Collection (Duchas.ie);
- National Folklore Collection (Duchas.ie); and
- Aerial imagery (online sources Google Earth, Digital Globe, Bing maps).

Other documentary sources are contained in the bibliography in Section 6.

The route selection study will be the next stage in the road design process and will include field assessment, further desk-based research, and consultation with statutory and non-statutory bodies. All relevant designated heritage assets will be mapped in preparation for the field assessment stage and inventories of all relevant heritage constraints will be prepared. The evaluation process ensures that all designations relating to heritage assets, as well as cultural heritage features that are revealed through research, field assessment and consultation, are clearly articulated.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Prehistoric Activity (c.7000 BC – AD 400)

The low-lying lands around the River Liffey and other watercourses and streams in the study area would have served as ideal settlement locations during the prehistoric periods. Although no large prehistoric settlement is known from within the study area, the presence of several separate Bronze Age burial sites (KD011-060, KD011-066, KD011-067 and KD01-074) are certainly suggestive of significant ritual activity in the area. This is further evidenced by the two ring-ditches (KD011-071 and KD011-072) and fulacht fia (KD011-062) to the east and north-east of the study area respectively.

Following a geophysical survey (Licence 08R235) within Donaghcumper Demesne, McQuade (Licence 08E0829, excavations.ie ref. 2008:661) identified the truncated remains of two prehistoric barrows and associated features during archaeological testing. A barrow is an earthen type of burial mound generally associated with the Bronze Age (c. 2,400 BC – 500 BC) and Iron Age (c. 500BC – 400 AD). It is very likely that the riverine location attracted such activity. One barrow was defined by a ditch that was 0.75-0.95m wide, 0.25m deep and 9m in diameter. It had a central inhumation burial. The second barrow was 108m south-west of the first. It had a diameter of 14m and was associated with a pit and a post-hole.

McQuade (Licence 10E0414, excavations.ie ref. 2011:352) again discovered three crouched inhumation burials and four cremation burials within the front lawn of Castletown House. The burials were part of a larger cemetery site that extended beyond the limits of the excavation. The remains of a decorated Food Vessel pot was indicative of an Early Bronze Age date. The site is now listed as several recorded monuments (RMP KD011-060 to KD011-060007).

Two potential barrow sites (KD011-066 and KD011-067) that are recorded on the First Edition OS six-inch map (1837-1838) survive within Celbridge Abbey townland. Two potential ring-ditch sites (KD011-071 and KD011-072) have been identified within Ballyoulster townland, and outside of the study area from aerial photography.

One fulacht fia was excavated within the study area in Elm Hall during works associated with the proposed Kildare route rail project (Hession, Licence 07E0816, excavations.ie ref. 2007:803). Another was excavated outside of the study area, to the northeast in Parsonstown (Gracie, Licence 95E0264, excavations.ie ref. 1995:186).

Fulachtaí fia are normally characterised by a horseshoe-shaped spread of burnt stones and charcoal that usually seals at least one trough. The troughs can sometimes have a timber base or a clay-lining. They are frequently located near water sources, such as streams, springs and bogs. Fire-heated stones were placed into the water-filled trough of a fulacht as a way of boiling water. The stones often cracked upon contact with the water. Following several uses the troughs would become full of these burnt, cracked stones that

needed to be removed. Repeated fillings and removals would lead to the formation of the horseshoe-shaped burnt spread. Fulachtaí are often found in association with stake-holes and hearths (Hawkes 2015).

Evidence for earlier prehistoric activity in the area is more elusive. The discovery of a stone axe head during field walking in Oakley Park (Swan, Licence 96E0186, excavations.ie ref. 1996:180) is the sole find dating to the Neolithic period from within the study area. Likewise, no upstanding monuments or excavation evidence within the study area are dated to the later prehistoric Iron Age.

2.2. Early Medieval period (c.5th – 11th centuries AD)

Christianity first came to Ireland in the early part of the fifth century, and it is believed to have been brought to Celbridge by St Mochua, who founded Clondalkin Abbey. St Mochua ministered in the Celbridge area around the time of St Patrick, who may have ministered in Celbridge himself; some authorities claim St Patrick founded Donaghcumper Church (RMP KD011-013). A well at the entrance to the present community centre in Celbridge was known as St Mochua's Well and was used to baptise people in early Christian times. This well was cemented over, and an inscribed stone tablet placed on the wall in 1783. The parish church in Kildrought, in Tea Lane, was also dedicated to St Mochua (Doohan 1985). Bradley et al. (1986) noted that almost nothing is known about this foundation. The later medieval church (recorded monument RMP KD011-012005) and graveyard (recorded monument RMP KD011-012006) may follow the line of an early ecclesiastical enclosure (recorded monument RMP KD011-012004).

The old Irish name for Celbridge was *Kildrought* or *Kildroighid*. This was an anglicised version of the original Gaelic name *Cill Droichid*, the church of the bridge, which was the ancient church of St Mochua. The name was changed to Celbridge following the Williamite conquests.

Text excavations adjacent to the church at Donaghcumper (RMP KD011-013) confirmed the presence of a medieval enclosure that likely defined the monastic precinct (Devine, Licence E004187, excavations.ie ref. 2010:399).

At Killadoon, the Ordnance Survey Letters recorded that the graveyard (recorded monument RMP KD011-006001) contained, '... some (remaining) portions of the walls of the (old) Church' (RMP KD011-006) (Herity 2002). The church was reported 'to be not worth the service of chaplains' in c.1294, according to Omurethi (the pseudonym of Lord Walter Fitzgerald, writing in 1909-1911; RMP files). The church remains lie to the north of the centre of the graveyard. A rectangular depression measuring 8m x 3.4m and 0.3-0.6m deep, is further defined by sod and ivy-covered stony spreads which are the remains of collapsed walling.

Beyond the study area, approximately 1km to the east, excavations at Stacumny church and graveyard (RMP KD011-021 and KD011-021001), uncovered 728 skeletons and twelfth and thirteenth century artefacts. No trace of the Early Christian church foundation was revealed though numerous finds of

medieval floor tiles, stick-pins, pottery sherds, a ringed-pin and glass beads were indicative of an Early Medieval phase at the site (Cosgrave 1998).

Outside of ecclesiastical settlements, the early medieval period saw the development of a mixed-farming economy managed by kings, nobles and free farmers. There was an increase in settlement (c. AD 500–AD 1200), and the ringfort, otherwise known as the ‘rath’ or ‘fairy fort’, is the best-known native monument of this period (Stout 1997). Ringforts are enclosed farmsteads dating to the early medieval period; they are one of the most widespread archaeological sites surviving in the Irish landscape and several likely ringforts have been identified both within and just outside of the study area. Almost all of these recorded monuments (KD011-063, KD011-029, KD011-030, DU020-02 within the study area and KD011-027, KD011-065, KD011-070 and KD011-005 without) have been identified from cropmarks in aerial photography.

The majority of the ringfort sites are univallate, surrounded by one ditch and bank, but some are surrounded by two and, to a lesser extent, three enclosing ditches and banks (known as bivallate and trivallate raths respectively). Another morphological variation consists of the platform or raised rath – the former resulting from the construction of the rath on a naturally raised area while the latter’s height resulting from prolonged occupation over many centuries. The recorded monument RMP DU020-001, just outside of the study area to the southeast, is one such example. Many raths are circular or oval in shape but they can occur as D-shaped, pear-shaped and sub-rectangular-shaped enclosures. Ringforts were not simple isolated homesteads and should be considered within their contemporary settlement landscape, which would have consisted of unenclosed settlements, farms and fields, route ways and natural resources.

2.3. Medieval Period (late 12th century to early 16th century)

Henry II arrived in Ireland in 1132 and appointed Strongbow as tenant-in-charge in Leinster. He in turn granted land in the Celbridge area to Adam de Hereford, a Norman knight and conqueror of North Kildare. He set about making the lands he was granted secure and profitable. As had been the case in the Norman conquests of England and Wales before, many motte and baileys were erected in the Celbridge area. Mottes were flat-topped mounds on top of which a wooden tower was erected (Duffy and Simpson 2019). None of the wooded towers survive, but as many as 400 mottes survive in Ireland, such as at the recorded monument RMP KD011-020 and possibly at the mound and recorded monument RMP KD011-010, both outside and north-west of the study area.

The de Hereford castle was built at Castletown (RMP KD011-023); other castles in the Celbridge area were at Posseckstown, Simmonstown (KD011-019), Templemills and St Wolstan’s. By 1314, Kildrought (Celbridge) was termed a town when one Thomas Le Waleys was charged at Naas court with damaging houses there (Costello 1988).

De Hereford granted land and houses to his tenants. They in turn had to work on the lord's demesne as payment for the lands they received. Thomas de Hereford, brother of Adam, erected the corn and tuck mill of Kildrought close to the well of St Mochua early in the thirteenth century. Tenants brought their corn to the mill to be ground and their wool to be woven into material. The growth of the town and community of Celbridge began to develop around the church, castle and mill.

Among the medieval ecclesiastical establishments in Co. Kildare, the Priory of St Wolstan's (RMP KE011-014) is ranked second in importance only to Monasterevin Abbey. It was founded in 1202 for the canons of the order of St Victor by Richard and Adam de Hereford (Doohan 1985).

De Hereford granted to Richard, first Prior, the lands of the River Liffey and the church of Donaghcumper, which existed before the foundation of the monastery. The first phase of building at St Wolstan's was commonly called *scala caeli*, the 'steps of heaven' (Doohan 1985; Jordan 2001). In subsequent centuries, the monastery prospered and gained control of large areas of land in Celbridge, Straffan and Lucan. St Wolstan's Priory was a busy establishment for 334 years, during which time it held control of many churches in the area.

The dissolution of St Wolstan's in 1536 predated the campaign for the widespread suppression of Ireland's monasteries. In May 1536, Sir John Alen, Master of the Rolls, secured a promise of the grant of St Wolstan's before his return to Dublin. The news of the intended dissolution of the house spread quickly, and, on 26 June, the Prior and brethren of St Wolstan's wrote to Thomas Cromwell, Privy Seal, stating that they understood that the king had agreed to suppress their monastery and give it to Sir John Alen. A supplication was presented to the king in favour of the house, and the prior and his community begged Cromwell to support it, promising that they would pray for him as one of their most special benefactors. Despite this plea, the suppression was enacted on 15 September 1536. On 28 October, Richard Weston, the last Prior, was '*seized of the site by the Liffey with gardens, four watermills, four rectories, etc.*' The priory's lands included property in Straffan, Irishtown, Kildrought and Donaghcumper totalling 1,000 acres, with many messuages and cottages. The total value amounted to approximately £41, but many of its appurtenances were not valued, no doubt having been laid waste as a result of the rebellion in 1534–35 (Lyons 1992–1993). On December 1, 1536, the Priory of St Wolstan's and the manor of Kildrought, with their appurtenances, were granted to Sir John Alen. By an Act of 1536, provision was made for the comfortable living of Richard Weston, the last Prior for the duration of his life. The act also entrusted certain lands to Gerald Aylmer and Thomas Luttrell from which an annual sum of £4 was to be assigned for the use of Weston (Boylan 1996–1997).

Alen immediately took up residence at St Wolstan's, which thereafter became known as Alencourt. Apart from his grant of St Wolstan's, Alen also received a lease of the castle and manor of Leixlip and lands in the surrounding area that had been in the possession of the attainted James Fitzgerald. In 1545, Alen obtained a lease of further properties in the hinterland. Sir Alen was promoted to the most important post in the

Dublin government, Lord Chancellor of the Exchequer, but was also richly rewarded with a substantial estate as a direct result of the Dissolution of the Monasteries, having played a key role in the commission for the execution of this task. The second dimension to the suppression campaign, that of rewarding loyal officials for services rendered, was thus instrumental in the granting of St Wolstan's Priory to Sir John Alen in 1536 (Lyons 1992–93). All that remains of the priory today are part of a tower and three gate houses.

2.4. Post-Medieval Period

The old parish of Kildrough consisted of only four townlands. The townlands of Kildrough and Moortown were very extensive and included the present townland of Celbridge itself. According to the population survey undertaken in the mid-17th century as part of the Down Survey of 1654–1656 (Figure 2), the population of Kildrough parish numbered one hundred and two. Parish land was owned by nine families, most of it in the possession of the Dongans of Castletown, the Walshs of Moortown and the Alens of St Wolstan's.

There were approximately 200 acres of common land in the parish, mainly in the present townlands of Oakley Park and Oldtown, and probably also in the townlands of Commons, Commons Lower and Commons Upper. This common land gave tenants the right to graze cattle, sheep, horses and fowl in the area (right of pasturage) depending upon the size of their holdings (sout or stinting). During the 17th century, Kildrough had a stone malt house, two corn mills (recorded monuments RMP KD011-037 and KD011-038), one cloth mill and a stone bridge over the Liffey (Doohan 1985; Jordan 2001).



Figure 2 Approximate study area location on the Down survey county map of Kildare.

With the ending of the Williamite Wars in the late seventeenth century, Ireland entered a new era of relative political calm, from 1641 until the Rebellion of 1798 there were few dramatic events and almost a century of peace (Casey and Rowan 1993). Without concern for defence, landowners commenced the building of new mansions and an era of experimentation of new architectural styles and larger, more comfortable houses became the norm. This is exemplified by the construction of the Castletown House, Ireland's first and largest Palladian style house which is located within the study area to the northeast.

The river Liffey played a significant part in the development of the designed landscape in the study area, the large estate houses of Castletown, Donaghcumper, St Wolstan's and Celbridge Abbey (in the northeast of the study area) utilised the riverine setting, together with Killadoon (also spelt Kiladoon in the CDP) in the southwest which has extensive riverine outlook.

The large demesnes encompassed complex and elaborate gardens and parkland that were delimited from the rest of the countryside by boundaries and walls and incorporated the river. Demesnes evolved as separate social and economic areas and their distinctive layouts – incorporating farmland, gardens, woods and buildings – were designed to express a particular aesthetic quality. The term landscape is derived from the Dutch landscape paintings and came into common usage during the late 17th century. Landowners were becoming increasingly aware that the countryside around their houses could be 'designed' on a large scale. Although demesnes usually retained their primary function as home farms, the process of landscape ornamentation, initially in the formal and later in the informal styles, dramatically affected their size and layout during the 18th and 19th centuries. This designing of the landscape was emulated to a limited extent by smaller properties.

