

11

Built & Cultural Heritage



Chapter 11 Built and Cultural Heritage

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

11.1 General Heritage

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

In 2002, the Government published the National Heritage Plan which set out strategies for the conservation and management of our heritage. A key element of both plans is an enhanced role for local authorities in heritage awareness and management, to be given effect through the preparation and implementation of County Heritage Plans. This Plan is currently being revised by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

11.2 Archaeological Heritage

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

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

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

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

11.3 Legislative Context

11.3.1 National Monuments Acts 1930-2004

Archaeological heritage is legally protected from unauthorised damage or interference through powers and functions under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendments) Act 1994 made provision for the compilation of all recorded sites and features of historical and archaeological importance in the county into the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) (Appendix 5).

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).

The National Monuments Acts provide for the protection of all archaeological heritage, whether known, newly discovered, or yet to be discovered (e.g. through ground disturbance, fieldwork, or the discovery of sites underwater).

11.3.2 Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended

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

11.4 International Policy Context

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

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

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

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

11.5 National, Regional and County Policy Context

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

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

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

11.5.2 The National Heritage Plan (2002)

The conservation of our natural heritage is a key objective of Government which, through the National Heritage Plan, recognises that heritage is a communal and mutually shared asset to be protected by the actions of all. It sets out a clear and coherent strategy and framework for the protection and enhancement of Ireland's national heritage with a core objective to protect national heritage as well as promoting it as a resource to be enjoyed by all.

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

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

11.5.4 County Kildare Heritage Plan (2019-2025)

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

11.6 Development proposals affecting archaeology

Various types of development can impact on the visual appreciation, setting and amenity of recorded monuments. Such impacts should be adequately assessed and, where possible, eliminated or minimised. Previously unidentified archaeological sites may be uncovered during development works, while archaeological deposits that would be damaged by development must be investigated and recorded in great detail. Any proposed development (due to its location, size or nature) with the potential to affect the archaeological heritage resource will be subject to an Archaeological Impact Assessment. This includes proposals close to archaeological monuments, proposals extensive in area (half a hectare or more) or length (1 km or more), and development

that requires an Environmental Impact Assessment. Other areas of high archaeological potential may exist outside the boundaries of conventionally recognised monuments, especially graveyards and monastic sites, in wetlands, former wetlands and in the inter-tidal zone, which may also require the preparation of Archaeological Impact Assessments.

11.7 Industrial archaeology

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

11.8 Underwater archaeology

County Kildare’s rivers contain many features and finds associated with its riverine heritage, such as walls, fords, stepping-stones and associated archaeological objects and features. Section 3 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987 makes specific provisions for the protection of shipwrecks and underwater archaeological objects.

11.9 Conservation Plans

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

Policy

It is the policy of the Council to:

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

It is an objective of the Council to:

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

11.10.1 Urban Archaeological Surveys

In 1986 an Urban Archaeological Survey of County Kildare was conducted. A number of medieval / early modern towns with known archaeological potential were surveyed and Zones of Archaeological Potential were identified within these towns.

| Settlements |
|--|
| Ardree, Ardscull, Athy, Ballymore Eustace, Castledermot, Celbridge, Clane, Cloncurry, Dunmanoge, Harristown, Kildare, Kilkea, Kill, Leixlip, Moone, Naas, Old Kilcullen, Oughterard, Rathangan, Rathmore, Silliot Hill |

Table 11.1 - Zones of Archaeological Potential

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

A number of monuments are further protected by being in the ownership or guardianship of the State or the subject of preservation orders (National Monuments) and registration orders, see Tables 11.2- 11.6. Works to or at these monuments require the consent of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

| Monument | Townland | RMP number |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Grange Castle | Grange West | KD002-007---- |
| Manorial House | Jigginstown | KD019-03301- |
| Castle, Church, Cross | Kilteel Upper | KD020-007006 KD020-007005 |
| Castle | Maynooth | KD005-015---- |
| Ringfort | Mullaghreelan | KD038-035---- |
| High Crosses, Round Tower | Old Kilcullen | KD028-049005, KD028-049006, KD028-049002, KD028-049003, KD028-049004, KD028-049010- |
| Round Tower, Church | Oughterard | KD015-007003 KD015-007005 |
| Standing Stone | Punchestown | KD024-009001 |
| Church & Graveyard (Monastic Site) | Taghadoe | KD010-014002 |
| Round Tower | Taghadoe | KD010-014004 |
| Conolly Folly, Obelisk | Barrogstown West | KD011-040---- |
| Castledermot Abbey | Friary (Franciscan) | KD040-002005 |
| Castle | Rathcoffey Demesne | KD010-01801- |

Table 11.2 - National Monuments in State Ownership

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

Table 11.3 - National Monuments in State Guardianship

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

Table 11.4 - Monuments Vested in the Care of Kildare County Council

| Preservation Order Number | Monument | Townland | RMP Number |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 78/1939 | House or Castle | Jigginstown | KD013-019002-, KD013-019003- |
| 88/1940 | Tumulus or Moat | Carrigeen | KD014-026004- |
| 91/1940 | Moat | Ardscull | KD035-010001- |
| 92/1940 | "Broadleas Circle (Pipers Stones) | Broadleas Commons | KD029-023---- |
| 93/1940 | Standing Stone Longstone | Broadleas Commons | KD029-014001--- |
| 94/1940 | Standing Stone | Craddockstown West | KD024-007--- |
| 95/1940 | Ringfort & Standing Stone | Forenaghts Great | KD019-022002-, KD019-022001- |
| 183/1948 | St. John's Tower (see Nat Mon no 503) | Skenagun | KD038-045001- |
| 200/1995 | Dun Ailline | Knockaulin & Glebe North | KD028-038001-, KD028-038002-, KD028-038003-, KD028-038004- |
| 14/1956 | Rectilinear Earthwork-Pudderhall Moat | Clownings | KD014-021---- |
| 15/1956 | Ring-barrow | Grangebeg | KD029-049---- |

| Preservation Order Number | Monument | Townland | RMP Number |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 16/1956 | Ring-barrow | Lackagh Beg | KD022-014---- |
| 17/1956 | Motte | Rathmore East | KD020-009004- |
| 16/1970 | Ringfort | Rathangan | KD017-011001- |
| 9/1970 | Rath | Rathaskar | KD024-001001- |
| 10/1972 | “The Ring” Earthwork | Sillagh | KD024-025---- |
| 11/1972 | Monastic Settlement | Lullymore East | KD012-006---- |
| 1/1993 TPO | Ringfort | Donadea | KD009-005---- |
| 7/1973 | Standing Stone | Kilgowan | KD032-012001- |
| 8/1976 | Two Ringforts | Brewel West | KD032-024----, KD032-023---- |
| 32/1976 | Stone Circle | Brewel West | KD032-026001-, KD032-026002- |
| 1/1977 | Moated House Site | Ballykeelan | KD004-029---- |
| 1/1999 | Medieval Settlement | Ballymore Eustace | KD029-01101-- |
| 3/2000 | Remains of sunken garden, pavilion & defensive earthworks | Jigginstown | KD019-032----, KD019-034----, KD019-033001-, KD019-033002-, KD019-033003- |
| 03/07 | Archaeological Complex | Kill Hill | KD019-010----, KD019-056----, KD019-057----, KD019-008004 |

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

| Name | Townland | RMP Number |
|--|---|--|
| Portion of the Pale (Linear Earthwork) | Ballybrack, Ballyloughan, Clonduff, Graiguepottle, Clonfert South | KD010-001001- |
| Portion of Pale | Castlebrown or Clongowes | KD010-021----, KD014-008002- |
| Earthwork | Mullamast | KD010-001001- |
| Carbury Castle | Carbury | KD008-001001-, KD008-001002- |
| Standing Stone | Kilgowan | KD032-012001- |
| Motte & Bailey | Donode Big | KD024-026---- |
| Ringfort | Blackhall | KD024-012---- |
| Multiple Ring Barrow | Killcullenbridge | KD028-024--- |
| Four groups of Barrows | Barrettstown | KD019-001---- |
| Remains of Sunken Garden, Pavilion & Defensive Earthwork | Jigginstown | KD019-032----, KD019-034----, KD019-033001- to KD019- 033003- |
| Ringfort | Ladytown | KD019-035---- |

| Name | Townland | RMP Number |
|--|--|--|
| Ringfort | Moone | KD036-034---- |
| Old Priory or Nunnery of Graney | Graney East | KD040-015---- |
| Ringfort | Alliganstown | KD029-031---- |
| Early Church Site | Dunmurraghill | KD009-011001- |
| Inauguration Mound | Kilteel Lower | KD020-005---- |
| Motte & Bailey | Mainham | KD014-007001- |
| Earthworks associated with Early Church Site | Donaghmore | KD006-005---- |
| Motte | Naas West | KD019-030---- |
| Ring Barrow | Timolin | KD036-023---- |
| Fulacht Fiadh | Mount Prospect | KD017-031---- |
| Ringfort | Kennycourt | KD029-027---- |
| Motte & Bailey | Oldconnell | KD023-012---- |
| Fulacht Complex/Area | Fiadh Tipper South | KD019-046----, KD019-048----, KD019-049----, KD019-050----, KD019-054----, KD019-055---- |
| Castle | Rathcoffey Demense | KD010-018---- |
| Ringbarrow | Punchestown Great | KD020-010---- |
| Medieval Settlement | Kilteel | KDD020-006----, KD020-007002- to KD020-007010-KD020-008001- |
| Church Enclosure & Graveyard | Grange | KD004-026002-, KD004-026003- |
| Tumulus | Grangebeg/Ballygreany | KD027-004---- |
| Church & Graveyard | Dunfiirth | KD004-005---- |
| Medieval Bridge | Parsonstown, Coneyburrow & St. Wolstan's | KD011-011---- |
| Three Enclosures | Ballymore Eustace West | |
| Medieval settlement | Ballymore Eustace East | |
| Greyfriars Abbey | Kildare/Grey Abbey | KD022-029----, KD022-030---- |
| Ecclesiastical Remains, Church & Graveyard, Round Tower, Souterrain(s) | Killashee | KD024-003---, KD024-003001-, KD024-003002-, KD024-003003 |

