

Appendix A10.1 Impact Assessment and the Cultural Heritage Resource

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1. Potential Impacts on Archaeological and Historical Remains

Impacts are defined as '*the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development*' (Environmental Protection Agency 2003, p.31). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in a number of ways.

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

2. Predicted Impacts

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

Appendix A10.2 Geophysical Survey

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GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

Kerdiffstown, Naas,
County Kildare

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Date:
22/03/2017

Licence: 17R0027

J. M. Leigh Surveys Ltd.
124 Oaklawn West
Leixlip
County Kildare
www.jmlsurveys.com
01 615 4647

J.M. Leigh Surveys Ltd.

Geophysical Survey Consultants

J. M. Leigh Surveys Ltd.
124 Oaklawn West, Leixlip, Co. Kildare
Tel: 01 615 4647
Mobile: 0879062729
www.jmlsurveys.com

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET KERDIFFSTOWN, NAAS, COUNTY KILDARE

Site Name	Kerdiffstown, Naas, County Kildare	Ref No.	17008
Townland	Kerdiffstown	Licence No.	17-R-0027
County	Kildare	Licence Holder	Joanna Leigh
ITM (centre)	E691113, N722222	Purpose	Pre-planning
Client	IAC Ltd. & Kildare County Council	Planning No.	NA
Closest RMP	KD019:018	Classification	Mound
ITM	E691101, N722239	Location	Within the application area.
Townland	Kerdiffstown		
Ground Conditions	Ground conditions were suitable for survey. The spoil from the adjacent landfill site formed the eastern boundary of the field. Wire fencing was located around the field.		
Survey Type	Detailed gradiometer survey totalling c.1.3 hectares		

Summary of Results

A large magnetic shadow from the adjacent spoil of the landfill site obscures a large section of the data. The location of the recorded mound (KD019:018) lies partially within the magnetic shadow. No responses indicative of an archaeological mound was recorded.

In the south of the application area (Area B) a faint curving trend has been identified. Although this is barely discernible in the data, this may represent the remains of a circular archaeological feature, although this is speculative.

Report Date	22/03/2017	Report Author	Joanna Leigh
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Geophysical Survey Report

Kerdiffstown, Naas, County Kildare

1 Introduction

- 1.1 A geophysical survey has been conducted by J. M. Leigh Surveys at a site in the townland of Kerdiffstown, on the outskirts of Naas, County Kildare. This survey has been conducted as part of a pre-planning archaeological investigation by IAC Ltd. on behalf of Kildare County Council.
- 1.2 The geophysical survey has been requested to investigate a triangular field totalling 1.3 hectares to the north-east of Naas Town and c.800m to the north-west of Johnstown Garden Centre and immediately adjacent to the Kerdiffstown landfill site.
- 1.3 A recorded Mound (KD019:018) is located in the centre of the field. The mound was investigated in 1952 by NMI after partial destruction by quarrying. Finds included two comb fragments, and a fragment of bronze wire. Dark soil, possibly habitation refuse, was also noted (NMI Topographical file). There are no visible traces of the mound at ground level and it is possible that it has been removed through quarrying activity.
- 1.4 The location of the application area and the recorded monument are presented in Figure 1, at a scale of 1:5,000.
- 1.5 The main aim of the survey was to identify any geophysical responses indicative of archaeological remains, with particular consideration to the recorded mound (KD019:018). The main objective of the survey was to indicate the possible state of preservation of the mound.

2 Survey ground conditions and further information

- 2.1 Survey ground conditions were suitable at the time of survey, comprising of short grass. The survey area was sub-divided (Area A and B) to facilitate fieldwork. Post and wire fencing separates the two areas.
- 2.2 To the north-east of the survey, substantial spoil heaps from the Kerdiffstown landfill site were observed. The modern magnetic material within the spoil heaps has resulted in a magnetic 'shadow' which is evident within the data set.
- 2.3 Further modern magnetic disturbance was recorded, resulting from the post and wire fences surrounding the field.

3 Survey Methodology for the Detailed Gradiometer Survey

- 3.1 A detailed gradiometer survey detects subtle variations in the local magnetic field and measurements are recorded in nano-Tesla (nT). Some archaeological features such as ditches, large pits and fired features have an enhanced magnetic signal and can be detected through recorded survey.
- 3.2 Data was collected with a Bartington Grad 601-2 instrument. This is a specifically designed gradiometer for use in archaeological prospection. The gradiometer operates with a dual sensor capacity making survey fast and effective.
- 3.3 The instrument is calibrated in the field to ensure a constant high quality of data. Extremely sensitive, these instruments can detect variations in soil magnetism to 0.01nT, affording diverse application throughout a variety of archaeological, soil morphological and geological conditions.
- 3.4 All data was collected in 'zigzag' traverses. Grid orientation remained constant throughout each field to facilitate the data display and interpretation.
- 3.5 Data was collected with a sample interval of 0.25m and a traverse interval of 1m, providing 6400 readings per 40m x 40m grid. The survey grid was set-out using a GPS VRS unit. Survey tie-in information is available upon request.
- 3.6 The survey methodology, data presentation and report content adheres to the European Archaeological Council (EAC) (2015) 'Guidelines for the use of Geophysics in Archaeology'.