In the northeastern corner of the study area is the internationally important estate of Castletown which is located on the northern banks of the Liffey and the estates of St Wolstan's and Donaghcumper on the opposite banks of the river to the south (Figure 3 and Figure 11). These adjoining designed landscapes engender demesne landscape character on the eastern side of Celbridge. The demesnes of Castletown, Donaghcumper and St Wolstan's form part of a protected area within the Kildare Development Plan (See Section 6.4.3 below), which include important views into and out of the demesnes.

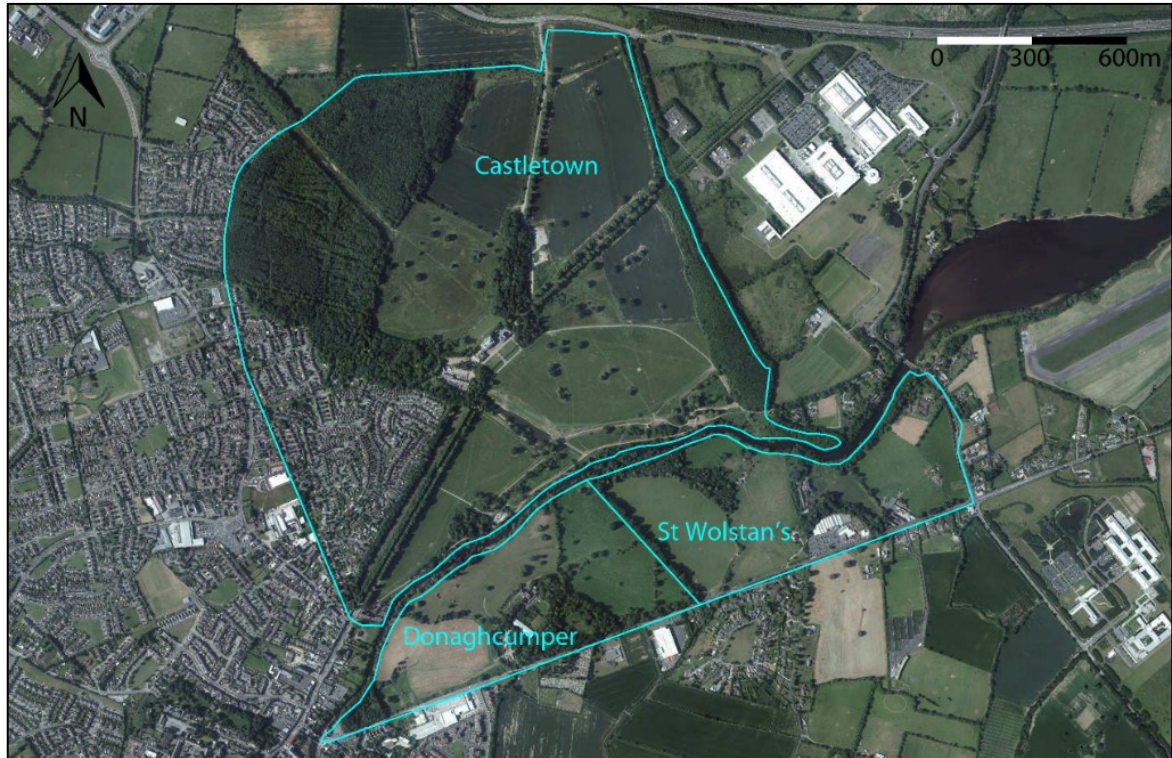


Figure 3 The former demesne lands of Castletown, Donaghcumper and St Wolstan's

A brief history of each of the large demesnes in the study area are as follows:

Castletown Demesne

Recorded on the Down Survey (1655-6) as a substantial house and orchard named 'Castletonne Orchard' in the immediate vicinity of Castletown House. According to Bradley et al. (1986, Vol. 2, 130), the earliest reference to the castle of Celbridge is in 1403 (Tresham 1828, 167). Since there are no earlier references, it is likely that the castle was constructed after the Earl of Kildare, Maurice FitzThomas, gained possession of Celbridge in 1397-9. The castle stood to the north of Celbridge in what became known as Castletown townland. It was described as 'a hall built after the Irish or country manner, covered with straw' (13 PRI rep. DK, 211 no. 4181).



Figure 4 Castletown demesne, unknown date and artist. OPW.

Construction of the present-day Palladian House (RMP KD011-023; RPS B11-84) began in 1722 at the behest of William Conolly, the Donegal Speaker of the Irish Parliament, as an expression of his immense wealth. His widow Katherine planted the gardens and woodland and had the Connolly Obelisk folly erected in his honour in 1740. The expanded landscape of the demesne is visible in the differences between the modern-day layout visible in Figure 3 and the early layout recorded in Figure 4. The property eventually passed to his grandson Thomas whose wife Lady Louise spearheaded extensive modifications in the house and gardens (Wick 2011).

A 2003 architectural report commissioned by the OPW (SMR file) contains the following details: "By 1787 Lady Louisa Connolly was involved in supervising the construction of the extensive and spacious farm buildings. It would appear that part of the farm buildings at Castletown are built on the site of the earlier

tower house which gave its name to the estate ... On Rocque's map there appears to be a building located to the west of the house on the site of the medieval castle and at the present location of the home farm buildings. Adjacent are substantial formal gardens. ... remains (comprise) a medieval wall incorporated in the east end of the cattle yard and the two vaults adjacent to the farmyard bell ... The footprint of this medieval structure could probably be revealed without great inconvenience to any other structure except for the modern forge building [later demolished] as the batter on the extant wall indicates that the building stretched towards the courtyard. ..."

Castletown avoided modernisation in the nineteenth century and came through the Civil War unscathed. The house and 50ha were acquired by the Irish Georgian Society in 1967 and they are administered by the OPW today (Wick 2011). Several recent archaeological investigations have uncovered post-medieval cobbled surfaces, brick-built drains, pathways, stables, walls and foundations within the Castletown demesne.

St Wolstan's Demesne

St Wolstan's House (RMP KD011-028; RPS B11-11), is located approximately 300m east and outside of the study area, however, part of its former demesne lands lie within the study area (Figure 11). It is reputed by various sources to have been built early in the 17th century by John Alen. The first reference to the St Wolstan's House is in the mid-17th-century Civil Survey. According to this survey, a Lady Allen is named as the '*proprietrix*' and '*Irish papist*' of St Wolstan's. St Wolstan's is recorded as a townland, estimated at being 170 acres in extent at that time, in the parish of Donaghcumper. The size of this estate is greatly reduced from what were the holdings of St Wolstan's Priory at its dissolution over a century earlier, although it is unclear precisely how the former priory lands were subdivided in the interim. One hundred and sixty acres of Lady Alen's estate were used as arable land, while the remaining 10 acres were used as pasture. None of the land held directly by St Wolstan's House at that time was recorded as unprofitable or waste. The value of the land '*as they were lett or worth to be lett in the yeare 1640*' was £40. According to this survey, Lady Allen also owned the majority of the lands in the parish of Donaghcumper (Simington 1952; Jordan 2001).

Dr Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, who owned the property from 1752 to 1790, expended a considerable amount of money in 'improving' the property, including likely improvements to St Wolstan's House itself (The Irish Builder 1899; Jordan 2001: op. cit.). The exact details of these improvements are not given, but it is possible that the estate had expanded since the mid-17th century to include the lands that had formed part of the Priory of St Wolstan's holdings up until the 16th century.

Donaghcumper Demesne

Donaghcumper demesne is located almost entirely within the constraint study area, to the northeast (Figure 11). According to Lewis (1837, 467), Donaghcumper was the seat of William Kirkpatrick, Esq. Donaghcumper House (RPS B11-54) is possibly early 18th century with a Tudor revival extension c. 1835. The demesne has

social historical links to the adjacent demesnes of Castletown, St Wolstan's, the Liffey and Celbridge. Thomas Conolly acquired it in 1801 to extend the boundaries of his estate. This allowed the Conolly's to enhance the setting of Castletown Demesne with neighbouring estates. The Liffey combined all of these adjacent demesnes under Conolly control.

Celbridge Abbey

Celbridge Abbey (Figure 6 and 11) was built by Bartholomew Van Homrigh, Lord Mayor of Dublin, in 1697 on the banks of the River Liffey. Chief Justice Richard Marla, Bishop of Waterford, bought Celbridge Abbey in 1723. Celbridge Abbey is considered to be of national significance in the NIAH survey. Built on the site of an earlier house dating to the late seventeenth century, and possibly incorporating fabric of that house, the building is of some archaeological importance. The present house is associated with Henry Grattan MP (a subsequent occupier, famous orator), and Dean Jonathan Swift and Ester ('Vanessa') Van Homrigh. Now in use as a monastery for the Christian Brothers order, the house retains most of its original form and character. It has extensive landscaped grounds. It is an attractive landmark from the River Liffey to the south, while the rear (north-west) elevation forms an imposing feature on the streetscape of Clane Road (NIAH). The Rock Bridge, situated in the grounds of Celbridge Abbey, is reputed to be the oldest remaining stone bridge that crosses the River Liffey (NIAH, Kildare.ie), the demesne lands included both sides of the river.

Killadoon Demesne

In the southwestern area of the proposed development is the riverside demesne of Killadoon (B11-07, Figure 5 and 11), built in 1765, home to descendants of Robert Clements MP, a prosperous wine merchant from Leicestershire (intokildare.ie). It is one of only a handful of houses still in the ownership of the original family and functions as a private residence. The principal structure is outside the study area, but the demesne lands extend into the southwestern corner. There is a church and graveyard site in the demesne (RMP KD011-006001).



Figure 5 The demesne of Killadoon

Oakley Park

Oakley Park (B11-22, Figure 6 and 11) was built contemporaneously with Castle town House as the residence of Sarah Napier, sister of Lady Louisa Connolly. It represents the origins of Celbridge as an estate town. It comprises a detached seven-bay three-storey over basement Classical-style house, built 1724. It is set back from the line of the road in its own grounds. It has landscaped lawns to the front (south-east), but this belies the original extent of its former demesne lands which were comprehensively developed during the twentieth century expansion of the town.

Within the study area there are mid-sized houses of such as Springfield House in Ballymakealy Upper (B11-118) and Elm Hall in Loughlinstown (B11-08, now a Golf Course), Kildrough House (c. 1720) in Celbridge town (B11-23) (Figure 11).

It is interesting to note five of demesnes within the study area occupied the site of former ecclesiastical foundations such as Donaghcumper, St Wolstan's, Oakley Park (that included the medieval church of St Mocha), Celbridge Abbey, Primrose Hill (both within the lands of Celbridge Abbey) and Killadoon (that included the remains of the Early Medieval church and post-medieval graveyard).

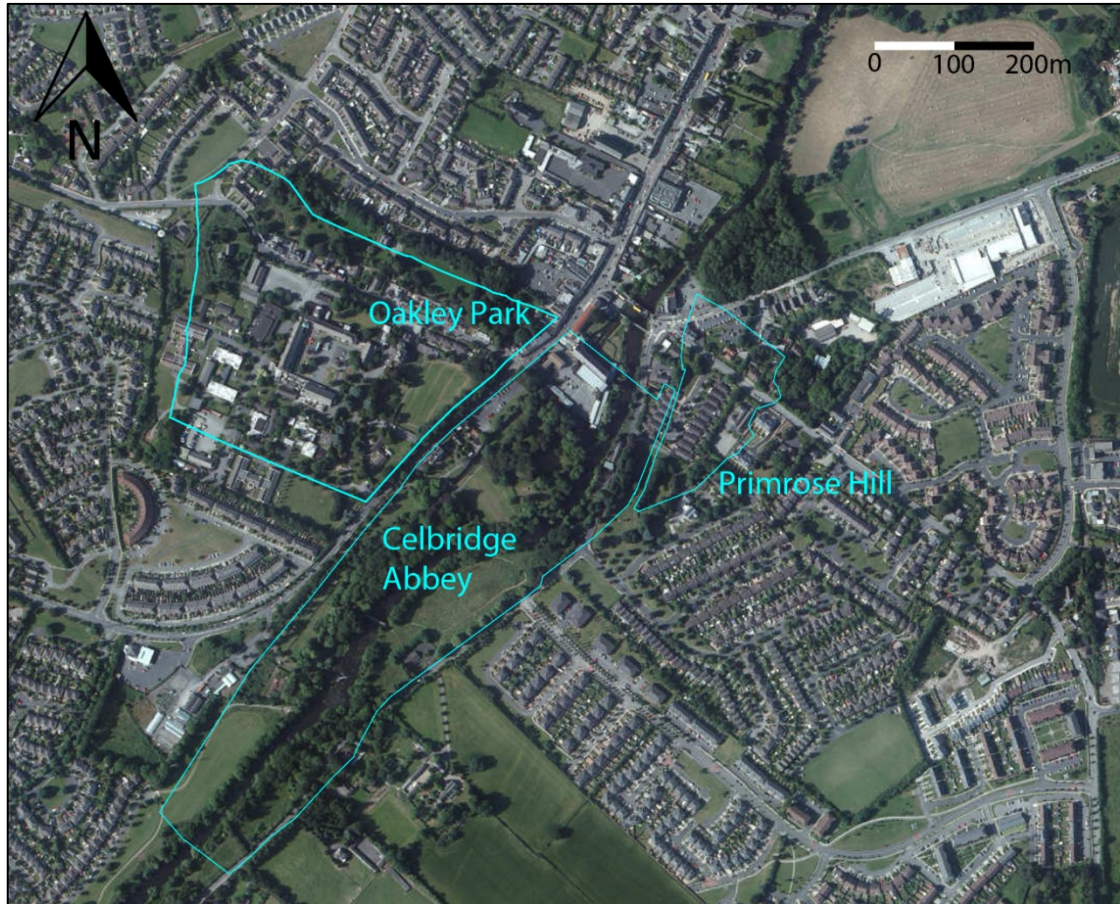


Figure 6 Celbridge Abbey, Oakley Park and Primrose Hill

Industrial Heritage

The many surviving industrial sites that are recorded in the Kildare Industrial Archaeological Heritage Survey (KDIAH) bear testament to the growing success of Celbridge in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Some of these industrial sites and the growing road network are visible on Taylor's (1783) map of Kildare in Figure 7.

