

CHAPTER 8

BUILT HERITAGE

8.0 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to set out strategies and objectives with regard to the built heritage of the County. The maps and schedules associated with this chapter are presented at the end of the chapter.

The built heritage of Wicklow refers to all man-made features, buildings or structures in the environment. This includes a rich and varied archaeological and architectural heritage to be found throughout the countryside and within the historic towns and villages of the county.

Archaeological sites, features and objects both above and below ground, or underwater are evidence of human settlement from our earliest ancestors down to more recent centuries and provide information on how people in the area lived, worked and died.

The architectural heritage relates to visible structures or buildings above ground of special value locally, regionally, nationally or even internationally. It covers many different building types, such as domestic houses, churches and shop premises but also includes other built elements such as bridges, piers, roads, engine houses, railways, holy wells, boundary walls to large estates, millraces, sluices and street furniture.

The architectural and archaeological heritage of a town, village or place contributes greatly to the distinctive character of each local area. The Council is committed to safeguarding this heritage so that future generations may also enjoy this inheritance. This can be achieved by sensitively managing changes that occur to this heritage and by ensuring that significant elements, features or sites are retained.

Built Heritage Strategy

- To ensure that the protection and conservation of the built heritage of Wicklow is an integral part of the sustainable development of the county and safeguard this valuable, and in many instances, non-renewable resource through proper management, sensitive enhancement and appropriate development;
- To safeguard archaeological sites, monuments, objects and their settings above and below ground and water listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), and any additional newly discovered archaeological remains;
- To identify and protect archaeologically sensitive historic landscapes;
- To ensure the protection of the architectural heritage of Wicklow through the identification of Protected Structures, the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas, the safeguarding of designed landscapes and historic gardens, and the recognition of structures and elements that contribute positively to the vernacular and industrial heritage of the County; and
- To support the actions in the County Wicklow Heritage Plan, in order to enhance the understanding, appreciation and protection of Wicklow's built heritage.

8.1 Context

European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage

The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage¹ relates to the protection of the setting and context of archaeological sites. The Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1999 DHGI) outlines guiding policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage of Ireland.

The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe

The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (The Granada Convention), drawn up by the Council of Europe, was ratified by Ireland in 1997. The national legislative provision for the protection of architectural heritage was subsequently introduced and implemented in the form of the Planning & Development Act 2000. Part IV of the Act provides the legislative basis for the protection of architectural heritage.

This is important, as it reiterates the legal obligations of Irish planning law into a broader European context. This convention also includes the setting and context of archaeological sites as part of the archaeological heritage that requires protection. Ireland is a signatory of this Convention, and as such is legally bound by it.

Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)

Local Authorities are obliged to include the conservation and protection of archaeological sites as an objective within Development Plans.

It is stated in section 10, subsection 2 (c), that:

"a development plan shall include objectives for the conservation and protection of the environment including, in particular, the archaeological and natural heritage and the conservation and protection of European sites and any other sites which may be prescribed for the purposes of this paragraph"

Thus, it is mandatory for Local Authorities to include the conservation and protection of the archaeological heritage as an objective in all Development Plans.

In addition to this, the First Schedule, Part IV, Section 6 of the Act states that objectives which may be indicated in Development Plan include:

"Protecting and preserving (either in situ or by record) places, caves, sites, features and other objects of archaeological, geological, historical, scientific or ecological interest"

The Act also confers a number of responsibilities to Local Authorities with regard to built heritage:

- Every development plan is required to include a record of protected structures which form part of our architectural heritage and which are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest;
- The preservation of the character of architectural conservation areas;
- The control of development works on protected structures or the site of a protected structure; and
- The power to issue notices requiring certain works to be carried out to protect or restore an endangered protected structure and the power to acquire a protected structure.

¹ Valetta, 1992 - ratified by Ireland in 1997

Local Government Act, 2001

Section 69 (1) of the Local Government Act, 2001 requires Local Authorities to have regard to certain matters when exercising its functions under any enactment (e.g. their planning functions including adopting Development Plans and deciding on planning applications), and those matters include:

“policies and objectives of the Government or any Minister of the Government in so far as they may affect or relate to its functions”

The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (now the Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht) set out policies in the 1999 publication *‘Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage’*, and part of that policy is that archaeological considerations need to be taken full account of in the development process.

National Monument Acts

The National Monument Acts 1930-2004 are the primary legislative framework for the protection of archaeological heritage in Ireland. Through the definition of monuments, historic monuments, and national monuments a wide range of structures and features fall under the remit of these Acts.

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and structures, features, objects or sites listed in this Record are known as Recorded Monuments. The term Monument refers to any artificial or partly artificial building or structure, that has been carved, sculptured or worked upon or which appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position. It also includes any, or part of any prehistoric or ancient tomb, grave or burial deposit, or ritual, industrial or habitation site. Monuments that predate 1700 AD are automatically accorded the title Historic Monument. A ‘National Monument’ is defined in the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004) as a monument or the remains of a monument, the preservation of which is of national importance by reason of the historical, archaeological, traditional, artistic or architectural interest.

As well as extending protection to all known sites, now identified as Recorded Monuments, the National Monuments Acts 1930 – 2004 extends protection to all previously unknown archaeological items and sites that are uncovered through ground disturbance or the accidental discovery of sites located underwater. Where necessary, the Minister with responsibility for Heritage will issue preservation orders to ensure protection is afforded to sites believed to be under threat.

8.2 Archaeology

Our archaeological heritage includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, underwater sites, moveable objects and monuments of other kinds, as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.

This Archaeological Heritage is comprised of:

- Recorded sites and features of historical and archaeological importance included in the Record of Monuments and Places as established under section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994;
- Major sites of archaeological importance in State Ownership or Guardianship;
- National Monuments which are the subject of preservation orders;
- All previously unknown archaeology that becomes known (e.g. through ground disturbance, fieldwork, or the discovery of sites underwater).

Under the National Monuments Acts 1930-1994 all shipwrecks over one hundred years old, underwater archaeological structures, features and objects are protected. The quantification of the underwater archaeological resource is at a preliminary stage with the National Shipwreck Inventory currently being compiled. This source indicates areas of high archaeological potential within marine environments. The Record of Monuments and Places does not include all underwater archaeological sites. As a result the potential exists for development to impact negatively on our underwater cultural resource.

Many historic burial grounds in County Wicklow are included on the RMP; these are generally graveyards that are not in active use but which may retain considerable archaeological and historical significance.

Wicklow has a significant archaeological heritage, which provides a valuable cultural, educational and tourism resource. The Baltinglass hillfort complex in west Wicklow and Rathgall hillfort in south Wicklow are notable monuments of national importance, while Glendalough Monastic Settlement has been proposed for the tentative list as a UNESCO World Heritage Site due to its international significance. Wicklow County Council recognises the importance of preserving, protecting and fostering a greater public appreciation of the County's archaeological heritage.