Table 11.6 - Register of Historic Monuments in Kildare

Policy

It is the policy of the Council to:

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

It is an objective of the Council to:

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| AH O2 | Manage development in a manner that protects and conserves the archaeological heritage of County Kildare, avoids adverse impacts on sites, monuments, features or objects of significant historical or archaeological interest and secures the preservation in-situ or by record of all sites and features of historical and archaeological interest. The Council will favour preservation in – situ in accordance with the recommendation of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1999). |
| AH O3 | Require archaeological impact assessment, surveys, test excavation and/or monitoring for planning applications in areas of archaeological importance and where a development proposal is likely to impact upon in-situ archaeological monuments, their setting and archaeological deposits, based on recommendations of a suitably qualified archaeologist. |
| AH O4 | Ensure that development in the vicinity of a site of archaeological interest is not detrimental to the character of the archaeological site or its setting by reason of its location, scale, bulk or detailing and to ensure that such proposed developments are subject to an archaeological assessment prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Such an assessment will seek to ensure that the development can be sited and designed in such a way as to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage that is of significant interest including previously unknown sites, features and objects. |
| AH O5 | Require the preservation of the context, amenity, visual integrity and connection of the setting of archaeological monuments. As a general principle, views to and from archaeological monuments shall not be obscured by inappropriate development. Where appropriate, archaeological visual impact assessments will be required to demonstrate the continued preservation of an archaeological monument's siting and context. |
| AH O6 | Secure the preservation in-situ or by record of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places as established under section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994• any sites and features of historical and archaeological interest• any subsurface archaeological features that may be |

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| | discovered during the course of infrastructural/development works in the operational area of the Plan. Preservation relates to archaeological sites or objects and their settings. |
| AH O7 | Contribute towards the protection and preservation of the archaeological value of underwater or archaeological sites associated with rivers and associated features. |
| AH O8 | Protect historic burial grounds that are recorded monuments and encourage their maintenance in accordance with best conservation principles in co-operation with the Historic Monuments Advisory Committee. Development may be restricted or conditions requiring substantial excavation may be imposed in and adjacent to former burial grounds. |
| AH O9 | Promote and support in partnership with the National Monuments Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH), the concept of Archaeological Landscapes where areas contain several Recorded Monuments. |
| AH O10 | Require that all development proposals for industrial buildings and sites identified in Kildare Industrial Archaeology Survey (2007) or otherwise identified as being of industrial archaeological importance be accompanied by an industrial archaeology assessment of the surrounding environment. New development should be designed in sympathy with and to protect existing features and structures. |

Actions

It is an action of the Council to:

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| AH A1 | Where possible, facilitate and enhance public access to and understanding of the archaeological heritage and disseminate archaeological information and advice to prospective developers and the general public. |
| AH A2 | Identify appropriate archaeological sites in the Plan area to which public access could be provided and work to secure public access, where appropriate, in consultation with the landowners. |
| AH A3 | The Council will support and encourage the provision of signage to publicly accessible recorded monuments. |
| AH A4 | The Council will support the implementation of the recommendations of the Curragh Conservation, Management and Interpretation Plan, when prepared, in association with relevant stakeholders, within the lifetime of this Development Plan. |

11.11 Walled Towns

Kildare, Naas, Athy and Castledermot are all former 'Walled Towns'. Each of these walled towns is regarded as a single recorded monument, listed as a 'Walled Town', 'Town' or similar and all are areas of special archaeological interest. Town defences are considered to be monuments for the purposes of the National Monuments Acts, 1930-2004.

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

Policy

It is the policy of the Council to:

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| AH P3 | Support the protection and conservation of the medieval fabric and form of walled towns in the county. |
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Objectives

It is an objective of the Council to:

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

Actions

It is an action of the Council to:

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| AH A5 | Prepare a Conservation and Management Plan for Naas Town Walls and other defences categorised as 'National Monuments' (rather than 'Recorded Monuments') under the National Walled Towns Policy, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2008). |
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¹ Irish Walled Towns Network (IWTN) formed by the Heritage Council in 2005, co-ordinate the strategic efforts of local authorities involved in the management, conservation and enhancement of historic walled towns in Ireland.

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| AH A6 | Continue to develop the programme of survey and maintenance of Council-owned monuments and structures of historic interest through the Historic Monuments Advisory Committee and with the support of the National Monuments Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. |
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11.12 World Heritage

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

A Tentative List is an inventory of those properties which a country intends to consider for nomination to the World Heritage List. The new Tentative List was approved by the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and submitted to UNESCO in March 2010.

The nomination of any property from the new Tentative List for inscription on the World Heritage List will only take place after consultation with relevant stakeholders, interested parties and local communities. One site in Kildare, Dún Ailinne outside Kilcullen, has been included on the Tentative List as part of a larger assembly of sites namely, The Royal Sites of Ireland, which includes Cashel, Dún Ailinne, Hill of Uisneach, Rathcroghan Complex, the Tara Complex and Eamhain Mhacha.

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

Policy

It is the policy of the Council to:

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

It is an objective of the Council to:

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| AH O16 | Support the State in the nomination process of Dun Ailinne to World Heritage status as part of an assemblage of Royal and Monastic Sites in co-operation with the relevant Local Authorities. |
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11.13 Features of Historical Interest

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

Policy

It is the policy of the Council to:

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| AH P5 | Secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the county including street furniture, surface finishes, roadside installations, items of industrial heritage and other stand-alone features of interest (items not listed on the RMP or RPS). |
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Objective

It is an objective of the Council to:

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| AH O17 | Ensure that development within the county including Council development retains, refurbishes and incorporates features of historical interest, as deemed appropriate in each instance. |
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Action

It is an action of the Council to:

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| AH A7 | Develop a database of features of historical interest including street furniture, surface finishes, roadside installations, items of industrial heritage and other stand-alone features of interest (items not listed on the RMP or RPS) within villages and towns in County Kildare and ensure they are included in relevant Local Area Plans. |
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11.14 Architectural Heritage

11.14.1 Background

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

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

The nineteenth century was a period of great change, which has left a lasting legacy on the built heritage of the county. The advent of the railways added to the county's architectural heritage including examples of innovative engineering design, such as

the Barrow Bridge viaduct at Monasterevin (c.1847). Many fine church buildings were constructed by the Church of Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church. The campus of buildings at St. Patrick's College Maynooth, founded in 1795, includes some of the finest Gothic Revival buildings in Britain and Ireland. The military camp on the Curragh also involved extensive architectural development. In parallel with these landmark structures, smaller vernacular buildings, including thatched cottages, farmhouses, and outbuildings, reflect how the majority of the population lived throughout the nineteenth century. These relatively simple structures form an integral part of the architectural character of the county.

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

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

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

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

It is the explicit intention of this plan to;

- Protect and conserve buildings, structures and sites of special architectural, historic, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.
- Protect and conserve the archaeological heritage of the county. The Council will favour the preservation in situ of all sites, monuments and features of significant historical or archaeological interest in accordance with the recommendations of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1999) or any superseding national policy.
- Protect and conserve areas that have particular environmental qualities that derive from their overall layout, design and character.
- Protect and conserve historic milestones, street furniture, stone rubble walls and other significant features of interest in towns, villages, and rural settings, wherever feasible.
- Encourage the rehabilitation, renovation and reuse of existing older buildings where appropriate and promote best conservation practice in the maintenance and refurbishment of our built heritage, in line with national guidelines.
- Provide support to the owners and custodians of buildings and sites of heritage significance through pre-planning guidance, statutory declarations, and the national conservation grant schemes, wherever feasible.

11.14.3 National Policy

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

11.14.4 Architectural Heritage

The *Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe* (The Granada Convention) was ratified by Ireland in 1997. Comprehensive and systematic legislative provisions for the protection of architectural heritage were introduced by the Planning and Development Act, 2000. It is a mandatory requirement for the Development Plan to include a Record of Protected Structures (RPS). The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) record for County Kildare contains a representative sample of significant structures across the county, many of which are also included on the RPS.

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

The NIAH has completed a separate 'Garden and Demesne Survey of Historic Designed Landscapes', with the objective of beginning a process of understanding the extent of Ireland's historic gardens and designed landscapes.

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is a non-governmental organisation working to promote the application of theory, methodology and scientific techniques to the conservation of architectural and archaeological heritage. The charters and guidance from ICOMOS² will inform the protection of built heritage of the county. These charters are reviewed and updated by ICOMOS.