Its location on the river Liffey meant that milling was always an important industry since medieval times. Some remnants of mill races associated with abbeys survive in the study area and are listed in the RPS above. More recent buildings associated with the woollen and brewing industries also survive in Celbridge, not least of which is the first Guinness brewery. The KDIAH will be examined in further detail in the next stages of the project.

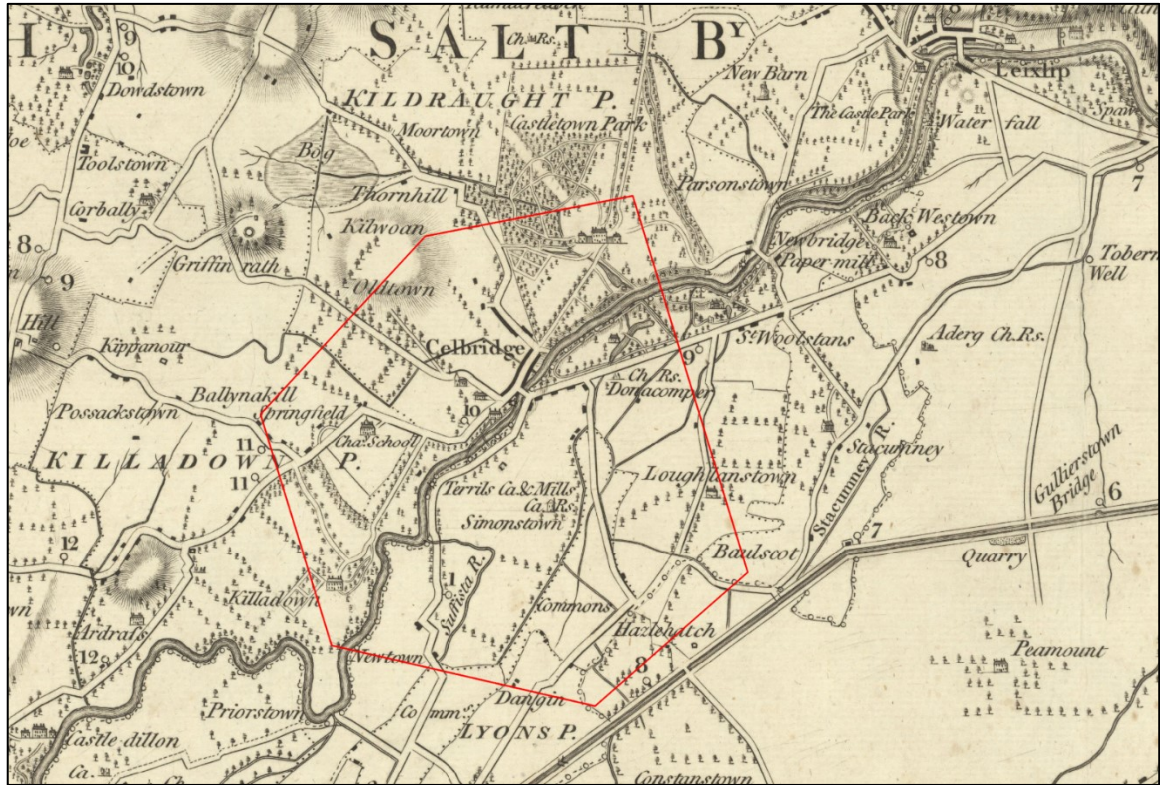


Figure 7 Approximate study area location on Taylor's (1783) map of County of Kildare

The arrival of the Grand Canal in Hazelhatch (just outside the study area to the southeast) was soon followed by the Great Southern and Western Railway in 1846 and the opening of the railway station that.

3. TOWNLANDS AND TOPONOMY

The study area lies in the counties of Kildare and Dublin and it encompasses part or all of 23 townlands (Figure 8; Table 1). In County Kildare it includes the parishes of Kildrough, Killadoon, Donaghcumper, Stacumny and Lyons in the Baronies of North Salt and South Salt. In County Dublin, it includes the parish of Newcastle, within the Barony of Newcastle.

Townlands are land divisions that form a unique feature in the Irish landscape, their origins can be of great antiquity and many are of pre-Norman date. They existed well before the establishment of parishes or counties. Townland boundaries can take the form of natural boundaries or routeways as well as artificially constructed earthen banks and ditch divisions. They are predominantly formed of substantial boundaries which are usually distinguishable from standard field division boundaries.

The townland names are predominantly Irish in origin but are mostly in a phonetic anglicised form. The place name origins and meanings of the townlands in the study area are provided in Table 1. In general, they refer to the landscape (such as hills, plains, woodland, marsh or meadow) or ownership of land. For example, the 'ard' element of Aghards means 'high', and 'achad' likely refers to a field. Some may refer to

structures, some of which may survive as archaeological monuments, as for example the townlands that refer to the presence of churches: Celbridge derives from ‘Kildrought’, itself an anglicisation of ‘*Cill droichead*’, the church at the bridge, or vice versa. Donaghcumper derives from ‘*Domhnach Comair*’; where ‘*domhnach*’ means church (the Irish for Sunday derives from the same word) and ‘*Comair*’ likely means ‘meeting place’.



Figure 8 Townlands within the Constraints Study Area

The English townland names describe the previous owners or the uses of the land. They appear in medieval sources as lands held by the English or refer to a division of land, such as Common which refers to shared public land.

Table 1 Townland Names within the constraints study area

Townland	Parish	Barony	Origin	Placename origin/meaning (Logainm.ie, Joyce, 1869-1913)
Aghards	Kildrough	North Salt	Irish	Possibly Achadh Ard – high field
Ballymakealy Lower	Killadoon	North Salt	Irish	Possibly Baile Mhic Caollaí Íochtarach – the town/settlement of the Slim Son of Íochtara
Ballymakealy Upper	Killadoon	North Salt	Irish	Possibly Baile Mhic Caollaí Íochtarach
Ballyoulster	Donaghcumper	South Salt	Irish	Possibly Bhaile Ualstair – Oulster’s town/settlement
Balscott	Stacumny	South Salt	Irish	Possibly Baile an Scothaigh – Scott’s town/settlement
Castletown	Kildrough	North Salt	English	Castle town
Celbridge	Kildrough	North Salt	Irish	Cill droichead – church bridge
Celbridge Abbey	Donaghcumper	South Salt	Irish	Mainistir Chill Droichid – Celbridge Abbey
Celbridge Abbey	Kildrough	North Salt	Irish	Mainistir Chill Droichid – Celbridge Abbey
Commons	Donaghcumper	South Salt	Anglo-norman	Common land
Commons Lower	Lyons	South Salt	Anglo-norman	Common land
Commons Upper	Lyons	South Salt	Anglo-norman	Common land
Coolfitch	Donaghcumper	South Salt	Irish	Possibly Cúil Físte – Físte’s crook/corner
Dangan	Lyons	South Salt	Irish	An Daingean - fortress
Donaghcumper	Donaghcumper	South Salt	Irish	Domhnach Comair – church/Sunday meeting place
Elmhall	Donaghcumper	South Salt	English	Elm hall
Hazelhatch	Newcastle	Newcastle	English	Hazel hatch
Killadoon	Killadoon	North Salt	Irish	Possibly Chill an Duáin – the church of Duáin o the Doon element may refer to Dún meaning fort
Loughlinstown	Donaghcumper	South Salt	Irish	Possibly Baile Mhaoileachlainn – the town/settlement of Bald Lachlann
Newtown	Donaghcumper	South Salt	English	New town
Oakley Park	Kildrough	North Salt	English	Oakley Park
Oldtown	Kildrough	North Salt	English	Old town
Ringwood	Newcastle	Newcastle	English	Ring wood

4. TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND (NMI)

The topographical files of the NMI identify recorded stray finds held in the museum’s archive. The finds, which have been donated to the state in accordance with national monuments legislation, are provenanced to townland, and the files sometimes include reports on excavations undertaken by NMI archaeologists earlier in the twentieth century.

Access to the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) was not possible due to Covid-19 restrictions in place at the time of writing. A list of stray finds for the townlands in the study area was

however provided by the NMI. The files will be examined, and the context of each find will be established once restrictions are lifted.

The stray finds identified in the study area date from the prehistoric period to the post medieval period. Newtown appears to be a significant find spot.

Table 2 Stray finds identified within the study area

Townland	No. of Stray finds	Details
Celbridge	4	1 brass axe head; 1 silver thistle brooch; 1 iron key; 1 ceramic tile
Donaghcumper	2	1 stone head; 1 slate
Newtown	33	1 bronze axe head; 1 bronze ringed pin, 1 bronze brooch; 1 bronze spearhead; 1 lead weight, 1 clay pipe, 1 animal remains, 2 glass, 19 pottery sherds, 1 copper alloy stirrup, 1 copper alloy object, 1 copper alloy sheet metal, 2 copper alloy mounts
Oldtown	9	3 pottery sherds, 4 human burials, 1 bowl, 1 charcoal sample
St Wolstan's	2	1 bronze curb-bit horse mouthpieces, 1 iron cheek-pieces from the sixteenth–seventeenth century

5. PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Many archaeological investigations have been previously carried out within the constraints study area. The majority were carried out in either the centre of the town of Celbridge or within the Castletown Demesne. Significant remnants of Bronze Age, Early Medieval and post-medieval activity have been uncovered. The excavation evidence has been discussed in more detail within Section 2.

Table 3 Previous archaeological investigations within the study area

Licence	Excavations bulletins ref.	Licensee	Location	Archaeology
04E1590	2004:0808	S. Halliday	Castletown House	Post-medieval cobbled surface
07E0048	2007:791	M. Saunderson	Connolly Folly, Castletown House	No archaeological significance
07E0200	2007:792	M. Saunderson	Castletown House	Post-medieval brick drain
07E0200 ext.	2008:658	M. Saunderson	Castletown House	Post-medieval cobbled surfaces
10E0414	2011:351	C. McConway	Castletown House	Post-medieval bathing house, Mrs Siddon's Temple, terraced garden, ice house and bridge
11E0421	2011:352	M. McQuade	Castletown House	Bronze Age burial site
11E0273 ext.	2012:322	M. McQuade	Castletown Demesne	Post-medieval dovecote, pathways and pleasure gardens
11E0273 ext.	2014:163	M. McQuade C. McConway	Castletown House	Post-medieval farmyard and historic pathways
14E0111	2014:366	A. Hayden	Castletown House	Post-medieval pathways, walls, cobbling and foundations
15E0070 and ext.	2015:250	A. Hayden	Castletown House	Post-medieval walls and features
15E0070 ext.	2016:024	A. Hayden	Castletown House	17 th century watercourse, post-medieval stables

Licence	Excavations bulletins ref.	Licensee	Location	Archaeology
15E0070 ext.	2016:025	A. Hayden	Castletown House	Post-medieval cellars, drains and pathways
08E0829	2008:661	M. McQuade	Donaghcumper	Prehistoric barrows and post-medieval land drains
E004187	2010:399	E. Devine	Donaghcumper	Early medieval monastic precinct ditch
12E0266	2012:323	C. Walsh	Donaghcumper	No archaeological significance
07E0298	2007:861	C. Moriarty	Dangan/Elmhall/ Hazelhatch Kildare Rail Project	Mill-race at Hazelhatch
07E0816	2007:803	J. Hession	Elmhall	Fulacht fia
96E0186	1996:180	R. Swan	Oakley Park	Stone axehead
99E0256	1999:363	F. Myles	Church Road, Celbridge	No archaeological significance
07E0389	2007:793	M. Byrne	5 Church Road	No archaeological significance
03E0649	2003:893	C. Mullins	61 Church Road	No archaeological significance
04E1182	2004:0809	K. Wiggins	155 Church Road	No archaeological significance
95E0014	1995:147	M. Gowen	Pipeline, Celbridge	No archaeological significance
03E1829	2003:894	K. Wiggins	Main Street	Medieval and post-medieval features
03E1829 etc.	2004:0811	K. Wiggins	Main Street	Medieval and post-medieval pits
95E0284	1995:148	R. Swan	Main Street, Sewage Scheme	No archaeological significance
96E0329	1996:179	M. Byrne	Main Street	Medieval artefacts and a stone-lined drain
96E0154	1996:178	B. O'Riordáin	Main Street	No archaeological significance
97E0122	1997:264	D. Delaney	Main Street	No archaeological significance
98E0568	1998:302	R. Swan	Main Street	No archaeological significance
99E0557	1999:364	S. Desmond	17 and 18 Main Street	No archaeological significance
98E0104	1998:335	R. Swan	Oldtown/Aghards	No archaeological significance
02E0413	2002:0888	T. Bolger	St Wolstan's	No archaeological significance
14E0447	2015:435	A. O'Connell	Celbridge	No archaeological significance
14E0447 ext.	2015:436	A. O'Connell	Celbridge	Post-medieval animal burial
02E1677	2002:0887	E. Corcoran	Celbridge	No archaeological significance
04E0255	2004:0812	E. Dennehy	Maynooth Road	No archaeological significance
06E0256	2006:947	E. Dennehy	Maynooth Road	Workhouse graveyard and cillín
17E0664	2018:587	A. O'Connell	Oldtown	No archaeological significance
02E0065	2002:0886	R. Meenan	Celbridge	No archaeological significance

6. DESIGNATED HERITAGE FEATURES WITHIN THE CONSTRAINTS STUDY AREA

6.1. Introduction

To follow is a list of protected and recorded cultural heritage assets within the constraints study area. An explanatory description of each designation is provided in Appendix 4.

6.2. World Heritage Sites and National Monuments

6.2.1. World Heritage Tentative List Sites

There are no structures of archaeological or architectural heritage within the study area that are on the World Heritage Tentative List.

6.2.2. National Monuments

There are no National Monuments in state ownership or state guardianship or in the vested care of the local authority within the study area.

6.3. Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) Sites

There are twenty-nine recorded archaeological sites (RMP sites) located within the constraints study area, these are listed in Table 4 below and shown on Figure 9. The sites are described in the context of the archaeological and historical background in Section 2.