8.3 Architectural Heritage

Wicklow has a wealth of architectural heritage, encompassing a wide spectrum from the grandeur of our well known estate houses, many of which such as Powerscourt, Russborough and Killruddery are now tourist attractions, to modest vernacular houses which evolved in the landscape over centuries and reflect locally available materials and skills. Architectural heritage makes a huge contribution to the distinctiveness of our towns and villages, examples being the characteristic Victorian seafront and terraces of Bray, the Arts and Craft style houses at Greystones, the fine Georgian Merchant houses of Arklow, the picturesque village of Enniskerry, the stonecutting tradition of Ballyknockan or the estate villages such as Shillelagh and Coolattin.

Wicklow also has a rich industrial heritage which is reflected in surviving buildings and structures associated with mining, shipbuilding, milling, weaving and railway transportation. The Military Road along with its associated purpose built barracks is a unique testament to county Wicklow's rebel history.

Taken as a whole, this architectural heritage contributes to the special character of the County and is a unique resource which, once lost or damaged, cannot be replaced.

8.3.1 Record of Protected Structures

A 'protected structure' is any structure or specified part of a structure, which is included in the RPS. The purpose of the RPS is to protect structures, or parts of structures, which form part of the architectural heritage and which are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. Every development plan shall include a record of protected structures, and shall include in that record every structure which is, in the opinion of the planning authority, of such interest within its functional area.

The placing of a structure on the RPS seeks to ensure that the character and interest of the structure is maintained and any changes or alterations to it are carried out in such a way as to retain and enhance that character and interest. The inclusion of a structure in the RPS confers certain responsibilities upon the owner of the structure and requires that planning permission be sought for any changes or alterations to the structure. The definition of a 'structure' or 'a specified part of a structure' for the purpose of the RPS includes "the interior of the structure; the land lying within the curtilage of the structure; any other structures lying within the curtilage of that structure and their interiors; and all fixtures and features which form part of the interior or exterior of the structure". From the date of notification of an intention to include a structure in the RPS, the owner has a duty to protect that structure from endangerment. The Council may, on receipt of a written request from the owner or occupier of a protected

structure, issue a declaration under Section 57 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), outlining certain works it considers would not materially affect the character and interest of the protected structure and which are, therefore, exempted from the requirement for planning permission. Any works that would materially affect the character and interest of a structure require planning permission. In general works to a protected structure should comply with the guidelines as set out in the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines from the Department.

The key to protecting such structures (or groups of structures) is to find ways to protect their physical integrity and maintain their viability. In this regard, there will be presumption in favour of the active use of heritage buildings, even if this means some modern interventions, rather than preserving them forever in the past, which can ultimately result in the structure being unusable and falling into dereliction.

The Record of Protected Structures for County Wicklow is set out in the Appendix to this plan.

8.3.2 Vernacular Heritage & Other Structures / Items of Heritage Value

Scattered throughout the countryside and within the towns and villages of Wicklow is an extensive stock of historic buildings and structures dating mainly from the 18th, 19th and early 20th century. These modest cottages, houses, shops, farm complexes, outbuildings, mills, factories and forges were the homes and workplaces of the ordinary people built by local people using local materials and techniques.

While not all are included on the RPS, they are nonetheless of merit, making a positive contribution to the character of the landscape and to the distinctive character of a particular area. Damage to the vernacular building stock occurs through the loss of whole structures but can also be as a result of the gradual erosion of architectural details such as the replacement of roof coverings and windows with modern materials, removal of external render, inappropriate repointing and the addition of unsuitable extensions. Alterations to individual buildings can have a significant and cumulative effect on streetscapes and landscapes.

The Council seeks to safeguard vernacular heritage, and encourages the rehabilitation and appropriate reuse of the vernacular building stock in recognition of the vital role it plays in the sustainable development of the County.

8.3.3 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

In accordance with Section 81 of the Planning & Development Act, a development plan shall include an objective to preserve the character of a place, area, group of structures or townscape, taking account of building lines and heights, that

- a) is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or value, or
- b) contributes to the appreciation of protected structures,

if the Planning Authority is of the opinion that its inclusion is necessary for the preservation of the character of the place, area, group of structures or townscape concerned and any such place, area, group of structures or townscape shall be known as an "Architectural Conservation Area".

ACAs contribute to the revitalisation of the fabric of towns, villages and rural areas by supporting their aesthetic value, giving them a distinctive identity, and thus make a positive contribution to local economies and tourist potential. The designation of an ACA does not prejudice innovative and contemporary design; on the contrary, in principle, design of a contemporary and minimalist style will be facilitated within ACA's provided it does not detract from the character of the area.

Applications for development within the conservation area should contain sufficient information to allow a detailed assessment by the Planning Authority, as to the likely impacts of the proposal on the ACA. The following is a brief outline of additional information which may be submitted with a planning application that aids the assessment of the application: - fully rendered, scaled, elevation drawings; photo montages relating the proposal to its setting and material samples such as colour charts, brick and roofing materials brochures. In general developments within the ACA should comply with the guidelines as set out in the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines from the Department.

In an ACA, the carrying out of works to the exterior of a structure will be exempted development only if those works would not materially affect the character of the area. This is in addition to the requirement under Section 4 (1) (h) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 that for works to be exempted, they must be consistent with the appearance of the structure itself and neighbouring structures.

The following ACAs have been identified and adopted throughout the County:

Table 8.1 Existing Architectural Conservation Areas (Maps 8.03 A, B, C, D & E)

Settlement	Location
Blessington	Town centre
Enniskerry	Town centre
Tinahely	Town centre
Dunlavin	Town centre
Rathdrum	(1) Main Street
	(2) Low Town
Delgany	Village centre
Greystones	(1) Church Road
	(2) Killincarrig village
	(3) The Burnaby
	(4) Blacklion
	(5) Greystones Harbour
Wicklow Town	(1) Town centre ²
	(2) Leitrím Place
	(3) Bachelors Walk and Church Street
	(4) Bay View Road
	(5) Brickfield Lane
Donard	Village centre

8.4 Historical & Cultural Heritage

Wicklow has a wealth of structures, items and places of historical and cultural heritage that do not fall neatly into the categories of 'architectural' or 'archaeological' heritage. A number of examples would be:

- structures and items associated with Wicklow's industrial heritage;
- historical mining works;
- Wicklow's Military Road; and
- places and items associated with local history and folklore such as mass rocks and holy wells.

² The description of this ACA is set out alongside the Wicklow Town ACA map at the end of this chapter. This description replaces the description in the Wicklow Town – Rathnew Development Plan 2013 – 2019. For all other ACAs descriptions refer to each individual plan.

Industrial heritage refers to such structures as mills, watermills, windmills, roads, bridges, railways, canals, harbours, dams and features associated with utility industries such as water, gas and electricity. It is an important part of Wicklow's socio economic history and contributes greatly to the interest of the Wicklow landscape.