11.15 Protected Structures

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

When a building or structure is included on the RPS, legal protection extends to the exterior and interior (where applicable) of the structure, all man-made features within its curtilage, and any man-made features within its identified attendant grounds. The RPS is a live register and additions to and deletions from it can be made as a result of the review of the County Development Plan under Section 12 and outside it under Section 55 of the *Planning and Development Act 2000* (as amended). The RPS for

² <http://www.icomos.org/en/>

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

The placing of a structure on the RPS seeks to ensure that the character of the structure is maintained and any changes or alterations to it are carried out in such a way as to retain and enhance this character. The usual provisions for exempted development do not apply to protected structures and proposed protected structures. Works to a protected structure, that would materially affect the character of the structure, will always require planning permission. Owners/occupiers are encouraged to engage experienced conservation advice and seek an early pre-planning consultation with the planning department when planning to undertake works to a protected structure that are likely to require planning permission.

It is important to note that not all works to a Protected Structure will constitute material alterations. Under Section 57 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended), owners/occupiers may request a declaration from the Planning Authority as to the type of works, which it considers, would or would not materially affect the character of the structure. A Section 57 Declaration is a very useful document, which can give the owners/occupiers clear guidance that is particular to their building on a range of works that can be carried out as exempted development. This might include conservation works to historic windows, redecoration and roof repairs, where carried out in accordance with good conservation practice.

Policy

It is the policy of the Council to:

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

It is an objective of the Council to:

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| AH O18 | 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. |
| AH O19 | Protect the curtilage of protected structures or proposed protected structures and to refuse planning permission for inappropriate development that would adversely impact on the setting, curtilage, or attendant grounds of a protected structure, cause loss of or damage to the special character of the protected structure and/or any structures of architectural heritage value within its curtilage. Any proposed development within the curtilage and/or attendant grounds must demonstrate that it is part of an overall strategy for the future conservation of the entire built heritage complex and contributes positively to that aim. |

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| AH O20 | Refuse planning permission for the demolition of any protected structure unless the Council is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist. The demolition of a protected structure with the retention of its façade will likewise not generally be permitted. |
| AH O21 | Require an Architectural Heritage Assessment Report, as described in Appendix B of the <i>Architectural Heritage Protection, Guidelines for Planning Authorities</i> (2011), to accompany all applications with potential for visual or physical impacts on a Protected Structure, its curtilage, demesne and setting. This report should be prepared by a person with conservation expertise that is appropriate to the significance of the historic building or site and the complexity of the proposed works. |
| AH O22 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safeguard the amenities of Castletown House including the main avenue, Donaghcumper, St Wolstans and the River Liffey environs as shown on Map11.14. - Safeguard the amenities of The Wonderful Barn including the adjacent buildings. |
| AH O23 | Maintain the views from Castletown House to the River Liffey and to protect the integrity of the designed landscape at Castletown Demesne, including the pathways, avenues, and the following views: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Axial views between the Castletown House and Conolly's Folly • Views between Castletown House and the Wonderful Barn • Views from the House to the river and across the back parterre • Views across the river and to the linked demesnes of Donaghcumper and St. Wolstans. • Views from the main avenue to the river towards Castletown, and up and down the river to Celbridge and New Bridges. |
| AH O24 | Maintain the views to and from Carton House and protect the character of the historic designed landscape within Carton Demesne, as outlined in Map 11.13. |
| AH O25 | Support the re-development of Clongowes Wood College to ensure the continued and enhanced educational use of this protected structure. Any proposed development within the curtilage and/or attendant grounds must demonstrate that it is part of an overall strategy for the future conservation of the entire complex including the structures, demesne and/or attendant grounds. |
| AH O26 | Preserve and protect the historic, architectural, and military heritage of The Curragh Camp. Ensure that proposed development within the curtilage and/or attendant grounds demonstrates that it is part of an overall strategy to protect the heritage significance of the entire Curragh Camp. |
| AH O27 | Ensure that, in the event of planning permission being granted for development within the curtilage and attendant grounds of a protected structure, a sustainable use and appropriate maintenance plan is in place for the structure and any associated buildings or structures of heritage interest. The proposed works to the protected structure should occur in the first phase of the development to |

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| | prevent endangerment, abandonment and dereliction of the structure. |
| AH O28 | Protect the designed landscapes associated with protected structures and retain important elements of the built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, pathways, and avenues within the curtilage and attendant grounds of protected structures. |
| AH O29 | Ensure that new development will not adversely impact on the setting of a protected structure or obscure established views of its principal elevations. |
| AH O30 | Promote best practice and the use of skilled specialist practitioners in the conservation of, and any works to, protected structures. Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment reports should make reference to the DHLGH Advice Series on how best to repair and maintain historic buildings. The AHIA report should summarise the principal impacts on the character and special interest of the structure or site and describe how it is proposed to minimise these impacts. It may also describe how the works have been designed or specified to have regard to the character of the architectural heritage. |
| AH O31 | Encourage high quality design in relation to planning applications that are made for the construction of extensions or new buildings affecting protected structures or older buildings of architectural merit not included in the RPS. The Council will have regard for the visual impacts on the setting and character of protected structures and/or buildings of architectural merit not included on the RPS, when considering applications on neighbouring sites. |
| AH O32 | Favourably consider the change of use of any structure included on the Record of Protected Structures, where such a change of use does not adversely impact on its intrinsic character or special interest and where such a use may otherwise not conform to the zoning matrix associated with any Local Area Plan. |
| AH O33 | Actively encourage uses that are compatible with the character of protected structures. In certain cases, the Planning Authority may relax site restrictions / development standards in order to secure the preservation and restoration of a protected structure or building of architectural merit that is not included on the RPS. |
| AH O34 | Promote the use of energy upgrade materials and technologies that follow good conservation practice and are compatible with the character and vapour permeable construction of traditionally built structures. |
| AH O35 | Promote the maintenance and appropriate re-use of buildings of architectural, cultural, historic and aesthetic merit which make a positive contribution to the character, appearance and quality of the streetscape or landscape and the sustainable development of the county. Any works associated with the re-use of such buildings should be carried out in accordance with best conservation practice. |
| AH O36 | Encourage appropriate change of use and reuse of industrial buildings of heritage interest, provided such a change does not seriously impact on the intrinsic character of the structure and that all works are carried out in accordance with best conservation practice. |

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| AH O37 | Promote the retention of original or early building fabric including timber sash windows, stonework, brickwork, joinery, render and slate. Likewise, the Council will encourage the re-instatement of historically correct traditional features. |
| AH O38 | Retain where practicable a protected structure which has been damaged by fire, and to retain those elements of that structure that have survived (either in whole or in part) and that contribute to its special interest. |
| AH O39 | Ensure that national guidelines and the principles of conservation best practice are followed in assessing the significance of a Protected Structure and in considering the impact of proposed development on the character and special interest of the structure, its curtilage, demesne and setting. |
| AH O40 | Co-operate with Waterways Ireland in the management, maintenance and enhancement of the Royal Canal and Grand Canal and associated structures/features. |

Actions

It is an action of the Council to:

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| AH A8 | Review and amend on an ongoing basis the Record of Protected Structures and make additions, deletions and corrections as appropriate over the period of this Plan. |
| AH A9 | Prepare a Buildings at Risk Register to prevent the endangerment of Protected Structures, historic or vernacular buildings. |
| AH A10 | Carry out an audit and assess the condition of all protected structures within the Council's ownership and devise a management plan including a range of proposed uses for these structures, which may include community uses. |
| AH A11 | Carry out field surveys of industrial heritage in the county and make recommendations for its protection. |
| AH A12 | Carry out an audit of all historic rail and road bridges and disused railway lines in Kildare and liaise with Iarnród Éireann and Transport Infrastructure Ireland regarding the management, maintenance and enhancement of same. |
| AH A13 | Carry out a pilot study on the sympathetic re-use of a Protected Structure/ or groups of buildings in an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) to address high quality residential reuse in historic urban cores of towns and villages. |

11.16 Country Houses and Demesnes

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

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

Policies

It is the policy of the Council to:

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

Objectives

It is an objective of the Council to:

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| AH O41 | Encourage conservation, renewal and improvement which enhances the character and the setting of parks, gardens, and demesnes of historic interest within the county. |
| AH O42 | Assess the demesnes and historic designed landscapes within Kildare and promote the conservation of their essential character, both built and natural, while allowing for appropriate re-use. |
| AH O43 | Co-operate with owners in the protection, promotion and enhancement of heritage gardens and parks in the county, to support public awareness, enjoyment of and access to these sites and to seek the co-operation and assistance of other interested parties, including Government Departments and state agencies, in this regard. |
| AH O44 | Preserve, protect and where necessary encourage the use of heritage/traditional varieties of plants and trees that form part of the local/ regional biodiversity resource and that contribute to local identity. |
| AH O45 | Require where appropriate that an Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment report is prepared in accordance with DHLGH Guidelines and conservation best practice to inform visual or physical impacts of a proposed development on a demesne, designed |

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| | landscape, or park, that is associated with a protected structure or located within an Architectural Conservation Area. |
| AH O46 | Require that planning applications take into consideration the impacts of the development on their landscapes and demonstrate that the development proposal has been designed to take account of the heritage resource of the landscape. |
| AH O47 | To designate and protect historic landscape areas including demesnes and ensure that new development enhances the special character and visual setting of these historic landscapes and to prevent development that would have a negative impact on the character of the lands within these historic landscape areas. |

Actions

It is an action of the Council to:

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| AH A14 | Designate Architectural Conservation Areas, through the local area plan process, and where considered appropriate, to preserve the character of a historic designed landscape. |
| AH A15 | Carry out a pilot study to protect and enhance the amenity value of significant demesnes in the county, in cooperation with the property owner/s. |

11.17 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 vulnerable and has become 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 inappropriate 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.