Table 4 RMP sites within the constraints study area

SMRS	Townland	ITM E	ITM N	Site Type
KD011-006	Killadoon	695850	731414	Church
KD011-006001	Killadoon	695850	731414	Graveyard
KD011-012001	Castletown, Celbridge, Celbridge Abbey, Donaghcumper, Oakleypark	697305	733115	Historic town (Zone of Archaeological Potential)
KD011-012004	Oakleypark	696746	733038	Ecclesiastical enclosure
KD011-012005	Oakleypark	696771	733035	Church
KD011-012006	Oakleypark	696776	733036	Graveyard
KD011-013	Donaghcumper	698024	733185	Church
KD011-013001	Donaghcumper	698030	733168	Graveyard
KD011-016	Simmonstown	697561	732000	Castle - unclassified
KD011-019	Newtown	696775	732014	Castle - tower house
KD011-023	Castletown	697785	734091	Castle - unclassified
KD011-026	Celbridge Abbey	696544	732206	House - 17th century
KD011-029	Simmonstown	697410	732037	Enclosure
KD011-030	Simmonstown	697600	732127	Enclosure

SMRS	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N	Site Type
KD011-037	Newtown	696667	732117	Mill - unclassified
KD011-038	Newtown	696666	732120	Mill - unclassified
KD011-060	Castletown	697895	734195	Burial mound
KD011-060001	Castletown	697895	734196	Pit-burial
KD011-060002	Castletown	697895	734196	Pit-burial
KD011-060003	Castletown	697895	734196	Pit-burial
KD011-060004	Castletown	697895	734196	Pit-burial
KD011-060005	Castletown	697895	734196	Pit-burial
KD011-060006	Castletown	697895	734196	Pit-burial
KD011-060007	Castletown	697895	734196	Pit-burial
KD011-063	Simmonstown	697288	732263	Enclosure
KD011-066	Celbridge Abbey	696243	731914	Barrow - ditch barrow
KD011-067	Celbridge Abbey	696287	731956	Barrow - ditch barrow
KD011-074	Ballyoulster	698564	733000	Ring-ditch
DU020-021	Ringwood	698308	730810	Enclosure

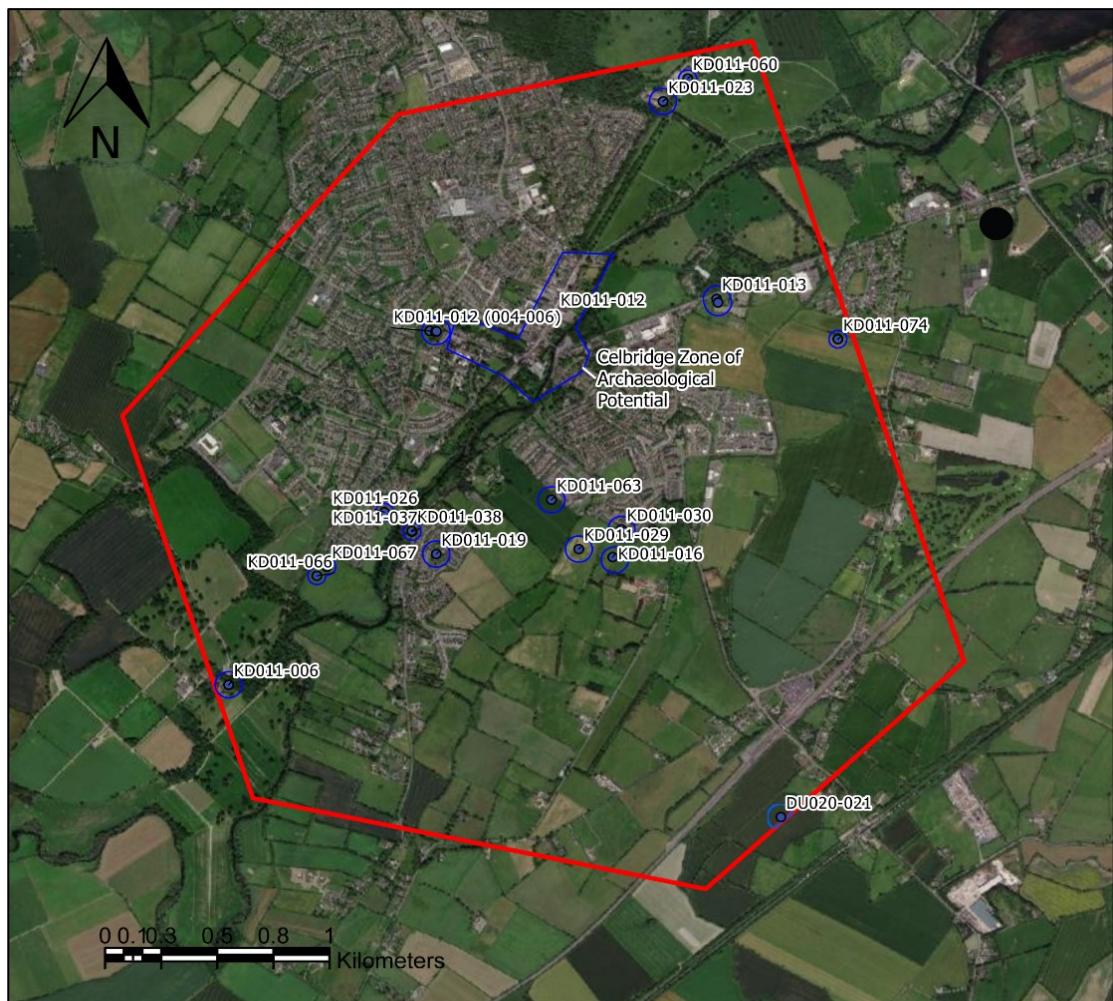


Figure 9 RMP sites within the constraints study area

A further 25 recorded archaeological sites are within 1km of the study area (see appendix 7).

There is a Zone of Archaeological Potential (ZAP) around the core of the Historic town of Celbridge, RMP KD011-012001, detail of this ZAP is shown in Figure 10. The zone outlines the areas of specific archaeological interest within town.

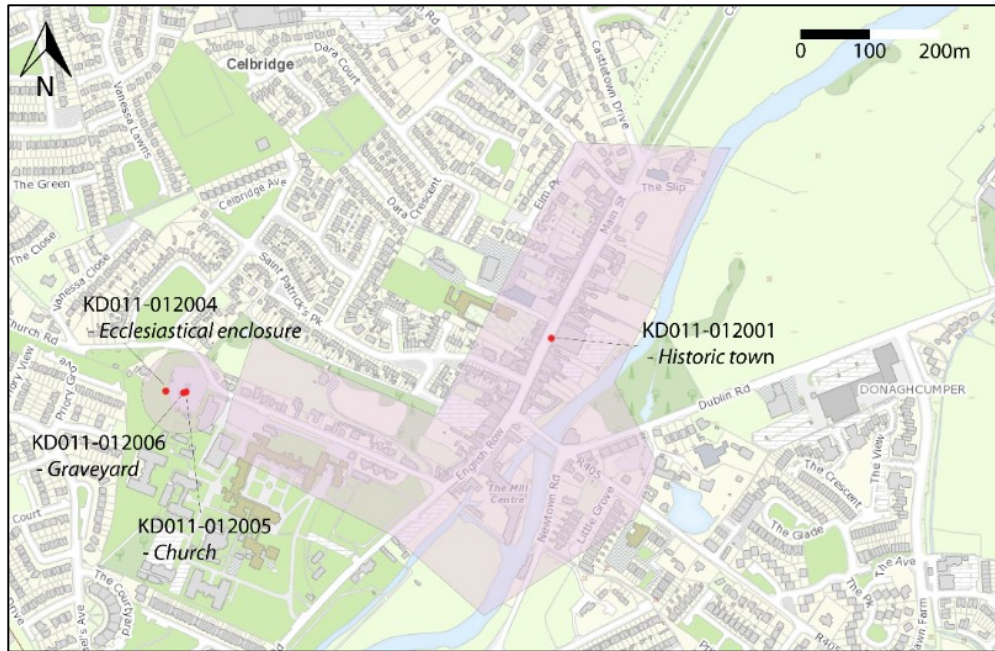


Figure 10 Zone of Archaeological Potential around the Historic Town of Celbridge

6.4. Architectural Heritage

6.4.1. Protected Structures

There are fifty-seven Record of Protected Structures (RPS) with the study area (Table 5 and Figure 11). Of these fifty-four are in Kildare (those with a B pre-fix) and further three structures listed in the South Dublin. The principal structures of Killadoon House (B11-07, spelled Kiladoon in the CDP) and St. Wolstan’s (B11-11 and B11-04) are outside the constraints study area but their associated demesne lands area within the study area. All but seven of the protected structures are also listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH).

Table 5 Protected Structures and NIAH sites within the constraints study area

RPS	NIAH	Rating	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N	NAME
B11-22	11901104	Regional	Ballymakealy Lower	696090	732584	Celbridge Collegiate School - Charter school (former)
B11-02	-	-	Donaghcumper	698037	733183	Medieval Church (also RMP KD011-013001, KD011-013002)
B11-08	-	-	Loughlinstown	698719	732157	Elm Hall House & Demesne House

RPS	NIAH	Rating	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N	NAME
B11-13	-	-	Castletown	697859	734215	Castletown House, Temple, Batty Langley Lodge, Entrance Gates and avenue (and interiors)
B11-14	-	-	Castletown	697370	734147	Walled Garden and pedimented arch and nearby temple
B11-23	11805062	Regional	Celbridge	697408	733212	Kildrought House - House, Garden, Miscellaneous Garden Structures, Walls and Railings
B11-24	11805074	National	Celbridge Abbey (Celbridge Ed)	697051	732782	Celbridge Abbey - Monastery
B11-24A	11805075	Regional	Celbridge Abbey (Celbridge Ed)	697060	732800	Celbridge Abbey - Gates/railings/walls
B11-24B	11805076	Regional	Celbridge Abbey (Celbridge Ed)	697077	732817	Celbridge Abbey - Gates/railings/walls
B11-24C	11805077	Regional	Celbridge Abbey (Celbridge Ed)	697058	732744	Celbridge Abbey - Foot Bridge
B11-26	11805061	Regional	Donaghcumper	697950	733154	House
B11-27	11805035	Regional	Celbridge	697347	733176	House Barry house and wings
B11-34	11805044	Regional	Oakley Park	696995	732913	Oakley Park Country house
B11-35	11805045	Regional	Celbridge	696973	733055	House, Celbridge Lodge, Church Rd, Celbridge
B11-35A	11805026	Regional	Celbridge	697137	732921	Celbridge Lodge, Gate Lodge
B11-35B	11805027	Regional	Celbridge	697127	732919	Walls/gates/railings
B11-36	11805048	Regional	Celbridge	696999	732978	Worker's house, 150 Church Rd, Celbridge
B11-37	11805053	Regional	Celbridge	697095	732934	House, Abbey View, Church Rd, Celbridge
B11-38	11805055	Regional	Donaghcumper	697555	732803	House, The Forge, Primrose Hill, Celbridge
B11-39	11805003	Regional	Celbridge	697388	733324	House/Guesthouse, Jassamine House, Main Street, Celbridge
B11-40	11805034	Regional	Celbridge	697403	733230	House. Landscape House, Main Street, Celbridge
B11-53	11805073	Regional	Celbridge Abbey	697263	732778	Abbey National School (former), Celbridge
B11-54	-	-	Donaghcumper	697964	733416	Donaghcumper House
B11-84	11805001	Regional	Castletown	697408	733354	Castletown House gate lodge , Celbridge, Co. Kildare
B11-85	11805002	Regional	Celbridge	697399	733342	Round House (The), Main Street, Big Lane, Celbridge. Gate Lodge
B11-86	11805004	Regional	Celbridge	697385	733309	Main St., Shop
B11-88	11805005	Regional	Celbridge	697378	733300	Main St., Restaurant
B11-89	11805022	Regional	Celbridge	697244	733031	Main St., Shop
B11-90	11805028	Regional	Castletown	697494	733369	Lady Louisa Connolly School, Celbridge, Co. Kildare School (former)
B11-91	11805029	Regional	Castletown	697496	733343	Castletown School of Industry, Celbridge, Co. Kildare School (former)
B11-92	11805030	Regional	Castletown	697460	733350	Christchurch, Church
B11-93	11805031	Regional	Celbridge	697433	733286	Presbytery/parochial/curate's house
B11-94	11805033	Regional	Celbridge	697381	733236	Court house/ Town Hall (former), Main Street, Celbridge
B11-95	11805036	Regional	Celbridge	697345	733163	Main St., House/shop
B11-96	11805037	Regional	Celbridge	697338	733160	Main St., House/workshop
B11-97	11805038	Regional	Celbridge	697334	733155	Main St., Shop House
B11-98	11805040	Regional	Celbridge	697281	733041	Main St., Shop House
B11-99	11805042	Regional	Celbridge	697266	733173	Saint Patrick's Catholic Church,

RPS	NIAH	Rating	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N	NAME
B11-100	11805043	Regional	Celbridge	697149	733219.	St. Brigid's (Holy Faith), Convent
B11-101	11805047	Regional	Donaghcumper	697327	732878	Celbridge Methodist Church (former) Church
B11-102	11805051	Regional	Oakley Park	696776.	733044	Tea Lane Graveyard, Church Road, Cemetery/ mausoleum
B11-103	11805054	Regional	Donaghcumper	697295	732971	Celbridge Bridge, Bridge
B11-104	11805056	Regional	Celbridge	697216	732943	Community Centre/warehouse
B11-105	11805057	Regional	Celbridge	697226	732931	Community Centre/building
B11-106	11805058	Regional	Celbridge	697232	732903	Community Centre/mill (water)
B11-107	11805059	Regional	Celbridge	697165	732901	Community Centre/warehouse
B11-108	11805063	Regional	Castletown	697420	733343	Castletown House, Walls/gates /railings
B11-109	11805064	Regional	Celbridge	697320	733131	Main St., House
B11-110	11805078	Regional	Celbridge Abbey (Celbridge Ed)	696957	732574	Foot Bridge, Rock Bridge, Clane Road (off),
B11-111	11805079	Regional	Celbridge Abbey (Celbridge Ed)	696935	732588	Foot Bridge, Celbridge Abbey, Clane Road,
B11-112	11805080	Regional	Celbridge Abbey (Celbridge Ed)	696924	732566	Mill Race - Sluice/Sluice Gate
B11-118	-	-	Ballymakealy Upper	695636	732608	Springfield House
B11-119	-	-	Celbridge	697352	734105	Creche Gardener's House, Castletown
B11-120	-	-	Castletown	697425	734091	The Croft, Castletown House
145	11207013	Regional	Hazelhatch	698522	731343	Gates/railings/walls
150	11207011	Regional	Hazelhatch	698349	731246	Railway station
151	11207010	Regional	Hazelhatch	698350	731216	Foot bridge



Figure 11 RPS sites and demesne boundaries (in blue)

6.4.2. NIAH Sites

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) building surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures. The published surveys are a source of information on the selected structures for relevant planning authorities.