4 Data display

- 4.1 A summary greyscale image and accompanying interpretation diagram are presented in Figures 3 and 4, at a scale of 1:1,250.
- 4.2 Numbers in parenthesis in the test refer to specific responses highlighted in the interpretation diagram (Figure 4).
- 4.3 Isolated ferrous responses highlighted in the interpretation diagram most likely represent modern ferrous litter and debris and are not of archaeological interest.
- 4.4 The raw gradiometer data is presented in archive format in Appendix A1.01 to A1.03. The raw data is displayed as an xy-trace plot and greyscale image, both at a scale of 1:625. The archive plots are used to aid interpretation of the results and are for reference only. The archive plots are available upon request.
- 4.5 The display formats referred to above and the interpretation categories are discussed in the summary technical information section at the end of this report.

5 Survey Results & Conclusion (Figures 3 & 4)

Area A

- 5.1 A large magnetic shadow (1) from the adjacent spoil from the landfill site obscures a large section of the data. The location of the recorded mound (KD019:018) lies partially within the magnetic shadow and no responses indicative of an archaeological mound were recorded. It is possible that the recorded mound lies undetected within the magnetic shadow. However, it is equally possible that the mound has been removed through quarrying activity and modern agricultural activity. There are no geophysical responses indicative of the archaeological mound within the recorded data.
- 5.2 A large ferrous response (2) is evident in close proximity to the recorded location of the mound. However, this response most likely represent modern ferrous and is not considered to be associated with the recorded mound.
- 5.3 An area of disturbance and linear ferrous response (3) is evident in the south of Area A. This may represent the remains of a former fence, or possible pipe. The response appears to correlate with a distinct bank in the topography. Although the exact origin of this response is unclear it is considered to be most likely modern in origin.
- 5.4 Another broad area of magnetic disturbance (4) corresponds with an area of modern rubbish. This is not of archaeological interest.

Area B

- 5.5 Area B consists of modern disturbance from the surrounding post and wire fencing.
- 5.6 A faint curving trend (5) has been recorded. Although this is barely discernible in the data, an archaeological interpretation must be considered. This may represent the remains of a circular archaeological feature with a possible diameter of 10m. Interpretation is cautious as there are no clear archaeological responses present but this interpretation must be considered.
- 5.7 Consultation with a licensed archaeologist and with the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs is recommended to establish if any additional archaeological works are required.

Technical Information Section

Instrumentation & Methodology

Detailed Gradiometer Survey

This is conducted to clearly define any responses detected during scanning, or can be applied as a stand-alone methodology. Detailed survey is often applied with a sample interval of 0.25m and a traverse interval of 1m. This allows detection of potential archaeological responses. Data is collected in grids 40m x 40m, and data is displayed accordingly. A more detailed survey methodology may be applied where archaeological remains are thought likely. A survey with a grid size of 10m x 10m and a traverse interval of 0.5m will provide a data set with high resolution.



Bartington GRAD 601-2

The Bartington Grad 601-2 instrument is a specifically designed gradiometer for use in archaeological prospection. The gradiometer operates with a dual sensor capacity making survey very fast and effective. The sensors have a separation of 1m allowing greater sensitivity.

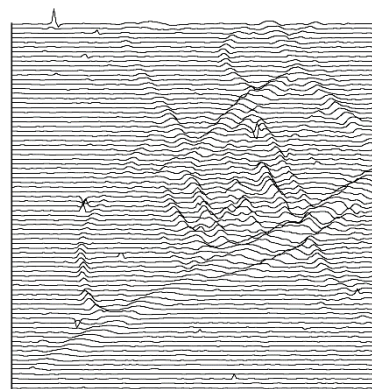
Frequent realignment of the instruments and zero drift correction; ensure a constant high quality of data. Extremely sensitive, these instruments can detect variations in soil magnetism to 0.1nT, affording diverse application throughout a variety of archaeological, soil morphological and geological conditions.



Gradiometer Data Display & Presentation

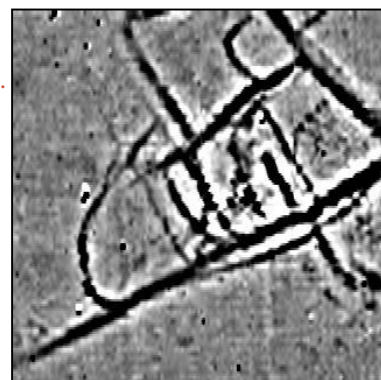
XY Trace

The data are presented as a series of linear traces, enabling a semi-profile display of the respective anomalies along the X and Y-axes. This display option is essential for distinguishing between modern ferrous materials (buried metal debris) and potential archaeological responses. The XY trace plot provides a linear display of the magnitude of the response within a given data set.



Greyscale*

As with dot density plots, the greyscale format assigns a cell to each datum according to its location on the grid. The display of each data point is conducted at very fine increments, allowing the full range of values to be displayed within the given data set. This display method also enables the identification of discrete responses that may be at the limits of instrument detection. In the summary diagrams processed, interpolated data is presented. Raw un-interpolated data is presented in the archive drawings along with the xy-trace plots.