Policy

It is the policy of the Council to:

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

It is an objective of the Council to:

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| AH O48 | Ensure that an assessment of the existing buildings on site is undertaken through an analysis of historic maps and an appraisal of the historic fabric and features. Development proposals should retain and incorporate existing buildings of merit and any elements that contribute to their distinctive character. |
| AH O49 | Have regard to guidance in the DHLGH Guidelines and conservation best practice in assessing proposed interventions to vernacular structures, traditional farmhouses, their curtilage, out buildings and settings. |
| AH O50 | 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 and the potential to prolong the life cycle of the embodied carbon contained within the structure. |
| AH O51 | Require that a sustainable use and appropriate maintenance plan is in place for earlier dwellings of heritage interest on farms or rural sites, where planning permission is sought for a new dwelling. |
| AH O52 | Require the submission of a written report from a suitably qualified professional where it is proposed to redevelop a derelict property or one that has been unoccupied for a long period of time. The report must demonstrate that any proposal will not structurally compromise the subject building and shall outline the measures to be taken in order to protect the building from collapse, both prior to and during construction works. |

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| AH O53 | Have regard to guidance in <i>The Thatched Houses of Kildare</i> (2005) and <i>Reusing Farm Buildings, A Kildare Perspective</i> (2007) published by Kildare County Council and <i>A Living Tradition – A Strategy to Enhance the Understanding, Minding and Handling of our Built Heritage</i> (2021) published by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage in assessing planning applications relating to vernacular buildings, thatched cottages, and traditional farm buildings. |
| AH O54 | Respect the setting, form, scale and materials of existing vernacular structures and to only permit changes to these structures where they are sympathetic to their special features and character. |
| AH O55 | Preserve the character, including original building features or materials should be retained including windows, doors, roof coverings and setting (e.g. gates, gate piers, boundary treatments, courtyards etc) of vernacular buildings, where deemed appropriate by the planning authority. Proposals for extensions to historic or vernacular buildings should not erode the setting and design qualities of the original structure and should be in proportion or subservient to the existing building. |
| AH O56 | Require the use of appropriate materials and methods when undertaking repairs to the historic fabric. |
| AH O57 | Protect (through the use of ACAs, the RPS and in the normal course of development management) vernacular buildings where they contribute to the character of areas and/or where they are rare examples of a structure type. |
| AH O58 | Ensure that new buildings adjacent to vernacular structures and extensions to vernacular buildings are of an appropriate design and do not detract from the character of these structures. |
| AH O59 | Seek the repair and retention of traditional timber and/or rendered shop fronts and pub fronts, including those that may not be protected structures. |

Actions

It is an action of the Council to:

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| AH A16 | Identify and retain good examples of historic street furniture in situ e.g. cast-iron post-boxes, water pumps, signage, street lighting, kerbing and traditional road and street surface coverings. |
| AH A17 | Develop and publish guidelines on the conservation and appropriate re-use of Local Authority cottages and similar vernacular structures. |

11.18 Architectural Conservation Areas

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

An ACA is a place, area, groups of structures or townscape of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, or which contribute to the appreciation of protected structures, and whose character it is an objective of a development plan to conserve. In these areas, the protection of the architectural heritage is best achieved by controlling and guiding change on a wider scale than the individual structure, in order to retain the overall architectural or historic character of an area. Kildare Town has a defined boundary, an Urban Character Statement and policies to protect the character of the ACA (Maps 11.6). Boundaries for Architectural Conservation Areas have been defined for Athy, Ballitore, Celbridge, Kilcock, Leixlip, Maynooth, Monasterevin, Naas, Prosperous and Rathangan (Maps 11.1 – 11.12 refer). Statements of Character have also been prepared for Athy and Naas Architectural Conservation Areas. Further Statements of Character will be prepared through the roll out of local area plans, as resources allow.

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

Objectives

It is an objective of the Council to:

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| AH O60 | Ensure that any development, modifications, alterations, or extensions within an ACA are sited and designed appropriately and are not detrimental to the character of the structure or to its setting or the general character of the ACA and are in keeping with any Architectural Conservation Area Statement of Character Guidance Documents prepared for the relevant ACA. |
| AH O61 | Ensure that all planning applications for new developments within or immediately contiguous to an ACA include an Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment and Design Rationale addressing design considerations such as urban structure and grain, density and mix, scale, height, materials, landscape, views and landmarks and historic development. |

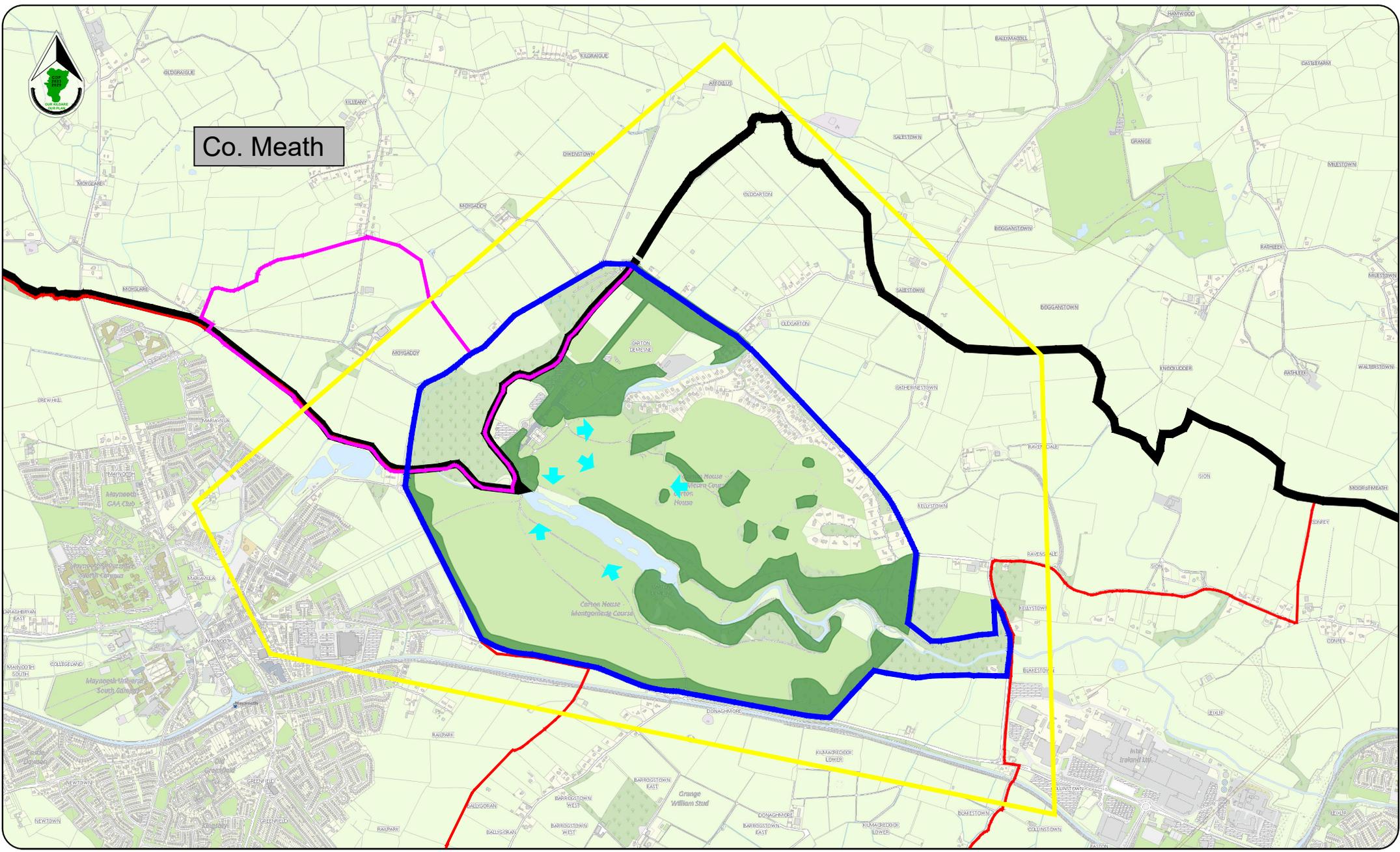
Actions

It is an action of the Council to:

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| AH A18 | Investigate the designation of further ACAs at appropriate locations throughout the county including The Curragh Camp, Johnstown, Ballymore Eustace, Kilcullen, Brannockstown, Rathmore, Clane, Newbridge and Castledermot. |
| AH A19 | (a) Prepare "Guidelines for the Management and Development of ACAs" identified in this plan. (b) Carry out a pilot study on developing a pro-active and dynamic framework for ACAs for the physical and economic enhancement of the built heritage character of a town/village. |
| AH A20 | Have regard to DHLGH Guidelines and conservation best practice in assessing the character and significance of a historic town or urban area and the formulation of an ACA or in assessing development proposals relating to an ACA. |
| AH A21 | Require where appropriate that an Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment report is prepared in accordance with DHLGH Guidelines and conservation best practice to inform the visual or physical impacts of a proposed development on an ACA. |
| AH A22 | Prepare a character statement appraisal and area specific policy for each ACA within the county and to preserve, protect and enhance the character of these areas. |



Co. Meath



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**Protected Area
 Carton Demesne**

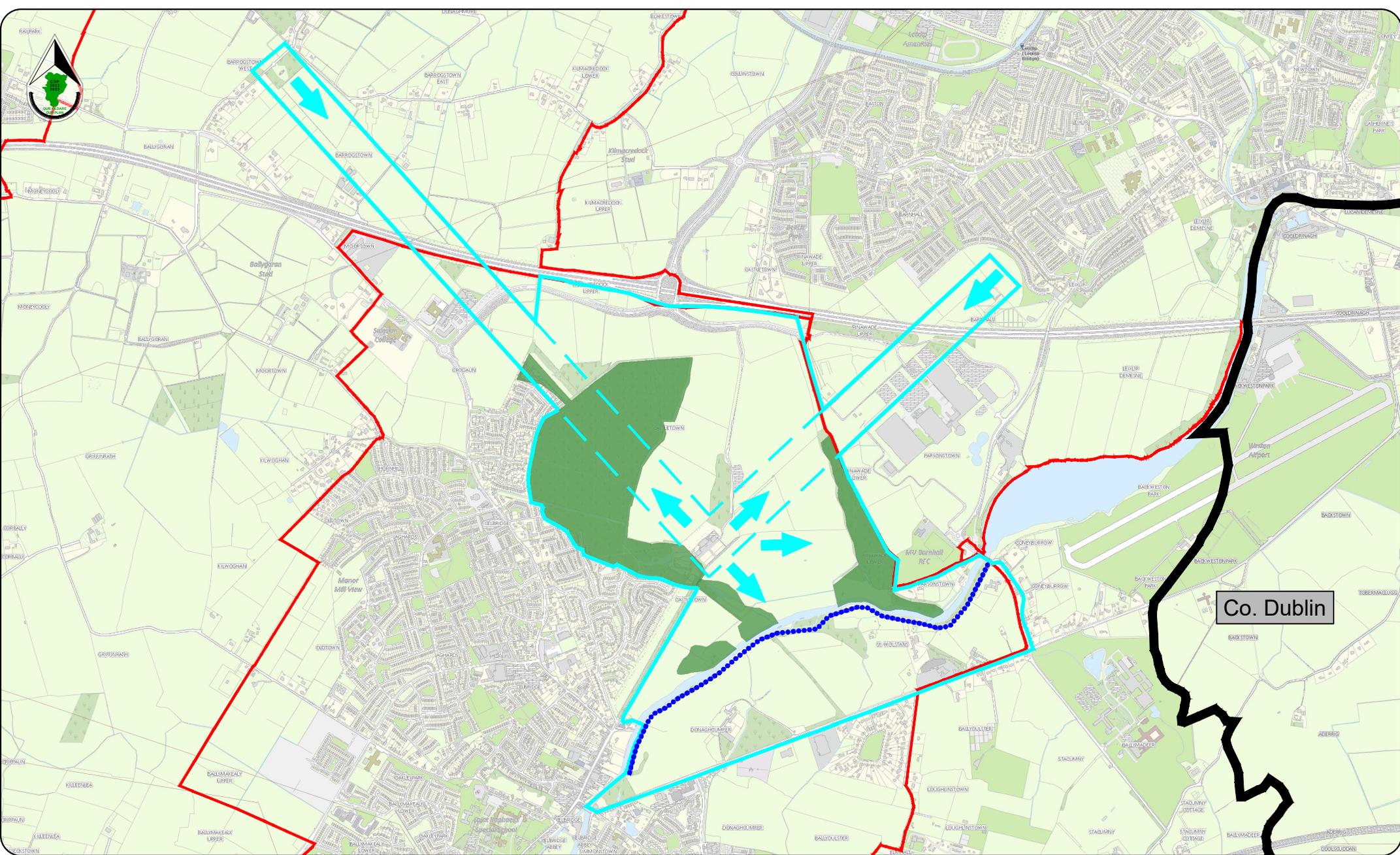
Legend :

-  Special Study Area
-  County Boundary
-  Maynooth / Leixlip / Celbridge LAP Boundary

-  Woodland to be Preserved
-  Views to be Preserved
-  Demesne Wall
-  Maynooth Environs Meath CDP 21-27

| Stage | Date | Description |
|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| Draft County Development Plan | 12/12/2021 | Draft Plan Issued to the Elected Members |
| Draft County Development Plan | 12/12/2021 | Draft Plan Issued for Public Consultation |

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| Date: March 2022 | Drawing No.: 200/22/1244 |
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| Date: 08/03/2022 | Date: 08/03/2022 |
| Approved by: C O'Donnell | |
| Date: 08/03/2022 | |
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Protected Area Castletown - Donaghcumper

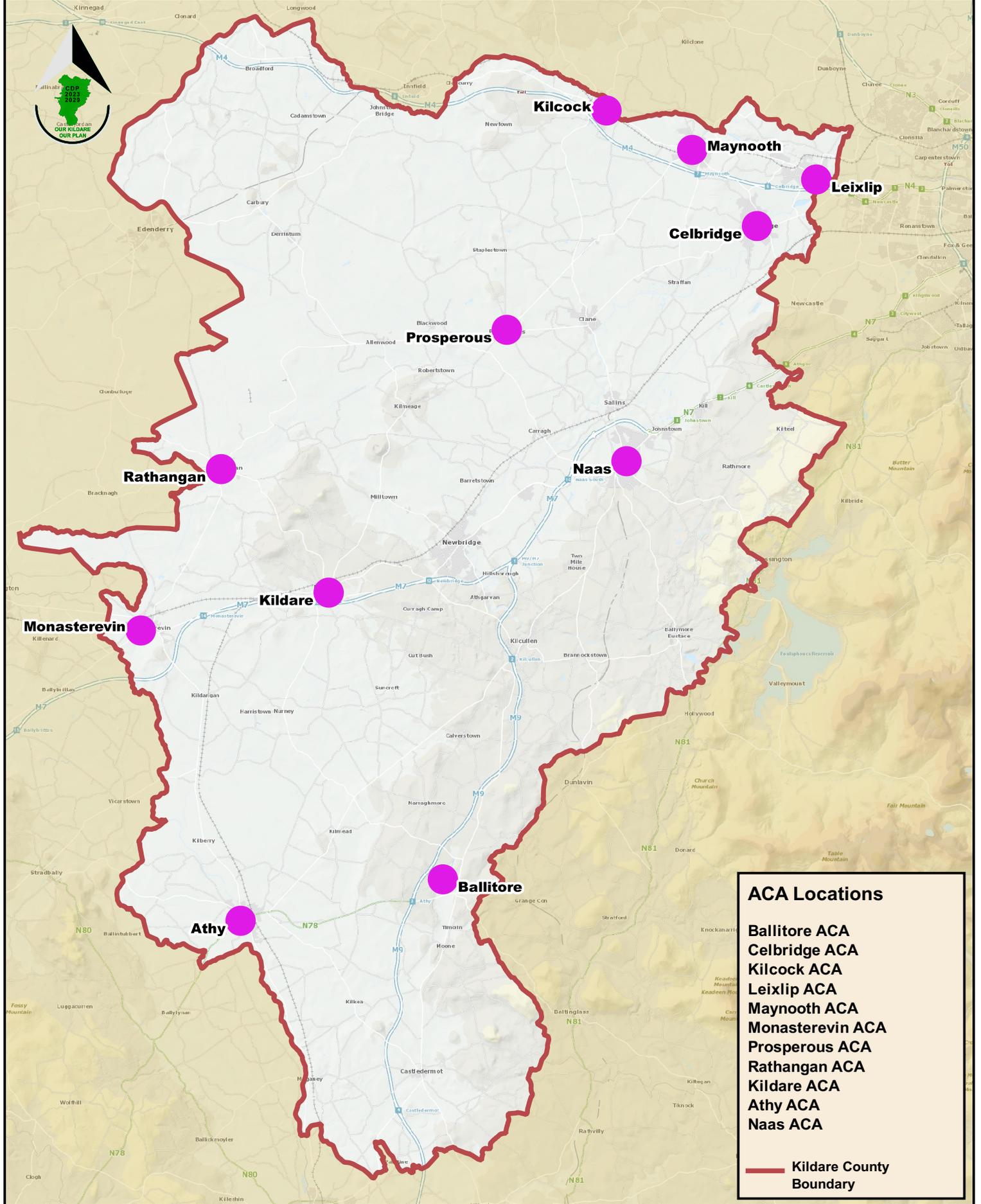
Legend :

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

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

| Stage | Date | Description |
|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| Draft County Development Plan | 12/12/2021 | Draft Plan Issued to the Elected Members |
| Draft County Development Plan | 12/12/2021 | Draft Plan Issued for Public Consultation |