All the properties are considered as being buildings and structures of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest. They have been given a 'Regional' rating; structures that are considered of regional significance are recommended by the Minister to the relevant planning authority for inclusion in their RPS and the planning authorities can add to the record at any time should they choose to adopt them.

In total there are eighty-four NIAH sites in the Study area, of these fifty are included in the RPS and already have protected structure status and as such are not considered further here. The remaining forty NIAH sites in the study have not yet been added to the RPS (Table 4) in the Kildare and South Dublin CDP. The vast majority of the properties are located within Celbridge town.

Table 6 NIAH records that are not protected structures

NIAH	Rating	Address	ITM_E	ITM_N	NAME
11805006	Regional	Main Street	697433	733290	House
11805007	Regional	Main Street	697371	733285	House
11805008	Regional	Main Street	697367	733279	House
11805009	Regional	Main Street	697363	733270	House
11805010	Regional	Main Street	697360	733265	House, now a bank/financial institution
11805011	Regional	Main Street	697357	733261	House
11805012	Regional	Main Street	697402	733259	House
11805032	Regional	Main Street	697354	733253	Presbytery/parochial/curate's house
11805013	Regional	Main Street	697350	733246	House
11805014	Regional	Main Street	697384	733236	House
11805015	Regional	Main Street	697397	733218	House, now a public house
11805062	Regional	Main Street	697327	733211	House
11805016	Regional	Main Street	697322	733194	House
11805017	Regional	Main Street	697254	733180	House, workshop
11805018	Regional	Main Street	697347	733173	House, now an office
11805019	Regional	Main Street	697341	733167	House now a shop/retail outlet
11805066	Regional	Main Street	697284	733125	Office
11805067	Regional	Main Street	697282	733116	House
11805068	Regional	Main Street	697281	733111	House
11805069	Regional	Main Street	697276	733109	House
11805070	Regional	Main Street	697274	733105	House
11805071	Regional	Main Street	697270	733090	House
11805020	Regional	Main Street	697265	733077	House
11805021	Regional	Main Street	697296	733070	House
11805065	Regional	Main Street	696769	733075	House
11805039	Regional	Main Street	697280	733043	House
11805041	Regional	Main Street	696937	732999	Bank/financial institution
11805049	Regional	Church Road	697222	733011	Outbuilding
11805023	Regional	Main Street	696911	733014	House
11805050	Regional	Church Road	696905	732996	House
11805052	Regional	Church Road	697287	732979	Gates/railings/walls
11805024	Regional	Main Street	697198	732961	House
11805025	Regional	Main Street	697064	732951	House
11805046	Regional	Church Road	696997	732929	House
11805072	Regional	Newtown Road	697559	732802	Vent pipe
11805081	Regional	Clane Road	697039	732787	Milestone/milepost
11805079	Regional	Clane Road	697850	732573	Foot bridge
11207012	Regional	Hazelhatch	698623	731066	Former farm house, c.1800, now ruinous.
11207002	Regional	Hazelhatch	698334	731218	Footbridge
11207004	Regional	Hazelhatch	698865	731329	Modern (1994) interpretation of the Arts and Crafts style

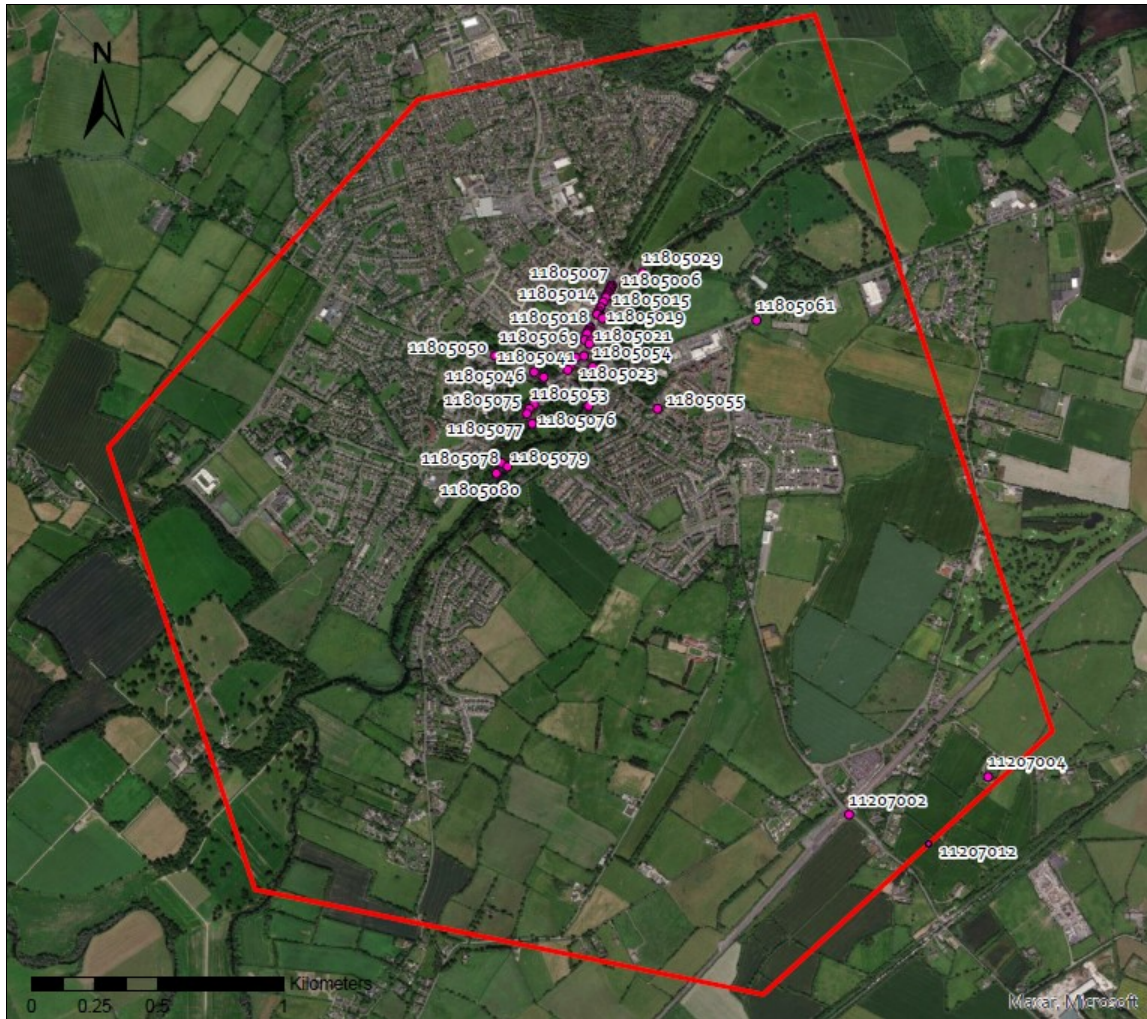


Figure 12 NIAH sites that are not on the RPS list

6.4.3. Architectural Conservation Areas and Protected Areas

There are no Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA) within the study area.

There is one protected area within the constraints study area at Castletown- Donaghcumper which is associated with the designed landscapes along the Liffey, this area incorporates the three demesnes of Castletown, Donaghcumper and St Wolstan's (Figure 13). In the 2017-2023 County Development Plan it is an objective of the Council (Ref: Chapter 12, Objective OPS 4 and Map 12.13) to protect specific views within this area, these include:

- Axial views between the Castletown House and Conolly's Folly (which is located north outside the study area);

- Views between Castletown House and the Wonderful Barn (which is located north outside the study area);
- 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.

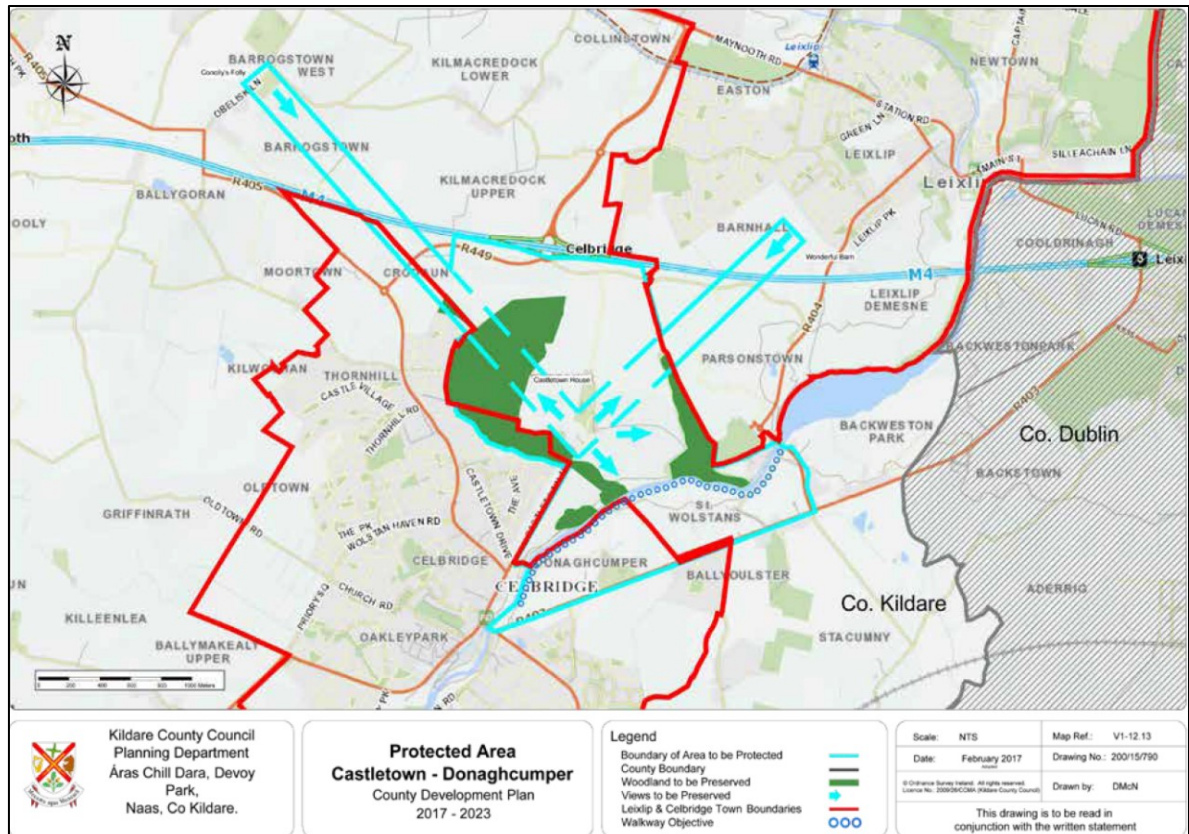


Figure 13 Protected area around Castletown demesne (Section 12.4.2 of the County Development Plan 2017-2023)

6.4.4. NIAH Garden Survey

There are eight NIAH Garden Survey sites within the constraints study area (Table 7). The garden survey is a paper survey only and has yet to be verified in the field.

Table 7 NIAH Garden Survey sites

Reference	Site Name	ITM	ITM	Description
6050	Coolfitch, Coolfitch	696921	730738	The principal building, boundary, avenue, garden footprint and parkland still survive.
1920	Oakley, Kildrought	696878	732856	The principal building and boundary survive.

Reference	Site Name	ITM	ITM	Description
1922	Celbridge Abbey, Celbridge Abbey	697089	732752	The principal building, boundary, garden footprint and woodland survive.
1924	Castletown, Castletown	697857	734205	The site footprint, boundary, avenue, woodland, parkland, formal garden, allees, water features and principal building survive. A section of the site has been lost to housing at 297464, 233850. and a major road has been constructed across the northern section of this site.
1925	Donaghcumper, Donaghcumper	697974	733379	The site footprint, boundary, woodland, parkland, water features and principal building survive.
1926	Elm Hall, Donaghcumper	698971	732047	The boundary survives. A golf course has been constructed on this site.
5544	Primrose Hill	697329	732772	The site footprint, boundary, avenue, parkland, and principal building survive. The site is surrounded by modern housing developments.
1927	St Wolstan's, Donaghcumper	698912	733674	The site footprint, boundary, avenue, woodland, kitchen garden, water features and principal building survive.
1918	Killadoon	695798	731401	The site footprint, boundary, avenue, woodland, parkland, formal garden, water features and principal building survive.
1917	Springfield, Killadoon	695600	732631	The site footprint, boundary, principal building, gateways, gatehouses, woodland, parkland and walled garden survive.

7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1. Key Cultural Heritage Considerations

7.1.1. *General*

The effects of road infrastructure on the historic environment can relate primarily to the potential for ground excavation and construction activities to lead to the interference, damage or destruction of recorded and / or previously unknown archaeological monuments and of upstanding built heritage remains. The significance of the effects on the historic environment depends on the monument / building type, the extent of development, and the potential for screening and mitigation measures.

While change within the setting of an historic site or landscape may be acceptable, in certain instances development will be considered intrusive and inappropriate. The effect on the setting of archaeological and heritage sites requires an assessment to be made on a case-by-case basis, according to the type of development, its location, and landscape setting, using objective analysis based on a set of predefined criteria and professional judgement, supported by appropriate descriptive material.

All archaeological and historic sites/features and properties with statutory designation in the study area are the key considerations in the constraints study in relation to cultural heritage. These sites have been identified and mapped for the constraints study and should be avoided.