County Wicklow has a long and rich heritage of mining, starting in the Bronze Age and continuing until the 20th century. This mining was principally for copper and lead as well as lesser amounts of sulphur, iron, ochre, gold, silver and zinc. The main areas of mining activity were the Avoca Valley, Glendalough and Glendasan Valleys and in Glenmalure. Much evidence remains at each of these sites of former mining activity in the form of engine houses, machinery, adits, spoil heaps and drainage channels.

A particularly unique piece of Wicklow heritage is the Military Road, a feat of engineering developed to open up rebel territory, previously remote and only accessible with great difficulty. This road, which ran from Rathfarnham in south County Dublin to Aghavannagh in the south of County Wicklow, and with a spur running from Glencree to Enniskerry, took nine years to complete between 1800-1809. Security was a priority and barracks were constructed along the route of the road to ensure public safety and transport security.

8.5 Built Heritage Objectives

Archaeology Objectives

- CPO 8.1** To secure the preservation of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994, and of sites, features and objects of archaeological interest generally. In the development management process, there will be a presumption of favour of preservation in-situ or, as a minimum, preservation by record. In securing such preservation the planning authority will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
- CPO 8.2** No development in the vicinity of a feature included in the Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) or any other site of archaeological interest will be permitted which seriously detracts from the setting of the feature or which is seriously injurious to its cultural or educational value.
- CPO 8.3** Any development that may, due to its size, location or nature, have implications for archaeological heritage (including both sites and areas of archaeological potential / significance as identified in Schedules 08.01 & 08.02 and Maps 8.01 & 8.02 of this plan) shall be subject to an archaeological assessment.
- CPO 8.4** To require archaeological assessment for all developments with the potential to impact on the archaeological heritage of riverine, intertidal or sub tidal environments.
- CPO 8.5** To facilitate public access to National Monuments in State or Local Authority care, as identified in Schedule 08.02 and Map 8.02 of this plan.
- CPO 8.6** To protect the integrity of Baltinglass Hills archaeological landscape including identified monuments and their wider setting by resisting development that may adversely impact upon the significance and understanding of this important landscape.
- CPO 8.7** To support the inscription of Glendalough to Ireland's tentative UNESCO World Heritage Site list and promote a conservation led approach to facilitating visitor access and enjoyment of this internationally significant landscape.

- CPO 8.8** To protect and promote the characteristics of historic towns in County Wicklow identified as zones of archaeological potential in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), ensuring that cognisance is given in relevant development proposals to retaining existing street layout, historic building lines and traditional plot widths where these derive from medieval or earlier origins.
- CPO 8.9** To protect and promote the conservation of historic burial grounds (those that are generally no longer in use but which may contain sites and features on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and/or RPS) and support greater public access to these where possible.

Architectural Heritage Objectives

- CPO 8.10** To protect, conserve and manage the built heritage of Wicklow and to encourage sensitive and sustainable development to ensure its preservation for future generations.
- CPO 8.11** To support the work of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) in collecting data relating to the architectural heritage, including the historic gardens and designed landscapes, of the County, and in the making of this information widely accessible to the public, and property owners.
- CPO 8.12** To have regard to 'Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2011) in the assessment of proposals affecting architectural heritage.

Record of Protected Structures Objectives

- CPO 8.13** To ensure the protection of all structures, items and features contained in the Record of Protected Structures.
- CPO 8.14** To positively consider proposals to alter or change the use of protected structures so as to render them viable for modern use, subject to architectural heritage assessment and to demonstration by a suitably qualified Conservation Architect / or other relevant expertise that the structure, character, appearance and setting will not be adversely affected and suitable design, materials and construction methods will be utilised.
- CPO 8.15** All development works on or at the sites of protected structures, including any site works necessary, shall be carried out using best heritage practice for the protection and preservation of those aspects or features of the structures / site that render it worthy of protection.
- CPO 8.16** To support the re-introduction of traditional features on protected structures where there is evidence that such features (e.g. window styles, finishes etc) previously existed.
- CPO 8.17** To strongly resist the demolition of protected structures or features of special interest unless it can be demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist. All such cases will be subject to full heritage impact assessment and mitigation.

Other Structures & Vernacular Architecture Objectives

- CPO 8.18** To seek (through the development management process) the retention, conservation, appropriate repair and reuse of vernacular buildings and features such as traditional dwellings and outbuildings, historic shopfronts, thatched roofs and historic features such as stonewalls and milestones. The demolition of vernacular buildings will be discouraged.

CPO 8.19 Development proposals affecting vernacular buildings and structures will be required to submit a detailed, true measured survey, photographic records and written analysis as part of the planning application process.

CPO 8.20 Where an item or a structure (or any feature of a structure) is considered to be of heritage merit (where not identified in the RPS³), the Planning Authority reserves the right to refuse permission to remove or alter that structure / item, in the interests of the protection of the County's architectural heritage.

Architectural Conservation Area Objectives

CPO 8.21 Within Architectural Conservation Areas, all those buildings, spaces, archaeological sites, trees, street furniture, views and other aspects of the environment which form an essential part of their character, as set out in their character appraisals, shall be considered for protection. The repair and refurbishment of existing buildings within the ACA will be favoured over demolition/new build in so far as practicable.

CPO 8.22 The design of any development in Architectural Conservation Areas, including any changes of use of an existing building, should preserve and / or enhance the character and appearance of the Architectural Conservation Area as a whole. Schemes for the conservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of Architectural Conservation Areas will be promoted. In consideration of applications for new buildings, alterations and extensions affecting Architectural Conservation Areas, the following principles will apply:

- Proposals will only be considered where they positively enhance the character of the ACA.
- The siting of new buildings should, where appropriate retain the existing street building line.
- The mass of the new building should be in scale and harmony with the adjoining buildings, and the area as a whole, and the proportions of its parts should relate to each other, and to the adjoining buildings.
- Architectural details on buildings of high architectural value should be retained wherever possible. Original features, which are important to a building's character such as window type, materials, detailing, chimneys, entrances and boundary walls, both within and outside the architectural conservation area should be retained where possible.
- A high standard of shopfront design relating sympathetically to the character of the building and the surrounding area will be required.
- The materials used should be appropriate to the character of the area. Planning applications in ACAs should be in the form of detailed proposals, incorporating full elevational treatment and colours and materials to be used.
- Where modern architecture is proposed within an ACA, the application should provide details (drawings and/or written detail) on how the proposal contributes to, or does not detract from the attributes of the ACA.

CPO 8.23 To consider the designation of further ACAs for towns and villages in County Wicklow, when preparing future local plans, and as deemed appropriate.

CPO 8.24 To establish, where it is considered appropriate, "Areas of Special Planning Control", if it is considered that all or part of an Architectural Conservation Area is of special importance to the civic life or the architectural, historical, cultural or social character of a town or village in which it is situated.