Interpretation

An interpretation of the data is made using many of the plots presented in the final report, in addition to examination of the raw and processed data. The project managers' knowledge and experience allows a detailed interpretation of the survey results with respect to archaeological potential.



**XY Trace and raw greyscale plots are presented in archive form for display of the raw survey data. Summary greyscale images of the interpolated data are included for presentation purposes and to assist interpretation.*

Glossary of Interpretation Terms

Archaeology

This category refers to responses which are interpreted as of clear archaeological potential, and are supported by further archaeological evidence such as aerial photography or excavation. The term is generally associated with significant concentrations of former settlement, such as ditched enclosures, storage pits and associated features.

? Archaeology

This term corresponds to anomalies that display typical archaeological patterns where no record of comparative archaeological evidence is available. In some cases, it may prove difficult to distinguish between these and evidence of more recent activity also visible in the data.

? Industrial

Such anomalies generally possess a strong magnetic response and may equate with archaeological features such as kilns, furnaces, concentrations of fired debris and associated industrial material.

Area of Increased Magnetic Response

These responses often lack any distinctive archaeological form, and it is therefore difficult to assign any specific interpretation. The resulting responses are site specific, possibly associated with concentrations of archaeological debris or more recent disturbance to underlying archaeological features.

Trend

This category refers to low-level magnetic responses barely visible above the magnetic background of the soil. Interpretation is tentative, as these anomalies are often at the limits of instrument detection.

Ploughing/Ridge & Furrow

Visible as a series of linear responses, these anomalies equate with recent or archaeological cultivation activity.

? Natural

A broad response resulting from localised natural variations in the magnetic background of the subsoil; presenting as broad amorphous responses most likely resulting from geological features.

Ferrous Response

These anomalies exhibit a typically strong magnetic response, often referred to as 'iron spikes,' and are the result of modern metal debris located within the topsoil.

Area of Magnetic Disturbance

This term refers to large-scale magnetic interference from existing services or structures. The extent of this interference may in some cases obscure anomalies of potential archaeological interest.

Bibliography

European Archaeological Council (EAC) (2015) '*Guidelines for the use of Geophysics in Archaeology*' by Armin Schmidt, Paul Linford, Neil Linford, Andrew David, Chris Gaffney, Apostolos Sarris and Jörg Fassbinder.

English Heritage (2008) '*Geophysical guidelines: Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation.*' Second Edition.

Gaffney, C. Gater, J. & Ovenden, S. (2006) '*The use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations.*' IFA Paper No. 6.

Gaffney, C & Gater, J (2003). '*Revealing the buried past: Geophysics for Archaeologists.*' Tempus Publishing Limited.

National Soil Survey of Ireland (1980) *General soil map second edition (1:575,000)*. An Foras Taluntais.

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List of Figures

Figure	Description	Paper Size	Scale
Figure 1	Site & survey location diagram	A4	1:5,000
Figure 2	Summary greyscale image	A4	1:1,250
Figure 3	Summary interpretation diagram	A4	1:1,250


Archive Data Supplied as a PDF Upon Request

A1.01	Area A: Raw data XY Trace Plot	A3	1:625
A1.02	Area A: Raw data greyscale image	A3	1:625
A1.03	Area B: Raw data XY Trace and greyscale image	A3	1:625

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 Application area		0 metres 50	
Client: IAC Ltd. & Kildare County Council	Project: Kerdiffstown, County Kildare	Title: Geophysical Survey: Summary greyscale image	J.M.Leigh surveys www.jmlsurveys.com
		Scale @ A4: Figure: Licence No.: Issue Date:	1:1,250 2 17-R-0027 22.03.2017