7.1.2. *Designated Sites*

Archaeological Heritage

- There are twenty-nine RMP sites within the study area. All recorded archaeological sites, their setting and visual amenity should be considered as cultural heritage constraints during the routing study and avoided where possible.
- There is a designated Zone of Archaeological Potential (ZAP) in the Record of Monuments and Places incorporating the historic town of Celbridge (KD011-012001). Any development within this zone is considered to be of archaeological potential and is likely to reveal medieval or later archaeological remains, features finds or soils.
- Given the landscape through which the development will pass, the context of these monuments and their relationships to adjacent sites must be considered, and the surrounding areas will have to be a focus.

Architectural Heritage

- There are fifty-seven RPS sites located within the constraints study area. Every care should be taken in these locations to avoid direct impacts on protected structures or by means of careful design or by the application of appropriate mitigation measures. This includes development that might adversely affect the setting of the protected structure. Every care should be taken in these locations to avoid direct impacts on protected structures by means of careful route alignment or by the application of appropriate mitigation measures such as screening if the route runs in their vicinity.
- Any design proposals in the vicinity of protected structures should be carried out in a way that will not materially affect the character, integrity, amenity and setting of these sites. An architectural conservation specialist may be required to advise on appropriate measures mitigate any potential impact on this.
- Castletown, Donaghcumper and St Wolstan's Demesnes, their associated structures and features and their designed landscape setting, should be considered as a significant cultural heritage constraint during the design of the scheme. The views within these historic demesnes are safeguarded as part of the Castletown- Donaghcumper protection area in the County Development Plan (2017-2023). The designed landscapes are made up of parklands, river walks, follies, ruins and structures which collectively form the landscape setting of Castletown House and its grounds. Any proposal to build a road in the study area should not detract from the setting or landscape of these sites nor should they subdivide the estate lands from the principal structures. Furthermore, any new works should not obscure the protected views as indicated in Section 6 in Figure 11.
- Other demesnes are recorded in the study area including Celbridge Abbey and Killadoon along the River Liffey. The houses, their curtilage and associated structures are protected through their inclusion in the RPS. However, their landscape setting, attendant grounds and boundary walls that define and enclose demesne land should be considered as cultural heritage constraints during the routing study and avoided where possible.
- The NIAH Garden Survey lists sites that are fully or partially within the study area. The historic boundaries of all of these former demesne grounds survive and significant gardens survive at Celbridge Abbey, Primrose Hill, Killadoon and Springfield the Protected Area Castletown-Donaghcumper. It is an objective of Kildare County 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 (see Appendix 5).

- There are forty NIAH sites (that are not on the RPS). Structures that are considered of regional significance are recommended by the Minister to the relevant planning authority for inclusion in their RPS and the planning authorities can add to the record at any time should they choose to adopt them.

7.1.3. Undesignated Sites

General Archaeological Potential

- The Liffey river, its tributaries and environs are considered to be of archaeological potential, any crossing of the river should consider the potential to reveal archaeological sites or industrial heritage features in their vicinity (for example, sites from early prehistoric fish traps to medieval mill or bridge remnant etc.).
- A number of sites in the vicinity of the study area are newly revealed subsurface sites discovered as a result of development within the study area, especially within Castletown demesne and the historic centre of Celbridge. These findings indicate the general subsurface archaeological potential of the landscape within the study area and there is a potential that other such sites may exist in this archaeologically rich landscape.

Built Heritage

- Not all of the architectural heritage of Ireland is known or recorded by the NIAH or RPS or is protected by legislation. It is important that the architectural and historical merits of undesignated sites and or features are determined by carrying out a detailed inspection. This will include a review of the Kildare Industrial Archaeological Heritage. This will ensure that appropriate recommendations on mitigation are highlighted. It should be noted that analysis undertaken to date is desk-based and field inspection will be required to assess the surviving nature and extent of the built heritage environment within the study area.
- Fieldwork and further research will also identify unrecorded cultural heritage features. Cultural heritage elements in the study area will be addressed at the route options, preliminary design and EIAR stages of the project. It is at these stages that an evaluation can be made on the likely and significant impacts of the road development on local cultural heritage features and historical features.

General

- Given the size of the study area, this constraints study is necessarily broad and non-exhaustive and will be developed through further research, including a review of the Kildare Industrial Archaeological History survey, and fieldwork during each stage of the project.

- Specific mitigation requirements can only be identified as issues for development once the location of the chosen route is defined. The judicious use of LIDAR, geophysical survey and topographic survey techniques may be advised if an area of significant potential is identified during the EIA at preliminary design stage. In some locations, exploratory excavation will have to be considered, as cultivated soils can be extremely deep, masking the presence of below-ground remains even to geophysical survey.

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- www.downsurvey.tcd.ie Digital Down Survey Maps. The Down Survey is a national survey compiled by Sir William Petty for the Crown in 1655-57, partly published in 1685, and now available in full to view and search on a website hosted by Trinity College
- www.excavations.ie Summary of all licenced excavations that have been carried out in Ireland.
- www.logainm.ie A directory of the official names of places in Irish and English and their meanings, created by the former Placenames Commission
- www.osi.ie Providing digital versions of the Ordnance Survey maps from the 1830's at 6-inch and 25inch scales and aerial maps for the whole country

APPENDIX 1 LEGISLATION, STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were consulted for this constraints study:

- National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (as amended)
- The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)
- The Heritage Act, 1995
- CAAS Environmental Ltd on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2002), Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements
- CAAS Environmental Ltd on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2003), Advice Notes on Current Practice (in preparation of Environmental Impact Statements)
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands, (1999a), Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage
- Environmental Protection Agency (2017). Draft Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports.
- National Roads Authority (2005), Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes
- National Roads Authority (2005), Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes
- National Roads Authority (2017) Project Management Guidelines
- Code of Practice between the National Roads Authority (NRA) and the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, June 2000.
- Code of Practice between Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) and the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, 2017.
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999 and the Planning and Development Act (as amended)
- Cork County Council Heritage Unit (2007) Guidance Notes for the Appraisal of Historic Gardens, Demesnes, Estate and their Settings

APPENDIX 2 NATIONAL MONUMENTS LEGISLATION 1930-2004

All archaeological sites have the full protection of the national monuments legislation (Principal Act 1930; Amendments 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004).

In the 1987 Amendment of Section 2 of the Principal Act (1930), the definition of a national monument is specified as:

any artificial or partly artificial building, structure or erection or group of such buildings, structures or erections, any artificial cave, stone or natural product, whether forming part of the ground, that has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the place where it is) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position,

any, or any part of any, prehistoric or ancient

(i) tomb, grave or burial deposit, or

(ii) ritual, industrial or habitation site,

and

any place comprising the remains or traces of any such building, structure or erection, any cave, stone or natural product or any such tomb, grave, burial deposit or ritual, industrial or habitation site...

Under Section 14 of the Principal Act (1930):

It shall be unlawful...

to demolish or remove wholly or in part or to disfigure, deface, alter, or in any manner injure or interfere with any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance with the consent hereinafter mentioned (a licence issued by the Office of Public Works National Monuments Branch),

or

to excavate, dig, plough or otherwise disturb the ground within, around, or in the proximity to any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance...

Under Amendment to Section 23 of the Principal Act (1930),

A person who finds an archaeological object shall, within four days after the finding, make a report of it to a member of the Garda Síochána...or the Director of the National Museum...

The latter is of relevance to any finds made during a watching brief.

In the 1994 Amendment of Section 12 of the Principal Act (1930), all of the sites and 'places' recorded by the Sites and Monuments Record of the Office of Public Works are provided with a new status in law. This new status provides a level of protection to the listed sites that is equivalent to that accorded to 'registered' sites [Section 8(1), National Monuments Amendment Act 1954] as follows:

The Commissioners shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where they believe there are monuments and the record shall be comprised of a list of monuments and such places and a map or maps showing each monument and such place in respect of each county in the State.

The Commissioners shall cause to be exhibited in a prescribed manner in each county the list and map or maps of the county drawn up and publish in a prescribed manner information about when and where the lists and maps may be consulted.

- In addition, when the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded, or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Commissioners and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Commissioners, commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice.

The National Monuments Amendment Act 2004

The National Monuments Amendment Act enacted in 2004 provides clarification in relation to the division of responsibilities between the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Finance and Arts, Sports and Tourism together with the Commissioners of Public Works. The Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government will issue directions relating to archaeological works and will be advised by the National Monuments Section and the National Museum of Ireland. The Act gives discretion to the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government to grant consent or issue directions in relation to road developments (Section 49 and 51) approved by An Bord Pleanála and/or in relation to the discovery of National Monuments

14A. (1) The consent of the Minister under section 14 of this Act and any further consent or licence under any other provision of the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 shall not be required where the works involved are connected with an approved road development.

(2) Any works of an archaeological nature that are carried out in respect of an approved road development shall be carried out in accordance with the directions of the Minister, which directions shall be issued following consultation by the minister with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland.

Subsection 14A (4) Where a national monument has been discovered to which subsection (3) of this section relates, then

- (a) the road authority carrying out the road development shall report the discovery to the Minister
- (b) subject to subsection (7) of this section, and pending any directions by the minister under paragraph (d) of this subsection, no works which would interfere with the monument shall be carried out, except works urgently required to secure its preservation carried out in accordance with such measures as may be specified by the Minister The Minister will consult with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland for a period not longer than 14 days before issuing further directions in relation to the national monument.

The Minister will not be restricted to archaeological considerations alone but will also consider the wider public interest.

APPENDIX 3 ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE (NATIONAL INVENTORY) AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1999

This Act provides for the establishment of a national inventory of architectural heritage and historic monuments.

Section 1 of the act defines “architectural heritage” as:

- (a) all structures and buildings together with their settings and attendant grounds, fixtures and fittings,
- (b) groups of such structures and buildings, and,
- (c) sites which are of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

Section 2 of the Act states that the Minister (for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) shall establish the NIAH, determining its form and content, defining the categories of architectural heritage, and specifying to which category each entry belongs. The information contained within the inventory will be made available to planning authorities, having regard to the security and privacy of both property and persons involved.

Section 3 of the Act states that the minister may appoint officers, who may in turn request access to premises listed in the inventory from the occupiers of these buildings. The officer is required to inform the occupier of the building why entry is necessary, and in the event of a refusal, can apply for a warrant to enter the premises.

Section 4 of the Act states that obstruction of an officer or a refusal to comply with requirements of entry will result in the owner or occupier being guilty of an offence.

Section 5 of the Act states that sanitary authorities who carry out works on a monument covered by this Act will as far as possible preserve the monument with the proviso that its condition is not a danger to any person or property, and that the sanitation authority will inform the Minister that the works have been carried out.

The provisions in the Act are in addition to and not a substitution for provisions of the National Monument Act (1930–94), and the protection of monuments in the National Monuments Act is extended to the monuments covered by the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (1999).

The Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999 and Planning and development Act (as amended)

The Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999, which came into force on 1st January 2000, provides for the inclusion of protected structures into the planning authorities’ development plans and sets out statutory regulations regarding works affecting such structures, thereby giving greater statutory protection to buildings. All structures listed in the development plan are now referred to as Protected Structures and enjoy equal statutory protection. Under the 1999 Act the entire structure is protected, including a structures interior, exterior, the land lying within the curtilage of the protected structure and other structures within that curtilage. This Act was subsequently repealed and replaced by the Planning and Development Act, 2000, where the conditions relating to the protection of architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the Act.

Protected Structures, Curtilage & Attendant Grounds

A protected structure is defined in the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000 as any structure or specified part of a structure, which is included in the planning authorities’ Record of Protected Structures (RPS). Section 57 (1) of the 2000 Act states that “...the carrying out of works to a protected structure, or a

proposed protected structure, shall be exempted development only if those works would not materially affect the character of

- (a) the structure, or
- (b) any element of the structure, which contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

By definition, a protected structure includes the land lying within the curtilage of the protected structure and other structures within that curtilage and their interiors. The notion of curtilage is not defined by legislation, but according to Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2004) and for the purposes of this report it can be taken to be the parcel of land immediately associated with that structure and which is (or was) in use for the purpose of the structure.

The attendant grounds of a structure are lands outside the curtilage of the structure but which are associated with the structure and are intrinsic to its function, setting and/or appreciation. The attendant grounds of a country house could include the entire demesne, or pleasure grounds, and any structures or features within it such as follies, plantations, lakes etc.

APPENDIX 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS

Archaeological Heritage

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)

Archaeological monuments are protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930–2004. Section 12 (1) of the 1994 Act provides that the Minister shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments, such record to be comprised of a list of monuments and relevant places and a map or maps showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the State. This is referred to as the Record of Monuments and Places and monuments are entered into it are referred to as Recorded Monuments. Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person proposes, to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of the proposal to carry out work and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister commence the work until two months after the giving of notice. This time will allow the National Monuments Service to consider the proposed works and how best to proceed to further the protection of the monument.

National Monuments in State Care: Ownership and Guardianship

Section 16 of the 1930 Act provides that where the Minister is the owner of a national monument then the Minister shall admit the public to enter on and view such monument upon payment of such (if any) admission charge and subject to such conditions and limitations as the minister shall prescribe. Section 11 of the 1994 Act provides that the Minister may acquire by agreement or compulsorily any monument that is in his or her opinion a national monument or any part of such monument.

The provisions of Section 14 of the 1930 Act regarding prohibition of injury to national monuments which apply to national monuments subject to a Preservation Order apply similarly to national monuments of which the Minister is guardian. Section 12(1) of the 1930 Act provides that the Minister shall maintain a national monument of which he or she is the guardian.

According to the National Policy on Town Defences (2008), within the meaning of the National Monuments Acts, all town defences are considered national monuments by reason of the historical, architectural, and archaeological interest attaching to them. This status relates as much to their protection as to the nature of consent and management of works on, or close, to them.

National Monuments with a Preservation Order or Temporary Preservation Order

Where it appears to the Minister that a monument, considered to be a national monument, is in danger or is actually being destroyed or falling into decay the minister may by preservation order or temporary preservation order, undertake the preservation of the monument. A temporary preservation order will remain in force for six months and then expire.