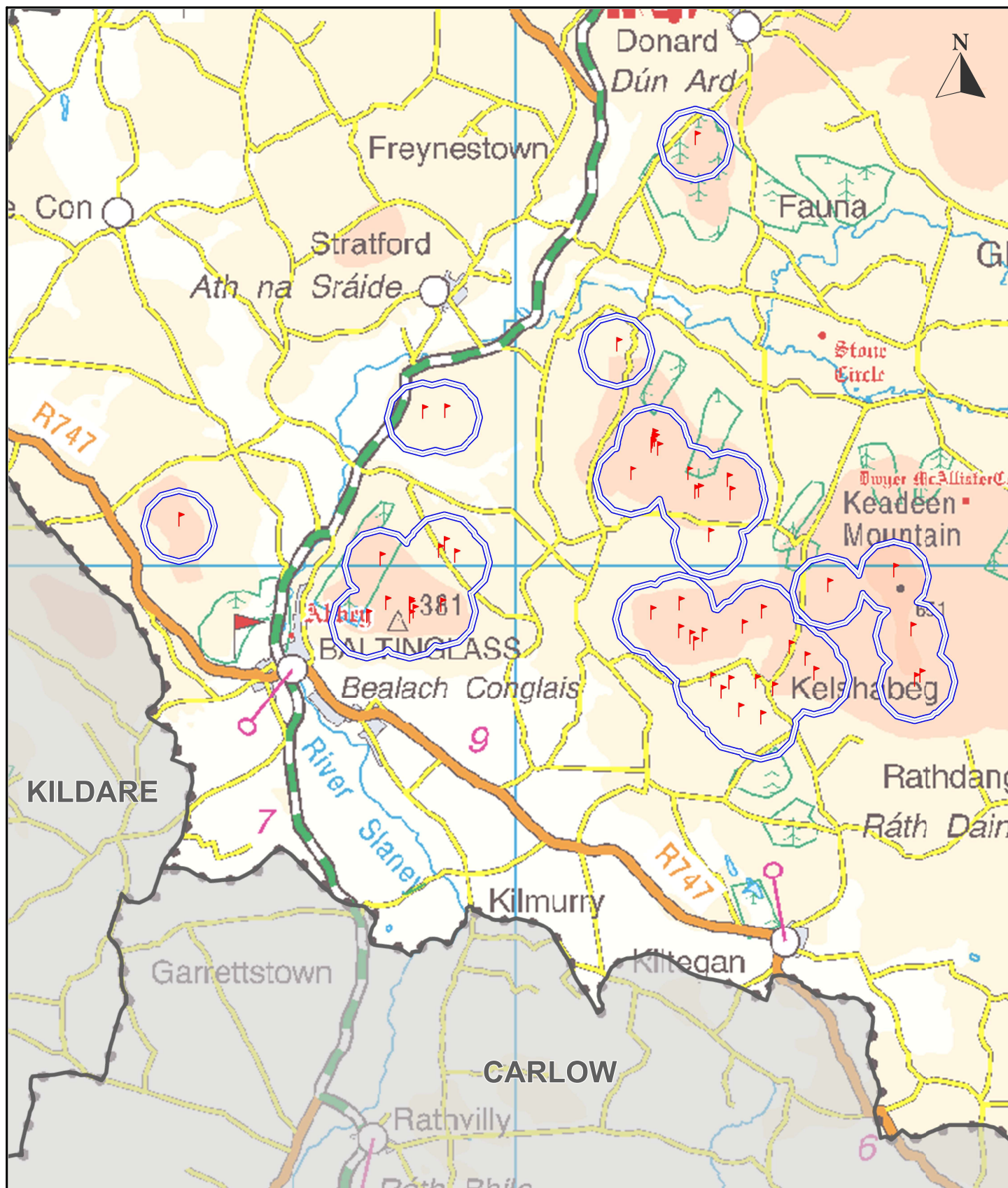
³ The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage can sometimes be utilised as a source of information with regard to the architectural value of any such items or structures.

Historical & Cultural Heritage Objectives

- CPO 8.25** To protect and facilitate the conservation of structures, sites and objects which are part of the County's distinct local historical and cultural heritage, whether or not such structures, sites and objects are included on the RPS.
- CPO 8.26** To facilitate access to and appreciation of areas of historical and cultural heritage, through the development of appropriate trails and heritage interpretation, in association with local stakeholders and site landowners, having regard to the public safety issues associated with such sites.
- CPO 8.27** To facilitate future community initiatives to increase access to and appreciation of railway heritage, through preserving the routes of former lines free from development.
- CPO 8.28** Any road or bridge improvement works along the Military Road shall be designed and constructed with due regard to the history and notable features of the road (in particular its original support structures, route and alignment), insofar as is possible and reasonable given the existing transport function of the road.

Schedule 08.01 Areas of Archaeological Potential and Significance

ID	Location	Description
1	Burgage, Blessington	Deserted Medieval Borough
2	Macreddin (Carysfort)	Site of one of the few 17th century Plantation Towns established in Leinster
3	Donaghmore	Deserted Anglo-Norman Borough
4	Dunlavin	Example of Anglo-Norman Borough
5	Ennisboyne, Brittas	Example of deserted Anglo-Norman Borough
6	Hollywood	Example of deserted Anglo-Norman Borough
7	Killickabawn, Kilpedder	Example of deserted Anglo-Norman Borough
8	Mulsoes Court (Powerscourt)	Example of deserted Anglo-Norman Borough Powerscourt
9	Newcastle	Example of deserted Anglo-Norman Borough
10	Glendalough	Monastic Settlement
11	Baltinglass Hills	Megalithic Hillfort Complex
12	Arklow Town	Zone of archaeological potential
13	Bray	Zone of archaeological potential
14	Wicklow Town	Zone of archaeological potential



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Map No. 08.01A



Legend

Baltinglass Historic Landscape



Clusters of Prehistoric Hilltop Sites (500m)



Prehistoric Monuments

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Map No. 08.02



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Major Sites of Archaeological Importance in Wicklow in State Ownership or Guardianship