Appendix A10.3 Recorded Monuments and Places within the Surrounding Area

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SMR No.	KD019-006001-4
RMP	Yes
Townland	Kerdiffstown
Parish	Kerdiffstown
Barony	North Naas
ITM	691436 722271
Classification	Church, graveyard & two grave slabs
Distance from site	To the immediate east
Description	<p>1 – According to Fitzgerald (1912-14, 182), the church was dedicated to St. Lawrence. In a graveyard (KD019-006002-). The poorly preserved, ivy-clad remains of a rectangular structure comprise a nave (int. dims. L 12.9m E-W; Wth 5.4m) and levelled chancel (int. dims. est. L c. 5.2m E-W; Wth 5.1m), built mainly of rubble limestone masonry with occasional random coursing, and some tufa in the quoins. The W-end of the nave is reduced to rubble-covered, lower wall courses, and a gap (Wth 1.7m) at the upstanding W-end of the S wall may mark an original entrance. A second gap (Wth 0.9m), near the E-end of the wall may be a robbed-out window, and is matched by a similar gap (Wth 0.9m), almost opposite, in the N wall, which also contains a reconstructed window near its centre. The nave's very high, steeply pitched, E-gable wall survives and is pierced by a round, chancel arch (Wth 2.7m; H 2.15m) of rubble masonry, located slightly off-centre, to the S. The lower A-line of the chancel roof is marked by thin flags projecting E (c.0.3m) from the gable wall face, and the E-face of the wall is set back (c. 0.10m) above the chancel arch. The chancel's N, E and S walls have been levelled and scar lines of the N and S walls are visible in the gable wall of the nave. A low scarp (H 0.5m) may mark the line of the E gable wall. While the very steep pitch of the nave's E gable wall suggests a pre-Norman date for the original church, with the chancel added later, O'Carragáin (pers. comm. SMR File) comments that the nave and chancel may well be contemporary. Fitzgerald also recorded, 'portions of a handsome, early sixteenth century window' originally from the church, but which had lain scattered in the graveyard (KD019-006002-) and were removed to Kerdiffstown House c. 400m to the NNE, but the present whereabouts of which are unknown. (Sherlock 1899-1902, 298; Herity 2002, 60-61 (176-77); Mc Cabe 1991, 218-21; 20003, 187-9).</p> <p>2 - In a narrow 'pass' between the small, N-flowing, Morell River, c. 35m to the E, and a low, steep-sided, NW-SW ridge to W, at the foot of which the graveyard lies. It contains a medieval church (KD019-006001-), a medieval graveslab (KD019-006003-) and a 17th century graveslab (KD019-006004-). A very overgrown, apparently unenclosed but roughly square area (est. dims. L c. 40m; Wth c. 40m) contains the legible remains of mainly 18th and 19th century burial markers. (Mc Cabe 20003, 187-9).</p> <p>3 - Discovered in 1990 by Mr. Brian Mc Cabe (1991, 218-21), lying face down, c. 8m W of Kerdiffstown Church (KD019-006001-). A gently tapering, granite slab (dims. L 1.22m; Wth at top 0.46m; Wth at base 0.32m; T at top 0.2m; T at base 0.16m) bears an incised, floriate cross on one face and dates to the 13/14 c.</p> <p>4 - An old, re-transcribed slab commemorates the death of Mary Kerdiff in 1690 and her husband John in 1702.</p>
Reference	www.archaeology.ie

SMR No.	KD019-018
RMP	Yes

Townland	Kerdiffstown
Parish	Kerdiffstown
Barony	North Naas
ITM	691099 722243
Classification	Mound
Distance from site	0m
Description	A mound investigated in 1952 by the NMI after partial destruction by quarrying. Finds included two comb fragments, and a fragment of bronze wire. Dark soil, possibly habitation refuse, was also noted (NMI Topographical file).
Reference	www.archaeology.ie

SMR No.	KD019-067
RMP	Yes
Townland	Palmerstown Demesne
Parish	Johnstown
Barony	North Naas
ITM	691592 722298
Classification	Architectural fragment
Distance from site	146m northeast
Description	Discovered by Mr. Brian McCabe, a local historian. Located in a narrow strip of overgrown tree and scrub-covered ground along the W shore of a small lake in Palmerstown Demesne, which has been developed as a golf course. A well-dressed, chamfered limestone arch-stone (L 1.2m; Wth 0.25m; T 0.21m), with parallel tooling on the faces and punch-dressing on the soffit is reused to form the N side of a very low ope (H 1m) in the E gable wall of a small, poorly preserved, ivy clad structure, of which only portions of the N and E gable walls survive (L 7.2m E-W; Wth 4.4m N-S; H 3m), built of heavily mortared, mixed large and small roughly dressed stones. The walls (T 0.46m) are each pierced by a tall ope in pointed, Gothic-arch style with rough, undressed voussoirs, and some tufa is used in the jambs (N wall ope H 2.4m; Wth 0.87m; S wall ope (to the N of the arch stone) H 2.5m; Wth 1.48m). This structure appears to be landscape demesne feature, while the reused arch-stone may have come from Kerdiffstown Church (KD019-006001-) c. 150m to the W.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie

SMR No.	KD019-059
RMP	Yes (and RPS)
Townland	Mauldings
Parish	Naas
Barony	North Naas
ITM	691786 721430
Classification	Standing stone
Distance from site	360m southeast
Description	On a gentle E-facing pasture slope, c. 35m W of the N-flowing Morell River. A tall, almost square, granite stone (H 1.62m; L 0.29m; Wth 0.26m) is orientated on a NE-SW axis. A small perforation pierces the top of the stone NW-SE. Believed locally to be a scratching post, but exhibits no obvious signs of wear.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie

SMR No.	KD0190014001-4
RMP	Yes
Townland	Palmerstown Demesne
Parish	Johnstown
Barony	North Naas
ITM	691442, 722274
Classification	Church, graveyard, font, graveslab
Distance from site	425m east-southeast
Description	<p>1 – May have been built originally by the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, from whom Johnstown village took its name. Stands on a slight rise near the centre of a graveyard (KD019-014002-). A partially restored, rectangular structure (int dims L 13.4m E-W; Wth 5.2m) is built of rubble, limestone masonry (av. wall T 0.9m), with some tufa and granite boulders, and may once have been a chancel: the W gable wall contains a large, rebuilt, two-centred arch (H 4.3m; Wth 2.3m) erected off-centre, to the N. It incorporated the N, tufa-built jamb of an earlier, wider arch, the S jamb of which is visible in the masonry to the S. The entrance doorway (Wth 1.2m) in the N wall may be a later insertion. The E gable wall contains a restored double ogee-headed window in a broad, square-headed embrasure with a steeply plunging sill. Most of the S wall has been rebuilt, and a round-headed window-piece is reused to face a small niche on the inner wall face to act as a stoup. The interior contains the 15th century 'Flatesbury Monument' (KD019-014003-), a medieval font (KD019-014004-) and a 19th century high cross marking the burials of the Bourke (Mayo) family. (Herity 2002, 60 (176); Fitzgerald 1903-5, 257; Meagher 1979-80, 117)</p> <p>2 - Although the OSL (Herity 2002, 60 (176)) record, '... in the graveyard ... there is still burial', the site is not named as a graveyard on the 1st ed. (1838) of the OS 6-inch map. A well-maintained, roughly rectangular, roadside graveyard (dims L c. 50m NW-SE; Wth c. 30m NE-SW) contains a medieval church (KD019-</p>