National Monument in Local Authority Ownership/Guardianship

Monuments which may be defined as national monuments are also in the ownership or guardianship of Local Authorities which have similar responsibilities under the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004) to the DAHG. These monuments are not included in any specific dataset. Each Local Authority will make a determination whether the preservation of a monument in its ownership/guardianship, is a matter of national importance because of the archaeological, architectural, historical, traditional or artistic importance attaching to that

monument. There are no definitive lists of these sites available; such determinations are generally made on a site by site basis as the need arises.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites (including candidate UNESCO World Heritage Sites on Tentative List)

Ireland ratified the World Heritage Convention in 1991 and as such pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage. Ireland has two World Heritage Sites that are considered to have outstanding universal value (OUV) namely Skellig Michael, an island monastery off the west coast of Kerry and Brú na Bóinne, or the Bend of the Boyne Ensemble in the Boyne Valley, County Meath

World Heritage sites are sites that have an international value that has been clearly articulated. They are cultural properties considered to be of 'Outstanding Universal Value' that are part of the 'world heritage of Mankind as a whole' and 'deserve protection and transmission to future generations' (33).

A Tentative List is an inventory of those properties which each State Party (i.e. those signed up to the convention) intends to consider for nomination on to the World Heritage List. States Parties submit a tentative list of their properties which they consider to be cultural and/or natural heritage of outstanding universal value and therefore suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List.

Architectural Heritage

Protected Structures

A protected structure is a structure that is considered to be of 'special interest', which is broadly defined by the Planning and Development Act, 2000 as structures of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical point interest. The 2000 Act requires each planning authority to compile and maintain a Record of Protected Structures (RPS). The RPS is a mechanism for the statutory protection of the architectural heritage and is listed in every County Development Plan and Town Development Plan.

By definition, a protected structure includes the land lying within its curtilage and other structures within that curtilage and their interiors. The notion of curtilage is not defined by legislation, but according to Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011) it is that parcel of land immediately associated with the structure and which is (or was) in use for the purpose of the structure.

The attendant grounds of a structure are the lands outside the curtilage of the structure but which are associated with the structure and are intrinsic to its function, setting and/or appreciation.

Architectural Conservation Areas

Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA) are places, groups of structures or townscapes that are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural scientific, social or technical interest/value or contribute to the appreciation of Protected Structures. ACAs and candidate ACAs are listed in every County Development Plan and Town Development Plan.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) places a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. The NIAH's role is to identify record and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland. It aims to promote

the appreciation of, and contributes to the protection of, the built heritage by systematically recording a representative sample of that built heritage on a nationwide basis. The surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

The NIAH Historic Garden and Designed Landscape Survey

Historic landscapes, gardens and demesnes are usually, but not always, associated with Protected Structures and therefore do not always have statutory protection. The NIAH designed landscapes and historic gardens survey is a preliminary non-statutory survey, based on a paper study using historic map sources and aerial photography, some of the sites that have been identified on it have long since been subsumed into a farming landscapes particularly when the principal house has been demolished.

APPENDIX 5 SUMMARY OF RELEVANT KILDARE COUNTY COUNCIL POLICIES IN RELATION TO CULTURAL HERITAGE (COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2017-2023)

Architectural and Archaeological Heritage Policies

Protected Structures Policies

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.

Protected Structures Objectives

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, deletion and corrections as appropriate over the period of this Plan.
- 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.
- 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. Wolstan's;
- 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.
- 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 Wolstan's and the River Liffey environs.
- 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.

HISTORIC PARKS, GARDENS & DEMESNES POLICIES & OBJECTIVES

Country Houses and Demesne

County Kildare boasts a large number of country houses and demesnes where the grounds and setting 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.

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
- 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.

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 Vernacular Architecture.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Monument (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).

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.

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 Principles 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.

APPENDIX 6 SOUTH DUBLIN COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016-2022

HERITAGE, CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPES (HCL) Policy 1 Overarching

It is the policy of the Council to protect, conserve and enhance natural, built and cultural heritage features, and to support the objectives and actions of the County Heritage Plan.

HCL1 Objective 1: To protect, conserve and enhance natural, built and cultural heritage features and restrict development that would have a significant negative impact on these assets.

HCL1 Objective 2: To support the objectives and actions of the County Heritage Plan, including the preparation of a County Biodiversity Plan.

Built Heritage and Architectural Conservation

ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Archaeological heritage, whether known, newly discovered, or yet to be discovered, is protected by the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. The Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (DAHGI, 1999) sets out national policy on the protection of archaeological heritage. Known structures, features, objects or sites of archaeological heritage are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), which is compiled by the National Monuments Services of the Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht. The RMP for South Dublin County is listed in Schedule 1 of the Plan and identified on the Development Plan Maps. Each Recorded Monument is denoted with a boundary defining an Area of Archaeological Potential, which include areas in proximity to the Recorded Monument and is essentially included as part of the Recorded Monument but does not necessarily define the full extent of the site or monument. Certain monuments or the remains of a monument on the RMP that have been deemed to be of national importance are designated as National Monuments.

The qualities of archaeological and architectural interest are not mutually exclusive and certain structures may be designated as both a Protected Structure and a Recorded Monument.

HERITAGE, CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPES (HCL) Policy 2 Archaeological Heritage

It is the policy of the Council to manage development in a manner that protects and conserves the Archaeological Heritage of the County and avoids adverse impacts on sites, monuments, features or objects of significant historical or archaeological interest.

HCL2 Objective 1: To 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, DAHGI (1999), or any superseding national policy document.

- HCL2 Objective 2: To ensure that development is designed to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage that is of significant interest including previously unknown sites, features and objects.
- HCL2 Objective 3: To protect and enhance sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places and ensure that development in the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Area of Archaeological Potential does not detract from the setting of the site, monument, feature or object and is sited and designed appropriately.
- HCL2 Objective 4: To protect and preserve the archaeological value of underwater archaeological sites including associated features and any discovered battlefield sites of significant archaeological potential within the County.
- HCL2 Objective 5: To protect historical burial grounds within South Dublin County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles.

Action

The Council will continue to develop its programme of survey and maintenance of Council-owned monuments and structures of historic interest.

The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) requires each Planning Authority to include a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) in the County Development Plan. The RPS for South Dublin County is listed in Schedule 2 of this Plan and all associated structures are identified on Development Plan maps.

South Dublin County Council commissioned an independent review of the RPS, with a view to identifying structures that merit addition or deletion. The RPS Review is a separate document to be read in parallel with this plan.

There are 494 structures listed on the RPS. This includes a total of 23 additions to the Record of Protected Structures and a total of 74 deletions from the previous Development Plan. Of the deletions, 68 related to structures that are now within Architectural Conservation Areas. The statutory protection afforded by this designation is considered to offer a high level of protection to the exterior of these structures, which is the primary area of interest, while offering more flexibility to owners and occupiers, particularly in relation to the carrying out of works to the interior of the structures.

Where a structure is protected under the RPS, the protection includes (unless otherwise stated) the structure, its interior and the land within its curtilage and other structures within that curtilage (including their interiors) and all fixtures and features which form part of the interior or exterior of all these structures.

HERITAGE, CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPES (HCL) Policy 3 Protected Structures

It is the policy of the Council to conserve and protect buildings, structures and sites contained in the Record of Protected Structures and to carefully consider any proposals for development that would affect the special character or appearance of a Protected Structure including its historic curtilage, both directly and indirectly.

HCL3 Objective 1: To ensure the protection of all structures (or parts of structures) and the immediate surroundings including the curtilage and attendant grounds of structures contained in the Record of Protected Structures.

HCL3 Objective 2: To ensure that all development proposals that affect a Protected Structure and its setting including proposals to extend, alter or refurbish any Protected Structure are sympathetic to its special character and integrity and are appropriate in terms of architectural treatment, character, scale and form. All such proposals shall be consistent with the Architectural Heritage Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DAHG (2011) including the principles of conservation.

HCL3 Objective 3: To address dereliction and encourage the rehabilitation, renovation, appropriate use and re-use of Protected Structures.

HCL3 Objective 4: To prevent demolition and inappropriate alteration of Protected Structures.

HCL3 SLO 1: To support and facilitate the refurbishment of the Metal Bridge in Palmerstown (RPS Ref 006).

HCL3 SLO 2: To support and facilitate the refurbishment of the Ballymount Complex Gatehouse in Ballymount Park (RPS Ref. 175) and its inclusion as part of a heritage trail.

HCL3 SLO 3: To secure the preservation of Windmill Hill, Rathcoole (RPS Ref. 358).

ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION AREAS

An Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) is a place, area, group of structures or townscape that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or value or that contributes to the appreciation of Protected Structures.

South Dublin County Council commissioned an independent assessment of potential ACAs, that comprised areas in South Dublin that were considered to exhibit distinct character and qualities based on their built

form and layout. The ACA Review is a separate document to be read in parallel with this Plan. The number of ACAs within the County has been increased from 5 to 12 and the Lucan ACA has been extended.

Each ACA boundary is outlined on the Development Plan maps that accompany this written statement. The carrying out of exterior works to structures within an ACA are exempt from planning permission only where the works would not materially affect the character of the area and where the works would be consistent with the appearance of the structure itself and neighbouring structures.

HERITAGE, CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPES (HCL) Policy 4 Architectural Conservation Areas

It is the policy of the Council to preserve and enhance the historic character and visual setting of Architectural Conservation Areas and to carefully consider any proposals for development that would affect the special value of such areas.

HCL4 Objective 1: To avoid the removal of structures and distinctive features that positively contribute to the character of Architectural Conservation Areas including buildings, building features, shop fronts, boundary treatments, street furniture, landscaping and paving.

HCL4 Objective 2: To ensure that new development, including infill development, extensions and renovation works within or adjacent to an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) preserves or enhances the special character and visual setting of the ACA including vistas, streetscapes and roofscapes.

HCL4 Objective 3: To address dereliction and promote appropriate and sensitive reuse and rehabilitation of buildings, building features and sites within Architectural Conservation Areas.

HCL4 Objective 4: To reduce and prevent visual and urban clutter within Architectural Conservation Areas including, where appropriate, traffic management structures, utility structures and all signage.

HCL4 Objective 5: To support public realm improvements proposed within Architectural Conservation Areas under South Dublin County Council's Villages Initiative subject to compliance with the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG, 2011).

HCL4 SLO 1: To secure the preservation and enhancement of the Palmerstown Lower (Mill Complex) ACA, to actively promote the restoration of industrial heritage including the former mills, mill races and other buildings on Mill Lane and to explore their use for residential, tourism/outdoor recreation and/or commercial purposes.

Built heritage is not confined to buildings, features and items listed as Protected Structures or located within Architectural Conservation Areas. Modest rural, urban and suburban houses and groups of houses that date from the late 19th century and early to mid-20th century can contribute to the historic character and visual setting of a place. Such structures can also have a distinctive planned layout, architectural detailing or

collective interest that contributes to architectural interest, historic character and visual amenity throughout the County.

HERITAGE, CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPES (HCL) Policy 5 Older Buildings, Estates and Streetscapes

It is the policy of the Council to encourage the preservation of older features, buildings, and groups of structures that are of historic character including 19th Century and early to mid-20th Century houses, housing estates and streetscapes.

HCL5 Objective 1: To retain existing houses that, while not listed as Protected Structures, are considered to contribute to historic character, local character, visual setting, rural amenity or streetscape value within the County.

HCL5 Objective 2: To ensure that the redevelopment of older buildings, including extensions and renovation works do not compromise or erode the architectural interest, character or visual setting of such buildings including surrounding housing estates or streetscapes.

HCL5 Objective 3: To encourage the retention, rehabilitation, renovation and re-use of older buildings and their original features where such buildings and features contribute to the visual setting, collective interest or character of the surrounding area.

HCL5 Objective 4: To ensure that infill development is sympathetic to the architectural interest, character and visual amenity of the area.

FEATURES OF INTEREST

Historic items 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.

HERITAGE, CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPES (HCL) Policy 6 Features of Interest

It is the policy of the Council to 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.

HCL 6 Objective 1:

To ensure that development within the County including Council development seeks to retain, refurbish and incorporate historic items and features of interest.

HCL 6 Objective 2:

To protect, preserve and maintain industrial heritage features including weirs, millraces, and mills along the River Dodder and River Liffey.

The landscapes of South Dublin County comprise a dynamic mix of living elements that respond to history, culture, natural cycles, weather events, water, climatic and economic factors including those that relate to agriculture, industry, energy, transport, settlement and tourism. The varied geology and activities throughout the County have produced diverse landscapes and landscapes of significant value and sensitivity.

A Landscape Character Assessment of South Dublin County (2015) has been prepared in conjunction with the review of the County Development Plan. The Landscape Character Assessment of South Dublin County, 2015 is a separate document to be read in parallel with this Plan. Informed by GIS mapping, GIS analysis and fieldwork together with a broad strategic review of the Historical Landscape Character of the County, the Landscape Character Assessment defines five Landscape Character Areas, as follows:

Each Landscape Character Area is assessed against a set of criteria to determine the capacity of the landscape to accommodate change based on landscape sensitivity and landscape value. The assessment has been used to inform policies and objectives of the Development Plan for each area and to ensure that future development reinforces the distinctiveness and sense of place identified by the historic landscape character types.

HERITAGE, CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPES (HCL) Policy 7 Landscapes

It is the policy of the Council to preserve and enhance the character of the County's landscapes particularly areas that have been deemed to have a medium to high Landscape Value or medium to high Landscape Sensitivity and to ensure that landscape considerations are an important factor in the management of development.

HCL7 Objective 1: To protect and enhance the landscape character of the County by ensuring that development retains, protects and, where necessary, enhances the appearance and character of the landscape, taking full cognisance of the Landscape Character Assessment of South Dublin County (2015).

HCL7 Objective 2: To ensure that development is assessed against Landscape Character, Landscape Values and Landscape Sensitivity as identified in the Landscape Character Assessment for South Dublin County (2015) in accordance with Government guidance on Landscape Character Assessment and the National Landscape Strategy.

VIEWS AND PROSPECTS

The County contains many scenic views and prospects (distant objects) of places of natural beauty or interest that are located in the County and in adjoining counties. These include localised views and panoramic prospects of rural, mountain, hill, coastal and urban landscapes such as Dublin City and environs, Dublin Bay, the Liffey Valley and the Dublin and Wicklow Hills and Mountains including the Glenasmole Valley. Views of places of natural beauty or interest are not confined to those that are visible from scenic places but also from and to existing built up areas.