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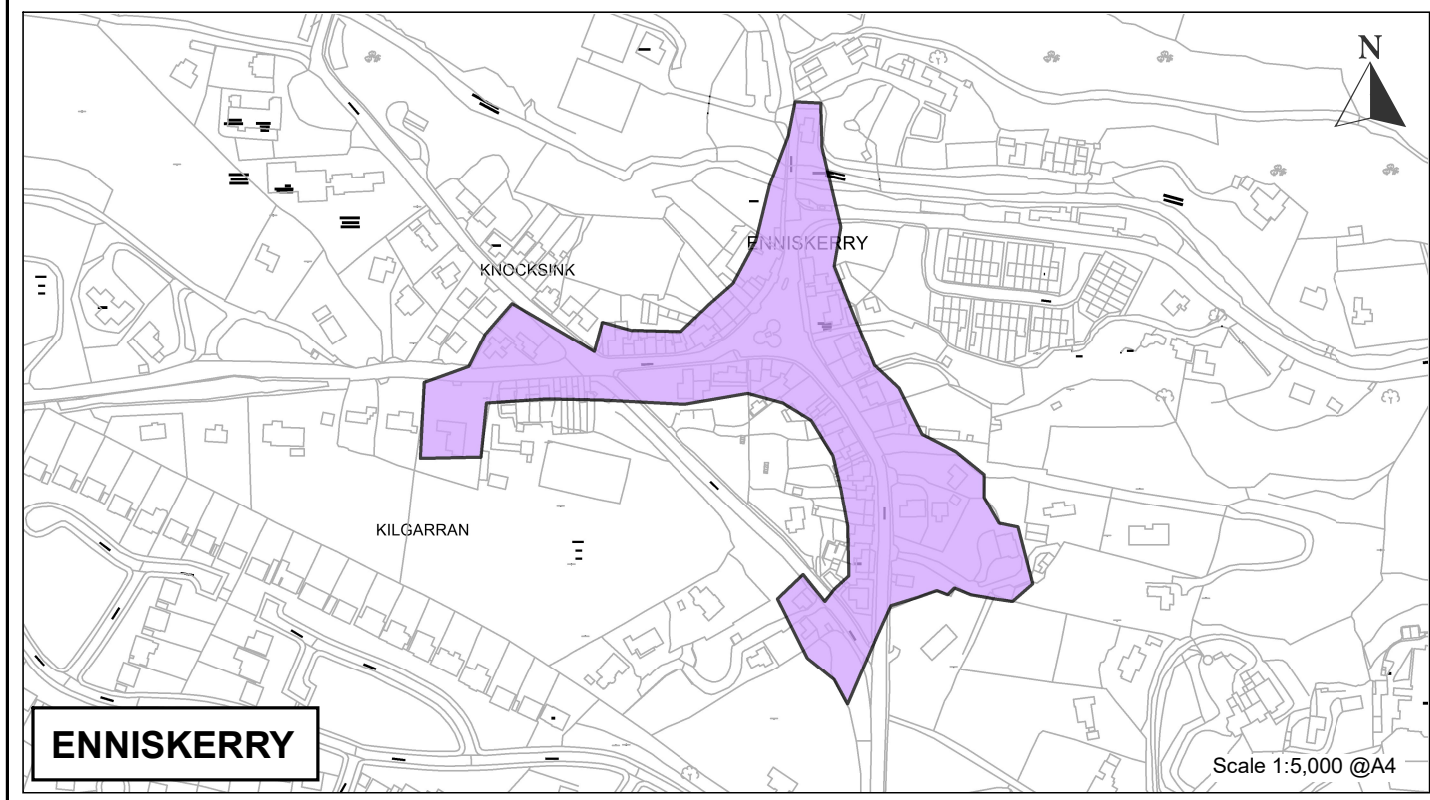
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Schedule 08.02 Major Sites of Archaeological Importance in Wicklow in State Ownership (O) or Guardianship (G)

ID	Monument	Town land	Monument Number	Status
1	Church, Cross	Aghowle	137	O
2	Piper's stone (stone circle)	Athgreaney	416	G
3	Baltinglass Abbey (Cistercian)	Baltinglass East	230	O
4	Crossoona Ringfort & Ogham Stone	Boleycarrigeen	418	G
5	St. Mark's Cross	Burgage More	280	O
6	Motte	Castleruddery Lower	442	O
7	Stone Circle	Castleruddery Lower	441	O
8	Ogham Stone	Castletimon	304	G
9	Rath Turtle Moat	Deerpark	662	O
10	Dwyer McAllister Cottage	Derrynamuck	449	O
11	St. Valery's Cross	Fassaroe	337	G
12	Glendalough (Cathedral, Round Tower, Churches, Priory, Stone Crosses, Ringfort, hut site & cave (St. Kevin's))	Brockagh, Camaderry, Derrybawn, Lugduff	134	O
13	Church	Kilcoole	267	O
14	Church	Kilcroney	417	G
15	Kindlestown Castle	Kindlestown	323	O
16	Motte	Lemonstown	419	G
17	Wedge-shaped gallery grave (Lubbanasigha)	Moylisha	368	G
18	Church (Raheen an Chluig, Bray Head)	Newcourt	262	O
19	Baltinglass Hill (passage tomb & hillfort)	Pinnacle, Coolinarrig Upper, Tuckmill Hills	328	G
20	Rathgal Hill Fort	Rath East	422	G
21	Seefin Passage Grave	Scurlocksleap	317	G
22	Castle	Threecastles	491	O
23	Tornant Ringfort & Barrows	Tornant Upper	531	O
24	St. Mary's Church	Woodlands	135	O