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ACA Locations

- Ballitore ACA
- Celbridge ACA
- Kilcock ACA
- Leixlip ACA
- Maynooth ACA
- Monasterevin ACA
- Prosperous ACA
- Rathangan ACA
- Kildare ACA
- Athy ACA
- Naas ACA

— Kildare County Boundary



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|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| Draft County Development Plan | 14/03/2022 | Draft Plan Issued for Public Consultation |
| Draft County Development Plan | 12/12/2021 | Draft Plan Issued to the Elected Members |

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| Scale: N.T.S. | Map Ref: V1-11.1 |
| Date: February 2022 | Drawing No.: 200/22/1231 |

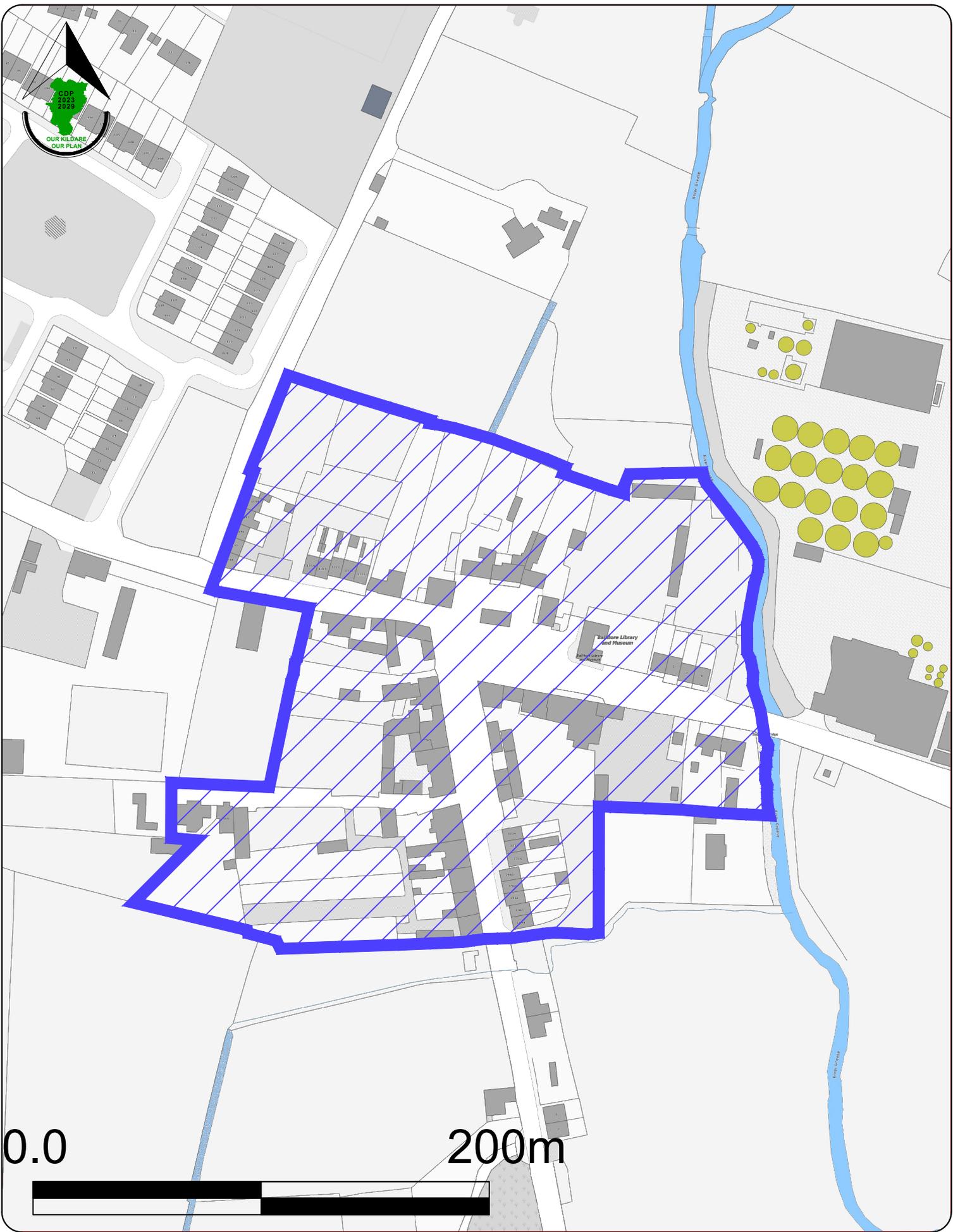


**Architectural Conservation
 Areas Map**

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**Draft County Development
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**Ballitore Architectural
 Conservation Area**

| Stage | Date | Description |
|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| Draft County Development Plan | 14/03/2022 | Draft Plan Issued for Public Consultation |
| Draft County Development Plan | 12/12/2021 | Draft Plan Issued to the Elected Members |

Architectural Conservation Area

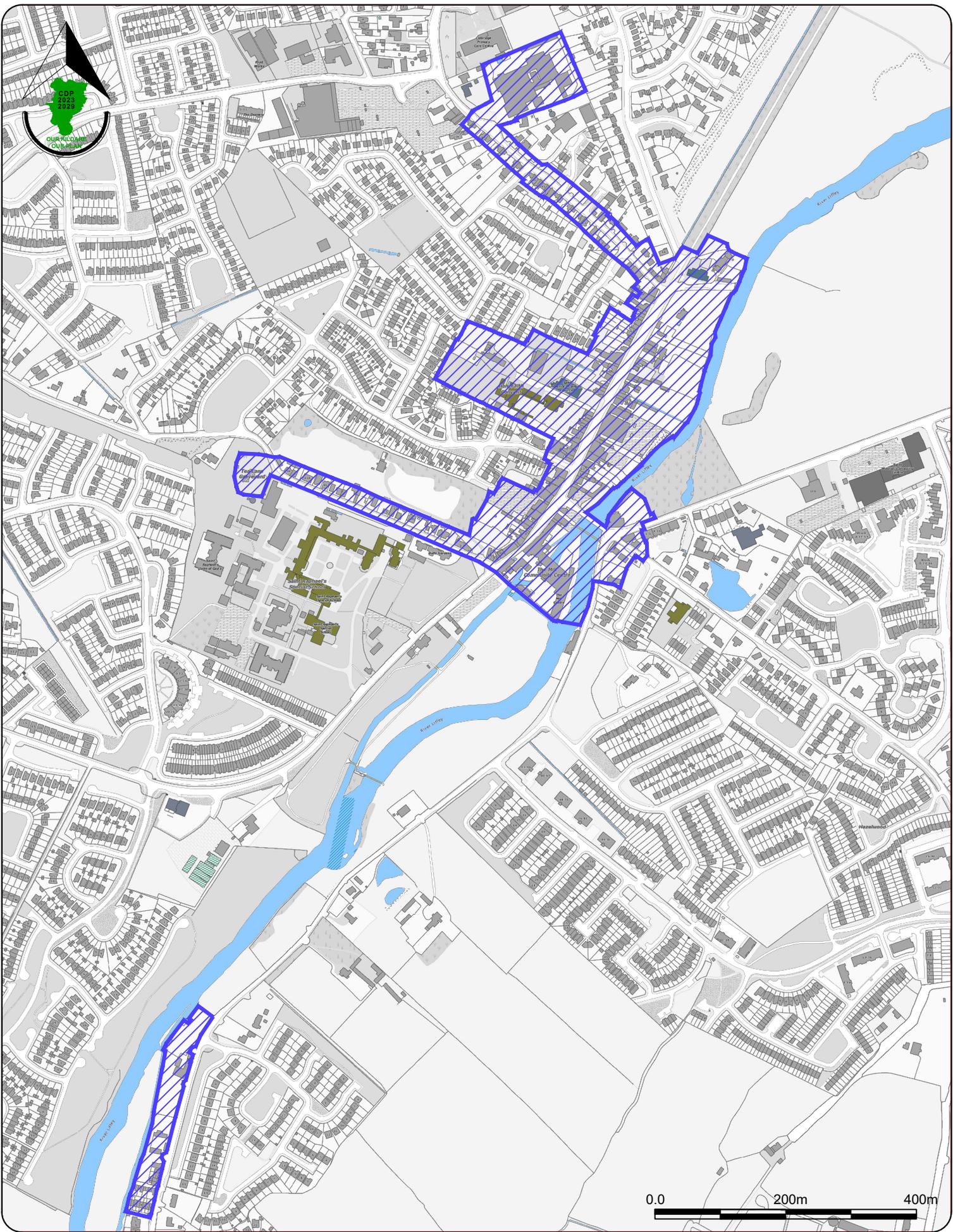
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Date: February 2022 Drawing No.: 200/22/1231

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 Date: 22/02/2022 Date: 22/02/2022 Date: 22/02/2022

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**Draft County Development
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**Celbridge Architectural
 Conservation Area**

| Stage | Date | Description |
|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| Draft County Development Plan | 14/03/2022 | Draft Plan Issued for Public Consultation |
| Draft County Development Plan | 12/12/2021 | Draft Plan Issued to the Elected Members |