	<p>014001-), the 'Flatesbury Monument' (KD019-014003-), a font (KD019-014004-), and a 19th century high cross marking the burials of the Bourke (Mayo) family, the most famous of whom was probably Richard Southwell, Sixth Earl of Mayo (1822-1872), who - apart from serving as Chief Secretary for Ireland three times - was appointed Viceroy of India, from where, following his assassination in 1872, he was apparently shipped home in a barrel of rum, and became known in village lore as 'The Pickled Earl'. (Fitzgerald 1903-5, 257; Meagher 1979-80, 117)</p> <p>3 - In a niche in the N wall of a church (KD019-014001-). A tall, gently tapering, limestone slab (H 1.65m; Wth at top 0.6m; Wth at base 0.55m) carries an eight-pointed cross of mixed floriated and pointed terminals, on a stepped-base, and two heraldic shields, carved in relief. Known as the 'Flatesbury Monument', it possibly commemorates the marriage of Eleanor Wogan and James Flatesbury in 1564. (Vicars 1903-5, 92-4; Meagher 1979-80, 117)</p> <p>4 - A small, well-preserved portion of an octagonal limestone font (dims L; 0.34m; Wth 0.34m; H 0.28m) with a central, circular depression (diam. 0.2m; D 0.18m).</p>
Reference	www.archaeology.ie

SMR No.	KD019-064
RMP	Yes
Townland	Palmerstown Demesne
Parish	Johnstown
Barony	North Naas
ITM	691617 722771
Classification	Mill
Distance from site	460m northeast
Description	Mr. Martin Byrne of Byrne Mullins & Associates, Archaeological Consultants, 7 Cnoc na Greine Square, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare (045-480688), supplied a copy of a brief, undated, report compiled by Dr. Colin Rynne on the mill and a nearby hydraulic ram. These monuments date to the 19th century and fall outside the current remit of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie

Appendix A10.4 Stray Finds within the Surrounding Area

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Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Kildare has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

Artefacts from the site of the recorded Bronze Age burials in the townland of Ploopluck (KD019-017) are recorded within the topographical files (NMI registration numbers 1935:3-10, 17, 544-548).

1952:1-3 (Kerdiffstown). Two bone comb fragment and a section of bronze wire. UCD Archaeological Society visited a site that had been excavated mechanically and was reported to contain potential archaeological remains. On investigation, the site had been completely removed / bulldozed. Driver of bulldozer / mechanical excavator said that there has been a mound which was removed. The dumps of spoil from the site were evident during the visit but archaeological investigation was not deemed possible owing to the condition of the site. It was agreed that the site likely represented an early medieval settlement.

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Appendix A10.5 Legislation Protecting the Archaeological Heritage Resources

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Protection of Cultural Heritage

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, p.35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

The Archaeological Resource

The National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014 and relevant provisions of the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997 are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as *'a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto'* (National Monuments Act 1930 Section 2).

A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

Ownership and Guardianship of National Monuments

The Minister may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Register of Historic Monuments

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

Record of Monuments and Places

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the proposed Project site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that '*where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) 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 a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 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*'.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989, Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the proposed Project will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document's recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the proposed Project must proceed, and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

The Planning and Development Act 2000

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

Kildare County Development Plan 2017–2023 - Policies

AH 1: To manage development in a manner that protects and conserves the archaeological heritage of the country, 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 preservations in-situ in accordance with the recommendation of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1999) or any superseding national policy.

AH2: To 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: To 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 the Archaeological Heritage, DAHG (1999), or any superseding national policy document.

AH4: To 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.

AH5: To contribute towards the protection and preservation of the archaeological value of underwater or archaeological sites associated with rivers and associated features.

AH 6: To 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 the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG).

AH 7: To promote and support in partnership with the National Monuments Section of the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG), the concept of Archaeological Landscapes where areas contain several Recorded Monuments.

AH 8: To 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: To encourage the provision of signage to publicly accessible recorded monuments.

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Appendix A10.6 Legislation Protection of Architectural Heritage Resource

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The main laws protecting the built heritage are the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and National Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts 1963–1999, which has now been superseded by the Planning and Development Act, 2000. The Architectural Heritage Act requires the Minister to establish a survey to identify, record and assess the architectural heritage of the country. The background to this legislation derives from Article 2 of the 1985 Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention). This states that: For the purpose of precise identification of the monuments, groups of structures and sites to be protected, each member state will undertake to maintain inventories of that architectural heritage.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established in 1990 to fulfil Ireland's obligation under the Granada Convention, through the establishment and maintenance of a central record, documenting and evaluating the architecture of Ireland (NIAH 2011, pg 2). As inclusion in the inventory does not provide statutory protection, the survey information is used in conjunction with the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities to advise local authorities on compilation of a Record of Protected Structures as required by the Planning and Development Act, 2000.