Built Heritage

Map No. 08.03A



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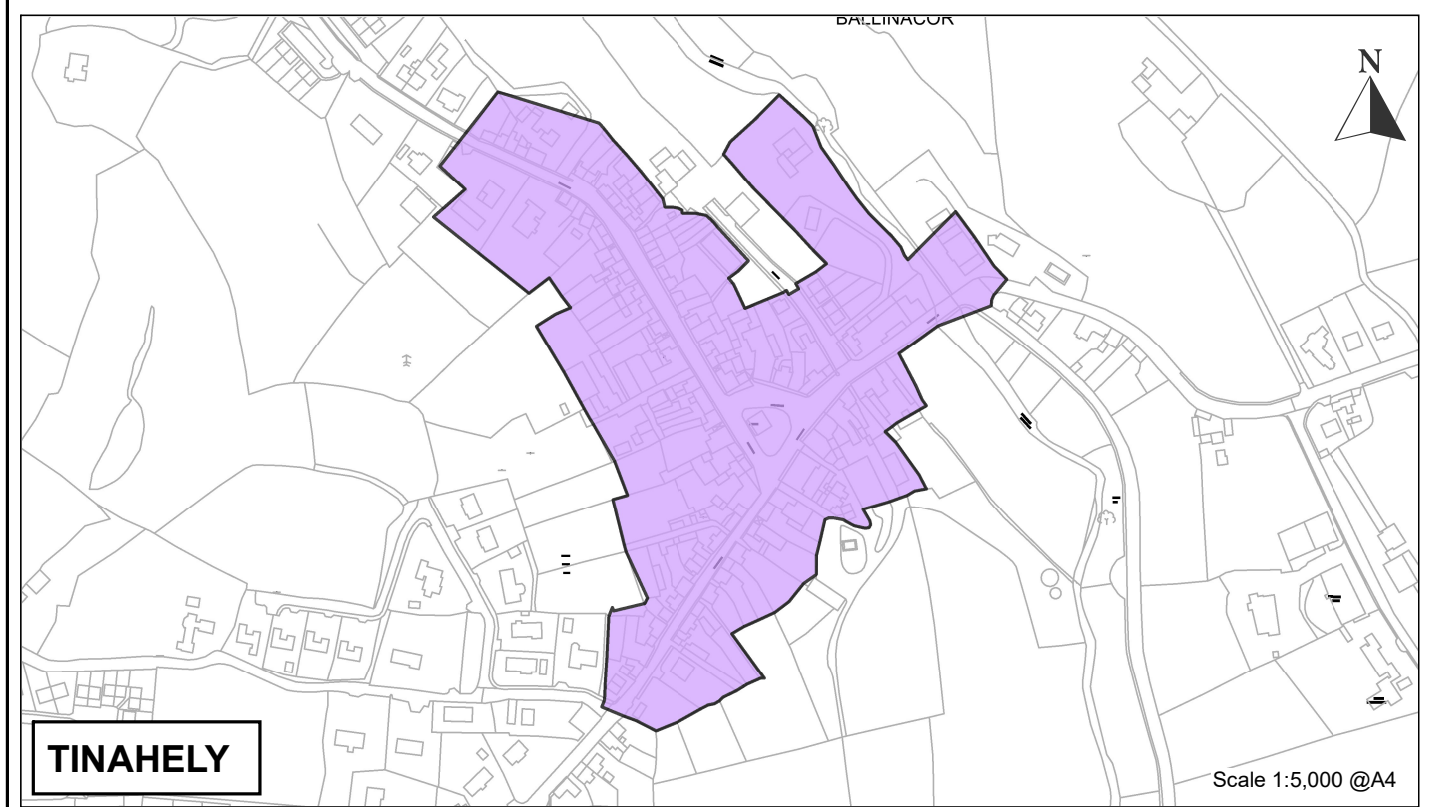
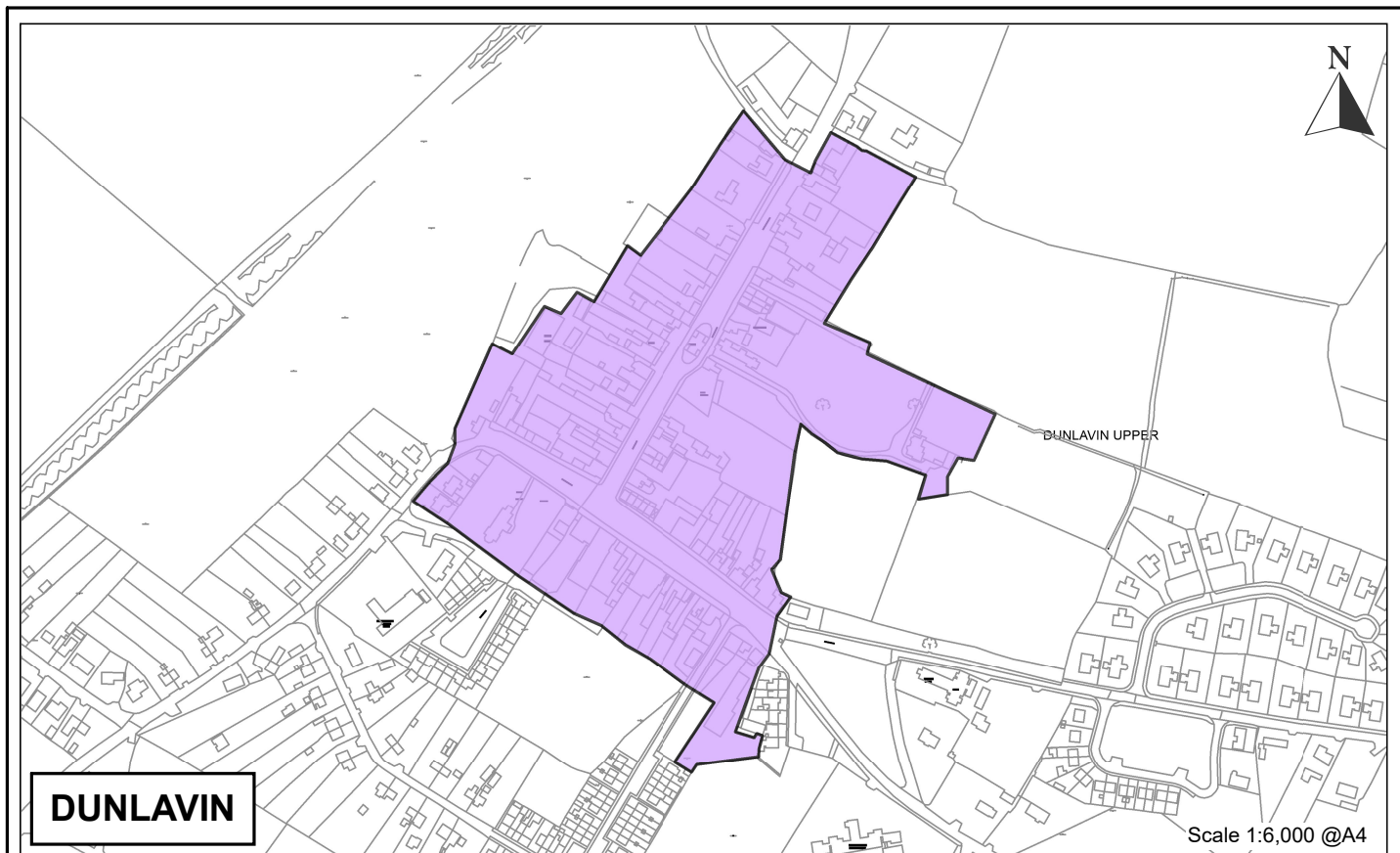
Architectural
Conservation Areas