Architectural Conservation Area

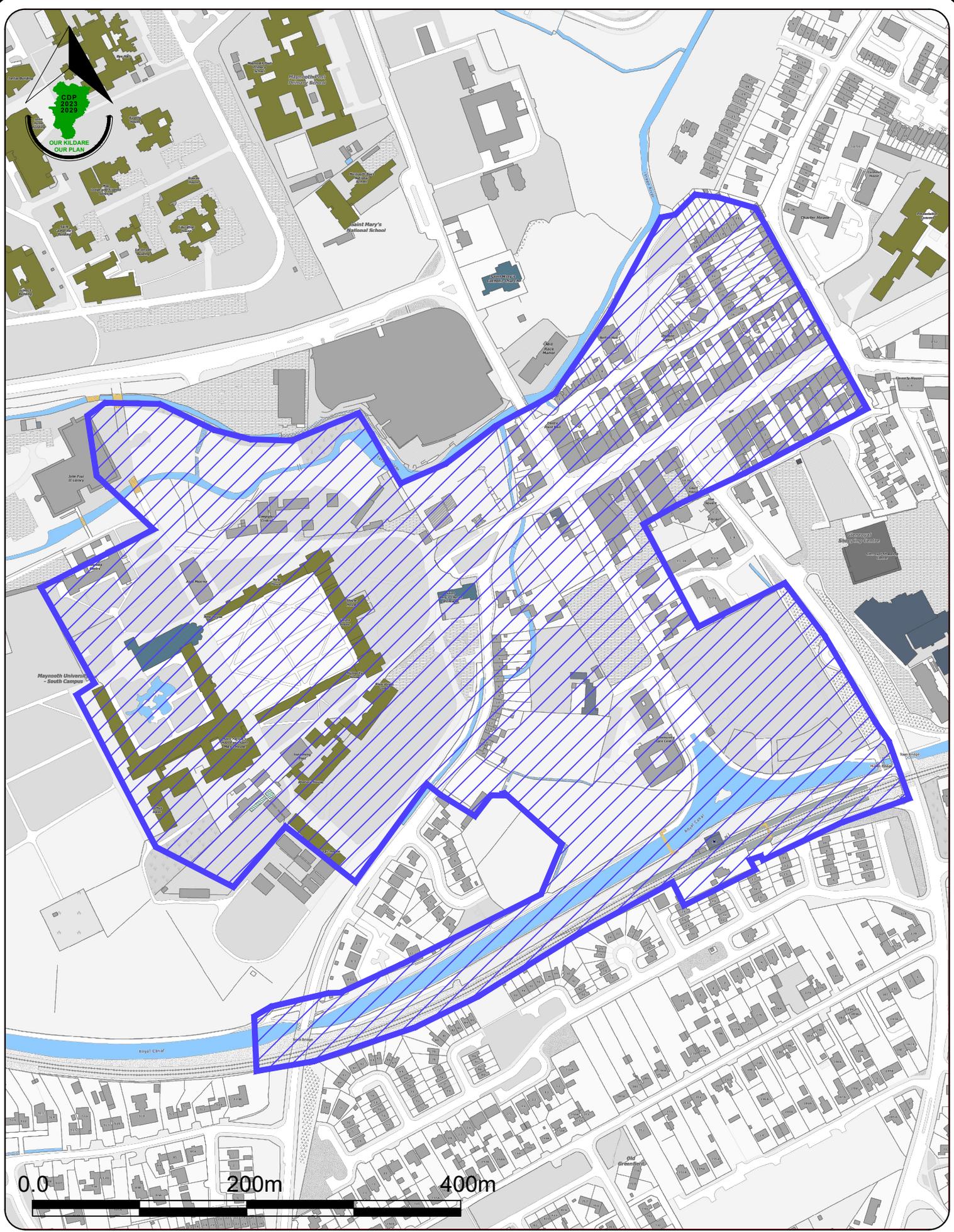
Scale: N.T.S. Map Ref.: V1 - 11.4

Date: February 2022 Drawing No.: 200/22/1231

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| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Drawn by: D Dolan | Checked by: L Crawford | Approved by: C O'Donnell |
| Date: 22/02/2022 | Date: 22/02/2022 | Date: 22/02/2022 |

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



0.0 200m 400m



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

**Draft County Development
 Plan 2023 - 2029**

**Maynooth Architectural
 Conservation Area**

| Stage | Date | Description |
|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| Draft County Development Plan | 14/03/2022 | Draft Plan Issued for Public Consultation |
| Draft County Development Plan | 12/12/2021 | Draft Plan Issued to the Elected Members |

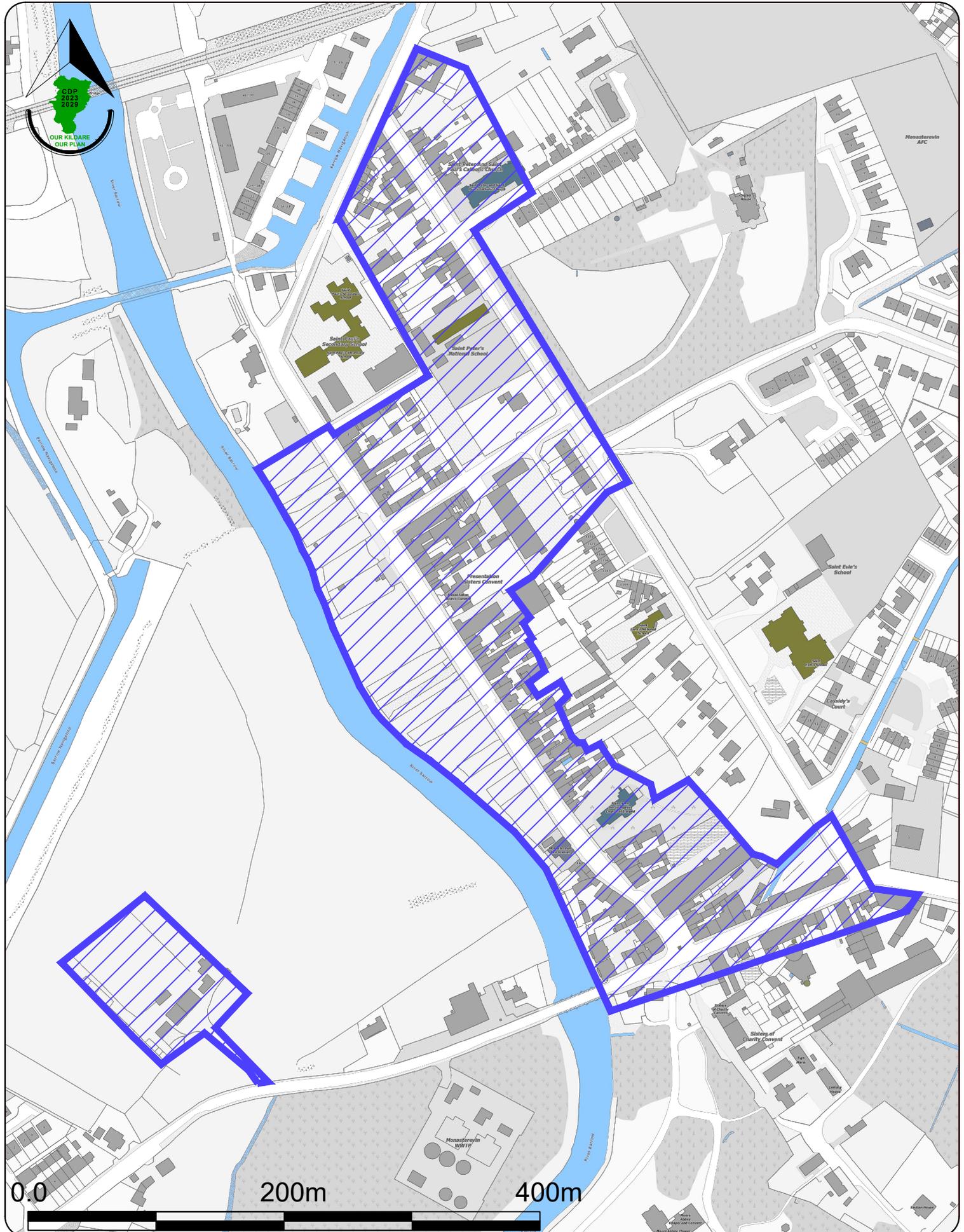
Architectural Conservation Area

Scale: N.T.S. Map Ref.: V1 - 11.8

Date: February 2022 Drawing No.: 200/22/1231

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 Drawn by: M O'Loughlin
 Checked by: L Crawford
 Approved by: C O'Donnell
 Date: 22/02/2022 Date: 22/02/2022 Date: 22/02/2022

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




Kildare County Council
 Planning & Strategic
 Development Department
 Áras Chill Dara,
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**Draft County Development
 Plan 2023 - 2029**