HERITAGE, CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPES (HCL) Policy 8 Views and Prospects

It is the policy of the Council to preserve Views and Prospects and the amenities of places and features of natural beauty or interest including those located within and outside the County.

HCL8 Objective 1: To protect, preserve and improve Views and Prospects of special amenity, historic or cultural value or interest including rural, river valley, mountain, hill, coastal, upland and urban views and prospects that are visible from prominent public places.

HCL8 SLO 1: To seek to develop the area at the top of Esker Hill as a viewing location for views over Lucan Village and the Liffey Valley.

HCL8 SLO2: To facilitate provision of both a viewing area and more attractive backdrop to St. Johns Bridge in Griffeen Valley Park.

The Liffey Valley and Dodder Valley river landscapes are key elements of the County's Green Infrastructure network and host a rich variety of plant and animal species including protected species and numerous mature tree species. Sections of both river valleys have been designated as proposed Natural Heritage Areas. A section of the Liffey Valley is also subject to a Special Amenity Area Order. The open parkland setting of both rivers provide opportunities to strengthen the amenity value of the valleys and create pedestrian and cycle routes that can traverse the County and link with amenities in adjoining counties. The protection and enhancement of these landscapes and associated natural and built heritage features is a priority of the Development Plan.

HERITAGE, CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPES (HCL) Policy 10 Liffey Valley and Dodder Valley

It is the policy of the Council to protect and enhance the visual, recreational, environmental, ecological, geological and amenity value of the Liffey Valley and Dodder Valley, as key elements of the County's Green Infrastructure network.

HCL10 Objective 1: To restrict development within areas designated with Zoning Objective 'HA – LV' (To protect and enhance the outstanding character and amenity of the Liffey Valley) and 'HA – DV' (To protect and enhance the outstanding character and amenity of the Dodder Valley) and ensure that new

development is related to the area's amenity potential and is designed and sited to minimise environmental and visual impacts.

HCL10 Objective 2: To ensure that development within the Liffey Valley and Dodder Valley will not prejudice the future creation and development of uninterrupted and coherent parklands including local and regional networks of walking and cycling routes.

HCL10 Objective 3: To ensure that development proposals within the Liffey Valley and Dodder Valley, including local and regional networks of walking and cycling routes, maximise the opportunities for enhancement of existing ecological features and protects and incorporates high value natural heritage features including watercourses, wetlands, grasslands, woodlands, mature trees, hedgerows and ditches, as part of the County's Green Infrastructure network.

HCL10 Objective 4: To facilitate and support the development of the Liffey Valley (Zoning Objective 'HA – LV') as an interconnected greenway and park in collaboration with Dublin City Council, Fingal County Council, Kildare County Council, the OPW, existing landowners and community groups (including the Liffey Valley Park Alliance) to include for the identification and designation of possible future new pedestrian routes and footbridge locations in accordance with Towards a Liffey Valley Park (2007) or any superseding plan. Universal accessibility for all should be promoted where environmental and built heritage sensitivities are not negatively impacted upon.

HCL10 Objective 5: To facilitate the development of Council-owned lands at Cooldrinagh and the Hermitage Clinic as publicly-accessible parkland and Green Infrastructure links.

HCL10 Objective 6: To recognise the key role the Dodder River plays in the County's Green Infrastructure network by facilitating and supporting the continued development of the Dodder Valley (Zoning Objective 'HA – DV') as a linear park, greenway and an area of special amenity, recreational, heritage, geology, biodiversity and conservation value to include for the completion of the Dodder Green Route along the full length of the Dodder River.

HCL10 Objective 7: Within areas designated 'High Amenity – Liffey Valley' and 'High Amenity – Dodder Valley' non-residential development will only be permitted where it:

Relates to the area's amenity potential or to its use for agriculture or recreational purposes, including recreational buildings; or Comprises the redevelopment of or extensions to existing commercial or civic uses or development of new commercial or civic uses within an existing established area of commercial or civic activity; and Preserves the amenity value of the river valley including its landscape value, views or vistas of the river valley and its biodiversity value.

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HCL10 Objective 8: To work in collaboration with the owners of lands at St. Edmundsbury, Lucan to seek to provide appropriate public access to these lands in the Liffey Valley.

HCL10 Objective 9: To support and facilitate the development of an interpretive/visitor centre within the Liffey Valley utilising existing buildings.

HCL10 Objective 10: To promote and support the development of a tourist amenity and educational/interpretive centre, such as a working mill, within the Dodder Valley.

HCL10 SLO 1: To facilitate the redevelopment and regeneration of the site of the former Tara Co-Op with a replacement development of a scale, design and layout appropriate to its prominent location in the Liffey Valley and in proximity to the M4 and the Lucan/Leixlip urban areas. Any such development shall be subject to an environmental management plan in relation to remediation of any contaminated land and should not compromise the important geomorphic and archaeological heritage of the site, and adjacent sites. Additionally, it should not compromise the vistas or landscape amenity or biodiversity of the Liffey Valley.

GRAND CANAL

The Grand Canal is a man-made linear waterway that hosts a rich variety of plant and animal species including protected species and numerous mature tree species and is a key element in the County's Green Infrastructure Network. Associated canal and mill structures and buildings contribute to the unique setting and historic character of the Grand Canal and the tow-path provides an uninterrupted corridor for pedestrian and cyclist movement. The protection of the Canal landscape and its environment is a priority of the Development Plan.

HERITAGE, CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPES (HCL) Policy 11 Grand Canal

It is the policy of the Council to promote the Grand Canal as a key component of the County's Green Infrastructure network and to protect and enhance the visual, recreational, environmental, ecological, industrial heritage and amenity value of the Grand Canal and its towpaths, adjacent wetlands and associated habitats.

HCL11 Objective 1: To protect and enhance the important biodiversity resource offered by the Grand Canal.

HCL11 Objective 2: To facilitate the development of the Grand Canal as a recreational route for walking, cycling, nature study and water-based activities including fishing, canal boating, rowing and canoeing/kayaking, subject to appropriate environmental safeguards and assessments.

HCL11 Objective 3: To ensure that development along or adjacent to the Grand Canal contributes to the creation of an open and integrated network of walking and cycling routes that integrate with the Grand Canal Way Green Route.

HCL11 Objective 4: To ensure that development along or adjacent to the Grand Canal protects, incorporates and enhances built and industrial heritage features, particularly historic canal and mill buildings, and also sets out to protect the setting of such built heritage features.

HCL11 Objective 5: To ensure that development along and adjacent to the Grand Canal protects and incorporates high value natural heritage features including watercourses, wetlands, grasslands, woodlands, mature trees, hedgerows and ditches and includes for an appropriate set-back distance or buffer area from the boundary to facilitate protected species, biodiversity, and a fully functioning Green Infrastructure network.

HCL11 Objective 6: To enhance the industrial heritage and the recreational and amenity potential of the 12th Lock and pursue the protection and conservation of the rich natural, built and cultural heritage of the area including natural habitats and ecological resources along the Grand Canal and Griffeen River.

HCL11 Objective 7: To seek the extension of the Grand Canal Way Green Route from the 12th Lock to Hazelhatch in partnership with Waterways Ireland and Kildare County Council.

Cultural Heritage

The cultural heritage of the County is rich and varied and reflects the different origins, distinct cultural identities and development patterns that have evolved around the amalgamation of previously industrial and rural villages that make up the County. This cultural heritage has been further diversified over the past decade through the in-migration of new communities, cultures and religions.

HERITAGE, CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPES (HCL) Policy 18 Cultural Heritage

It is the policy of the Council to promote the County's cultural heritage.

HCL18 Objective 1: To work towards establishing an environment for promoting cross cultural understanding, racial harmony, mutual understanding and appreciation of all religious and ethnic traditions through the County.

HCL18 Objective 2: To promote the Irish Language and favour its use in the promotion of the Villages Initiative.

HCL18 Objective 3: To promote local heritage, the naming of any new residential development will reflect the local and historical context of its siting and should include the use of the Irish language.

IMPLEMENTATION

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HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Development in the vicinity of archaeological sites shall accord with the requirements of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, DAHGI (1999) and shall be designed to have minimal impact on archaeological features. There is a presumption in favour of in-situ preservation of archaeological sites and monuments and avoiding developmental impacts on archaeological heritage.

Regard shall be had in relation to the Emerging Historic Landscape Character Assessments contained within the Landscape Character Assessment of South Dublin County (2015) when assessing relevant planning applications. Regard shall also be had in relation to archaeological concerns when considering proposed infrastructure and roadworks located in close proximity to Recorded Monuments and Places.

An Archaeological Impact Assessment and Method Statement will be required to support development proposals that have the potential to impact on archaeological features. Archaeological testing should be carried out as part of an archaeological assessment where it is deemed that a proposed development may have an impact on an archaeological site or monument.

A Conservation Plan may be required for development in the vicinity of a site or monument, to ensure the ongoing protection of the monument and its setting.

A Visual Impact Assessment may be required for development proposals in the vicinity of upstanding remains. Full archaeological excavation shall be carried out where it is recommended by the National Monuments Service or any superseding body. Archaeological monitoring should be carried out during the course of development works where it is considered necessary to identify and protect potential archaeological deposits, features or objects.

PROTECTED STRUCTURES

(i) General Works that would materially affect the character of a Protected Structure require planning permission. A declaration can be sought from the Planning Authority to list the type of works that would not affect the character of a Protected Structure and do not require planning permission.

(ii) Works to a Protected Structure

The Planning Authority will consider proposals for development or alterations to a Protected Structure based on the conservation principles set out in the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DAHG (2011).

Development proposals for works to a Protected Structure or within the curtilage of a Protected Structure may require a method statement that describes the proposed works in appropriate detail. An Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment may also be required in the case of applications for extensive or complex works that have the potential to have a significant impact on a Protected Structure. Assessments should be prepared by a conservation specialist in accordance with the requirements of the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DAHG (2011) and shall assess the likely effects of the proposed development on the special character of the Protected Structure and its setting.

For all works to a Protected Structure, the Planning Authority will seek to ensure that:

Alterations and interventions do not detract from the significance or value of the structure, Original features of architectural and historic interest are retained and that new features are not presented as original or older features, Extensions are appropriately scaled, complement and are subsidiary to the main structure, and the special interest of the structure is not compromised when adhering to the requirements of Building Regulations. Regard should be had to the Advice Series on historic buildings published by the DEHLG.

(iii) Change of Use

The Planning Authority will consider proposals for the change of use or re-use of a Protected Structure based on the policies and objectives outlined in this Plan but may operate a level of flexibility to help safeguard the ongoing use and preservation of the structure.

(iv) Development in Proximity to a Protected Structure

Planning applications for development in proximity to a Protected Structure may require a design statement to outline how the proposal responds to the setting and special interest of the Protected Structure and its curtilage. Pastiche designs that confuse new features/structures with older and original features/structures should be avoided.

ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION AREAS

The carrying out of exterior works in an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) can only be exempt where it is considered that the works would not materially affect the character of the area and where the works are consistent with the appearance of the structure itself and neighbouring structures.

All proposals for development within an ACA shall comply with the requirements of the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DAHG (2011) and shall seek to protect the historic character, existing amenities, visual setting and streetscape character of the ACA.

The scale of new structures should be appropriate to the general scale of buildings within the ACA. Where it is proposed to demolish a structure or part of a structure that contributes to the character of an ACA, the onus is on the applicant to justify demolition and redevelopment as opposed to rehabilitation, renovation and re-use.

All development works within ACAs should seek to limit, reduce and remove urban and visual clutter including building signage, traffic signage, bollards, utility boxes and other free-standing installations. In addition to the general requirements of this Development Plan, signage proposals within ACAs shall have regard to the requirements outlined in Chapter 12 of the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DAHG (2011).

OLDER BUILDINGS, ESTATES AND STREETSCAPES

Development proposals to demolish a dwelling that is not a Protected Structure or in an ACA but is considered to be of historic character or architectural interest will be carefully considered. In such cases, a strong justification for the demolition of the dwelling will be required, addressing the potential impact on the historic character and visual setting of the area. Proposals to extend and/or renovate older buildings and houses should seek to retain original features and finishes that contribute to their architectural or collective interest.

Appendix 7 RMP SITES WITHIN 1KM OF THE CONSTRAINTS STUDY AREA

RMP sites within 1km of the constraints study area

SMRS	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N	Site Type
KD011-005	Ardrass Lower	694509	731965	Enclosure
KD011-020	Griffinrath	695039	734579	Moated site
KD011-062	Parsonstown	699226	734792	Fulacht fia
KD011-015	Ardrass Lower	694602	731468	Ecclesiastical site
KD011-015001	Ardrass Lower	694610	731470	Church
KD011-015002	Ardrass Lower	694603	731469	Ecclesiastical enclosure
KD011-015003	Ardrass Lower	694601	731470	Graveyard
KD011-010----	Griffinrath	695042	734196	Mound
KD011-011----	Coneyburrow Parsonstown, St Wolstan's	699183	734154	Bridge
KD011-013001-	Donaghcumper	698030	733168	Graveyard
KD011-014----	St. Wolstan's	698686	733727	Religious house - Augustinian canons
KD011-021----	Stacumny	699790	732722	Church
KD011-021001-	Stacumny	699789	732707	Graveyard
KD011-027	Griffinrath			Enclosure
KD011-028----	St. Wolstan's	698861	733750	House - 17th century
KD011-041----	Ballymadeer	699919	733262	Excavation - miscellaneous
KD011-062	Parsonstown			Fulacht fia
KD011-064----	Griffinrath	695115	733472	Moated site
KD011-065----	Griffinrath	695324	733746	Enclosure
KD011-070----	Ballyoulster	698910	733188	Enclosure
KD011-071----	Ballyoulster	699075	733426	Ring-ditch
KD011-072----	Ballyoulster	699072	733375	Ring-ditch
KD011-073----	Killadoon	694990	731084	Enclosure
KD011-010----	Griffinrath	695042	734196	Mound
DU020-001	Ringwood	698386	730678	Ringfort

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