Protection under the Record of Protected Structures and County Development Plan

Structures of architectural, cultural, social, scientific, historical, technical or archaeological interest can be protected under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, where the conditions relating to the protection of the architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the act. This act superseded the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999, and came into force on 1st January 2000.

The act provides for the inclusion of Protected Structures into the planning authorities' development plans and sets out statutory regulations regarding works affecting such structures. Under new legislation, no distinction is made between buildings formerly classified under development plans as List 1 and List 2. Such buildings are now all regarded as 'Protected Structures' and enjoy equal statutory protection. Under the act the entire structure is protected, including a structure's interior, exterior, attendant grounds and also any structures within the attendant grounds.

The act defines a Protected Structure as (a) a structure, or (b) a specified part of a structure which is included in a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and, where that record so indicates, includes any specified feature which is in the attendant grounds of the structure and which would not otherwise be included in this definition. Protection of the structure, or part thereof, includes conservation, preservation, and improvement compatible with maintaining its character and interest. Part IV of the act deals with architectural heritage, and Section 57 deals specifically with works affecting the character of Protected Structures or proposed Protected Structures and states that no works should materially affect the character of the structure or any element of the structure that contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. The act does not provide specific criteria for assigning a special interest to a structure. However, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) offers guidelines to its field workers as to how to designate a building with a special interest, which are not mutually exclusive. This offers guidance by example rather than by definition:

Archaeological

It is to be noted that the NIAH is biased towards post-1700 structures. Structures that have archaeological features may be recorded, providing the archaeological features are incorporated within post-1700 elements. Industrial fabric is considered to have technical significance, and should only be attributed archaeological significance if the structure has pre-1700 features.

Architectural

A structure may be considered of special architectural interest under the following criteria:

- Good quality or well executed architectural design
- The work of a known and distinguished architect, engineer, designer, craftsman

- A structure that makes a positive contribution to a setting, such as a streetscape or rural setting
- Modest or vernacular structures may be considered to be of architectural interest, as they are part of the history of the built heritage of Ireland.
- Well designed decorative features, externally and/or internally

Historical

A structure may be considered of special historical interest under the following criteria:

- A significant historical event associated with the structure
- An association with a significant historical figure
- Has a known interesting and/or unusual change of use, e.g. a former workhouse now in use as a hotel
- A memorial to a historical event.

Technical

A structure may be considered of special technical interest under the following criteria:

- Incorporates building materials of particular interest, i.e. the materials or the technology used for construction
- It is the work of a known or distinguished engineer
- Incorporates innovative engineering design, e.g. bridges, canals or mill weirs
- A structure which has an architectural interest may also merit a technical interest due to the structural techniques used in its construction, e.g. a curvilinear glasshouse, early use of concrete, cast-iron prefabrication.
- Mechanical fixtures relating to a structure may be considered of technical significance.

Cultural

A structure may be considered of special cultural interest under the following criteria:

- An association with a known fictitious character or event, e.g. Sandycove Martello Tower, which featured in Ulysses.
- Other structure that illustrate the development of society, such as early schoolhouses, swimming baths or printworks.

Scientific

A structure may be considered of special scientific interest under the following criteria:

- A structure or place which is considered to be an extraordinary or pioneering scientific or technical achievement in the Irish context, e.g. Mizen Head Bridge, Birr Telescope.

Social

A structure may be considered of special social interest under the following criteria:

- A focal point of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a group of people, e.g. a place of worship, a meeting point, assembly rooms.
- Developed or constructed by a community or organisation, e.g. the construction of the railways or the building of a church through the patronage of the local community
- Illustrates a particular lifestyle, philosophy, or social condition of the past, e.g. the hierarchical accommodation in a country house, philanthropic housing, vernacular structures.

Artistic

A structure may be considered of special artistic interest under the following criteria:

- Work of a skilled craftsman or artist, e.g. plasterwork, wrought-iron work, carved elements or details, stained glass, stations of the cross.
- Well designed mass produced structures or elements may also be considered of artistic interest.

(From the NIAH Handbook 2011 pages 12-18)

The Local Authority has the power to order conservation and restoration works to be undertaken by the owner of the protected structure if it considers the building to be in need of repair. Similarly, an owner or developer must make a written request to the Local Authority to carry out any works on a protected structure and its environs, which will be reviewed within three months of application. Failure to do so may result in prosecution.

Kildare County Development Plan 2017–2023 - Policies

PS 1: To conserve and protect buildings, structures and sites contained on the Record of Protected Structures of special architectural, historic, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

PS 2: To 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 loss of or damage to the special character of the protected structure and loss of or damage to, any structures of architectural heritage value merit 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: To require that new works will not obscure views of principal elevations of protected structures.