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Map No. 08.03B



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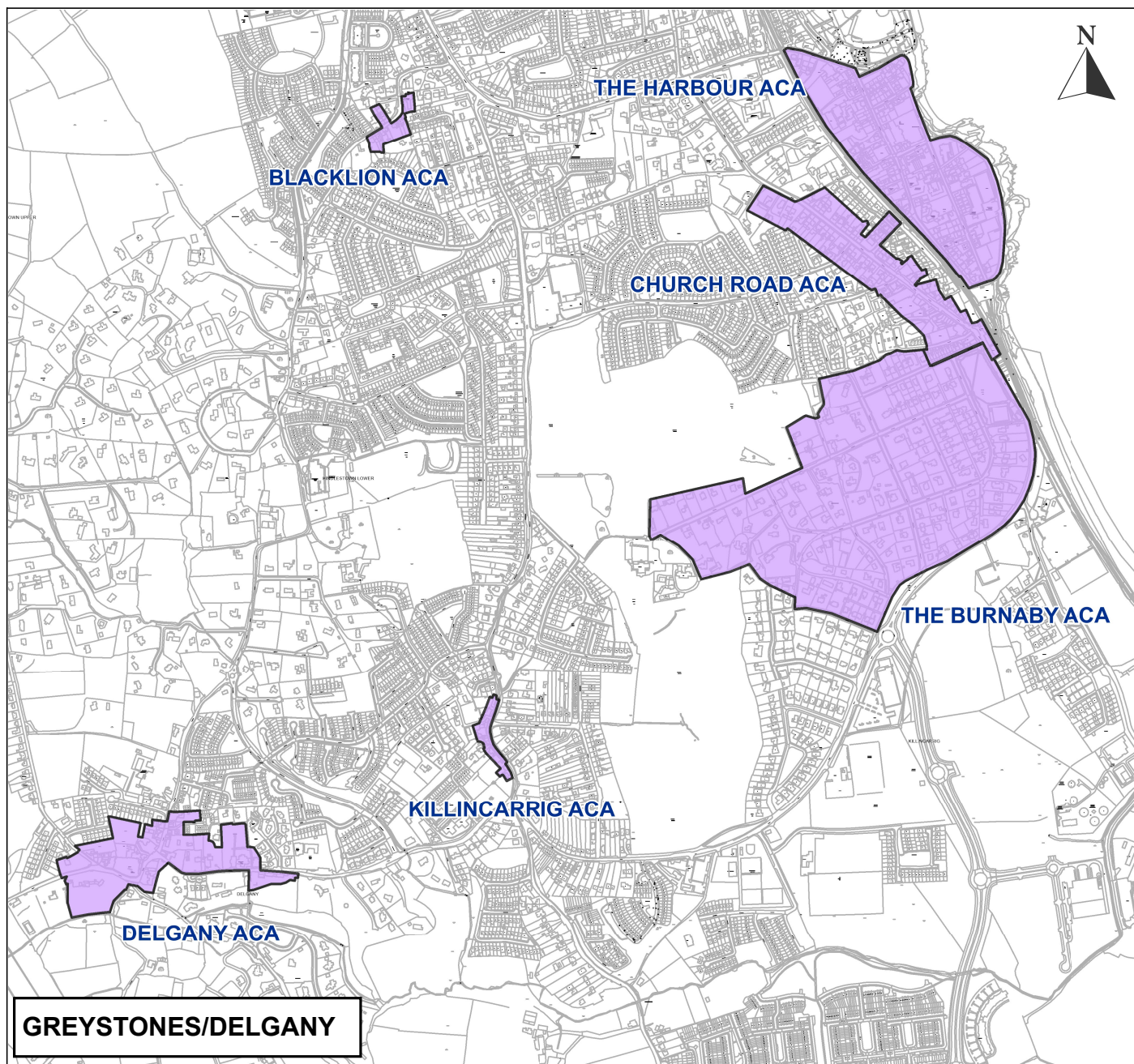


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Map No. 08.03C



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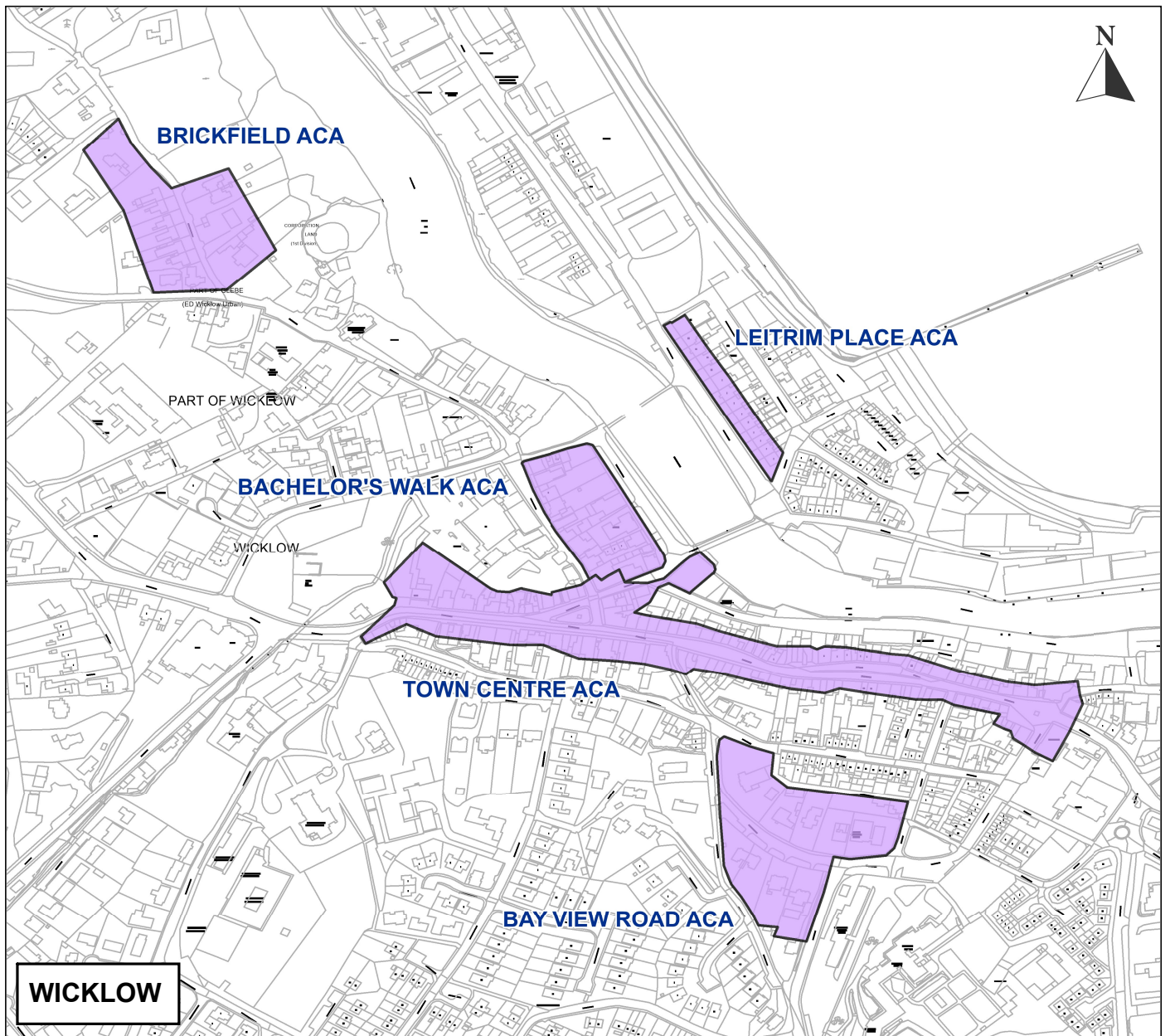
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Map No. 08.03D



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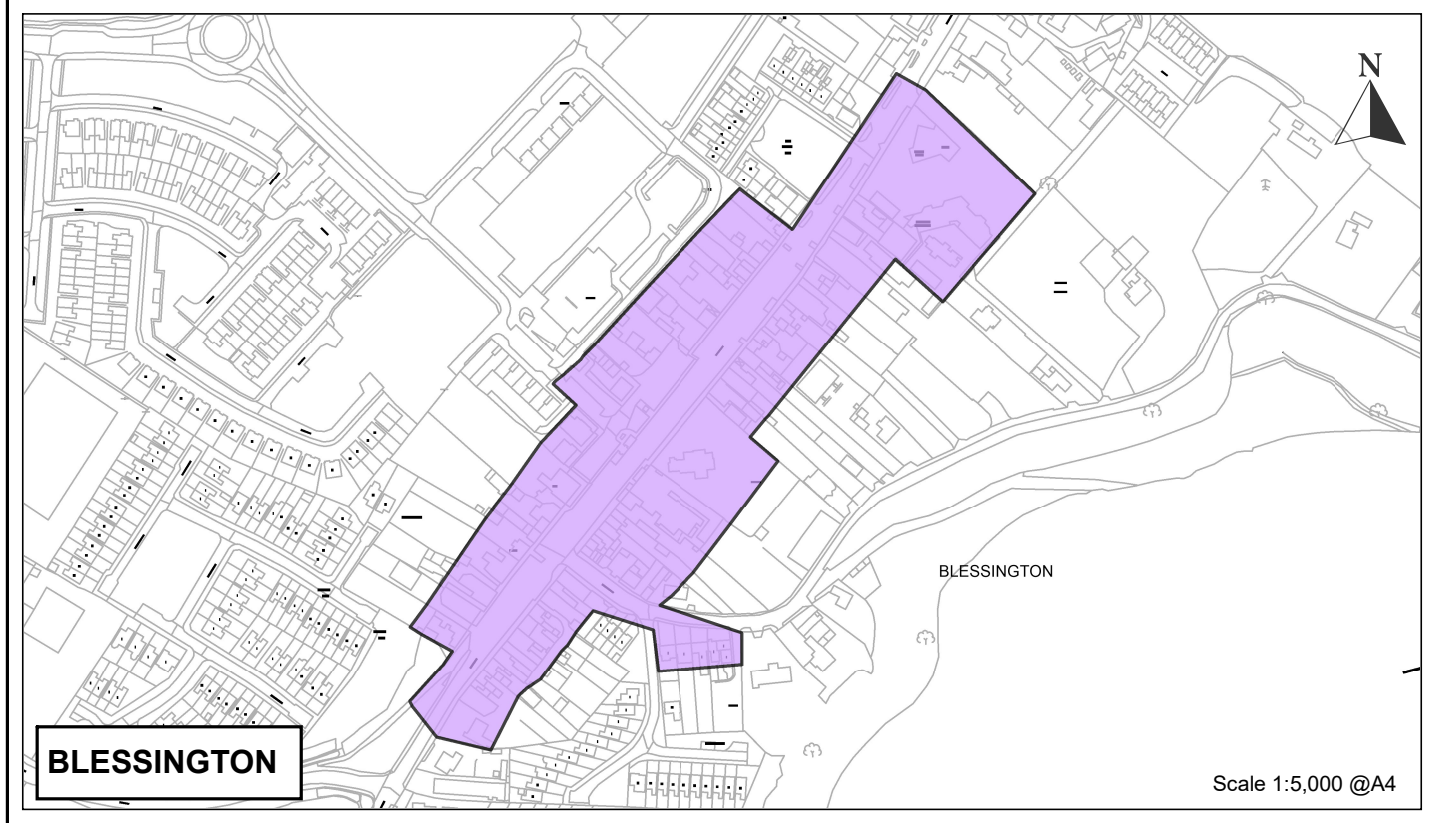
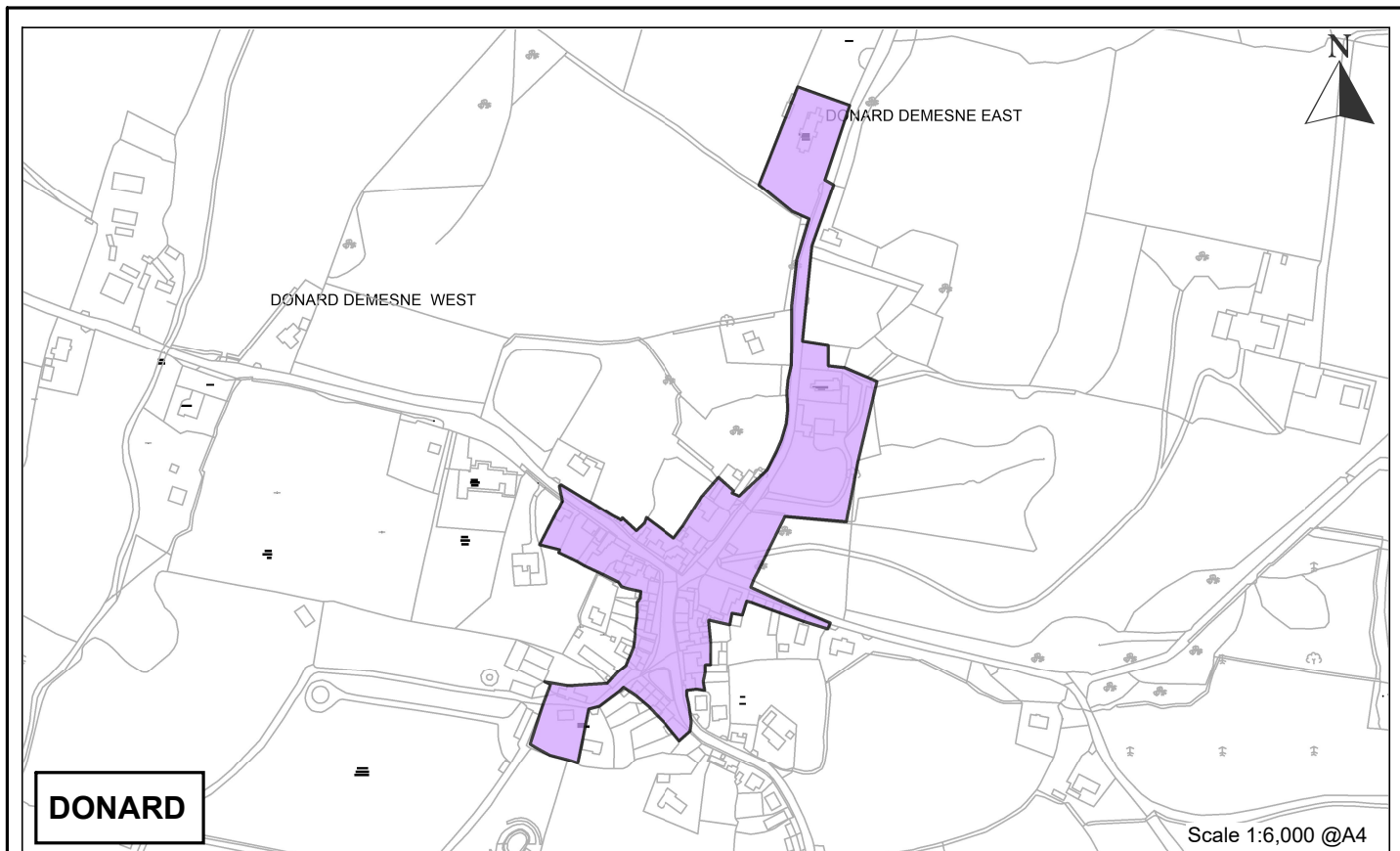
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Built Heritage

Map No. 08.03E



Legend



Architectural
Conservation Areas

DRAFT WICKLOW COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2021-2027

Wicklow County Council
Planning Department



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