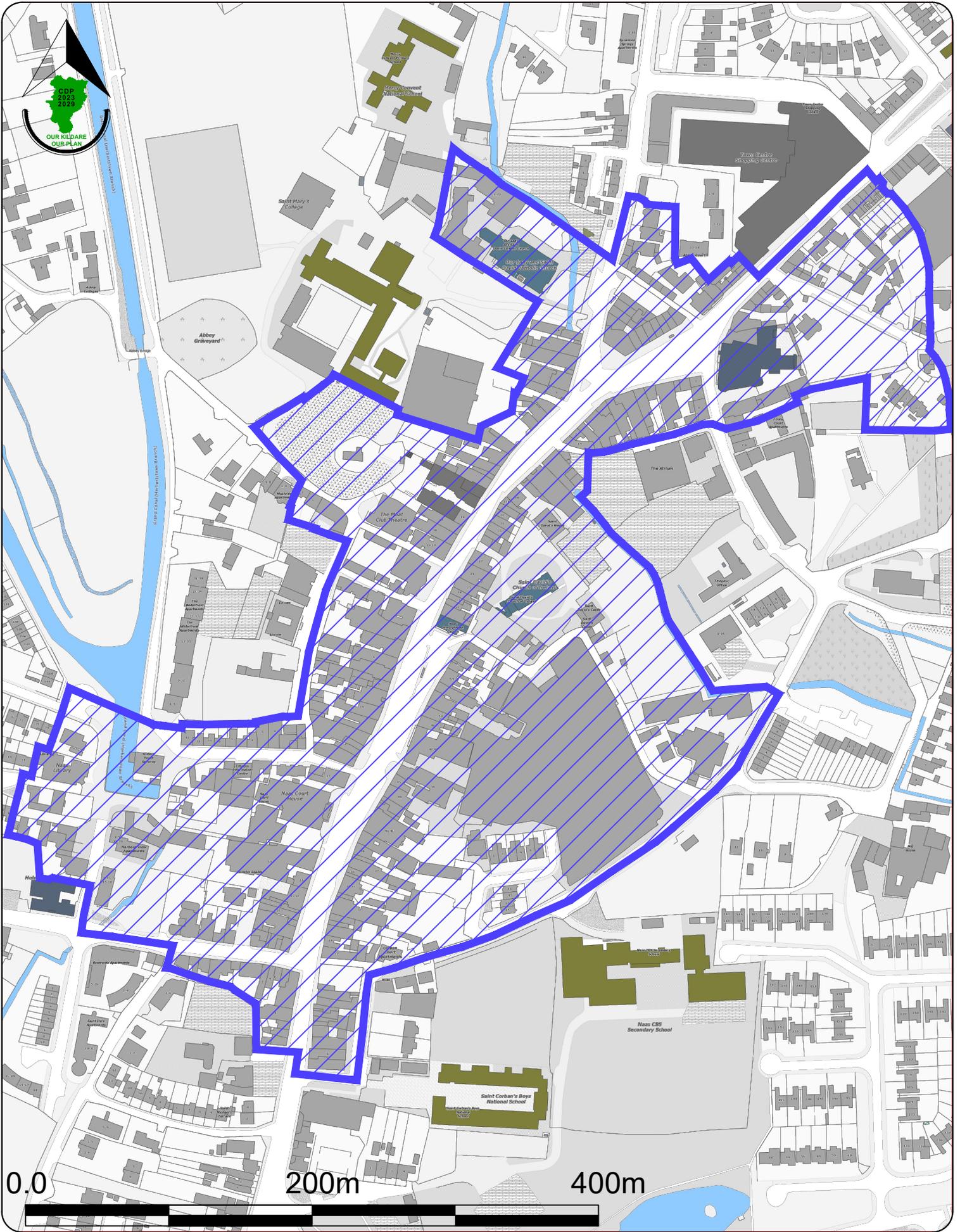
**Monasterevin Architectural
 Conservation Area**

| Stage | Date | Description |
|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| Draft County Development Plan | 14/03/2022 | Draft Plan Issued for Public Consultation |
| Draft County Development Plan | 12/12/2021 | Draft Plan Issued to the Elected Members |

 Architectural Conservation Area

| | |
|---|---|
| Scale: N.T.S. | Map Ref.: V1 - 11.9 |
| Date: February 2022 | Drawing No.: 200/22/1231 |
| <small>Continued from sheet 200/22/1230</small> | <small>Continued to sheet 200/22/1232</small> |
| Drawn by: K Doyle | Checked by: L Crawford |
| Date: 22/02/2022 | Date: 22/02/2022 |
| Approved by: C O'Donnell | Date: 22/02/2022 |

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**Draft County Development
 Plan 2023 - 2029**

**Naas Architectural
 Conservation Area**

| Stage | Date | Description |
|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| Draft County Development Plan | 14/03/2022 | Draft Plan Issued for Public Consultation |
| Draft County Development Plan | 12/12/2021 | Draft Plan Issued to the Elected Members |

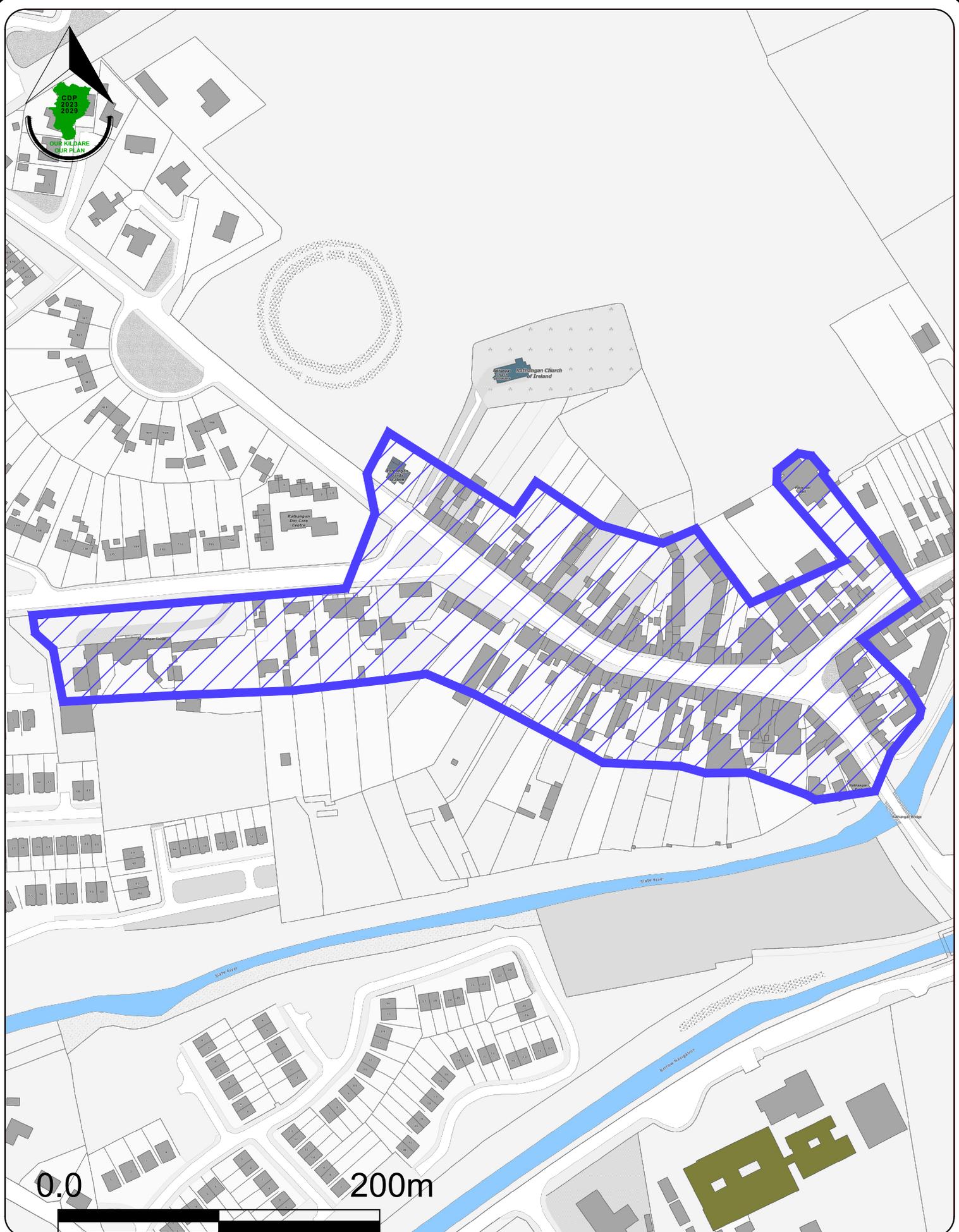
Architectural Conservation Area

Scale: N.T.S. Map Ref.: V1 - 11.10

Date: February 2022 Drawing No.: 200/22/1231

Drafted by: D. Dolan
 Checked by: L. Crawford
 Approved by: C. O'Donnell
 Date: 22/02/2022 Date: 22/02/2022 Date: 22/02/2022

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



0.0 200m



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**Draft County Development
 Plan 2023 - 2029**

**Rathangan Architectural
 Conservation Area**

| Stage | Date | Description |
|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| Draft County Development Plan | 14/03/2022 | Draft Plan Issued for Public Consultation |
| Draft County Development Plan | 12/12/2021 | Draft Plan Issued to the Elected Members |

 Architectural Conservation Area

Scale: N.T.S. Map Ref.: V1 - 11.12

Date: February 2022 Drawing No.: 200/22/1231

Drawn by: M O'Loughlin
 Checked by: L Crawford
 Approved by: C O'Donnell

Date: 22/02/2022 Date: 22/02/2022 Date: 22/02/2022

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