PS 7: To 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's Advice Series on how best to repair and maintain historic buildings. As outlined in the DAHG's Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines, 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: To 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: To 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: To 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: To promote the maintenance and appropriate reuse 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: To 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: To 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: To 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: To require an architectural heritage assessment report, as described in Appendix B of the DAHG's *Architectural Heritage Protection, Guidelines for Planning Authorities*, 2011, in all applications involving a protected structure.

PS 16: To protect and retain important elements of the built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, landscapes and demesnes, and curtilage features.

PS 17: To 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: To 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: To 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: To 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.

Appendix A10.7 Recorded Structures and NIAH Structures within the Surrounding Area

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RPS No:	B19-23
NIAH No.:	11812025
Townland:	Kerdiffstown
Parish:	Kerdiffstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	289160, 222622
Classification:	House
Dist. from development:	150m north
Description:	Detached five-bay three-storey over basement former house, c.1860, retaining early fenestration with three-bay full-height canted projecting entrance bay to centre and three-bay three-storey side elevations to north-west and to south-east. Renovated c.1940, with single-bay single-storey flat-roofed projecting porch added to centre to accommodate use as nursing home.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	B19-23
NIAH No.:	11812022
Townland:	Kerdiffstown
Parish:	Kerdiffstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292109, 221586
Classification:	demesne walls/gates/railings
Dist. from development:	210m east-southeast
Description:	Gateway, c. 1940, comprising four limestone ashlar panelled tapered piers with stringcourses, pyramidal capping, cast-iron double gates and cast-iron flanking pedestrian gates. Set back from line of dual carriageway with former road to front.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812028
Townland:	Maudlings
Parish:	Naas
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	289025, 220118
Classification:	Demesne walls/gates/railings
Dist. from development:	300m south
Description:	Gateway, c. 1870, comprising pair of open work wrought iron piers with wrought iron double gates, flanking pedestrian gates, rendered outer piers with moulded stringcourses and pyramidal capping having wrought iron gas lamp holders, rendered curved flanking walls with cut-stone coping and rendered terminating piers. Set back from line of dual carriageway with grass verge to front.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812018
Townland:	Kerdiffstown
Parish:	Kerdiffstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	291863, 221427
Classification:	Bridge 1830–1870
Dist. from development:	315m southeast
Description:	Two-arch rubble stone road bridge over river, c. 1850, with rubble stone voussoirs. Renovated, c. 1880, with parapet walls raised having rubble stone diagonal coping. Rubble stone walls. Rubble stone diagonal coping. Two shallow elliptical arches. Rubble stone voussoirs and soffits. Sited spanning Morell River. Grass banks to river.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812017
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292035, 221534
Classification:	House 1790–1830
Dist. from development:	c. 60m south
Description:	End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, c. 1810. Reroofed and renovated, c.1980, with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch added to centre. Refenestrated, c.1990. Gable-ended roof (gabled to porch). Replacement artificial slate, c. 1980.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	B19-22
NIAH No.:	11812020
Townland:	Maudlings
Parish:	Naas
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	291852, 221421
Classification:	Johnstown House
Dist. from development:	340m southeast
Description:	Attached three-bay three-storey Georgian house, c. 1800, originally detached on an L-shaped plan retaining early fenestration with round-headed opening to centre and two-bay three-storey return to rear to south-east. Hipped roof on an L-shaped plan with slate. Detached eight-bay two-storey outbuilding, c. 1800, to south-east with elliptical-headed integral carriageway. Now disused and part derelict. Elliptical-headed integral carriageway.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812015
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292005, 221552
Classification:	House 1800–1860
Dist. from development:	350m southeast
Description:	Terraced four-bay two-storey house, c. 1790, retaining early fenestration with round-headed integral carriageway to left ground floor. Reroofed, c. 1990. Gable-ended roof. Replacement artificial slate, c. 1990. Concrete ridge tiles. Rendered chimney stacks.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812010
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292024, 221567
Classification:	Outbuilding, 1830–1870
Dist. from development:	350m southeast
Description:	Detached four-bay single-storey rubble stone outbuilding with half-attic, c. 1850, with square-headed integral carriageways. Now disused. Hipped and gable-ended roof with slate. Red clay ridge tiles. Remains of cast-iron rainwater goods. Random rubble stone construction. Set perpendicular to road in own part-overgrown grounds with side (south-east) elevation fronting on to road.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812008
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292029, 221575
Classification:	Former stables
Dist. from development:	360m southeast
Description:	End-of-terrace seven-bay two-storey coach house, c. 1820, retaining original fenestration with pair of elliptical-headed integral carriageways to ground floor, tripartite window openings and three-bay single-storey return to rear to north-west. Renovated, c. 1980, with some window openings remodelled to ground floor rear (north-west) elevation. Now disused. Hipped roof with slate (gable-ended to return). Enclosed overgrown grounds to rear to north-west.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	B19-37
NIAH No.:	11812004
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292058, 221602
Classification:	Former hotel
Dist. from development:	360m southeast
Description:	Terraced five-bay three-storey former house, c. 1790, possibly originally two-storey retaining early fenestration. Now in use as hotel. Gable-ended roof with slate. Timber panelled door. Sidelights. Set back from line of road. Gravel verge to front.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812013
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292013, 221511
Classification:	Water pump, 1890–1920
Dist. from development:	365m southeast
Description:	Freestanding cast-iron water pump, c. 1905, comprising cylindrical shaft with raised horizontal banding, fluted upper section with fluted spout, fluted ogee-domed capping and 'cow-tail' handle having pierced finial. Now disused. Set back from road on gravel verge. Freestanding cut-granite trough.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	B19-39
NIAH No.:	11812029
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	291927, 221488
Classification:	Three terrace houses
Dist. from development:	370m southeast
Description:	Group of three terraced three-bay single-storey Gothic-style houses, c. 1880, retaining original fenestration with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting open porches to centres. Individually extended, c. 1920, comprising single-bay single-storey flat-roofed returns to rear to south-east. One of a pair of terraces. Set back from road in own grounds. Sections of iron railings to boundaries.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812005
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	291896, 221608
Classification:	Former coaching Inn (1760–1780)
Dist. from development:	370m southeast
Description:	Terraced three-bay two-storey Georgian former coaching inn, c. 1770, retaining early aspect with tripartite window openings and single-bay full-height bowed return to rear to north-west. Renovated, c. 1860, with single-bay single-storey flat-roofed advanced open porch added to centre. Now disused. Gable-ended roof with slate. Wrought iron gates to porch. Set back from line of road. Rubble stone boundary wall to front with cut stone wheel guard.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	B19-38
NIAH No.:	11812012
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	291969, 221534
Classification:	Three houses
Dist. from development:	375m southeast
Description:	Group of three terraced three-bay single-storey Gothic-style houses, c. 1880, retaining original fenestration with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting open porches to centres. Individually extended, c. 1920, comprising single-bay single-storey flat-roofed returns to rear to south-east. House to centre reroofed, c. 1990. One of a pair of terraces. Hipped roof (shared) with slate (replacement artificial slate, c. 1990, to centre) (gabled roofs to porches). Set back from road in own grounds. Lawns to front. Sections of iron railings to boundaries.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	B19-21
NIAH No.:	11812011
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292015, 221560
Classification:	Former RIC Barracks in use as house
Dist. from development:	385m east-southeast
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey former Royal Irish Constabulary barracks, c. 1840, with tripartite window openings. Renovated and extended, c. 1900, comprising three-bay two-storey parallel range along rear elevation to south-east. Extended, c. 1960, comprising single-bay single-storey flat-roofed return to rear to south-east to accommodate residential use. Renovated, c. 1980, with single-bay single-storey projecting glazed porch added to centre. Roughcast boundary wall to front with roughcast piers having iron gate.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812002
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292091, 221646
Classification:	Cottage 1790–1810, original school
Dist. from development:	400m east-southeast
Description:	Terraced six-bay single-storey former schoolhouse, c. 1800, possibly originally two separate buildings. Renovated, c. 1880, with some openings remodelled having canopy over. Now disused. Gable-ended roof with slate. Stone flagged verge to front with cast-iron boot scraper.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812001
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292092, 221622
Classification:	Cottage 1780–1820
Dist. from development:	400m east-southeast
Description:	End-of-terrace three-bay single-storey house with half-dormer attic, c. 1800, with render pilaster doorcase having consoles with canopy over. Extensively renovated, c. 1960. Refenestrated, c. 1990. Gable-ended roof (shared to south-west). Replacement artificial slate, c. 1960. Gateway, c. 1800, to north-east comprising pair of rendered piers with elliptical-headed carriageway having gable over with cut-stone dressings forming 'pediment'?
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812006
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292098, 221650
Classification:	Stone Cobbling
Dist. from development:	410m east-southeast
Description:	Sections of stone cobbling, c. 1800. These sections of stone cobbling are of considerable historical interest, attesting to the former method of street paving that was once prolific throughout Ireland, but which has become increasingly rare due to replacement with more economic and less time-consuming tarmacadam. The cobbling at Johnstown is a rare survival and is an example of the items of street furniture that are often overlooked by passers-by.
Categories of Special Interest:	Historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812009
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292046, 221589
Classification:	Cemetery/ graveyard
Dist. from development:	425m east-southeast
Description:	Remains of detached rubble stone church, c. 1600. Now in ruins and mostly collapsed. Graveyard to site with various cut-stone grave markers, c. 1600–1900. Freestanding cut-stone Celtic High Cross-style grave marker, dated 1872, with Celtic-style motifs. Rubble stone boundary wall wrought iron railings over having arrow motifs and wrought iron gates.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, architectural, archaeological, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	B19-20
NIAH No.:	11812007
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292057, 221625
Classification:	House 1830–1850
Dist. from development:	425m east-southeast
Description:	Detached five-bay single-storey house, c. 1840, retaining early fenestration. Extended, c. 1890, comprising single-bay two-storey gabled end bay to south-west having single-bay two-storey canted bay window, three-bay side elevation to south-west and two-bay two-storey double-pile lower return to rear to south-east. Extended, c. 1920, comprising single-bay two-storey flat-roofed return to rear to south-east. Detached two-bay single-storey outbuilding with attic, c. 1840, to south-east with two-bay single-storey end bay to south-east.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional