Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)

Killoshulan Wind Farm, Co. Killkenny

Chapter 14 – Cultural Heritage

Table of Contents

14. CULTURAL HERITAGE 14-1

14.1 Introduction 14-1
14.1.1 Proposed Project 14-1
14.1.2 Location and Topography 14-1
14.1.3 Statement of Authority 14-4
14.1.4 Relevant Guidance and Legislation 14-4
14.1.5 Scoping and Consultation 14-11
14.2 Assessment Methodology 14-11
14.2.1 Study Area 14-11
14.2.2 Geographical Information Systems (GIS) 14-12
14.2.3 Desktop Assessment 14-12
14.2.4 Field Inspection 14-14
14.2.5 Limitations Associated with the Assessment 14-14
14.2.6 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects 14-15
14.3 Existing Environment 14-18
14.3.1 Results of Field Inspection 14-18
14.3.2 Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage 14-18
14.4 Likely Effects and Associated Mitigation Measures 14-112
14.4.1 Do Nothing Scenario 14-112
14.4.2 Construction Phase Potential Effects (Indirect) 14-112
14.4.3 Construction Phase Potential Effects (Direct) 14-112
14.4.4 Operational Phase Potential Effects (Indirect) 14-117
14.5 Decommissioning Phase 14-180
14.6 Cumulative Effects 14-180
14.6.1 Non-Wind Farm Projects within 20km 14-181
14.6.2 Other Wind Farms 14-181
14.6.3 Cumulative Effects (Direct Effects – Construction stage) 14-181
14.6.4 Cumulative Effects (Indirect Effects – Operational Stage) 14-182
14.7 Conclusion 14-184

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition
Borrow Pit	A pit resulting from the excavation of material used in construction on the Proposed Wind Farm
National Inventory of Architectural Heritage	An Irish state initiative under the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage that identifies, records, and evaluates1 post-1700, non-archaeological buildings and structures of significance.
National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004	Primary Irish Legislation protecting archaeological heritage, covering monuments, sites and objects.
Photomontage	These are visualisations that superimpose an image of a proposed project upon a photograph or series of photographs or series of photographs from a specific location, termed the 'viewpoint'.
Register of Historic Monuments (1997 act)	A statutory list maintained by the Minister for the Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands
Test Trenching	A shallow, excavated trench to examine soil, rock and groundwater conditions, or to identify archaeological features prior to construction.
The Granada Convention	A legally binding Council of Europe treaty defining and protecting Europe's architectural heritage. It emphasises the importance of inventories in underpinning conservation policies.
Trial Pit	A shallow, excavated hole used in geotechnical investigations to inspect soil, rock and groundwater conditions prior to construction.
Viewpoint	This is typically in reference to a select location where a photomontage has been captured, which is represented in the Photomontage Booklet.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility	A map (digitally produced) showing areas of land in which the proposed development is theoretically visible (based on topography rather than vegetation screening)

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AAP	Areas of Archaeological Potential
ASI	Archaeological Survey of Ireland
ACA	Architectural Conservation Areas
AH	Archaeological Heritage
BH	Built Heritage
BEMP	Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan
CMP	Conservation Management Plan

Acronym	Definition
CH	Cultural Heritage
DAU	Development Applications Unit
DCHG	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
DL	Designed Landscape
ESRI	Economic and Social Research Institute
EX	Excavations
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HEV	Historic Environment Viewer
IAM	Impact Assessment Matrix
IAWU	Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
NFC	National Folklore Collection
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
NMS	National Monuments Service
NMI	National Museum of Ireland
KCCDP	Kilkenny City and County Development Plan
OS	Ordnance Survey
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
RPS	Record of Protected Structures
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
TB	Townland Boundary
TDR	Turbine Delivery Route
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
VP	Viewpoint
WHS	World Heritage Site
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

14. CULTURAL HERITAGE

14.1 Introduction

This cultural heritage chapter was prepared by Tobar Archaeological Services Ltd. It presents the results of an archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage impact assessment of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed Killoshulan Wind Farm, the Proposed Project, located in Killoshulan and adjacent townlands, near the villages of Urlingford and Freshford, Co. Kilkenny.

The purpose of this chapter is to assess the potential direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Project on the surrounding archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape. The assessment is based on both a desktop review of the available cultural heritage and archaeological data, and a field inspection of the Proposed Project footprint. An assessment of potential effects, including cumulative effects, is presented within this chapter.

As detailed in Chapter 1, for the purposes of this EIAR, the various project components are described and assessed using the following references: 'Proposed Project', 'Proposed Wind Farm', 'Proposed Turbines', 'Proposed Grid Connection', and 'Site'.

14.1.1 Proposed Project

The Proposed Project comprises 10 no. wind turbines, a meteorological mast, access roads, temporary construction compounds, a Proposed 110kV Substation compound, underground internal wind farm electrical cabling and communications cabling connecting the Proposed Turbines to the Proposed 110kV Substation, Battery Energy Storage System, 1 no. borrow pit, underground electrical (110kV) and communications cabling from the proposed on-site 110kV electrical substation to the existing Ballyragget 110kV Substation to facilitate the connection to the national grid and all ancillary works.

The full description of the Proposed Project is detailed in Chapter 4: *'Description of the Proposed Project'* of this EIAR. The current planning application is being made to An Coimisiún Pleanála under Section 37E of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

14.1.2 Location and Topography

The Proposed Turbines are located approximately 4km west of the village of Freshford and 3.7km northeast of the village of Urlingford, Co. Kilkenny. The R693 regional road extends along the southern boundary of the Proposed Wind Farm site in the townland of Barna, Co. Kilkenny. This entrance will be upgraded and will be used as the main site entrance for HGVs and other abnormal loads during the construction phase of the Proposed Wind Farm and for the purposes of delivering large turbine components and other abnormal loads to the Proposed Wind Farm site. It is also proposed to access the Proposed 110kV Substation, during both the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Wind Farm, via this entrance. The Proposed Wind Farm is served by a number of existing public, forestry and agricultural roads and tracks.

The Proposed Grid Connection route includes the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling from the Proposed 110kV Substation, in the townland of Frankford or Ballykieran, Co. Kilkenny to the existing Ballyragget 110kV Substation in the townland of Moatpark, Co. Kilkenny. The Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route to Moatpark, Co. Kilkenny measures approximately 12.6km in length and is primarily located within the public road corridor.

Turbine delivery route (TDR) accommodation works will be required at various locations on the national, regional and local road network between the port of entry and the Proposed Wind Farm site. These will be limited to temporary measures including temporary local road widening, temporary

access road through agricultural land, overruns of roundabout islands and temporary relocation of some signs and street furniture.

Current land-use on the Proposed Wind Farm comprises commercial forestry, agricultural pastural land, mixed forest and transitional woodland-shrub. Current land-use along the Proposed Grid Connection comprises of public road corridor, public open space, low-density residential, agriculture, commercial forestry and mixed forest. Land-use in the wider landscape of the Site comprises a mix of agriculture, quarrying, renewable energy, low density residential and commercial forestry. Land-use in the areas proposed for TDR accommodation comprises a mix of agriculture, transitional woodland-shrub, and coniferous forest.

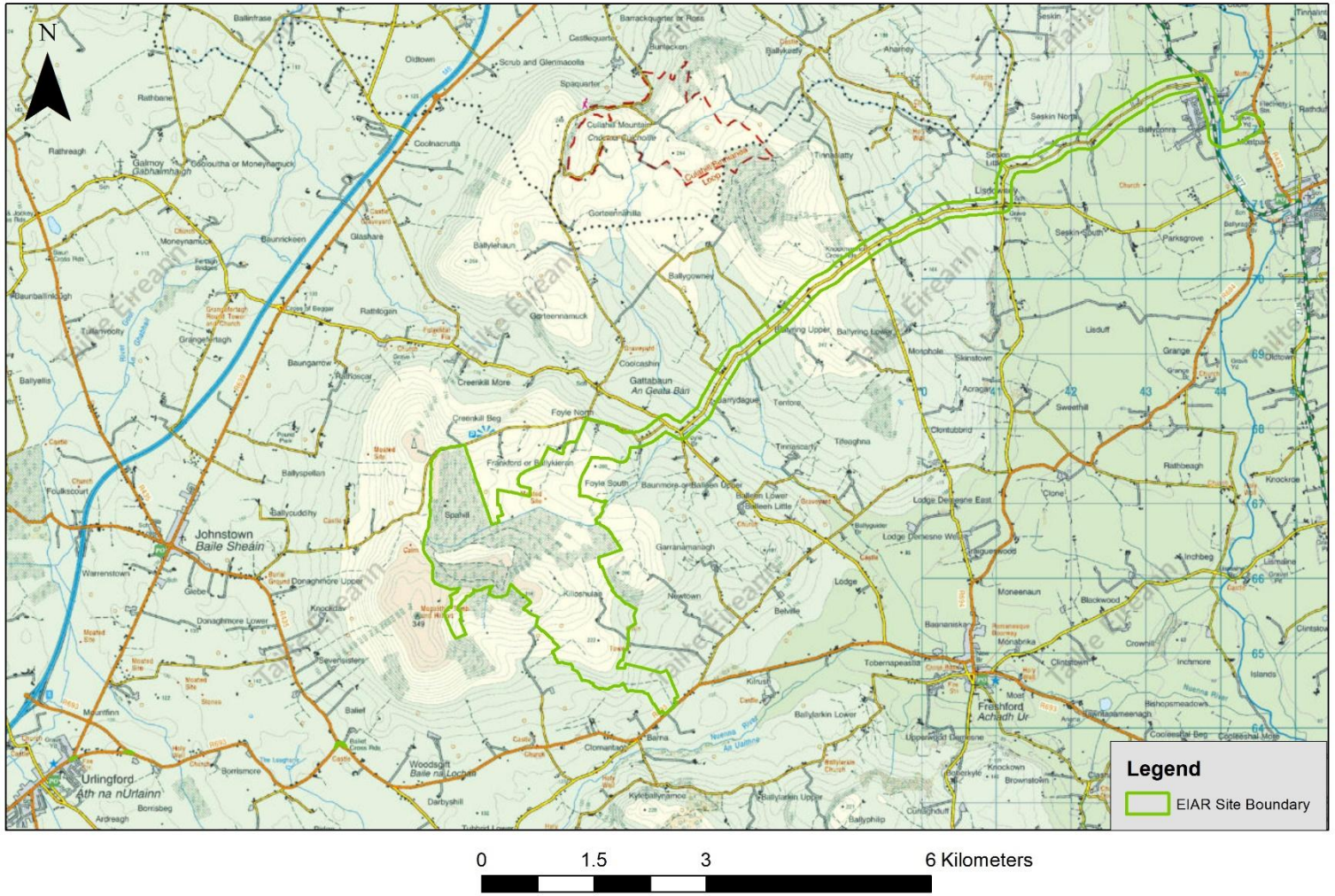


Figure 14-1: Site location.

14.1.3 Statement of Authority

This chapter of the EIAR has been prepared by Miriam Carroll of Tobar Archaeological Services Ltd. Miriam graduated from University College Cork in 1998 with a Masters degree in Methods and Techniques in Irish Archaeology. She is licensed by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) to carry out excavations and is a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (IAI). Miriam has been working in the field of archaeology since 1994 and has undertaken numerous projects for both the private and public sectors including excavations, site assessments (EIAR) and surveys. Miriam Carroll is a director of Tobar Archaeological Services which has been in operation for over 20 years.

14.1.4 Relevant Guidance and Legislation

14.1.4.1 Guidance

The assessment of the potential effects of the Proposed Project on cultural heritage has been carried out in accordance with the various planning policies and strategy guidance detailed in Section 1.2 in Chapter 1: '*Introduction to the Proposed Project*' of this EIAR and the following:

- Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2022).
- Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2011).
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 1999, Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999.
- Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment, Historic Environment Division, February 2018.
- Kilkenny City and County Development Plan 2021-2027.
- Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects (TII 2025).

14.1.4.2 Legislation

14.1.4.2.1 *Archaeological Heritage*

Archaeological monuments are safeguarded through national and international policy, which is designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource. This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention). This was ratified by Ireland in 1997.

Both the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 and relevant provisions of the Cultural Institutions Act 1997 are the primary means of ensuring protection of archaeological monuments, the latter of which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date. There are a number of provisions under the National Monuments Acts which ensure protection of the archaeological resource. These include the Register of Historic Monuments (1997 Act) which means that any interference to a monument is illegal under that Act. All registered monuments are included on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

The RMP was established under Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and consists of a list of known archaeological monuments and accompanying maps. The RMP affords some protection to the monuments entered therein. Section 12 (3) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 states that any person proposing to carry out work at or in relation to a recorded monument must give notice in writing to the Minister (Environment, Heritage and Local

Government) and shall not commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice. All proposed works, therefore, within or around any archaeological monument are subject to statutory protection and legislation (National Monuments Acts 1930-2004).

The term 'national monument' as defined in Section 2[1] of the National Monuments Act 1930 means 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 in State care include those which are in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. Section 5 of the National Monuments Act (1930) allows owners of other national monuments to appoint the Minister for the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht or the relevant local authority as guardian of such monuments, subject to their consent. This means in effect that while the property of such a monument remains vested in the owner, its maintenance and upkeep are the responsibility of the State. Some monuments are also protected by Preservation Orders and are also regarded as National Monuments. National Monuments also includes (but not so as to limit, extend or otherwise influence the construction of the foregoing general definition) every monument in Saorstát Éireann to which the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882, applied immediately before the passing of this Act, and the said expression shall be construed as including, in addition to the monument itself, the site of the monument and the means of access thereto and also such portion of land adjoining such site as may be required to fence, cover in, or otherwise preserve from injury the monument or to preserve the amenities thereof.

The Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 will replace the existing National Monuments Acts (1930-2014) when it is brought into force by Ministerial Order. The majority of provisions of this Act have not yet come into force. One Commencement Order (Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 (Commencement) Order 2024 (S.I. No. 252 of 2024)) relating to Sections 1-6 and Section 7 insofar as relates to the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 (other than section 5) came into effect on the 31st May 2024. These provisions relate to World Heritage Property in the State, inventories, the protection of certain records, the promotion of heritage, and the issuing of statutory guidance. Certain related and supporting provisions concerning implementation and enforcement are also commenced (www.archaeology.ie/news). The provisions now in force allow for the establishment and maintenance of inventories of relevant things of archaeological interest, architectural heritage, and wrecks of archaeological or historic interest. This bolsters the status of existing inventories recording sites of archaeological, historic and architectural interest, both on land and under the sea. It also ensures that legal protection is afforded to certain records or archaeological objects in the event that a person or company in possession of such records is no longer in a position to maintain them, which further strengthens existing practices (https://www.gov.ie/). Additional Commencement Orders came into effect in 2025 (S.I. No. 663 of 2024, S.I. No. 88 of 2025, S.I. No. 470 of 2025, and S.I. No. 555 of 2025) and relate to the return of stolen or illegally exported cultural objects (No. 555), the ownership of stolen or fraudulently obtained archaeological or historical objects (No. 470), criminal law provisions relating to the protection of underwater cultural heritage (No. 88) and the protection of underwater cultural heritage (No. 663 of 2024).

14.1.4.2.2 Built and Architectural Heritage

Under the Heritage Act (1995) architectural heritage is defined to include *'all structures, buildings, traditional and designed, and groups of buildings including street-scapes and urban vistas, which are of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical interest, together with their setting, attendant grounds, fixtures, fittings and contents...'*. A heritage building is also defined to include *'any building, or part thereof, which is of significance because of its intrinsic architectural or artistic quality or its setting or because of its association with the commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, military, political, social or religious history of the place where it is situated or of the country or generally'*.

[1] *https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1930/act/2/section/2/enacted/en/html*

The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 [2]established a national system for identifying and recording buildings and sites of architectural significance, while also strengthening the protection of historic monuments. The Act required the Minister to establish and maintain the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH). The Act also recognises that architectural heritage includes individual buildings and structures, their settings, fixtures and fittings, groups of buildings, and significant sites.

The Council of Europe, in Article 2 of the 1985 Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention), 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 Granada Convention emphasises the importance of inventories in underpinning conservation policies.

The NIAH was established in 1990 to fulfil Ireland's obligations under the Granada Convention, through the establishment and maintenance of a central record, documenting and evaluating the architectural heritage of Ireland. Article 1 of the Granada Convention establishes the parameters of this work by defining 'architectural heritage' under three broad categories of Monument, Groups of Buildings, and Sites:

- **Monument**: all buildings and structures of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest, including their fixtures and fittings;
- **Group of buildings**: homogeneous groups of urban or rural buildings conspicuous for their historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest, which are sufficiently coherent to form topographically definable units;
- **Sites**: the combined works of man and nature, being areas which are partially built upon and sufficiently distinctive and homogenous to be topographically definable, and are of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest.

The Council of Europe's definition of architectural heritage allows for the inclusion of structures, groups of structures and sites which are considered to be of significance in their own right, or which are of significance in their local context and environment. The NIAH believes it is important to consider the architectural heritage as encompassing a wide variety of structures and sites as diverse as post boxes, grand country houses, mill complexes and vernacular farmhouses.

The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) [3]provides for the protection of the architectural heritage. Guidelines under Section 28 of the Act cover all aspects of the protection for architectural heritage under the planning code including protected structures.

14.1.4.3 National Policy

The Valletta Convention provides the basis for all national policy on the protection of the archaeological heritage in Ireland. In 1999, in the context of furthering the implementation of the Valetta Convention, two policy documents were published:

- Framework And Principles For The Protection of The Archaeological Heritage
- Policy And Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation

Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1999) sets out key aspects of the principles for the protection of archaeology, in particular with reference to development and archaeology as follows:

[2] *https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1999/act/19/enacted/en/html*
[3] *https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2000/act/30/enacted/en/html*

- A presumption in favour of preservation in situ and avoidance of impacts by development on archaeological heritage
- The importance of the fullest possible level of pre-development archaeological assessment, in respect of both known sites and as yet unidentified ones (sub-surface archaeology)
- The need to preserve by record (excavation) if preservation in situ is not possible
- The need for archaeological monitoring to ensure that archaeological sites, whether known or as yet unidentified, are preserved either in situ or by record
- Acknowledgement that the costs of archaeological work necessitated by development are a legitimate part of development costs, i.e. 'the developer pays'

Those keys aspects of that policy document still form the basis of the requirement for archaeological impact assessments, preservation in situ (avoidance), excavation (preservation by record), and monitoring of construction stage ground works as frequently requested by Local Authorities or other planning bodies and the National Monuments Service (NMS).

14.1.4.4 Kilkenny City and County Development Plan 2021-2027

The Kilkenny City and County Development Plan 2021-2027 (KCDP) outlines a number of policies and objectives relating to archaeology and built heritage as follows:

14.1.4.4.1 *Archaeological Heritage including Archaeological Landscapes*

The KCDP identifies a number of potential archaeological landscapes within the county as follows.

'An archaeological landscape is a natural landscape that has been deliberately modified by a group (or groups) of people during a particular archaeological period (or periods). It provides context and meaning to individual archaeological sites and helps us to understand how our ancestors lived. Such landscapes have the potential to be of cultural, economic, social and/or environmental value. International best practice, as outlined in the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention) 1992 and the European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) 2000 supports a landscape-based approach to archaeological protection.

In 2019 the Council carried out a Preliminary Audit of Archaeological Landscapes in County Kilkenny which identified a number of potential archaeological landscape sites, including 3 sites which were selected as a priority for protection, as follows:

- *Freestone Hill and environs*
- *The Lingaun River Valley - specifically the megalithic monuments within it and the relationships between them*
- *Tory Hill and environs*

These sites in particular each have strong visual interconnectedness or sightlines, which can be sensitive to inappropriate development in the vicinity.

Objectives

9C To protect archaeological sites and monuments (including their setting), underwater archaeology, and archaeological objects, including those that are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, and in the Urban Archaeological Survey of County Kilkenny or newly discovered sub-surface and underwater archaeological remains.

9D To carry out further research on the eighteen archaeological landscapes as identified in the Preliminary Audit of Archaeological Landscapes in County Kilkenny.

9E To develop an enhanced policy framework for the three priority sites identified in Section 9.3.1.1 above, plus for any additional sites identified through Objective 9D above.'

It also outlines the following:

'Development Management Requirements:

- *To endeavour to preserve in situ all archaeological monuments, whether on land or underwater, listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), and any newly discovered archaeological sites, features, or objects by requiring that archaeological remains are identified and fully considered at the very earliest stages of the development process and that schemes are designed to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage.*
- *To require archaeological assessment, surveys, test excavation and/or monitoring for planning applications in areas of archaeological importance if a development proposal is likely to impact upon in-situ archaeological monuments, their setting and archaeological remains.*
- *To ensure that development within the vicinity of a Recorded Monument is sited and designed appropriately so that it does not seriously detract from the setting of the feature or its zone of archaeological potential. Where upstanding remains of a Recorded Monument exist a visual impact assessment may be required to fully determine the effect of any proposed development.*
- *To require the retention of surviving medieval plots and street patterns and to facilitate the recording of evidence of ancient boundaries, layouts etc. in the course of development.*
- *To safeguard the importance of significant archaeological landscapes from developments that would unduly sever or disrupt the relationship, connectivity and/or inter-visibility between sites.'*

14.1.4.4.2 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes

'Development Management Requirements:

- *To seek the protection and sustainable management of historic gardens, parklands and designed landscapes in the Kilkenny County and City, their setting and their visual amenity.*
- *To request visual impact and /or an architectural heritage impact assessment where development is considered to, have a potential impact on a historic landscape or protected structure.*
- *To protect elements of designed landscapes within the attendant grounds of Protected Structures, including boundary features.'*

14.1.4.4.3 Architectural Heritage

'It is Council policy to ensure the protection of architectural heritage by including all structures considered to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest in the Record of Protected Structures.

Objectives

- *9F To provide assistance to owners of protected structures in undertaking essential repairs and maintenance by the provision of relevant information.*
- *9G To respond to the Ministerial recommendation to include in the RPS, structures which have been identified as being of regional, national or international significance in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage survey and to consider for inclusion those rated as being of local significance.*

- *9H To continue to review the Record of Protected Structures and add or delete structures as appropriate.*
- *9I To ensure all digital mapping for the Record of Protected Structures is up to date and current, and readily accessible to the public.*

Development Management Requirements:

- *To have regard to the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines when assessing proposals for development affecting a protected structure and buildings listed in the NIAH.*
- *To encourage the sympathetic retention, reuse and rehabilitation of protected structures and their setting, while ensuring the involvement of suitably qualified professionals*
- *To ensure proposed service upgrades undertake an initial assessment of current services, to ensure the internal environment and fabric is not impacted on by such works. Energy assessments and Architectural Heritage Impact Assessments may be required where energy and service upgrades are proposed.*
- *To ensure the proposed development is within the curtilage or attendant grounds of a protected structure respects the protected structure and its setting,*
- *To require an architectural impact assessment where appropriate for developments within the grounds of country house estates which are Protected Structures.*
- *To promote principles of best practice in conservation in terms of use of appropriate materials, repair techniques, and thermal upgrades by adhering to the guidelines as set out in Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage's Advice Series publications*
- *To promote best conservation principles and practice when assessing proposals for Kilkenny's architectural heritage*
- *To ensure that energy upgrades for buildings constructed from traditional materials are respectful of architectural features, form, and environmental requirements necessary to maintain breathability in the structure.'*

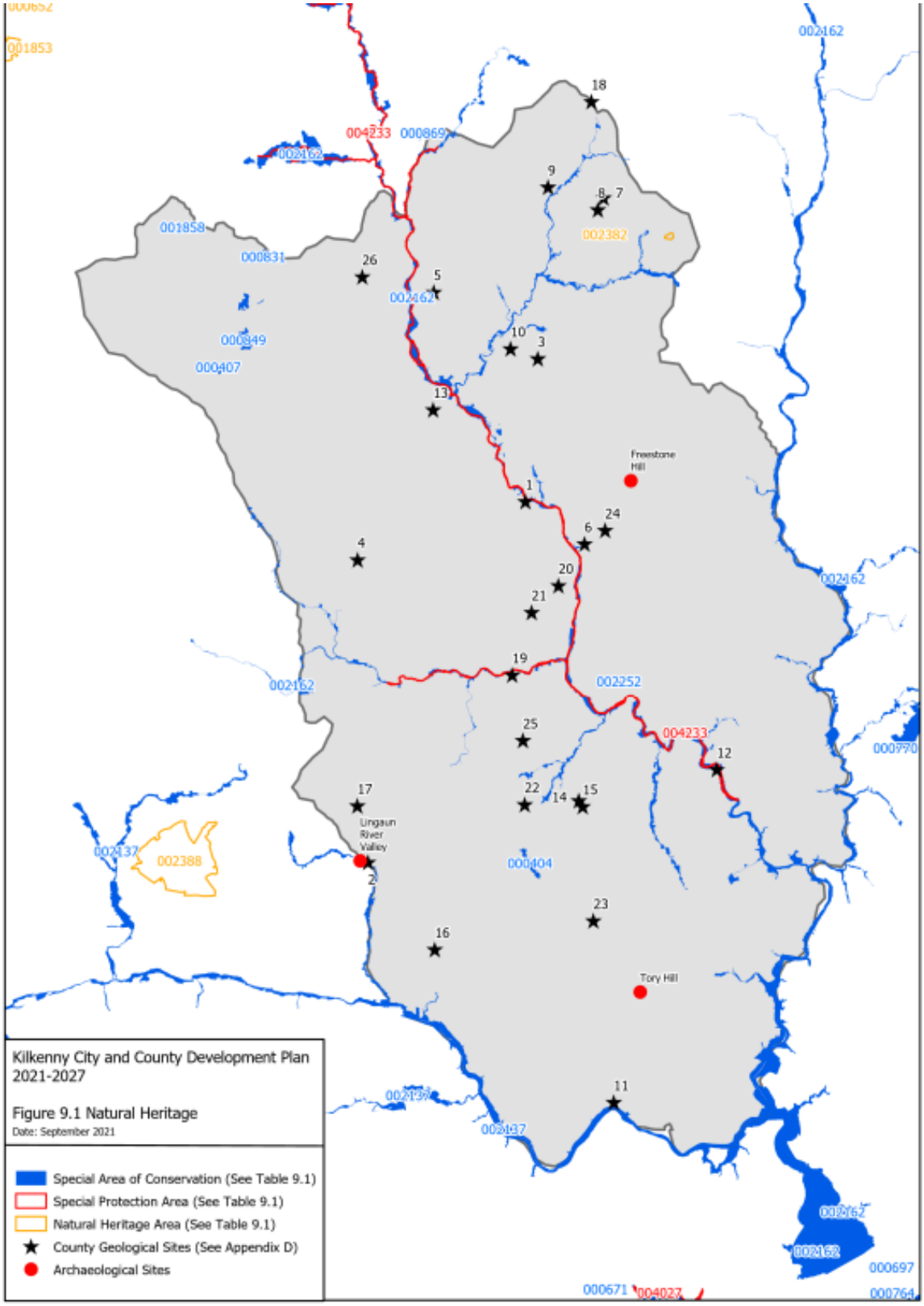


Figure 14-2: Archaeological landscapes identified within the KCDP.

14.1.5 Scoping and Consultation

The scope for this chapter of the EIAR has also been informed by consultation with statutory consultees, bodies with environmental responsibility and other interested parties. This consultation process and the List of Consultees is outlined in Section 2.7 of Chapter 2 of this EIAR.

14.1.5.1 Kilkenny City & County Council

No scoping response specifically relating to archaeology, architectural or cultural heritage has been received from Kilkenny City & County Council (KCCC).

14.1.5.2 Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage

No scoping response specifically relating to archaeology, architectural or cultural heritage has been received from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH).

In this regard, no request for the undertaking of specific investigations such as archaeological geophysical survey or pre-development testing was received.

14.1.5.3 An Comisiún Pleanála

As part of the pre-application process for the Proposed Project, the Applicant has engaged with An Comisiún Pleanála (ACP). Discussion was held between the project team and ACP in relation to the Proposed Project as detailed in Section 2.7.3 of Chapter 2 of this EIAR. Regarding Cultural Heritage, at the third Pre-Application Meeting with ACP, held on September 15th 2026, ACP queried if archaeological geophysical surveys were to be undertaken as part of the EIAR Cultural Heritage Assessment. While ACP advised a review of submissions by the DHLGH, no specific request for the undertaking of specific assessments was made by ACP. The requirement for such investigations to form part of the design stage of the Proposed Project was also not requested by ACP in the Schedule of Information to inform the Completeness Check.

It is not standard practice to conduct archaeological geophysical surveys or other specific archaeological investigations as part of the pre-planning stage for a wind energy development; such investigations are frequently carried out post-grant of planning permission at the pre-construction stage of a project. Details on the proposed archaeological investigation to be undertaken as part of the pre-construction and construction stage of the Proposed Project is detailed in Section 14.4.3 and includes pre-development testing and construction stage archaeological monitoring. Should archaeological finds, features or deposits be uncovered as a result of the pre-construction testing or construction stage monitoring, the requirement for further mitigation measures will be decided in consultation with the NMS. Such mitigation measures will be implemented, where relevant, following consultation with the NMS. Please see Section 14.4.3 for further details.

14.2 Assessment Methodology

14.2.1 Study Area

The ‘Cultural Heritage Study Area’ is defined as the Site, specifically the EIAR Site Boundary. This study area has been used to identify cultural heritage receptors, including recorded monuments and protected structures, with the potential for significant indirect and direct effects, including physical impacts arising from site clearance, excavation, and construction activities associated with the Proposed Project.

In addition to the Cultural Heritage Study Area, a 'Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area' has been applied for the assessment of potential effects on the setting of Cultural Heritage receptors, including effects arising from visibility of the Proposed Project infrastructure. In line with the LVIA Study Area, as defined in Section 13.2.2 of Chapter 13: *'Landscape and Visual'*, the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area is defined at a maximum distance of 20km from Proposed Turbines, with consideration given to 10km and 5km from the Proposed Turbines to ensure consideration is given to receptor sensitivity and type, as outlined in Section 14.2.6 below, i.e.:

- 20km – applied to UNESCO World Heritage Sites, including sites on the Tentative List, consistent with the Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context and Guidance for Wind Energy Projects in a World Heritage Context (UNESCO, 2022), and aligned with the outer LVIA Study Area boundary defined in Section 13.2.2 of Chapter 13 (Landscape and Visual);
- 10km – applied to National Monuments, including those in State ownership and those subject to a Preservation Order;
- 5km – applied to entries in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), Protected Structures on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS), structures within Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) as designated in the WCDP, and structures included on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH).

Where relevant, other cultural heritage assets outside of the aforementioned Study Areas are considered in the assessment. One such example is Kilkenny Castle, consideration of which was requested by ACP in the Section 37B Pre-application Consultation –3rd Meeting 15th September 2026.

14.2.2 Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

GIS is a computer database which captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data that is linked to location. GIS is geographic information systems which includes mapping software and its application with remote sensing, land surveying, aerial photography, mathematics, photogrammetry, geography and tools that can be implemented with GIS software. GIS was used to manage the datasets relevant to the archaeological and architectural heritage assessment and for the creation of all the maps in this section of the report. This involved the overlaying of the relevant archaeological and architectural datasets on georeferenced aerial photographs and road maps (i.e. Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI)), where available. The integration of this spatial information allows for the accurate measurement of distances of a proposed development from archaeological and cultural heritage sites and the extraction of information on 'monument types' from the datasets. Areas of archaeological or architectural sensitivity may then be highlighted in order to mitigate the potential negative effects of a development on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage.

14.2.3 Desktop Assessment

The desktop assessment for the Proposed Project involved the consultation of, but was not limited to, the following sources:

- UNESCO World Heritage Sites Ireland (https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/ie/)
- RMP County Kilkenny
- SMR County Kilkenny
- National Monuments in State Care County Kilkenny
- Monuments Subject to a Preservation Order County Kilkenny
- National Monuments in State Care County Laois
- Monuments Subject to a Preservation Order County Laois
- National Monuments in State Care County Tipperary
- Monuments Subject to a Preservation Order County Tipperary
- The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland on https://www.heritagemaps.ie/

- First edition Ordnance Survey maps (Tailte Éireann)
- Second edition Ordnance Survey maps (Tailte Éireann)
- Third edition Ordnance Survey maps (Tailte Éireann)
- Aerial photographs (copyright of Tailte Éireann)
- Excavations Database
- NIAH
- RPS County Kilkenny
- Kilkenny City and County Development Plan 2021-2027
- LiDAR data on The Open Topographic Data Viewer (https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer)

14.2.3.1 Record of Monuments and Places, Sites and Monuments Record and National Monuments

A primary cartographic source and base-line data for the assessment was the consultation of the SMR and RMP for County Kilkenny. All known recorded archaeological monuments are indicated on 6-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and are listed in these records. The SMR/RMP is not a complete record of all monuments as newly discovered sites may not appear in the list or accompanying maps. In conjunction with the consultation of the SMR and RMP the electronic database of recorded monuments and SMRs which may be accessed on the Historic Environment Viewer (HEV) at https://heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com/ was also consulted.

A review of all National Monuments in State Care and those subject to Preservation Orders in Counties Kilkenny, Laois and Tipperary was also undertaken as part of the assessment.

14.2.3.2 Cartographic Sources and Aerial Photography

The available cartographic sources were consulted as part of the assessment, where available, as was Tailte Éireann aerial photography, Google Earth imagery and MapGenie imagery. The following cartographic and aerial photographic sources were consulted:

- Down Survey barony maps (1656-8) (https://downsurvey.tchpc.tcd.ie/, accessed September 2026)
- First (1829-41), second (1897-1913) and third (1830s -1930s) edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (Tailte Éireann)
- LiDAR data on The Open Topographic Data Viewer (https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer) (accessed September 2026)
- MapGenie imagery on the HEV (accessed September 2026)
- Google Earth imagery (Google Earth Pro)

14.2.3.3 Topographical Files - National Museum of Ireland

Details relating to finds of archaeological material and monuments in numerous townlands in the country are contained in the topographical files held in the National Museum of Ireland. In order to establish if any new or previously unrecorded finds had been recovered from the Site these files, as available on Heritage Maps (https://www.heritagemaps.ie/), were consulted for each townland within and immediately adjacent to the Site.

14.2.3.4 Archaeological Inventory Series

Information on archaeological sites is contained in the published County Archaeological Inventory series prepared by the DHLGH. The archaeological inventories present summarised information on sites listed in the SMR/RMP and include detail such as the size and location of particular monuments, as well as any associated folklore or local information pertaining to each site. The inventories, however,

do not account for all sites or items of cultural heritage interest which are undiscovered at the time of their publication. Many sites have been discovered since the publication of the Inventory Series, which have now been added to the Sites and Monuments Record. The information contained within the Archaeological Inventory Series is the basis for the monument descriptions as provided on the HEV and was therefore accessed on the HEV.

14.2.3.5 Record of Protected Structures

The KCCDP was consulted for the RPS and items of cultural, historical or archaeological interest which may be affected by the Proposed Project. The dataset for the Kilkenny RPS was added to the base mapping for the Proposed Project in order to accurately assess any potential effects on such structures.

14.2.3.6 Excavations Database

The Excavations Database is an annual account of all excavations carried out under license. The database is available online at https://excavations.ie/ and includes excavations from 1985 to 2026. This database was consulted as part of the desktop research for this assessment to establish if any archaeological excavations had been carried out within or near to the Site.

14.2.3.7 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

This source lists some of the architecturally significant buildings and items of cultural heritage and is compiled on a county-by-county basis by the DHLGH. The NIAH database was consulted for all townlands within and adjacent to the Site. The NIAH survey has been published and the digital dataset was downloaded on to the base mapping for the Proposed Project (https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/). The NIAH is a state initiative under the administration of the DHLGH and established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999.

The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. NIAH surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

14.2.4 Field Inspection

The Site was subject to a walk-over survey over a number of days in September 2022 and September 2026 as part of the assessment for the Proposed Project. The surveys were undertaken by Miriam Carroll of Tobar Archaeological Services Ltd and consisted of a walk-over examination of the Proposed Wind Farm infrastructure locations and the Proposed Grid Connection. A windscreen survey of the portion of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling within the curtilage of the public road was carried out in addition to a visual inspection of the Proposed 110kV Substation. A photographic and descriptive record was made of the Site and any features of interest therein. The photographic record is included as Appendix 14-1 of this EIAR.

14.2.5 Limitations Associated with the Assessment

14.2.5.1 Field Assessment

Access to all relevant areas of the Proposed Wind Farm and the Proposed Grid Connection for the purposes of a walk-over survey and visual inspection was possible. No significant limitations were encountered during fieldwork, however, dense forestry cover is present in areas of the Site. Mitigation in

the form of additional walk-over surveys post clear-felling of forestry is proposed in Section 14.4 below in this regard.

14.2.5.2 Desktop Assessment

No significant limitations were encountered during the desktop assessment.

14.2.6 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

The likely effects on the existing archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment are assessed using the criteria as set out in the *Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports'* (EPA, 2022) and described in Section 1.7.2 of Chapter 1. The following terminology is used when describing the likely effects of the Proposed Project from a Cultural Heritage perspective.

14.2.6.1 Types of Effect

- Direct effects arise where an archaeological heritage feature or site is physically located within the footprint of the development whereby the removal of part, or all of the feature or site is thus required.
- Indirect effects may arise as a result of subsurface works undertaken outside the footprint of the development, secondary environmental change such as a reduction in water levels and visual effects.
- Cumulative effects arise when the addition of many effects create a larger, more significant effect.
- Residual effects are the degree of environmental changes that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have been implemented.

14.2.6.1.1 *Magnitude of Effects (Significance)*

- **Profound:** Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. Reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise where an archaeological site is completely and irreversibly destroyed.
- **Very Significant:** An effect which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of the sensitive aspect of the environment.
- **Significant:** An effect which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment. An effect like this would be where part of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about an archaeological site.
- **Moderate:** A moderate effect arises where a change to an archaeological site is proposed which though noticeable, is not such that the integrity of the site is compromised and which is reversible. This arises where an archaeological site can be incorporated into a modern-day development without damage and that all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible.
- **Slight:** An effect which causes changes in the character of the environment which are not high or very high and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological site.
- **Not Significant:** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
- **Imperceptible:** An effect on an archaeological site capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

14.2.6.2 Cultural Heritage Receptors Considered

For the purposes of this assessment the following Cultural Heritage receptors were considered:

- UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on the Tentative List
- National Monuments (State Care, Ownership or Guardianship) and those subject to a Preservation Order
- Recorded Monuments (SMR/RMP)
- Protected Structures
- NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens
- Items of local cultural heritage merit

14.2.6.2.1 Sensitivity of Receptors

Rating the importance or sensitivity of cultural heritage receptors relies on the judgment of the Cultural Heritage Professional and may be subjective. A number of factors may be taken into consideration when determining the sensitivity of a receptor such as whether it is of International, National, Regional or local significance, its state of preservation, designation, etc. It should be noted, however, that not all receptors may have a statutory designation or designated significance (i.e. International, National, Regional, Local) therefore all receptors are considered on their own merits in the context of the information available at the time of the assessment and may be subject to change. The following sensitivity of receptors was determined for this assessment (Table 14-1) and is with regard to guidance contained within Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects (TII 2025).

Table 14-1: Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Receptors Considered

Cultural Heritage Asset/Receptor	Sensitivity
UNESCO World Heritage Sites (including tentative sites)	Very High
National Monuments (State Ownership and Preservation Order Sites)	Very High
Sites and Monuments and Recorded Monuments	Medium-High
Protected Structures	Medium-High
NIAH structures and Historic Gardens	Medium-Low
Undesignated items of local cultural heritage merit	Low

14.2.6.3 Methodology for the assessment of effects on visual setting (indirect effects)

A standardised approach was utilised for the assessment of effects of visual setting (indirect effects) according to types of monuments and cultural heritage assets which may have varying degrees of sensitivity. This assessment does not include visits to each and every site as this is considered to be beyond the scope of this EIAR as they are mainly located on private lands to which the public have no access. The assessment of effects on visual setting was undertaken using both the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA), as presented in Chapter 13 of this EIAR, and also photomontages from relevant locations. The analysis used in the assessment of potential effects on the visual setting of cultural heritage assets in the wider landscape of 5km, 10km and 20km considers the effects of the Proposed Turbines. The tall, vertical nature of the Proposed

Turbines make them the most prominent elements of the Proposed Project from a visual perspective and have the most potential to give rise to significant, indirect, effects.

Other components of the Proposed Project such as roads, tracks, temporary construction compounds, etc. are not deemed to be as visually prominent as the Proposed Turbines.

The proposed 103.5m meteorological mast (referred to as the proposed met mast) is also a tall vertical structure, thus is fully considered throughout this chapter. It will, however, be substantially less visible than any Proposed Turbine given the shorter and slender lattice form associated with the masts. The Proposed 110kV Substation is also considered in terms of potential visual effects.

While direct physical effects to a site or monument can easily be assessed in quantitative terms, the assessment of effects on setting can be subjective and as such is a matter of qualitative, professional judgement and experience. The distances outlined in Table 14-2 used in the assessment of effects on setting are regarded as appropriate and are based on professional judgement.

Table 14-2: Distance considered from the Proposed Turbines to cultural heritage assets according to sensitivity

Cultural Heritage Asset	Distance Considered from the Proposed Turbines
UNESCO World Heritage Sites (including tentative sites)	20km
National Monuments (State Ownership and Preservation Order Sites)	10km
Sites and Monuments and Recorded Monuments, RPS	5km
NIAH structures	5km
Undesignated sites, if relevant	500m

The **potential** visual effects of the Proposed Turbines on the setting of other cultural heritage assets such as recorded monuments are graded according to two criteria (Table 14-3):

1. ***Distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine:*** *Each increment of distance is numbered from 1-5 in severity with 1 being the lowest in severity (i.e. 4-5km from the nearest Proposed Turbine and 5 being the most severe (0-1km from the nearest turbine).*
2. ***Number of Proposed Turbines visible on ZTV.*** *Each increment is also numbered from 1-3 with 1 being the least severe (i.e. 1-3 turbines visible) and 3 being the most severe (8-10 turbines visible).*

The number values are then multiplied to arrive at a potential effect (from Imperceptible to Moderate). The following table is used to ascertain the potential visual effect on Cultural Heritage assets within 5km of the Proposed Project not assuming any vegetation, existing buildings, and any other screening in the landscape. While the potential effects to setting determined in this assessment are largely based on the distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine and the number of Proposed Turbines visible from cultural heritage assets, the visibility of the assets within the wider landscape, state of preservation, and the presence of screening is also considered. This coupled with professional judgment is used to arrive at the potential visual effects. While Significant effects may theoretically arise as a result of adverse effects to the setting of a monument or cultural heritage asset, Very Significant and Profound effects are reserved for adverse direct effects which result in the total removal of cultural heritage assets which does not occur from visual effects.

Table 14-3: Grading of Potential visual effects according to Distance and No. of Proposed Turbines visible from Cultural Heritage Assets

No. of Turbines Visible (ZTV)	1-3 (1)	4-7 (2)	8-10 (3)
Distance of asset to turbine			
4-5km (1)	1	2	3
3-4km (2)	2	4	6
2-3km (3)	3	6	9
1-2km (4)	4	8	12
0-1km (5)	5	10	15
Imperceptible (0)	Not Significant (1-5)	Slight (6-10)	Moderate (11-15)

14.3 Existing Environment

14.3.1 Results of Field Inspection

No potential archaeological sites, structures or stray finds were noted within the Proposed Wind Farm or Proposed Grid Connection during the site walk-over survey.

14.3.2 Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage

Archaeological heritage includes UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on the tentative list, National Monuments in State Care and those which are subject to a Preservation Order, sites listed in the RMP/SMR, newly discovered archaeological sites and potential sub-surface archaeology. Architectural heritage includes Protected Structures, NIAH structures and historic gardens while cultural heritage also includes items not included in the RPS or NIAH which may be indicated on the historic mapping or noted during field survey. Such items may include gate piers, local vernacular architecture, field walls, etc. Each of these are addressed in the following sections.

A number of documentary and cartographic sources (as listed in Section 14.2.3 above) were utilised in order to ascertain the potential for the presence of cultural heritage features on or within the area of the Proposed Project. Section 14.3.2.1 addresses the Proposed Wind Farm site, Section 14.3.2.2 addresses the Proposed Grid Connection Site, Section 14.3.2.4 addresses the Proposed Turbine delivery route and Section 14.3.2.3 address the Proposed BMEP.

14.3.2.1 Proposed Wind Farm

14.3.2.1.1 *UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on Tentative List*

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list are located within the Site or within 20km of same. The nearest UNESCO WHS on the Tentative List is situated c. 36km to the south-west and comprises the Rock of Cashel which is one of the Royal Sites of Ireland and is included in the current list of Tentative WHS in Ireland.

14.3.2.1.2 *National Monuments*

National Monuments are those recorded monuments which are in the ownership / guardianship of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage. They are frequently referred to as being in 'State Care'. National Monuments also include those which are subject to a Preservation Order. No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within the Site.

Five National Monuments and two monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. Four of the National Monuments are located in County Kilkenny, with one in County Tipperary. Both monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located in County Kilkenny. They are listed in Table 14-4 and Table 14-5 and shown on Figure 14-3. They are located at distances ranging from c. 2km-9.6km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, the nearest being PO 3/1992 which is located c. 2km to the north-east of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T10.

As mentioned above in Section 14.2.1, Kilkenny Castle is also considered in the assessment, despite its location outside the Cultural Heritage Visual study areas. It is classified as a National Historic Property (NHP) and is in State ownership and managed by the Office of Public Works (OPW). It is not included in the list of National Monuments for County Kilkenny (National Monuments in State Care: Ownership & Guardianship 4th March 2009 Kilkenny) but is included in the SMR and RMP (KK019-026078-).

The National Monuments, those subject to a Preservation Order and Kilkenny Castle are described below:

National Monument No. 282 Ballylarkin Church

Ballylarkin Church (NM No. 282) is located c. 3.2km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines from this location.

It is described on the HEV as follows:

KK013-018001- : Church : BALLYLARKIN UPPER
Description: Though known by local tradition as an abbey, this is an undivided parish church (int. dims. 8.06m E-W; 5.83m N-S, wall T 0.88m; wall H c. 6m) constructed of limestone rubble, roughly coursed, though the E gable consists of roughly dressed coursed masonry above the lower courses of rubble. The masonry suggests that the church has three building phases, the side walls and lower E gable belonging to the earliest phase, the upper E gable including the large window being built at a later date and finally the parapets were added. There is a four-storey tower, presumably residential, at the W end of the church, though only the E wall (T c. 1m) of the tower survives. A sheela-na-gig (KK013-018003-), now in the National Museum of Ireland, came from this church. Though small, this church has many interesting features. The church was entered through a doorway (Wth 0.85m) at the W end of the N wall, the upper portion of which is now broken out. The interior was lit by a large E window, broken out, within a pointed embrasure and by a single-light cusped ogee-headed window, within a pointed embrasure, at the W end of the S wall. According to local information the tracery of the E window was broken out in the 19th century and burned for lime (OPW correspondence, no date). A plaque (KK013-018005-) has been inserted into masonry at the base of the E window. There is a cusped ogee-headed piscina at the E end of the S wall, with an ogee-headed hood-moulding, the basin is scalloped. Between the piscina and the S window there is a large sedilia consisting of three niches, each within a moulded pointed arch, the middle arches rising from two moulded columns with fillet moulding. Pinnacles rise from the four moulded hood-moulding terminals, that at the E end is the best preserved and is particularly ornate, with crockets on the E side, the pinnacle then expanding into a pointed window tracery motif consisting of a quatrefoil above two trefoils. The two western-most pinnacles appear to terminate with a cross, as illustrated by Prim (1849-51, 51-2), though these are not well preserved. Near the E end of the N wall there are the remains of a round-headed niche, only the voussoirs of which survive, which is likely to have been a tomb niche, possibly for an important benefactor. In the E gable, S of the window there is a flat-headed aumbry, and above this to the E there is a projecting polygonal corbel, partially broken, which probably supported a statue, with another, more poorly preserved, moulded corbel slightly higher W of the E window. An unusual feature can be found in the side walls 1.4m from the E gable and c. 3m above floor level, consisting of a projecting semi-circular carved stone with a hole in the middle, presumably to pull a bell rope through, suggesting there was a housing for two bells in the roof. The roof was steeply pitched, the stone coping of which is visible projecting from the inner face of the W wall of the church, and the E gable, with some coping stones, survives, the roof rising from a projecting moulded limestone kneeler on either side. One of the

coping stones of the roof on the N side of the W gable is a reused stone with fluted decoration. Another portion of this stone (KK013-018006-) is incorporated in a gate pier, now collapsed, on the opposite side of the road. The dressed quoins are well preserved. The parapets on the side walls appear to be a later addition, the wall-walk being supported internally by an off-set carried on a corbel table, each corbel of which is decorated with tracery motifs in relief. The architectural features suggest that that the earliest phase of the church dates to the 14th century, with modifications, including the E gable and parapet, being carried out in the 15th century. The tower house, which also forms the W gable of the church, appears to have had a vault over the first floor and had at least two floors above the vault, carried on a wooden floor, as evidenced by a single surviving projecting corbel. Only a portion of the second and third-floor levels of the E wall of the tower survive. (National Monument no. 282).



Plate 14-1: Ballylarkin Church (National Monument No. 282), looking

National Monument No. 74 Grangefertagh Round Tower and Church

Grangefertagh round tower and church (NM No. 74) are located c. 3.9km north-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T7. They are located in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 4-7 Proposed Turbines. A photomontage created from the public road a short distance north-west of the monuments demonstrates limited visibility of the turbines due to existing vegetative screening.

The monuments are described on the HEV as follows:

KK008-047004- : Round tower : GRANGEFERTAGH
Description: According to the Annals of the Four Master, the round tower, along with 'Eochaidh O'Cuim, the Chief Master' who was inside it, was burned in 1156 (Moore 1874-9, 35-6). In the OS Letters (1839) it was noted that, 'The Irish-speaking people here all call the tower Cloigtheach, and they say its bells are buried in a swamp a little to the west, since the time of Cromwell' (O'Flanagan 1930, vol. 1, 45 (135)). The eight-storey round tower (H 31.5m; ext. basal diam. 4.7m; int. basal diam. 2.7m; int. top diam. 2m), which tapers as it rises, is constructed of roughly dressed coursed limestone (wall T at base c. 1m; at top c. 0.9m). It is well preserved, surviving up to and including the lower portion of its

conical stone roof. Internally each level was accessed by a wooden ladder. According to the OS Letters (ibid. 44 (132)) the doorway, which is in the NE, is, 'eleven feet three inches [3.42m] from the ground, looking more like a breach in the wall than a regular doorway. It was originally built up with brown gritstone, of which no specimens can, they say, be met with in this country. All these stones were carried away some few years ago by a neighbouring farmer of the name of Switzer, who told me himself that he thought that they were fire-proof, and that for that purpose he placed them at the back of his kitchen fire, where they soon flew to pieces'. The OS Letters also note several cracks in the tower which, together with the doorway surround, were subsequently repaired using cement by the Board of Works in 1881 (ibid.). The tower has nine windows in all, five of which are in the body of the tower and are, in ascending order, triangular-headed, two lintelled and two triangular-headed (Lalor (1999 (Reprint 2016), 169). The four triangular-headed bell-floor windows face the cardinal points. (National Monument no. 74). Compiled by: Jean Farrelly Date of upload: 10 January 2017.

KK008-047001- : Religious house - Augustinian canons : GRANGEFERTAGH

Description: On a natural rise in gently undulating terrain with marshy flood plain of the River Goul to the N and W. Located on a former early medieval monastery probably founded by St Ciarán of Sir in the 6th century (Harbison 1992, 198). A round tower (KK008-047004-) stands 20m to the SW of the church. According to Gwynn and Hadcock (1988, 176) this priory was founded in the 13th century by the Blanchfield family for the Canons Regular of St Augustine [Monasticum Hibernicum 1722] and 'the prior and canons are mentioned in 1251: [Calandar of Documents relating to Ireland]. In 1396 the prior held the churchs of Ferikeragh and Donaghmore: [Monasticon Hibernicum 1786]. In 1421 the priory of Fertacheraeacli was so destroyed and exposed to ruin by wars and other disasters that the religious had to wander and beg for food, and one canon was transferred to Clonfert; in 1455 the priory was stated to be very poor, but it was conventual and proper hospitality was maintained: [Calandar of Papal Registers]. In 1455 Thady Megirid, a canon of Inchmacnerin, had been appointed to Fertagh whre he had repaired the buildings and been properly elected prior, but Thady Ocrinam, a canon of Aghmacart, had intruded himself: ibid. The priory was suppressed in 1540: Carrigan. On 6 Jan. 1541 the jurors found that the priory ch[urch] was parochial and the possessions included 60 acres, three cottages and two rectories (Fertagh and Donaghmore), val. £13 3s. 8d. gross, £10 3s. 8d. net; Robert Sortall (presumably the last prior) was granted a pension of 66s. 8d., and Nicholas Cowlye was then occupier: [Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions 1540-41]. In 1566 the site was held by Sir Edw. Butler, reverting in 1566-7 to James Butler, Jr., having then five cottages, over 100 acres, etc., and the rectory, rent £12 3s. 3d.: [Monasticon Hibericum 1786 and Calendar of Patent Rolls I, 503]. According to Carrigan (1905, vol. 2, 293), 'the church of Fertagh was occasionally used for Protestant service from the reign of Queen Elizabeth till about 1731, when, having been repaired, it became the Protestant church of the district. In consequence of the collapse of the roof, about 1780, it had to be finally abandoned. Later on it was robbed of its ornamental door and tracery windows. For many years it has served as a ball-alley'. The church, aligned E-W, is built of roughly coursed limestone rubble. The N and S walls (original wall H 4.6m with additional courses of c. 1.5m added for the ball alley) survive for a length of 17m, the western end of the church and the W gable do not survive, though there are the remains of wall-footings 10.8m W of the upstanding remains suggesting ext. dims. L 27.8m; Wth 8.74m. Also the W end of the church is raised where the masonry of the collapsed W gable has become grassed over. Only the NE angle of the E gable is original (L c. 3m), the remaining upstanding wall has been rebuilt. The entire internal walling of the church has been obscured by a concrete render to facilitate its use as a hand-ball alley. Externally much of the walls are obscured by heavy ivy growth. According to Carrigan (1905, vol. 2, 292), in the S wall of the church, 'there is a closed-up doorway which led from the Church to a small square building, evidently a sacristy, the foundations of which remain outside, on a level with the churchyard'. The E (wall T 0.83m) and W (wall T 1.05m) foundations of this building (int. Wth 3.25m; surviving L 6.55m) are still evident though the S wall is not visible at ground level. W of the sacristy, in the S wall of the church, Carrigain (ibid.) describes what was probably a window as, 'a built-up archway, high, wide and sharp-pointed, and gradually narrowing at the back; but, as the external surface of the wall is damaged here, it is impossible to say whether it served for a window or for a statue-niche'. Externally there is a two-light ogee-headed window with hood-moulding at the surviving W end of the N wall, the mullion is missing, it is decorated with floral motifs in the spandrels. Immediately W of this there is evidence of a doorway, now blocked up, only the W chamfered jambs of which survive (H 0.95m). Another doorway, in the centre of the doorway, gave access to the N

chapel, also known as the Kilpatrick chapel, this was visible as a blocked-up doorway (Carrigan 1905, vol. 2, 292), however, now only the W side of this doorway is visible as a straight joint on the external face of the wall. Carrigan (1905, vol. 2, 292-3) also describes a breach at the E end of the N wall where a window (KK008-152002-) was located before being moved to the RC church in Johnstown in 1832. The W doorway (KK008-153—) and the E window (KK008-153001-) were removed in 1799 and reconstructed in the C of I church in Johnstown (ibid.). The N chapel (int. dims. 10.1m N-S; 6.86m E-W; E wall T 0.82m; N wall T 1.03m) abuts the N wall of the church. According to Carrigan, this chapel was built by the MacGillapatrick/ Kilpatrick family in the 15th or early 16th century (ibid.). The walls are obscured by heavy ivy growth, however, the E splay of a window embrasure survives in the N wall, though a modern doorway has been inserted. The embrasure of a two-light ogee-headed window is evident towards the N end of the E wall (ibid.). Carrigan notes that Archdall referred to a crucifixion plaque (KK008-152003-) in the E wall, since removed to the RC church in Johnstown. This plaque was probably located in an area of broken out masonry in this wall which has a horizontal moulding across the top. Within the chapel there is an effigial tomb (KK008-047007-) and a 13th/14th-century graveslab (KK008-047013-). (National Monument no. 74) Compiled by: Jean Farrelly Date of upload: 10 January 2017.

National Monument No. 376 Rathhealy Ringfort

This National Monument is described in the list of National Monuments for Kilkenny (National Monuments in State Care: Ownership & Guardianship 4th March 2009 Kilkenny) as a ringfort, however, the description on the HEV classifies it as a Castle – ringwork. It is located c. 5km from the nearest Proposed Turbine T1 in an area where the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines.

It is described on the HEV as follows:

KK013-059001- : Castle - ringwork : RATHEALY
Description: On the W side of a NW-SE valley, a little below the crest of the ridge in reclaimed grassland. The ridge is situated between two parallel valleys. W of the ringwork the land drops away slightly before rising again to the crest of the ridge. Very fine views in all directions. A church (KK013-060001-) and graveyard (KK013-060002-) lie c. 60m to the SE. Monument consists of a raised circular area (diam. 42m N-S; 47m E-W) enclosed by a broad bank (int. H 0.8-1m; Wth 5m; ext. H 3.5-4.5m); steep-side flat-bottomed fosse (Wth 6m); intervening bank (int. H 2.3; ext. H 1.8m; Wth 7m); outer fosse (Wth 2.5m) and outer bank (int. H 1.5m; ext. H 1.5m; Wth 2m). The latter fosse and bank are only apparent in the S-SW quadrant. In the SW sector this outer bank splays out before terminating, with a depression in the bank that is probably the result of later interference. A field boundary runs NE-SW along the northern portion, it kinks out to avoid the monument but may incorporate some of the outermost bank. There are the remains of four rectangular buildings (KK013-059002-; KK013-059004-; KK013-059005-; KK013-059006-) within the interior. There is an entrance (Wth 1.9m at inner bank) in the E quadrant, though the entrance area of the outer bank has been damaged by quarrying activity. Immediately inside the entrance, on the S side, there is a square depression (dims. 4.5m x 4.3m; D c. 1m) which may be another structure such as a guard house. There is another pit (dims. 3m x 3m; D 0.7m) in the interior near the bank in the SW quadrant. There may be a possible souterrain (KK013-059003-) within the ringwork as Carrigan (1905, vol. 3, 496) mentions that 'there is a cave or underground chamber' beneath the buildings in the interior. (National Monument no. 376). Compiled by: Jean Farrelly Date of upload: 24 June 2015.

National Monument No. 670 Tullaroan Church

National Monument No. 670 comprises a church at Tullaroan. This monument located within a graveyard is located c. 8.7km to the south of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1 in an area where the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 4-7 Proposed Turbines.

It is described on the HEV as follows:

KK018-032001- : Church : TULLAROAN

Description: On a natural NW-SE ridge in undulating terrain, the land rises gently to the N and E and falls to the S and W. A public road runs N-S past the W wall of the rectangular graveyard (KK018-023002-) which is surrounded by pasture. The church is located roughly S of centre in the graveyard. Dedicated to Our Lady of the Assumption (Carrigan 1905, vol. 3, 492). The church consists of a nave (dims. c. 11.5m E-W; at least 6.27m E-W; N wall T 0.8m) and chancel (int. dims. 13.89m E-W; at least 6.37m N-S; S wall T 0.8m) church roughly orientated E-W, with a later chapel added onto the E end of the S wall of the chancel. The church and chapel are constructed of roughly coursed limestone and sandstone rubble. Of the church, only the original S wall of the chancel, the wall dividing nave and chancel and the N wall of the nave survive. The earliest phase of the church is the chancel which has a 13th-century double cinquefoil sedillia, at the E end of the S wall, and immediately W of this are the lower jambs, with a roll-moulding, of a blocked up window embrasure, the head of which is a fanciful reconstruction. A pointed doorway was inserted into this blocked opening to give access to the S chapel. The wall dividing the nave and chancel has a 15th-century chancel arch with a single-light ogee-headed window with glazing-bar holes on either side. There is one flat-headed single light window in the N wall of the nave. The S chapel (int. dims. 11.66m N-S; 5.67m E-W) was added in 1543 by Sir John Grace family (Killanin and Duignan 1967, 283). The main doorway, at the N end of the W wall, it is elaborately moulded with a Tudor rose and vine-leaf and grape motifs around the pointed-arch head and a larger vine-leaf finial. The doorway is flanked by triangular pilasters with heavy crocket pinnacles. Inserted above the doorway is a lion rampant, the heraldic device of the Grace family and this is flanked on either side, in an asymmetrical fashion, by two plaques which appear contemporary, both bearing a latin inscription in raised black letter script, that to the S bears the date 1543. A rather crude hood-moulding overhead appears to have been inserted by the OPW to protect the doorway. Another doorway, mentioned above, gave access from the chapel into the chancel. The chapel was lit by a two-light elliptical-headed window in the S gable, a single-light elliptical-headed window in the W wall and two single-light ogee-headed windows in the E wall, all with external hood-mouldings. At the apex of the S gable there is a quatrefoil window with glazing-bar holes. Associated with the church are three graveslabs (KK018-032004-; KK018-032007-; KK018-032008-)and two chest tombs (KK018-032005-; KK018-032006-). (National Monument no. 670). Compiled by: Jean Farrelly Date of upload: 16 January 2017



Plate 14-2: Church (National Monument No. 670) and graveyard at Tullaroan, looking NE.

National Monument No. 218 Kilcooly Abbey

Kilcooly Abbey is located in Co. Tipperary c. 9.6km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T5. It is situated in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 4-7 Proposed Turbines, however, there is existing vegetative screening surrounding the monument.

It is described on the HEV as follows:

TS043-034001- : Religious house - Cistercian monks : KILCOOLYABBEY
Description: In low-lying flat terrain in the grounds of Kilcooly Abbey demesne, surrounded by grassland. A stream runs NW-SE 70m W of the abbey. There is a dovecote (TS043-034004-) 70m to the NE and a fishpond (TS043-034014-) 100m to the S, aligned roughly parallel to the stream. In the foundation charter, dated c. 1182, Donal Mor O'Brien (Dómhnall Mór Ua Briain) grants the lands for this abbey dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St Benedict to the 'comharb of Magh Airbh', the monastic establishment of Daire Mór, which has been variously identified as being located at Longfordpass North (TN042-025—) in North Tipperary (Manning 1997) or at Derryvella (TS048-035001-) (Ó Conbhuidhe 1999, 280) which are 5.7km NW and 8.8km SW of Kilcooly respectively. Ó Conbhuidhe suggests that the monastic community at Daire Mór may have become Benedictine by the 12th century and that they may have relocated to Kilcooly as a result of this grant. Shortly afterwards, c. 1184, Kilcooly became a daughter foundation of the Cistercian monastery of Jerpoint, Co. Kilkenny, named the 'monasterium de Arvi Campo' or monastery of the arable plain and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The abbey was burnt in 1418 and again in 1445 when it was almost completely destroyed by armed men. The abbot at this time, Philip O'Mulwanayn, appears to be responsible for rebuilding the abbey. His graveslab (TS043-034011-), dated 1463, now located on the N side of the presbytery. He was succeeded by his son William, and members of this family continued as abbots of Kilcooly almost until its dissolution in 1540. The abbey was surrendered by the abbot Thomas Shortall and the possessions were listed as including c. 700 acres, with a church and belfry, hall, dormitory, four chambers, kitchen and stables (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 138). In 1557 the abbey and lands were granted to Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond and Ossory (ibid.). However, in the first half of the 17th century there was a community of monks at Kilcooly (Ó Conbhuidhe 1999, 290). Thomas Bernard O'Leamy was appointed abbot of Kilcooly in 1622 and continued to hold that office until his death in 1636. In 1636 the Earl of Ormond sold Kilcooly to Sir Jerome Alexander from Norfolk (ibid. 294). Following the 1641 rebellion the Cistercians returned and there is evidence that Kilcooly was used as a novitiate for the order (ibid. 290-1). The last abbot was James Tobin, who was imprisoned following his support of the 1641 Rebellion and later died on the continent. The Cistercians were finally dispossessed by Cromwell's forces in 1650. After the restoration in 1660 Alexander regained Kilcooly and left it to his daughter Elizabeth who in 1676 married Sir William Barker of Essex. In the late 17th/18th century the abbey was converted into a house. This is clearly depicted on an estate map of 1749 which shows the house with ornamental gardens to the E (TS043-034005-) and an enclosed garden to the N (Neely 2005, 50). In c. 1790 Kilcooly Abbey House was built c. 400m to the E and some years later, in the early part of the 19th century, 'a study or summer house' was built at the abbey (Lewis 1837, vol. 2, 71). The abbey remained in the Barker family until it passed by marriage to the Ponsonby family in 1818. It was possibly unoccupied for most of this period, though the family did return there for a short period between 1840 and 1843 when the main house was being rebuilt after a fire. There is an incised carving of a sheela-na-gig, known of locally (reported to the ASI by Gary Dempsey, July 2020), on the E face of the pillar supporting the W side of the N transept. The figure has a large head with lug ears and lightly incised eyes, nose and mouth and a broad neck. The arms are bent at the elbows and reaching down to support its splayed legs, exposing a V-shaped vulva. The N legs extends outward with the foot pointed upwards while the S leg is bent at the knee and the foot is pointing down and inward. Two incised parallel lines extend outward from the S bent elbow, terminating in a circular object. This figure appears to be graffiti which was carved when the abbey had fallen into disrepair. The abbey is currently a National Monument and various repairs have been carried out by the Office of Public Works. The abbey remains consist of a church with two-bay transepts, with a chapel in each of the eastern bays, and a S range running from the S transept with accommodation above. The original W doorway has been removed and a later door embrasure, visible internally, has been blocked up. There is an unusual double-opening stoup on the N side of this entrance. Immediately S of the W gable and

incorporated in it, there is a small cusped ogee-headed window at second-floor level. The cloister was S of the nave and there are corbels projecting from the S wall of the nave which supported the roof of the cloister garth. The cloister area is still retained though it was converted into a courtyard; sections of the W wall have been rebuilt. Portions of the 15th-century cloister arcade which have been recovered have been reconstructed along the W side of the cloister. The foundation of the S side can be seen running within the house which occupies the SW angle. This is possibly the summer house erected c. 1790 though the S wall, including the spiral stair turret which projects from the S wall, appears to be earlier in date. The building in the SE angle, which projects out beyond the W face of the S range, was largely rebuilt in the 18th/19th century and is probably contemporary with the large carriageway in the S wall of the courtyard. There is a large rectangular building immediately SE of the S range which is referred to as the 'hall' or 'infirmary'. Much of the original 12th/13th-century limestone rubble fabric of the nave and chancel survive, despite the complete remodelling of the church in the 15th century, at which time the crossing tower was added, the transepts replaced, the original side aisles of the nave blocked up and the chancel vaulted providing first-floor accommodation. Surviving late 12th/ 13th-century features include a quatrefoil window in a roundel in a niche in the S wall of the chancel, with a shelf beneath into which are carved two semi-circular scallop piscina and with an aumbry at both ends. Externally, in the S face of the chancel, there is scarring from two phases of a lean-to roof, possibly the remains of the roof of the original S transept, though the pitch is quite shallow, and an early 15th-century rebuild after the fire of 1419. Under this roof scar there is a pointed doorway at ground level and a broken out opening at first-floor level; both of these are blocked up by late 15th-century rebuilding internally. The 15th/early 16th-century rebuilding includes moulded doorways, traceried windows (Stalley 1987, 120), the ribbed vaulting of the transepts, sedilla for the abbot and prior carved into the piers of the crossing tower at the entrance to the nave, and the screen wall separating the S transept from the chamber beyond. This screen is decorated with a number of scenes including St Christopher crossing a river with the infant Jesus, the crucifixion with Mary and St John on either side, a pelican feeding its young within a chalice, a mermaid with a comb and mirror, and the Butler coat-of-arms which can also be found on the abbot's sedilla. Also on the screen, within its own elaborately carved ogee-headed frame, is an abbot, possibly Philip O'Mulwanayn, with an angel wielding a censer above (Stalley 1987, 194-6). In the N transept there is a font (TS043-034010-) decorated with Gothic tracery, the upper support for which is a re-used cloister column. The night stair, probably inserted in the 15th century in the W wall of the S transept, was probably modified when the abbey was converted into a house and the chambers above reorganised with later walls inserted. The original 15th-century chamber above the transept was lit by four two-light ogee-headed window.

Preservation Order 3/1992 Tower House, Bawn, Church, Sheela-na-gig & Deserted Settlement

The monuments subject to a preservation order (No. 3/1992) at Balleen Little are located c. 2km north-east of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T10. They are located in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines.

The monuments are described on the HEV as follows:

KK009-037001- : Castle - unclassified : BALLEEN LITTLE
Description: On a terrace of a hill slope, looking across valleys with good views to the N, E and W. A small stream runs roughly E-W, outside the S side of the castle. The medieval church (KK009-038001-) of Balleen is located c. 100m to the S. According to Carrigan (1905, vol. 2, 332-3), this multi-period complex consisted of, 'a large ancient keep, to the south of which was a lofty square building, both being connected by a long hall or house. The keep dated probably from the 15th century, and stood in ruins, till one Twelfth Night, about 1875, when it collapsed. Only its basement storey now remains. The lofty square building to the south is still a substantial ruin, but roofless, and floorless, and tottering to its fall. Judging from its walls, which are not more the 2 ft. [0.6m] thick, and from the windows, which are large and furnished with mullions and transoms, it can have no pretensions to high antiquity. It was probably built in 1647, by Richard, third Viscount Mountgarret, who made some addition to Balleen castle, in this year, as may be inferred from the inscription at Ballyconra House (KK004-024001-), which

notes that the reconstructed doorway was originally set up at 'Ballien' by R.L.V. Mountgarret in 1647. In 1596, "Ballyn" is mentioned among the principal residences of the Co. Kilkenny. Richard, third Viscount Mountgarret, appears to have made Balleen his residence, in preference to Ballyragget, where his father and grandfather had lived before him'. Mountgarret is also associated with Balleen in 1610 and again in 1624 (ibid.). There is a local tradition that the building works on the house were never completed (ibid.). On the Down Survey parish map (1655-6) the complex is depicted as 'a decayed stone house'. The Dublin Journal (1862, vol. 1) has an illustration of the N tower standing to almost full height. The internal view of the N wall shows the crease-line of the roof, with two doorways above the roofline giving access to a mural chamber on the parapet. The N end of the E and W wall also survive to almost full height but the S wall appears to have collapsed. It is described as having been, 'erected in the course of the fourteenth century, and was the keep of the fortress as it then stood. It contained four floors, one of which was arched; a fine stone staircase in one of the angles that is now nearly destroyed, together with fireplaces and the other usual appendages to a building of the kind – all now in a most dilapidated condition' (anon. 1862, vol. 1).

The 1st (1839) ed. OS 6-inch map indicates a circular bawn (KK009-037003-) with two buildings in the SE quadrant which relate to a gatehouse, a building projecting from the bawn in the SSW and a building abutting the bawn internally in the NW quadrant. When visited in 1987 little survived of the gatehouse (entrance Wth 2m) which is described as having a very ornate double-gate. When re-visited in 2018 there was no visible trace of the gatehouse at ground level. The 1st ed. OS map also shows a fork in the public road to facilitate entrance to the castle via the gatehouse. The Dublin Journal's illustration of Balleen Little castle shows the gatehouse as a single-storey building with pitched-roof and chimney at the apex of the roof. The gable is above the arched entrance which appears to have been blocked up, with a small window in the blocking. A small shed, shown as a single-storey building with a cat-slide roof and doorway in the E wall, is depicted W of the gatehouse.

The building depicted in the NW quadrant, the N tower, appears to be the N end of a building (L 23m; int. Wth c. 6.5m) running roughly N-S. The N wall (T c. 0.85m) and N end of the E wall (L c. 6m; T 0.9m) are thinner than the remainder of the E wall (upstanding L c. 6m; T c. 1.2m) and the upstanding W wall (T c. 1.3m) which does not survive at the N end. The N end (dims. c. 6m N-S; c. 9m E-W) is filled with collapsed masonry which is spills out over any remaining portion of the W wall. In the thicker section of W wall, S of the collapsed rubble, there are the remains of a wall oven in the thickness of the wall (Wth 1.5m; D 1.3m; H min. 0.7m) and c. 2m S of this there are the remains of a broken out window embrasure, though only the voussoirs of the inner and outer embrasure survive in the partially broken out inner face of the wall. Any other features on the W wall are obscured by collapsed masonry, though the splay of a blocked loop is evident externally towards the S end. The later bawn abuts this building at the W end of the N and S wall. In 1987 this curving later bawn is depicted on a sketch plan running between this long building and the projecting tower to the SW. This section of bawn has since collapsed and any remains are obscured by a mound of rubble.

The projecting SW tower which dates from the 17th century, was built onto the exterior of an earlier circular tower (wall T at first-floor level c. 1.95m), at least four-storeys high, only a short section (chord 3.2m) of this survives. This circular tower has a slight external base-batter (H 3m; Wth c. 0.15m). The internal face of this tower has a number of straight faces at different angles, with two walls projecting northward internally and the remains of a window embrasure and corbel at the E end. The latter features are probably original to the circular tower, while the narrow projecting internal wall appears to be later. According to a description of Balleen Little Castle in the Dublin Journal (1862, vol. 1), there was a datestone A. D. 1455 over one of the windows of the SE tower, however, if this date is correct, it dates the earlier phase of the castle. The circular tower may have been a mural tower on an earlier bawn associated with the NW tower. Of the six-storey SW rectangular tower (dims. c. 12m E-W; c. 8m N-S; wall T 0.9m), built of limestone rubble roughly coursed, only the W wall and the W end of the N and S wall survive. Cut block-and-start quoins survive on the SW angle. When visited in 1987 the E wall or its foundations were possibly still visible as it was recorded as being c. 12m long, however, when visited in 2018 nothing survived of the E wall and only 6.5m of the S wall survived. The ground floor, possibly a semi-basement level, is filled with collapsed rubble which is c. 1.4m above external ground level on the E side and 0.9m on the W side. There is no evidence of any windows on the W wall or W

end of the S wall at this level, though there is a wide relieving arch at the S end of the W wall which may have been built to provide additional support to this portion of the wall which is weakened by having a vertical line of windows above it at each floor level up to and including fourth-floor level. These windows are all broken out, with only some sill stones surviving. At fifth-floor level the S splay of a window embrasure in the centre of the wall survives. At the N end of the W wall there is another large vertical breach from third-floor level up. A large chunk of masonry has collapsed from the top floor and is resting rather precariously in the top of the breach. There is another vertical line of windows up to and including fourth-floor level roughly mid-way in the S wall, only the W splay of the embrasures surviving, except at third-floor level where evidence of a mullion and transomed two-light, or larger, window of survives. At fifth-floor level, W of centre in the wall, the W jamb and lintel of a chamfered limestone fireplace survive. At the W end of the modified N wall a squinch has been inserted at first-floor level to square off the floor and to provide support for the features above, including a high rectangular recess at third-floor level. In the E of the surviving N wall there are the remains of straight-sided door embrasures at third and fifth-floor level, giving access between the rectangular tower and the circular tower to the N. The illustration in the Dublin Journal (ibid.) shows a large breach at ground level in the E wall.

KK009-037003- : Bawn : BALLEEN LITTLE

Description: On a terrace of a hill slope, looking across valleys with good views to the N, E and W. A small stream runs roughly E-W, outside the S side of Balleen Little castle (KK009-037001-). The medieval church (KK009-038001-) of Balleen is located c. 100m to the S. The 1st (1839) ed. OS 6-inch map indicates a circular bawn with two buildings in the SE quadrant which relate to a gatehouse, a building projecting from the bawn in the SSW and a building abutting the bawn internally in the NW quadrant. The 1st ed. OS map also shows a fork in the public road to facilitate entrance to the castle via the gatehouse (see castle for description). In a sketch plan of the castle complex in 1987 the bawn is drawn as being almost completely intact, the N section being truncated to the E by the N-S running public road and portions of the S section surviving to within 6m of the public road. The bawn (L 15m) is indicated running between the building in the NW quadrant and the tower in the SW quadrant and the foundations of the bawn (L 13m) are shown running between the SW tower and the gatehouse in the SE quadrant. The portion between the NW building and SW tower is completely obscured by collapsed masonry. The foundations in the S-SE quadrant, along with the buildings in the SE are no longer visible at ground level. The NW section of the bawn is largely standing, though the N section (L c. 30m) running up to the public road is no longer visible at ground level. The surviving NW section runs from the W end of the N wall of the NW building, but clearly post-dates this building as it is not keyed into the masonry. The upstanding bawn is constructed is quite small roughly coursed rubble sandstone with external harling (T0.06m). The bawn is well defended with a number of limestone gun-loops of various design, including two circular shot-holes, a stirrup loop and three crosslet loops with stirrup base. While circular in overall design the wall is not a true circle, rather it follows a circular plan made up of lengths of straight wall with subtle turns at intervals. The gun-loops suggest that the upstanding bawn dates from a later phase of building at the castle complex in the late 16th or early to mid-17th century. A circular tower, of which only the S wall survives incorporated into the N wall of the SW tower, may have been a mural tower on an earlier bawn associated with the NW tower. This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 3/1992). Compiled by: Jean Farrelly Date of upload: 10 July 2018.

KK009-037004- : Sheela-na-gig (present location) : BALLEEN LITTLE

Description: Sheela-na-gig built into a wall in a farmyard. The original location is unknown but it is likely that it come from either Balleen Castle (KK009-037001-), located c. 100m to the E, or Balleen church (KK009-038001-), located c. 200m to the SE, both on land attached to the farmyard. The figure is carved within a recessed frame (H 0.39m; Wth 0.27m) on the right hand side of a roughly rectangular slab (dims. H 0.45m; Wth 0.52m; minimum D 0.15m). Described by Freitag as a figure with a, 'Big, skull-shaped head with jug ears and strong facial features; thick ovoid eyes, flat wedge nose, deep striations on both cheeks, thick-lipped, open mouth displaying two rows of gritted teeth. Flat, pointy breasts at shoulder level; clearly marked ribs; big round navel. Arms in front of body with both hands reaching into vulva indicated as slit; fingers barely discernible. Legs widely splayed and bent; feet

pointed outwards. A plait-like band hangs from left ear and disappears behind left shoulder' (Freitag 2004, 133). Compiled by: Caimin O'Brien and Jean Farrelly Date of revised upload: 9 July 2018 This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 3/1992).

KK009-038001- : Church : BALLEEN LITTLE
Description: On a slight plateau, just below a hill crest looking onto a slightly lower and larger plateau occupied by Balleen Castle (KK009-037001-) and then across the valleys to the N,E and W. A simple rectangular structure (max. dims. 14m E-W; 6m N-S) of roughly coursed rubble (wall T 0.9m). The central portion of both the N and S wall has largely collapsed, with the wall surviving at either end. The E gable (H 3.5m) has largely collapsed, forming a mound of rubble, very overgrown. The W gable (H c. 5.5m) is largely intact, though the upper portion is obscured by vegetation. Scrub growth obscures the tops of all the walls.The OS Letters (1839) describe, 'a breach in the north wall where the door must have stood, as there is no doorway to be seen anywhere else. There is a breach in the east gable which has carried away the window, if any there was. There is a small window high up in west gable, about three feet [0.9m] high and two and a half feet [c. 0.75m] wide, covered with a flag inside, about one foot ten inches [c. 0.56m] high and three inches [0.075m] wide on the outside, formed of five cut stones [sketch of flat-headed window opposite the description] (O'Flanagan ed. 1930, vol. 1, 94 (32)). Carrigan (1905, vol. 2, 332) suggests that this church served as a chapel for the castle c. 100m to N. There is no associated graveyard visible at ground level. A sheela-na-gig (KK009-037004-), probably originally from this church or the nearby castle (KK009-037001-), is now inserted in a wall at the nearby farmyard. This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 3/1992). Compiled by: Jean Farrelly Date of upload: 16 July 2018.

KK009-038002- : Earthwork : BALLEEN LOWER
Description: On a slight plateau, just below a hill crest looking onto a slightly lower and larger plateau occupied by Balleen Castle (KK009-037001-) and then across the valleys to the N,E and W. Balleen church (KK009-038001-) is immediately to the S. Probably associated with Balleen Castle and bawn (KK009-037003-) c. 120m to the N. Several low banks forming an irregular pattern of hollows and platforms, with one large, rectangular platform (max. dims. 22m N-S; 7m E-W) at S. This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 3/1992). Compiled by: Jean Farrelly Date of upload: 5 February 2018.

Preservation Order 10/1956 Ringfort

The ringfort at Tullaroan (No. 10/1956) is partially levelled with only traces of the outer bank and fosse discernible at the east. It is located in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines. The monument is described on the HEV as follows:

KK018-011— : Ringfort - rath : TULLAROAN
Description: On a terrace of a SW-facing slope, in reclaimed pasture. There are very good views to the S and SW. On the 1st (1839) ed. 6-inch OS map a lime kiln and quarry are indicated abutting the N quadrant of the ringfort. On the 1900 revision 6-inch OS map there is no indication of the quarry and the monument is shown as a hachured roughly round enclosure (overall diam. c. 50m N-S; c. 48m E-W). It is described by O'Kelly (1969, 31) as a 'double rath', suggesting two banks. When inspected in 1987 the monument had been levelled during land reclamation works, however, traces of an outer bank (Wth 3m; H 0.3m) were discernible as well as a possible outer fosse, apparent in the E sector (Wth c. 2m). Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 1 March 2017. This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 10/1956).

Kilkenny Castle KK019-026078----

Kilkenny Castle is located in Kilkenny City c. 17.6km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1. The masonry castle visible today was built in the 12th century was the principal seat of the Butlers, earls, marquesses and dukes of Ormond for almost 600 years. The castle is set in extensive parkland, Castle

Park, and is in State Ownership and management. It was extensively remodelled in Victorian times and was later taken over by the State in 1969. The castle and park are an important tourist and heritage attraction in Kilkenny with thousands of visitors each year. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 4-7 Proposed Turbines from this location.

The masonry castle is described in the HEV as follows:

KK019-026078- : Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle : DUKESMEADOWS (Shillelogher By., St. Patrick's Par.)
Description: Kilkenny Castle is sited on the S side of the city of Kilkenny, on a glaciofluvial terrace of limestone gravels and boulder clay on the south bank of a meander in the river Nore, 12m above the level of the river. The present castle, largely rebuilt in the early 19th century and comprising three wings to the N, W and S, corresponds generally with the Inner Ward of the early 13th-century masonry castle built by William Marshal, earl of Pembroke and lord of Leinster (d. 1219). Between 1207 and 1213 the earl was 'in exile' at Kilkenny Castle from the royal court of King John, and this period saw the creation of Kilkenny as the de facto political capital of the lordship of Leinster and, commensurate with its new-found standing in the urban hierarchy, a largescale expansion of the adjoining town (Crouch 2017, 39; Bradley 2000, 2). On the death of William Marshal the elder in 1219 his first son William gained seisin of the castle and town of Kilkenny and four years later he issued an extended charter to the burgesses (McNeill 1931, 71-4; Crouch 2015, 275-6). Following the younger William's death in 1230 the castle and town were assigned, in succession, to the estates of his four younger brothers, who famously all died without male issue. In the ensuing partition of Leinster in 1247 the castle and town passed to the third son of the younger Isabel Marshal, Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford (Orpen 1920, vol. 3, 325). The de Clares retained the castle until the fourth Earl of Gloucester died in 1314, at which time it descended to the le Despencers, Barons le Despencer, who in 1391 sold their Kilkenny estate to James Butler, the third Earl of Ormond (Carrigan 1905, vol. 2, 171; vol. 3, 49, 51; Curtis 1932, vol. 2, no. 297). The castle was to remain in the Butler family until 1967 when it was sold to the state. The castle is now a National Historic Property in the care of the Office of Public Works.

The historical record is not particularly illuminating regarding the overall plan of the original 13th century masonry castle built by William Marshal. The earliest reference directly linking the earl with the castle is in his 1207 charter to Kilkenny, which refers to 'the bailiffs of my castle' and to the provision that 'no burgess shall have to face a lawsuit in the castle' (Bradley and Murtagh 2017, 246-7). In 1210 the Marshal quartered King John's enormous army and hosted a 'most lavish reception' for the king at his castle, at the beginning of the king's two-month campaign to restore royal authority over the barons in Ireland (Holden et al 2004, 14258-60). The account of King John at Kilkenny Castle includes a reference to a gate-building at the castle. The only other contemporary record of the Marshal at Kilkenny Castle is contained in the Histoire de Guillaume de Maréchal, which was written shortly after the death of the earl in 1219 and contains an account of its defence in 1208 by his wife Isabel de Clare from a siege by a coalition of his Leinster vassals and Meiler fitz Henry (Holden et al. 2004, vol.2, 13528-13550, 13820-4). Isabel is said to have defended the castle from its 'battlements', perhaps an indication that a masonry castle was in place by this time. The Histoire also includes a reference to the earl describing to King John the arrival of William de Briouze to the 'walls of my castle' at Kilkenny earlier in 1210, another possible reference to a stone castle (Holden et al. 2004, 14296).

There are occasional written allusions to individual buildings in the 13th and early 14th century, for example an exchequer is mentioned in 1269 (Sweetman 1877, no. 861), and a prison in 1305, 1308 and 1325 (Sweetman 1877, no. 384; Williams 2007, 52-3, 171n), but the first description of the castle to contain information on its overall plan is the 1307 extent of the estate of Joan countess of Gloucester and Hertford:

'....the said Joan held in the vill of Kilkenny on the day of her death a castle in which there are a hall, four towers, a chapel, a moat [mota], and other divers houses necessary to the castle, wherefrom nothing can be received a year ... there are in that vill 5 ½ acres of lands of demesne, whereof they extend each acre at 12 d. per year; there are also 5 ½ acres of meadow under the castle, which they

extend at 20s. per year; and 7 acres of meadow near le Gibbethule, which they extend at 14s. a year, to wit. 2s. each acre; there are also 5 acres of pasture lying in portions, which they extend at 5s. a year. Total 44s. 6d. ... There is a garden under the castle, the fruit with the herbage of which they extend at 6s. 8d. a year.' (Sweetman 1886, no. 653).

The description in the 1307 extent of the original masonry castle as having had 'four towers' has been central to all prior interpretations of its plan as a quadrilateral enclosure with corner towers. Various four-sided castle plans have been suggested heretofore, including wedge, square, rectangular, quadrangular and trapezium layouts, and the most recent interpretation by Ben Murtagh has suggested it was of pentagonal plan (Murtagh 2018, 259, 261, fig. 7).

Ben Murtagh's comprehensive study of the Inner Ward of the standing castle, and his archaeological excavations at the site, have revealed a great deal of information about the plan and architecture of the original masonry castle attributed to the elder William Marshal. Surviving standing remains include intermittent stretches of curtain wall between three of the original circular towers, at the NW, SW and SE angles, as well as defensive plunging arrow loops and their round-headed embrasures (Murtagh 1993, 1110-1; 2017, 173-7; 2018, 257-64). Sub-surface structural remains relating to this phase of the castle have also been revealed in excavations, including stretches of curtain wall which had been constructed along the ridge of the rampart for the earlier earth-and-timber castle, two sally-ports, garderobe chutes and medieval floor levels (Murtagh 2018, 291-5). Inside (to the W) of the demolished E curtain wall excavation showed that the ground level was raised by c. 2m above the natural glacial substratum to c. 56.2m OD probably during construction of the Marshal castle by spreading out the redeposited glacial clay of the truncated ramparts of the earlier earth-and-timber castle (E627 and 99E481: Cuttings 19, 25, 26, 27).

Portions of the substantial stone-lined moat that surrounded the castle have been revealed on the S and W sides of the castle. There may not have been a moat on the N, with instead the steep escarpment to the River Nore acting as a 'natural moat'. Excavations by Patrick Neary outside, SW, of the SE tower on The Parade revealed two sections of the curving top of the counterscarp of the S castle moat revetted with a sloping stone wall (top 55.33m OD) at a distance of 10.15m out from the tower (Neary 2010, figure 20, plates 21-4). Ben Murtagh's excavation (E627:Cutting 16) of the same section of moat, in the angle of the SE tower and the S curtain wall, reached a depth of c. 4.6m (c. 50.7m OD) below the level of the top of the excavated counterscarp (c. 5.5m below present ground level) but the base was apparently not reached (Murtagh 2018, 293, figure 6). The inner (N) edge of the fosse was also revetted by a substantial base-batter which supported the curtain wall above and incorporated a sally-port and garderobe chute outlet. Excavation of the moat in the Rose Garden, outside the W wing, (E627: cutting 10), also revealed a 5.5m thick base-batter incorporating a sally-port (Murtagh 1993, 1111, figure 3). At this location, the bottom of the fosse was revealed at a depth of 6.5m (48.75m OD) below present ground level, i.e. c. 2m below the base as revealed outside the SW curtain. The width of the moat on this side of the castle is unknown.

The missing fourth (E) wing of the castle, which was demolished in the late 18th-century, originally housed the main gate-building of the castle. Archaeological excavations (15E590)

Table 14-4: National Monuments within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

Nat. Mon. No.	SMR No.	ITM E	ITM N	NAME	CLASS	TOWNLAND	COUNTY	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
282	KK013-018001-	638671	663684	Ballylarkin	Church	Ballylarkin Upper	Kilkenny	T1	3208
74	KK008-047004-, KK008-047001-	630744	669814	Grangefertagh	Round Tower & Church	Grangefertagh	Kilkenny	T7	3927
376	KK013-059001-	638352	660549	Rathealy	Ringfort	Rathealy	Kilkenny	T1	5068
670	KK018-032001-	638317	656473	Tullaroan	Church	Tullaroan	Kilkenny	T1	8788
218	TS043-034001-	628999	657815	Kilcooly Abbey	Abbey (Cistercian)	Kilcoolyabbey	Tipperary	T5	9643

Table 14-5: Monuments subject to a Preservation Order within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

PO No.	SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	PO Description	CLASS	TOWNLAND	COUNTY	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
3/1992	KK009-037001-, KK009-037003-, KK009-037004-, KK009-038001-, KK009-038002-	637668	666958	Tower House, Bawn, Church, Sheela-na-gig & Deserted Settlement	Tower House, Bawn, Church & Deserted Settlement	BALLEEN LITTLE	Kilkenny	T10	2034

PO No.	SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	PO Description	CLASS	TOWNLAND	COUNTY	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
10/1956	KK018-011—	638641	658136	A ring-fort	Ringfort- rath	TULLAROAN	Kilkenny	T1	7343

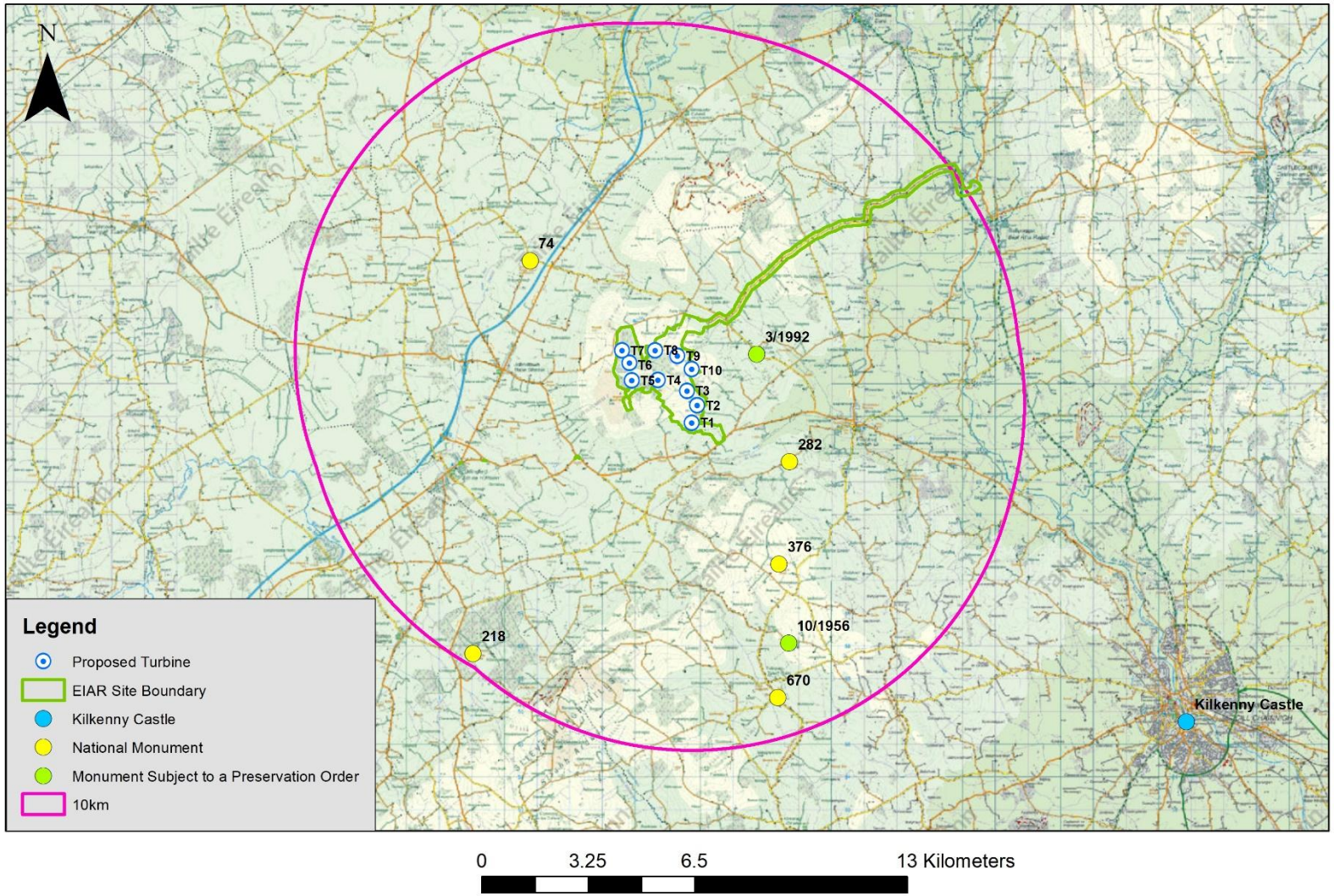


Figure 14-3: National Monuments and those subject to a Preservation Order within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

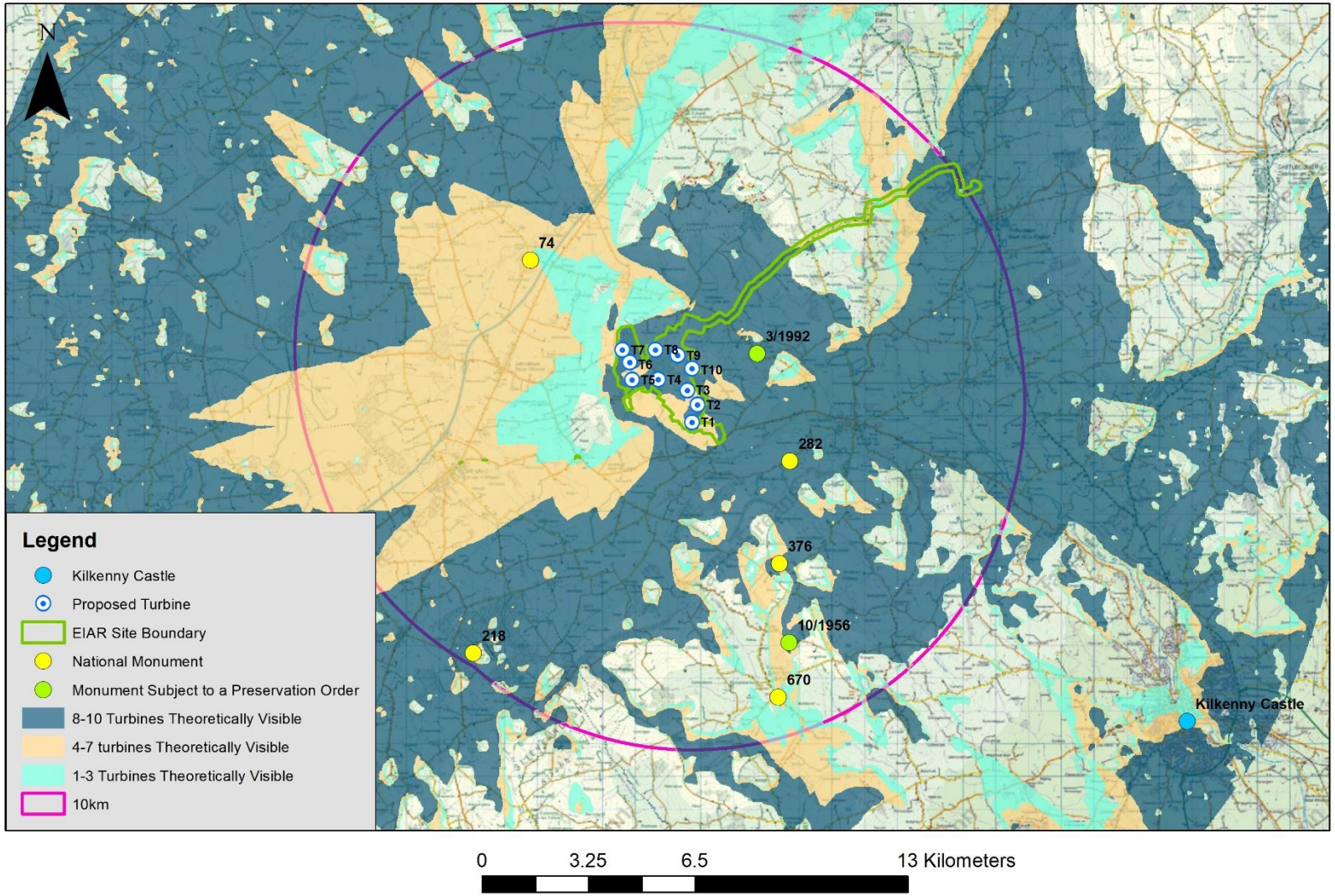


Figure 14-4: National Monuments and those subject to a Preservation Order within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and ZTV.

14.3.2.1.3 Recorded Monuments within the Proposed Wind Farm Site

The dataset for the SMR was downloaded from ArcGIS online in September 2026 and added to the base mapping for this assessment. This Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) dataset is published from the database of the National Monuments Service SMR. This dataset also can be viewed and interrogated through the online HEV. GIS software (ArcMap) was then utilised to calculate the number of recorded monuments located within the Site.

Thirteen recorded monuments are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site and comprise six enclosures, a ringfort, a moated site, a church and graveyard and three field systems. The monuments are listed in Table 14-6 and shown on Figure 14-6. Recorded monuments located along the Proposed Grid Connection site are discussed in Section 14.3.2.2. Embedded mitigation measures have been implemented for all recorded monuments within the Proposed Wind Farm meaning that all have been avoided by design. There are no instances where the proposed infrastructure interacts with the recorded monuments. The monuments are located between c. 175m and 700m from the nearest Proposed Turbine, the nearest being enclosure KK009-052— which is situated c. 175m to the south-west of T3. The monuments are discussed below according to type and the monument descriptions as provided on the HEV are presented in Appendix 14-3.

Enclosures and Ringforts

Six enclosures and one ringfort are located within the Proposed Wind Farm. Enclosures consist of an area defined by an enclosing element (e.g. bank, wall, fosse, scarp), or indicated as such cartographically, and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, possessing no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards. Enclosures with a diameter greater than 70m should be classed as Large Enclosure. Ringforts are a roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse. Some examples have two (bivallate) or three (trivallate) banks and fosses, but these are less common and have been equated with higher status sites belonging to upper grades of society. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.

As mentioned above, the nearest of these monuments to the proposed infrastructure is enclosure KK009-052— which is located c. 175m south-west of T3. The enclosure was detected from an aerial photograph, however, no surface trace of the monument is visible at ground level. A review of the available aerial photography (Google Earth Pro, Google Earth and MapGenie imagery) was undertaken and no trace of the monument was apparent, it is also not indicated on the available historic mapping.

The centre point for enclosure KK013-101001- is located c. 208m north-west of T1, however, the outer enclosing elements of the monument are located c. 160m north-west of the proposed infrastructure. The enclosure is an upstanding monument apparent as an oval area defined by an earthen bank (Plate 14-3).



Plate 14-3: Enclosure KK013-101001- looking SE. Note low enclosing bank indicated by arrows.

Enclosure KK008-105— is located c. 269m north-east of T6. It is currently inaccessible being surrounded by mature coniferous forestry. The monument description notes that it was not visible at ground level when inspected in 1986.

Ringfort KK009-054— is situated c. 320m south-west of T2. It is located in pasture but is barely discernible at ground level.



Plate 14-4: Ringfort KK009-054—, looking SW.

Enclosure KK009-051— is located c. 348m south-west of T3. It is not visible at ground level and was originally detected through aerial photography. It is visible on the 2012 Google Earth Pro imagery as a roughly circular crop mark (Figure 14-5). At its closest point the southern visible extent of the monument (as apparent on the aerial imagery) is c. 33m north-west of the proposed access road to T3 (Figure 14-9).



Figure 14-5: Enclosure KK009-051— visible as a crop mark on 2012 Google Earth Pro imagery.

Enclosure KK008-126— is located in forestry c. 390m west of T6. It is indicated on the first edition OS map as a D-shaped enclosure and on the subsequent second edition map as a hachured oval enclosure. It is currently inaccessible and surrounded by mature coniferous forestry.

Enclosure KK009-086— is located towards the southern end of the Proposed Wind Farm site c. 600m south-west of T3. It is visible on 2006-2012 MapGenie imagery as an oval enclosure but is not apparent at ground level. It is not located in close proximity to any proposed wind farm infrastructure. The nearest proposed works will comprise bolstering of the existing hedgerows which form the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of the field in which the monument is located.

Field Systems

Three field systems (KK009-088—, KK009-121— and KK013-101002-) are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. KK009-121— is situated c. 180m south-east of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T9. It is located in pasture and does not have any discernible above-ground remains. while the monument description notes the presence of 'A complex of small banked and ditched enclosures' no evidence of such enclosures are now visible in this area (Plate 14-5). It is possible that land reclamation and/or modern agricultural practices such as ploughing have removed any above-ground trace of this monument.



Plate 14-5: Site of field system KK009-121—, looking NE. Note no banks or ditches visible.

Field system KK013-101002- is located c. 240m NW of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1 and immediately north-west of enclosure KK013-101001-. It was identified from aerial photography and described as a 'number of field boundaries which radiate out from' that enclosure.

Field system KK009-088— is situated c. 700m to the south-east of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T4. It is located in pasture and comprises a number of field banks which may form paddocks. The monument description notes that these may relate to nearby farm buildings. The nearest proposed infrastructure to this monument comprises the proposed road between T3 and T4 which is located c. 480m to the north-east.

Moated Site

A moated site KK009-030— is located c. 340m east of T8 and c. 50m east of a proposed road. It is currently surrounded by mature coniferous forestry and is inaccessible. The monument description notes that it was levelled between the 1970s and 1987, however, it is clearly visible as a crop mark on various iterations of aerial imagery.

Church and Graveyard

A church and graveyard (KK009-055001- and KK009-055002-) are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site towards the south-east side of same. They are situated c. 190m south-east of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T2. The church is indicated and named on the first and second edition OS maps and the monument description notes that 'Slight traces of the foundations are visible in an area of rough ground', however, no obvious above-ground remains of the church or graveyard were visible during the visit to the monuments carried out as part of this assessment (Plate 14-6). The church and graveyard are indicated and named 'Templeclashshivaun' on the first edition OS maps. On the second edition map the church is shown as a sub-rectangular structure and is named 'Templeclashshivaun (in Ruins)', however, the graveyard is not shown. By the third edition OS map the site is also named

'Templeclashshivaun (in Ruins)', however, the church structure is not shown. The site is believed to have been a burial ground for still born children and is referred to as such by O'Kelly in his Placenames of County Kilkenny (https://kilkennyarchaeologicalsociety.ie/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/OKelly-Place-Names-of-County-Kilkenny-Crannagh-Barony.pdf, accessed 19th October 2026).



Plate 14-6: Site of church and graveyard KK009-055001- and KK009-055002-, looking SW.

The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines from eleven of the recorded monuments located within the Proposed Wind Farm site and theoretical visibility of 4-7 Proposed Turbines from the remaining two monuments. It should be noted, however, that the majority of the monuments have either no or low above-ground visibility with at least nine of the thirteen monuments having no surface expression. Additionally, two of the monuments are located in mature coniferous forestry and are not currently accessible. Of those monuments which do have extant above-ground remains they may be regarded as low-visibility in nature and do not have a significant visibility in either their immediate landscape or in the wider landscape in which they are located.

Table 14-6: Recorded monuments located within the Proposed Wind Farm site.

SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	CLASS	TOWNLAND	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
KK009-052--	Enclosure	635388	665747	KILLOSHULAN	T3	175
KK009-121--	Field system	635338	666742	KILLOSHULAN	T9	182
KK009-055001-	Church	636014	665286	KILLOSHULAN	T2	193
KK009-055002-	Graveyard	636014	665286	KILLOSHULAN	T2	193
KK013-101001-	Enclosure	635541	665008	KILLOSHULAN	T1	208
KK013-101002-	Field system	635510	665025	KILLOSHULAN	T1	242
KK008-105--	Enclosure	633953	666891	SPAHILL	T6	269
KK009-054--	Ringfort - rath	635565	665253	KILLOSHULAN	T2	320
KK009-030--	Moated site	634915	667098	FOYLE SOUTH	T8	346
KK009-051--	Enclosure	635245	666021	KILLOSHULAN	T3	348
KK008-126--	Enclosure	634263	666123	KILLOSHULAN	T4	392
KK009-086--	Enclosure	635129	665378	KILLOSHULAN	T3	614
KK009-088--	Field system	634905	665505	KILLOSHULAN	T4	701

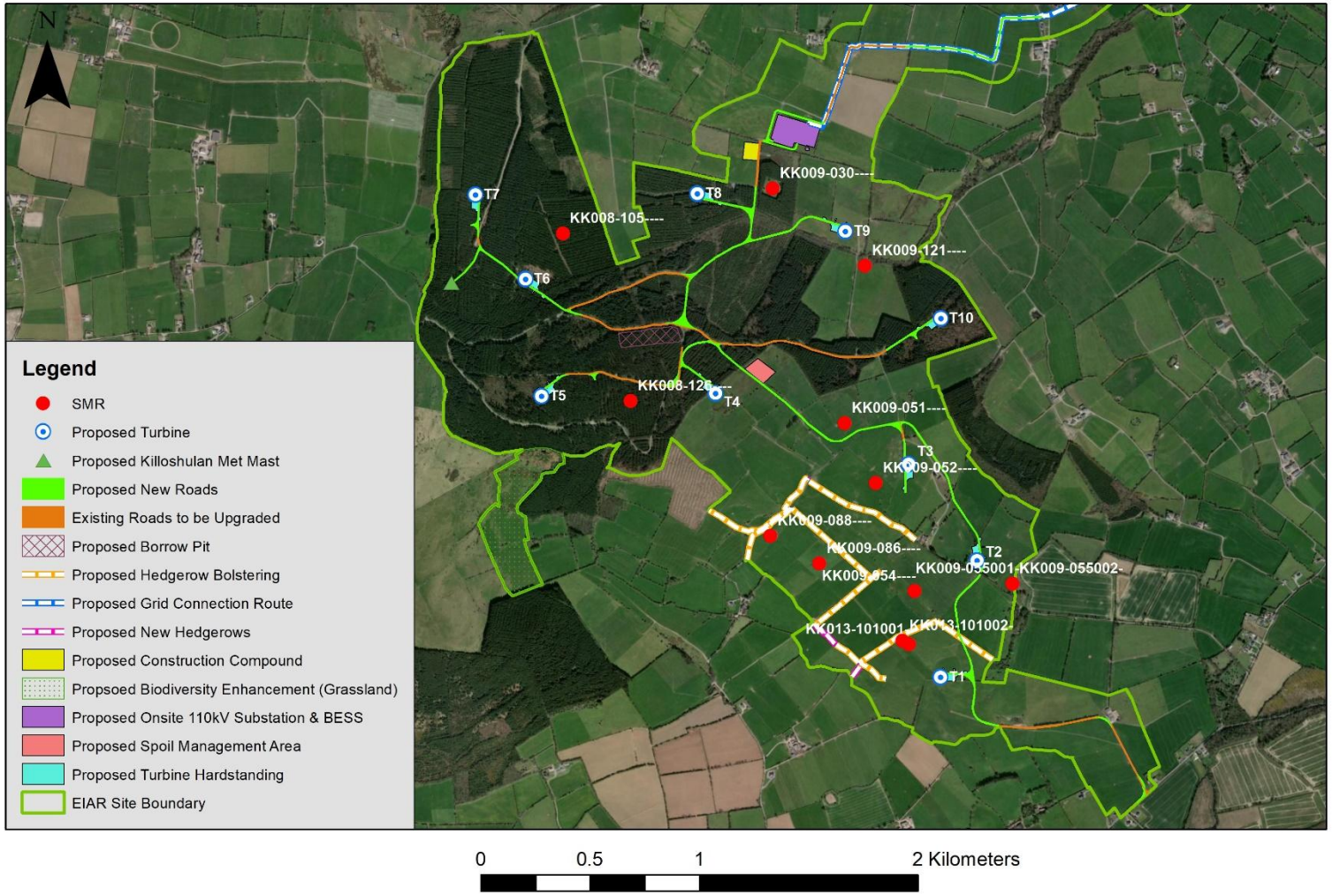


Figure 14-6: Overview of recorded monuments located within the Site.

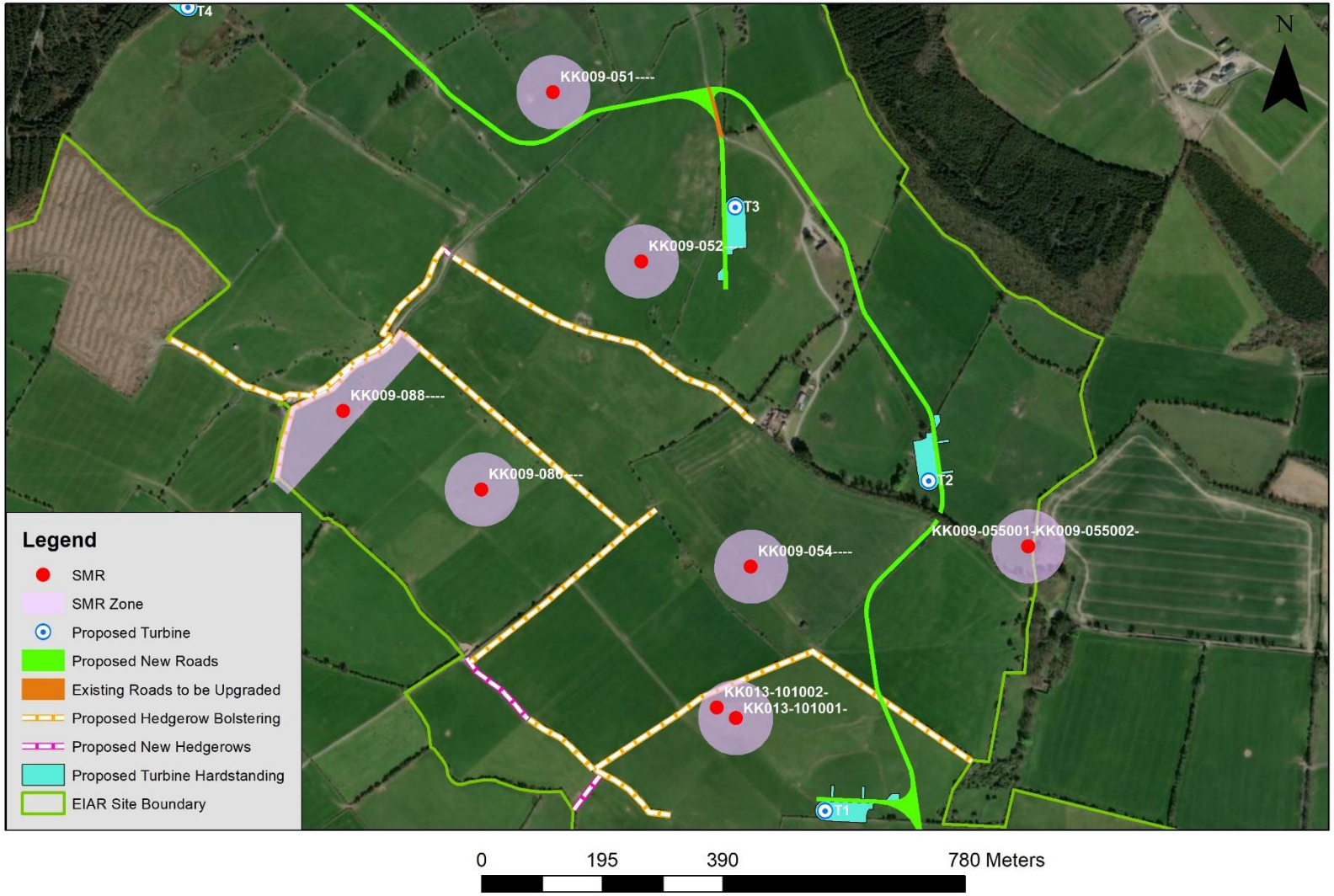


Figure 14-7: Detail of location of recorded monuments and their associated ZoN towards south end of the Site in relation to proposed infrastructure .

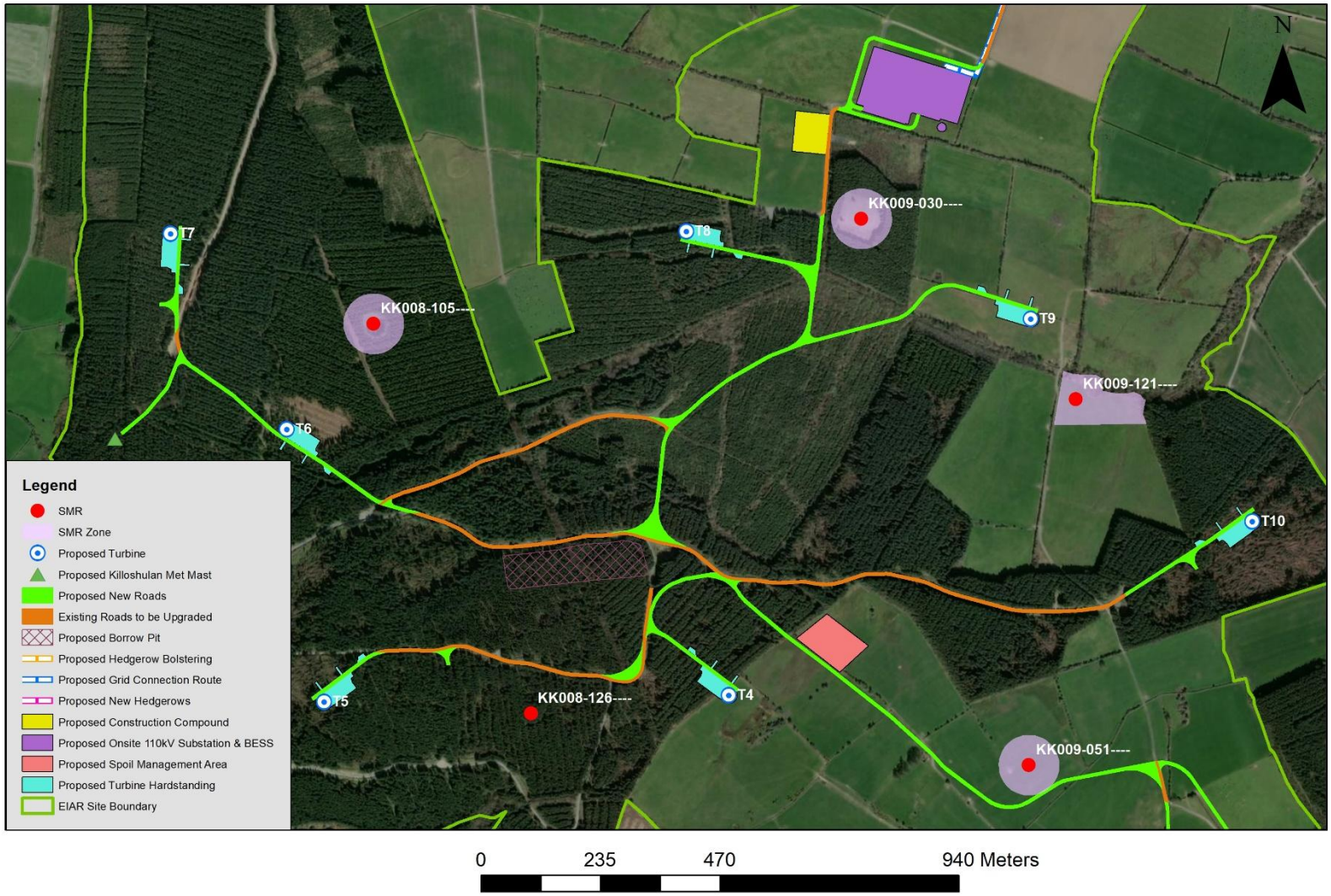


Figure 14-8: Detail of location of recorded monuments and associated ZoN towards north end of the Site.



Figure 14-9: Possible outer extent of enclosure KK009-051- in relation to proposed new road.

14.3.2.1.4 Previously Unrecorded Monuments within the Proposed Wind Farm Site

No previously unrecorded archaeological monuments, stray finds or structures were noted within the Proposed Wind Farm site during the walk-over survey. A review of the available cartographic and orthophotographic sources did, however, note the presence of a possible moated site south-east of T9 (Figure 14-10). It is apparent on aerial imagery as a rectangular area measuring c. 43m N/S x 39m E/W. The site was visited as part of the assessment and is located in pasture on a south-facing slope. No above-ground remains of any potential monument was visible at the time of the inspection (Plate 14-7) and it is not apparent on all of the available aerial imagery. It is unclear, therefore, if this is a monument or if it is the result of agricultural activity such as drainage. It is not located in close proximity to any proposed wind farm infrastructure, the nearest being T9 c. 190m to the north-west.



Plate 14-7: Location of possible moated site – note no visible surface expression.



Figure 14-10: Possible moated site as visible on aerial imagery. No visible surface expression at ground level.

14.3.2.1.5 Recorded Monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine

A total of four hundred and twenty-five (425) recorded monuments are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. This number includes the thirteen monuments located within the Proposed Wind Farm site discussed in Section 14.3.2.1.3 above. The monuments are listed in Appendix 14-2 and shown on Figure 14-11. They are grouped according to monument type or period and discussed below to provide an overview of the range and type of monuments represented within the surrounding wider landscape and the time periods to which they belong.

The Prehistoric Period

Approximately 46 of the 425 monuments located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine date to the prehistoric period and are represented by megalithic tombs, ring ditches, barrows, fulachta fia, burnt mounds and a hillfort. The majority of the monuments comprise fulachta fia (19) and ring ditches (14).

Five barrows are located in the 5km study area and comprise mound barrows, ring barrows and a stepped barrow. Mound barrows comprise a circular or oval earthen or earth and stone mound with no external features. Mounds found in association with other barrow types are likely to be mound barrows. They are funerary in nature and contain and/or cover burials. Excavated examples have been dated to the Bronze and Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 400). Similarly ring barrows and stepped barrows are also funerary monuments. Ring barrows comprise a circular or oval raised area (generally up to 1m above the external ground level or level with it) enclosed by fosse(s) and outer bank(s), with or without an entrance. They are part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400). Stepped barrows consist of an oval or circular platform with a raised, flat-topped or rounded central area, giving the monument its characteristic 'stepped' profile, sometimes with a bank on the outer edge of the platform. They are also part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400). The nearest of these monuments comprises a stepped barrow (Map ID 56, KK008-202—) which is located c. 1.3km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T5. The remaining barrows are located between 3.2km and 4.8km from the nearest Proposed Turbine.

Ring ditches consist of a circular or near circular fosse, usually less than 20m in diameter and visible as cropmarks/soilmarks on aerial photographs. The function of these monuments is unknown as ring-ditches may be the remains of ploughed out barrows, round houses or other modern features and, in consequence, may date to any period from prehistory onwards. The nearest ring ditch (Map ID 37, KK013-150002-) is located c. 1.2km from T1.

Fulacht fia comprise a horseshoe-shaped or kidney-shaped mound consisting of fire-cracked stone and charcoal-enriched soil built up around a sunken trough located near or adjacent to a water supply, such as a stream or spring, or in wet marshy areas. The first recorded use of the Irish term 'fulacht fiadh/fia' (cooking pit of the deer or of the wild) as relating to ancient cooking sites was in the 17th century. They are generally interpreted to have been associated with cooking and date primarily to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC). Burnt mounds comprise a circular or irregularly shaped mound of material consisting of burnt stones, ash and charcoal with no surface evidence of a trough or depression. Levelled examples can appear as a spread containing burnt stones. They can be of any date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC) to the early medieval period (5th - 12th century AD) but may also be the ploughed out remains of fulacht fia. The nearest of these monument types comprises a fulacht fia (Map ID 137, KK008-186—) located c. 2.3km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T7.

Two megalithic tombs (Map ID 22, KK008-124001- and Map ID 300, KK012-062—) are located within the 5km study area. The nearest of these is situated on the summit of Mount Garret Hill c. 887m south-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T5. It is located within a hillfort (Map ID 23, KK008-124002-) which is also located on the summit of Mount Garret (see below). The megalithic tomb on Mount

Garret comprises a passage tomb and the surviving remains consist of a ruined cairn with some kerbstone visible. It was investigated in the mid-19th century and was found to contain a central chamber which contained two adult human skeletons. Passage tombs typically comprise a round mound, usually surrounded by a kerb of large stones, enclosing a burial chamber, usually with a corbelled roof, which is entered by a passage, usually lintelled. Many tombs have side and end recesses opening off a central chamber, resulting in a cruciform plan. Cremation was the predominant burial rite in passage tombs which primarily date from 3300 to 2900 BC though some simpler tombs in Carrowmore, Co. Sligo have produced radiocarbon dates suggesting use even earlier in the Neolithic, c. 4000 BC.



Plate 14-8: Megalithic tomb (Map ID 22, KK008-124001-), looking SE.



Plate 14-9: As above, looking ESE.



Plate 14-10: View looking NE from megalithic tomb KK008-124001-.

The megalithic tomb at Mount Garret is located centrally within a hillfort (Map ID 23, KK008-124002-). The outer enclosing elements of the hillfort are located c. 790m south-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T5 (Figure 14-13). Hillforts comprise a large enclosed area that is more than 1 hectare in size (diam. c. 110m), and usually encompassing between 2 and 22 hectares (diam. exceeding c. 160m). Hillforts are always located in high upland terrain – on top of, or on the spur or ridge of a hill or mountain, or on hills which, if not high, are very prominent locally. They are defined by an earthen or earth and stone bank/banks or a wall/walls and external fosse/fosses and can be circular, oval or more irregularly shaped in plan if following the contours of a hilltop. In the case of bivallate or multivallate examples, the banks are often widely spaced. They may have been important ceremonial tribal centres and/or permanent or temporary settlements. Some examples date from the Early Neolithic (c. 3600 BC), others from the Middle to Late Bronze Age (c. 1400-500 BC) with examples of reoccupation in the later Iron Age (c. 100-400 AD). The Mount Garret Hillfort is one of three such monuments known in County Kilkenny. Other examples include Toor More located c. 15km to the north-east (of Mound Garret) and Freestone Hill which is situated c. 27km to the south-east. Research including excavations carried out at Toor More suggest that it comprises a Class 2 hillfort meaning it has two or more enclosing elements. Both Mount Garret and Freestone Hill are considered to be Class 1 hillforts, with only one enclosing element. It is also suggested that neither may be contemporary with Toor More (O'Brien 2016, 23). The hillfort at Mount Garret and the central megalithic tomb are located in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines. Theoretical visibility of 4-7 Proposed Turbines is demonstrated from the western portion of the hillfort. Photomontage 18 created from the summit of Mount Garret in the immediate vicinity of both monuments illustrates visibility of 8 Proposed Turbines from that viewpoint. The ZTV also suggests theoretical visibility of Toor More hillfort from Mount Garret, albeit at a distance of c. 15km (Figure 14-15).

The megalithic tomb and hillfort are described on the HEV as follows:

KK008-124001- : Megalithic tomb - passage tomb : CLOMANTAGH (Mountgarret)
Description: On the summit of Mount Garret hill (349m), at the centre of a hillfort (KK008-124001-). It consists of a ruined cairn (diam. c. 25m; H 1-2m). Six kerb-stones are exposed along the W side. The monument was investigated by Graves in 1851 and was found to contain a central chamber (L c. 2m; Wth 1.35m; D 1m) (Graves 1849-51, vol. 1, 289-92). Its E side was formed of four 'immense stones, averaging six feet long [1.83m], and from two feet six to three feet wide [0.76-0.91m], piled one on the other'. The W side was of similar construction and was formed of five slabs. The S end was closed by a large slab set on edge. The N extremity was built up with smaller stones 'without any order or regularity'. It appears to have been roofed by two flags 'each about five feet long [1.52m], and between three and four feet wide [0.9m-1.22m]' which were displaced and lay in the chamber. The fill of the chamber contained two adult human skeletons, apparently extended; their heads lay to the S. Some 2m S of this chamber and on a much higher level in the cairn was a small cist. In it were found cremated bone and sherds of pottery with 'indented herring-bone or zig-zag pattern', probably from an urn or food vessel (ibid.). Both the cist and S end stone of the central chamber are still visible. Ryan (1981, 144) has suggested that this monument may be a probable Linkardstown-type burial. The occurrence of a central megalithic chamber in a kerbed, round cairn together with the hilltop siting of the monument, however, could indicate links with the passage-tomb tradition. Compiled by: Paul Walsh Date of upload: 23 January 2018.

KK008-124002- : Hillfort : CLOMANTAGH (Mountgarret)
Description: In commanding position surrounding the flat summit of Mount Garret. Circular level terrain fort has panoramic views in all directions, however, the shape of the hill prevents views of the N base of the mountain. The mountain overlooks an E-W running gap in the Slieveardagh Hills http://hillforts.arch.ox.ac.uk/records/IR0676). The circular hillfort (diam. 205m) encompasses the higher S end of the ridge and has a large cairn, possibly a passage-tomb (KK008-124001-) at its centre. The hillfort is enclosed by a grass-covered stoney bank (Basal Wth 4-5m; Wth at crest 2.5-3m; H c. 0.3-0.5m) which is clearly visible except in the NW quadrant where it is more denuded. In the E-SE quadrant upright facing stones are visible and for a short length low stone slabs survive both internally and externally, indicating that the grass-covered bank was originally a wall (Wth 2.8m). The interior of the hillfort is undulating and the enclosing element does not follow the contours of the hill but largely

ignores them in order to maintain circularity (Pers. Comm. Barry Raftery, 7 October 1986). There is no evidence of an entrance. A substantial field boundary runs NE-SW across the northern half of the hillfort, from NE-W. Another field boundary runs NW-SE through the SW quadrant.

The Early Medieval Period

The Early Medieval period is represented mainly by enclosures, ringforts and souterrains which account for at least 216 of the 425 monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. An ogham stone is also located in the 5km study area. Enclosures consist of an area defined by an enclosing element (e.g. bank, wall, fosse, scarp), or indicated as such cartographically, and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, possessing no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards. Enclosures with a diameter greater than 70m should be classed as Large Enclosure. Ringforts are a roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse. Some examples have two (bivallate) or three (trivallate) banks and fosses, but these are less common and have been equated with higher status sites belonging to upper grades of society. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD. Souterrains consist of an underground structure comprising one or more chambers connected by narrow passages or creepways, usually constructed of drystone-walling with a lintelled roof over the passages and a corbelled roof over the chambers. Most souterrains appear to have been built in the early medieval period by ringfort inhabitants (c. 500 - 1000 AD) as a defensive feature and/or for storage.

Several enclosures and one ringfort are also located within the Proposed Wind Farm site and are discussed in Section 14.3.2.1.3 above.

Ogham stones can be upright monoliths or recumbent slabs, onto which ogham script has been incised. Ogham script consists of groups of 1-5 parallel lines and notches cut along the side or across the edge of a stone to represent the sounds of the Irish language. It is usually read up the left angle. The inscription gives a person's name (usually male) and immediate antecedent/s or tribal ancestor. The stones may have functioned as memorials, grave markers or territorial markers and date from the late 4th to the early 8th century AD. The ogham stone within the 5km study area (Map ID 413, KK013-067003-) is located c. 4.8km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1.

The Medieval Period

At least 33 monuments dating to the medieval period are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. They comprise various types of castle including mottes, motte and baileys, ringworks, tower houses and associated bawns and unclassified castles. Also represented are Sheela-na-gigs, a deserted medieval settlement, moated sites and the historic town of Freshford.

Motte and baileys were an early form of castle consisting of a flat-topped, steep-sided, earthen mound supporting a wooden tower, with an associated courtyard or bailey, which is often raised and enclosed by a bank and fosse. They were constructed by the Anglo-Normans in the late 12th and early 13th century AD. Similarly, ringworks were another early form of castle consisting of a circular, oval or polygonal area enclosed by an earth and stone bank and outer fosse. They were also constructed by the Anglo-Normans and Gaelic lords in the 13th century AD.

An unclassified castle is that which cannot be more precisely classified. They can date from the late 12th to the 16th century AD. A bawn is located adjacent to the castle and would originally have enclosed it. Bawns comprise the courtyard of a medieval house, tower house or fortified house (12th - 17th centuries AD). There are some instances where the bawn survives but the building it was constructed to defend does not. Tower houses consist of a fortified residence in the form of a tower, usually four or five storeys high, and for the most part slightly more rectangular than square in plan. They were constructed by a lord or landholder and were often partially or completely enclosed by a bawn. The majority date to the 15th and 16th centuries AD.

The nearest of these monuments comprise a tower house and bawn (Map ID 9, KK009-056001- and Map ID 10, KK009-056002-) located c. 330m south-east of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T2. Neither the tower house or bawn are visible from the public road, with only views of the adjacent ruinous and overgrown structures possible from this location (Plate 14-11). The tower house is screened from view by trees growing around same (Plate 14-12). Clonmantagh Castle tower house and bawn (Map ID 45, KK013-002001- and Map ID 43, KK013-002002-) are located c. 1.3km to the south-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1. The ZTV also demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines from the monuments. Two photomontages (VP11 and VP12) illustrate visibility of some of the Proposed Turbines from the adjacent public road (VP11) and the grounds of the nearby church and graveyard (VP12) but also demonstrate how intervening vegetative screening and topography will screen some Proposed Turbines from view.



Plate 14-11: Overgrown buildings adjacent to tower house and bawn (Map ID 9, KK009-056001- and Map ID 10, KK009-056002-) at Killoshulan, looking SW.



Plate 14-12: Map ID 9, KK009-056001- tower house 'Killoshulan Castle', looking SW.



Plate 14-13: Clonmantagh Castle tower house (Map ID 45, KK013-002001-) looking NNW.

Three Sheela-na-gigs are located within the 5km study area. They comprise a small carved figure of a naked female posed in a manner which displays and emphasises the genitalia. They are found on Romanesque and later medieval churches and on the external walls of tower houses and town walls, providing a date range from the 12th to the 17th century AD. They probably functioned as a general protection against evil, though they are also associated in folk tradition with beneficial powers to assist fertility and/or childbirth.

Deserted medieval settlements, as the name suggests, comprise an abandoned medieval settlement dating from the 13th century to 1550 AD. They consist of a group of houses in close proximity with associated land plots, associated with a parish church and/or castle or tower house, often evident as earthworks.

Moated sites comprise a square, rectangular or occasionally circular area, sometimes raised above the ground, enclosed by a wide, often water-filled, fosse, with or without an outer bank and with a wide causewayed entrance. They date to the late 13th/early 14th centuries and were primarily fortified residences/farmsteads of Anglo-Norman settlers though they were also built by Gaelic lords. One moated site is located within the Proposed Wind Farm site (See Section 14.3.2.1.3 above).

The historic town of Freshford (Map ID 399, KK013-023—) is located c. 4.8km to the east of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T2. It owes it origins to a monastic foundation here by St Lachtain, who died in 622, in the late 6th/ early 7th century. It is now best known for the church (KK013-023001-) with its Romanesque porch which is roughly centrally placed within the town. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines from Freshford, however, it is considered the urban setting of the town and its monuments will negate some potential visual effects. A photomontage (VP03) taken from the R-693 regional road c. 1km west of Freshford illustrates visibility of the Proposed Turbines in the distant higher ground.

The Later Medieval and Post-Medieval Period

At least 22 monuments dating to the later medieval or post-medieval period are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and comprise designed landscape features, houses (16th-17th century), a lime kiln, a quarry, cultivation ridges and a field boundary. The nearest of these monuments comprises a 17th century house (Map ID 113, KK013-155—) which is located c. 2.2km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1. Such monuments comprise a building for human habitation which dates to the 17th century AD and which is not a tower house or a fortified house.

Designed landscape features comprise a man-made feature that is laid out to produce the effect of natural scenery, or other features, usually within demesnes and associated with a country house. They date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.

Monuments with Religious Associations

At least 70 monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine have religious associations and may date to a number of time periods. The monuments include burials, church and graveyards, holy wells, graveslabs, cross slabs, crosses, ecclesiastical sites and an ecclesiastical enclosure and often occur in association with each other.

Holy wells comprise a well or spring, though in some unusual cases a natural rock basin, which usually bears a saint's name and is often reputed to possess miraculous healing properties. They may have their origins in prehistory but are associated with devotions from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards. Eight holy wells are located within the 5km study area, the nearest being c. 1.4km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1.

Nineteen churches and fifteen graveyards are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. In some cases, these monuments are found in association with each other. They can be of any date from c.

500 AD onwards. The nearest of these comprises a church and graveyard at Clonmantagh (Map ID 58, KK013-003001- and Map ID 59, KK013-003002-) which are located c. 1.3km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines from the location of the monuments. A photomontage (VP 12) created from within the grounds of the church and graveyard demonstrate partial visibility of c. 4 Proposed Turbines with existing vegetation and topography screening others from view.



Plate 14-14: Clonmantagh Church and graveyard (Map ID 58, KK013-003001- and Map ID 59, KK013-003002-), looking E.

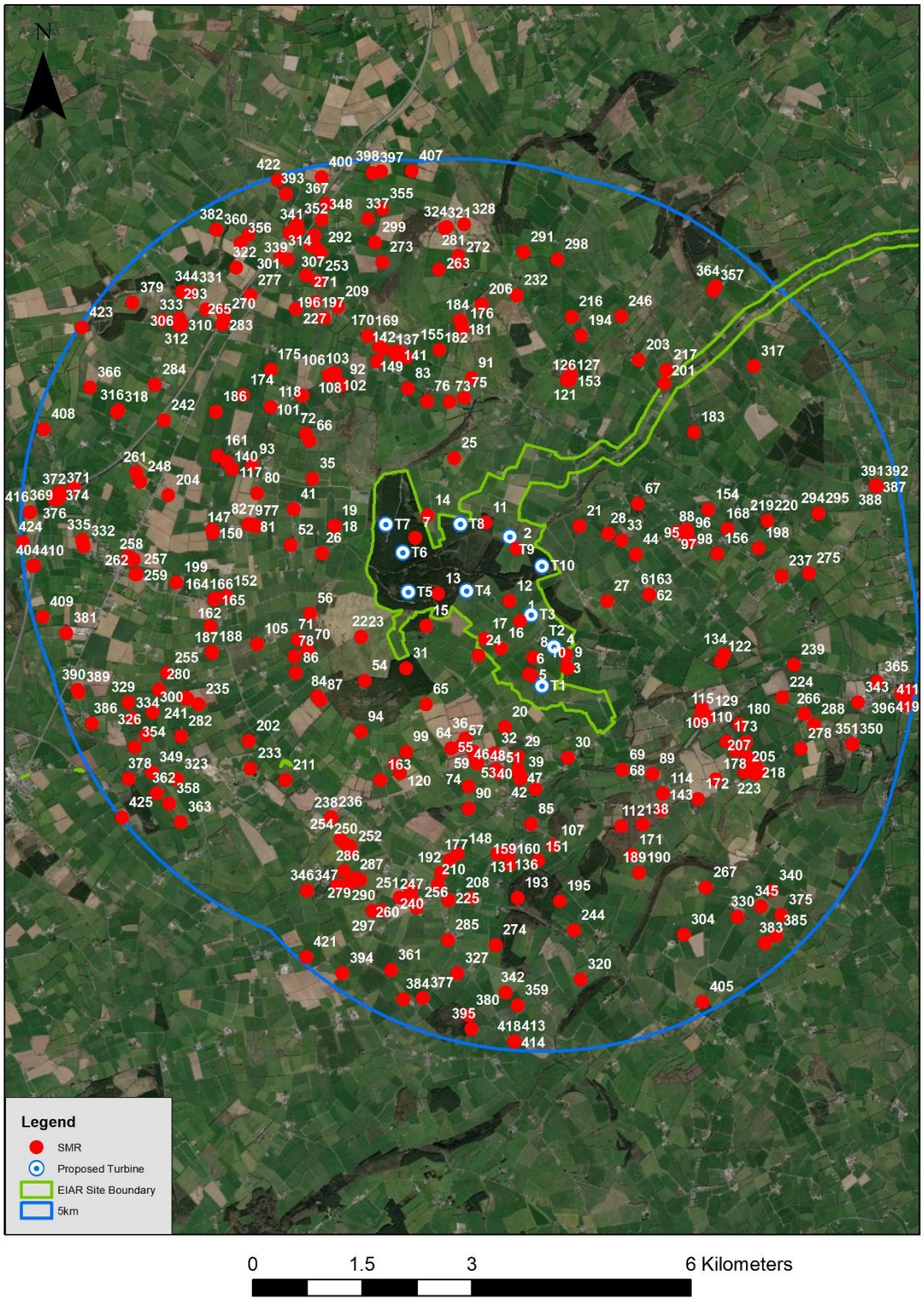


Figure 14-11: Recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

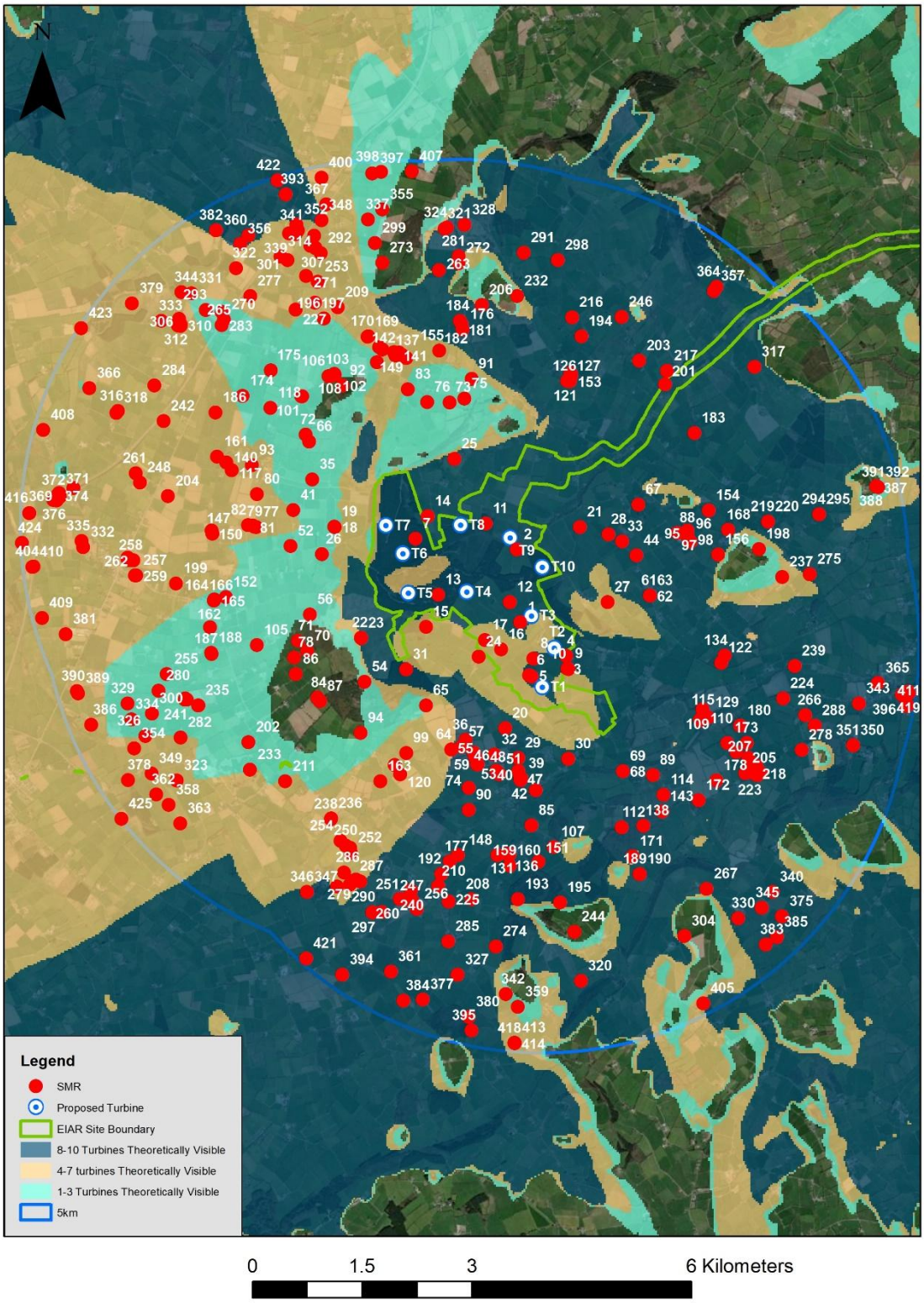


Figure 14-12: Recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and ZTV.

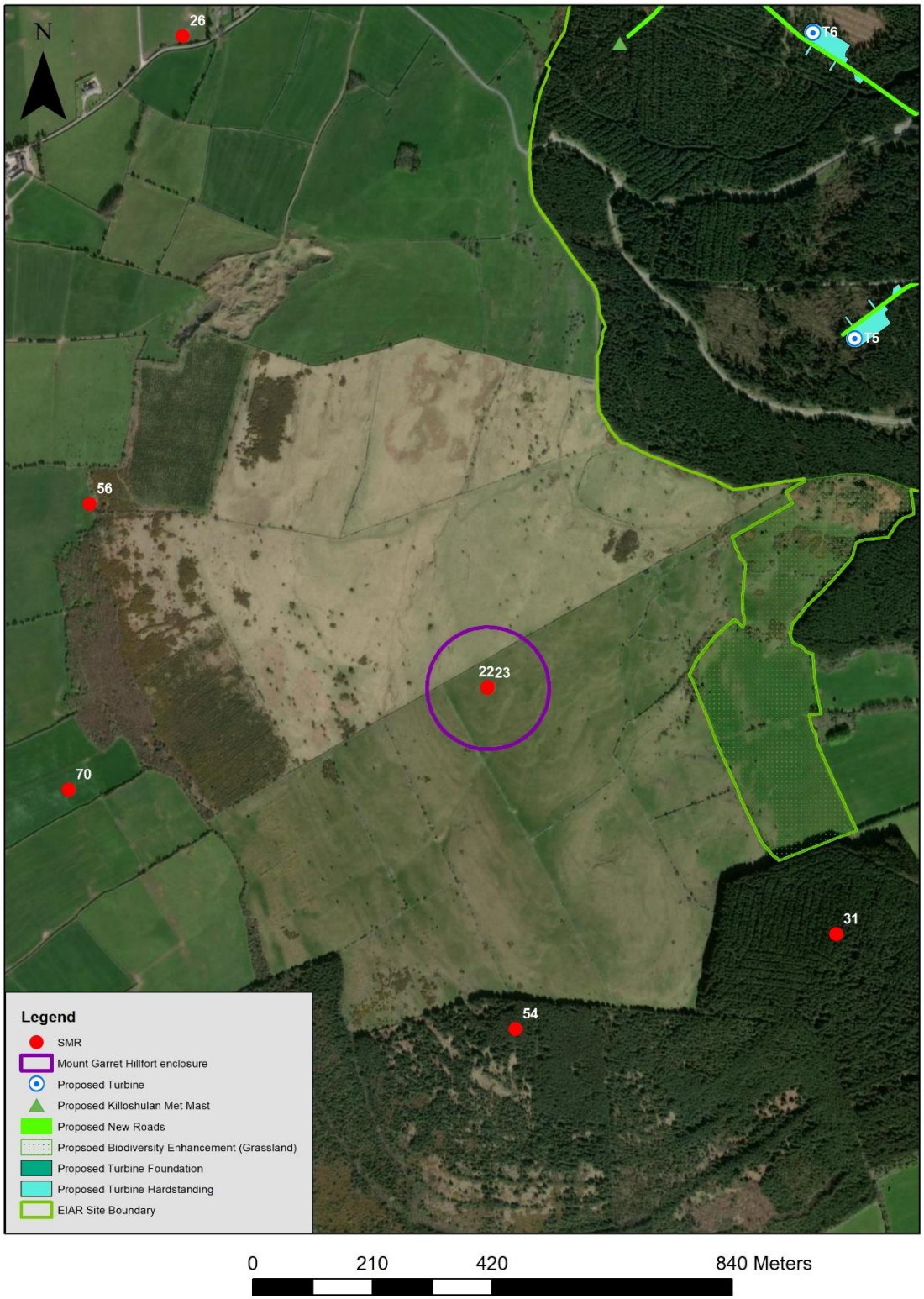


Figure 14-13: Mount Garret Hillfort and megalithic tomb therein in relation to nearest Proposed Turbines.

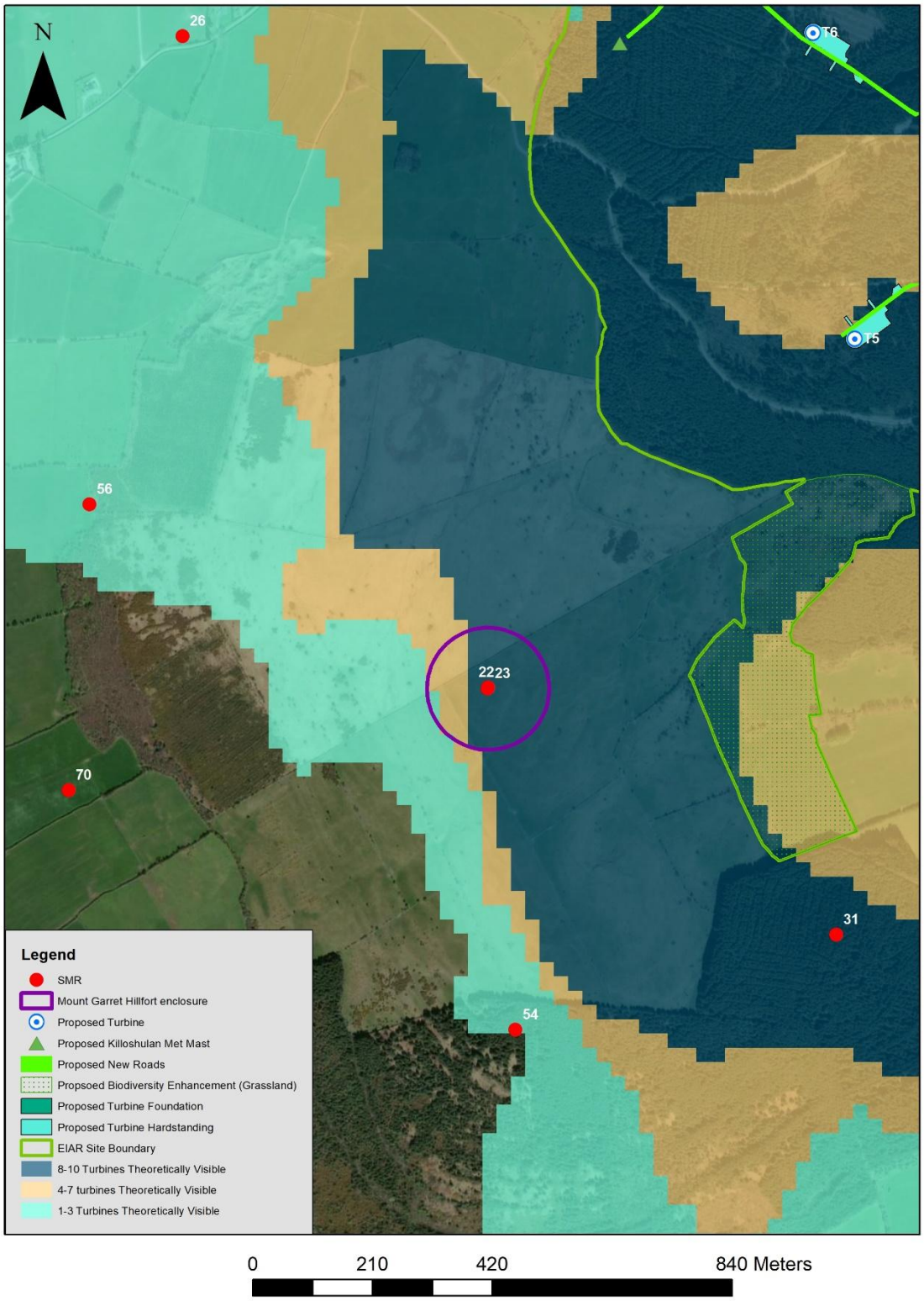


Figure 14-14: Mount Garret Hillfort and megalithic tomb therein with ZTV.

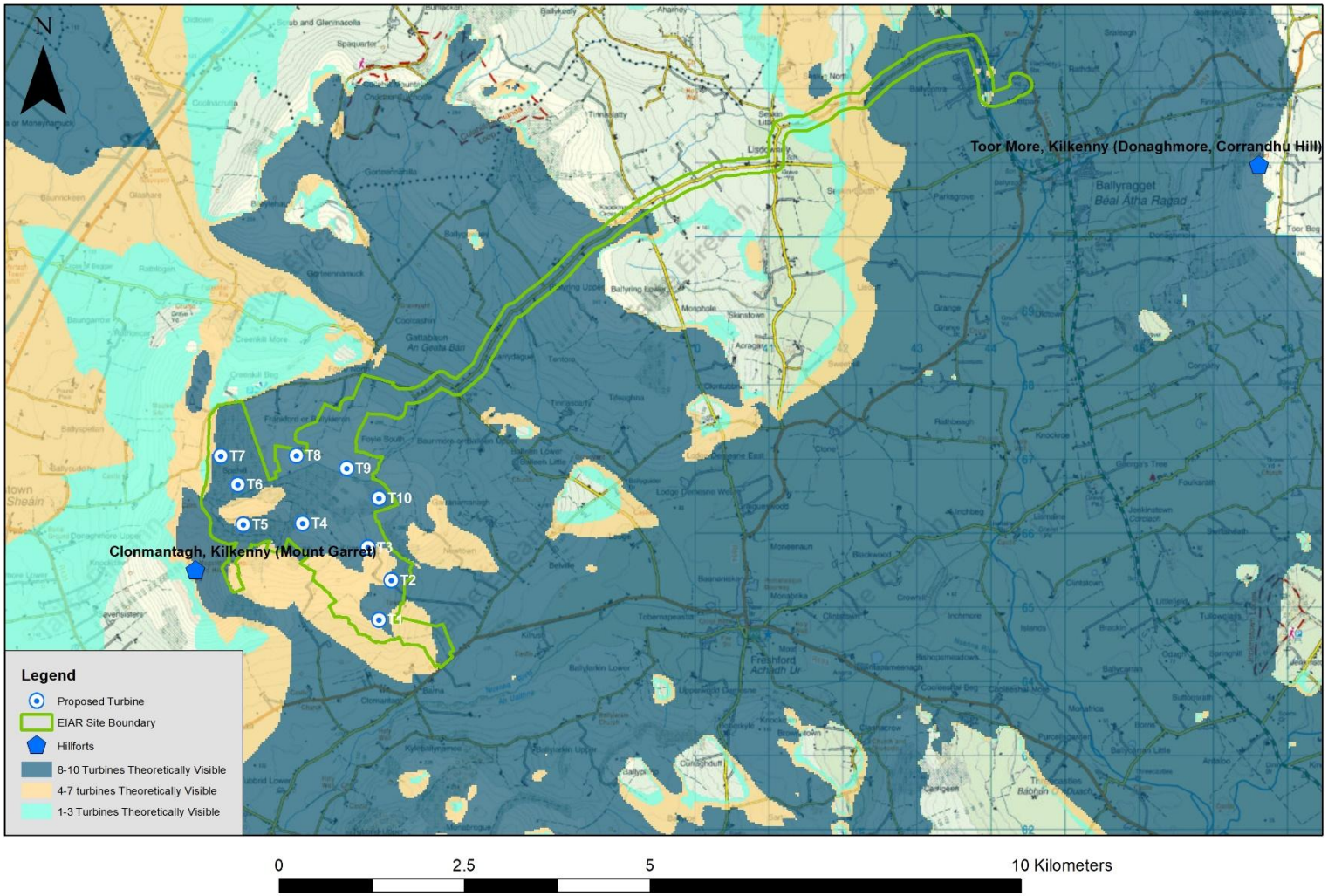


Figure 14-15: Mount Garret Hillfort and Toor More Hillfort in relation to Proposed Turbines and ZTV.

14.3.2.1.6 Excavations Database

The Proposed Wind Farm is located in the following townlands (Table 14-7). Each townland within the Proposed Wind Farm was entered into the database of excavations carried out in Ireland in order to determine if any such investigations have taken place on or immediately adjacent to same (See Section 14.3.2.2 for the Proposed Grid Connection). No entries were returned for the townlands within which the Proposed Wind Farm is located.

Table 14-7 Townlands within which the Proposed Wind Farm is located.

Proposed Project	Project Component	Townlands
	Proposed Wind Farm	Barna, Killoshulan, Spahill, Frankford or Ballykieran, Foyle South, Clomantagh (Mt. Garret)

14.3.2.1.7 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland as shown on https://www.heritagemaps.ie/ were consulted as part of this assessment (accessed 18th October 2026). No finds are recorded from within the Proposed Wind Farm site or in close proximity to same. The Ballyspellan Brooch which comprises a Silver bossed penannular brooch dating to around 900AD was found in Ballyspellan townland which is located immediately west of and outside the EIAR Site Boundary. It was reputedly found in the 19th century by a farmer digging on the hill near the Ballyspellan Spa Well, however, the precise location of the find is not known.

14.3.2.1.8 Sub-Surface Archaeological Potential

Due to the extent of groundworks associated with the construction phase of the Proposed Project, the greenfield nature of portions of the Proposed Wind Farm site and the presence of recorded monuments within same, it is possible that previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological finds, features or deposits are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. The potential therefore exists that sub-surface archaeological sites or features, if present within the Proposed Wind Farm site, may be directly affected by construction phase activities. Mitigation measures to ameliorate this potential effect are detailed in Section 14.4.3.5 below.

14.3.2.1.9 Archaeological Landscapes

The KCDP identifies a number of potential archaeological landscapes within the county to include Freestone Hill and environs, The Lingaun River Valley - specifically the megalithic monuments within it and the relationships between them and Tory Hill and environs. A potential archaeological landscape at Spahill or its environs has not been identified.

The nearest of the potential archaeological landscapes identified in the KCDP comprises Freestone Hill which is situated c. 23km to the south-east.

14.3.2.1.10 Orthophotographic and LiDAR Review

A review of the available aerial and LiDAR imagery including Google Earth and MapGenie was undertaken. The available LiDAR imagery on the Open Topographic Data Viewer (https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/) was also consulted, however, none of the Proposed Wind Farm site is covered by LiDAR survey. The potential moated site noted on aerial imagery is discussed in Section 14.3.2.1.4 above.

14.3.2.1.11 Protected Structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine

No Protected Structures as listed in the KCCDP 2021-2027 are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. A total of 67 Protected Structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. they are listed in Table 14-8 and shown on Figure 14-16.

The nearest of the Protected Structures within the 5km study area comprises Spa Well (Ref. D30) which is situated adjacent to coniferous forestry c. 240m south-west of T7 (Figure 14-18). Clonmantagh Castle (Ref. C424) is also included in the RPS for Kilkenny . As it is also a recorded monument it is discussed in Section 14.3.2.1.5 above.

The Spa Well at Ballyspellan (Ref. D30) is a natural chalybeate spring (meaning it contains iron) now housed in a small stone structure located immediately adjacent to coniferous forestry. It is located just outside the EIAR Site Boundary to the east of a public road. It is indicated and named on all three editions of the historic OS maps. On the first edition OS map two buildings are shown at the site and it

is named 'Spa Ho.'. On the subsequent second edition OS map the well is shown to the immediate north-east of the 'Spa House' and the well is named 'Spa Well (Iron)'. It is named similarly on the third edition OS map. The waters of the Spa Well at Ballyspellan were well renowned in the 18th century. During this time the fashion and social culture surrounding mineral and spa waters in Ireland mirrored that in Britain and Europe and centred on the daily consumption of such water, 'taking the waters' for health and leisure purposes but also became a symbol of social status. A number of Irish Spa resorts gained notoriety and included the Spa Well at Ballyspellan. It rose to fame in the 1720s when it became the subject of promotional literature regarding the benefits of drinking its mineral waters (https://thepracticeofmedicine.edwardworthlibrary.ie/treatments/mineral-waters/, accessed 19th October 2026). The first was a short tract by John Taafe entitled '*The Irish Spaw, or Ballispallan Water*' published in 1724 and was followed in 1725 by a pamphlet by John Burges '*An essay on the waters and air of Ballispellan: With their various properties and uses, join'd with rules of conduct for the rich and poor in drinking the waters, and the proper exercises necessary there*' (ibid.). By that time Ballyspellan had developed into a resort and subsequently gained even greater fame when it became the subject of a poetic exchange between Jonathan Swift and Thomas Sheridan (ibid.). The addition of facilities and entertainments for guests to ensure they enjoyed their stay led to Ballyspellan becoming one of the most popular spas in Ireland by the 1750s (ibid.). An article on Ballyspellan by Miss G. Leahy published in the Old Kilkenny Review in 1953 notes the following of the spa: '*Visitors to the Spa generally resided at the village of Johnstown, about a mile distant..... An attempt was made to build lodging houses near the Spa. this was not too successful owing to their bleak situation on the hill.*' and '*When the Spa was in full swing the youth of the district and the adjoining townslands usually assembled there on Sunday afternoons. The field in front of the Spa house was then a sportsfield where all classes of sports took place, but this custom faded in the latter half of the last century, as the large influx of visitors also died away to a great extent at that time.*' (https://kilkennyarchaeologicalsociety.ie/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/OKR1953-18-G-Leary-Ballyspellan-Spa.pdf, accessed 19th October 2026).



Plate 14-15: Spa Well at Ballyspellan (photo courtesy of The Kilkenny People https://www.kilkennypeople.ie/news/features/the-remarkable-tale-of-the-healing-waters-of-ballyspellan-in-kilkenny-7919761; accessed 19th October 2026).

At least 25 of the 67 Protected Structures are located in the village of Johnstown c. 3km to the west of the Proposed Wind Farm site. Similarly, at least 10 Protected Structures are located in Freshford with several others along its outskirts. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines from Freshford, however, it is considered that any potential visual effects will be minimised by

screening provided by adjacent and surrounding buildings (see Section 14.4.4 for discussion of Operational Effects).

Table 14-8: RPS structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

RPS ID	NIAH Reg.	Structure	Description	Location	ITM E	ITM N	Nearest Proposed Turbine	Distance To Turbine (m)
D30	N/A		Spa Well	Spahill	633375	666903	T7	243
C449	12401306		Barracks	Clonmantagh	635758	663632	T1	1228
C424	12401311	Clomantagh Castle	Clomantagh Castle, Tower House	Clonmantagh	634768	663939	T1	1298
C274	12400912		Catholic Church	Gattabaun	635603	668639	T9	1774
C414	N/A		Tower House	Balleen	637668	666959	T10	2034
C1055				Freshford	637885	664813	T2	2113
C1054				Freshford	637899	664816	T2	2126
C359	12401305	Kilrush House	Kilrush House, Country House	Kilrush	637833	664479	T2	2181
C822	N/A		Thatched cottage	Rathlogan, Gattabaun	632814	669243	T7	2296
C437	N/A		Tower House	Tubrid	635241	662423	T1	2475
C825	12302011		Thatched cottage	Donaghmore Lower, Johnstown	630920	666042	T7	2826
C1049	N/A		Weir, Nuenna River	Kilrush, Freshford	638648	664853	T2	2847
C91 (see D2)	N/A		Mill	Freshford	638720	665017	T2	2892

RPS ID	NIAH Reg.	Structure	Description	Location	ITM E	ITM N	Nearest Proposed Turbine	Distance To Turbine (m)
D2	12401304	Kilrush grain mill	Kilrush grain mill	Kilrush	638720	665017	T2	2892
C413	N/A		Tower House	Balief	632176	663573	T5	3073
C180	12302004		C of I Church	Johnstown	630130	666386	T7	3490
C925	12302012		House	Johnstown	630071	666798	T7	3492
C924	12302010	Johnstown Rectory (Johnstown Glebe House)	House	Johnstown	630183	665932	T7	3556
C179	12302002		Catholic Church	Johnstown	630041	666386	T7	3578
C928	12302020	Johnstown Garda SPochena Station	Garda Station	Johnstown	630009	666410	T7	3604
C926	12302013	Johnstown CYMS	Community Hall	Johnstown	629960	666644	T7	3618
C927	12302014		House	Johnstown	629957	666613	T7	3625
C309	N/A		C of I Church	Woodsgift	633443	661992	T1	3639
C178	N/A	House	House	Johnstown	629951	666489	T7	3648
C178	N/A	House & Pub "Paschals Bar"	House & Pub "Paschals Bar"	Johnstown	629938	666504	T7	3659
C919	12302003	Heirloom Antiques	House	Johnstown	629927	666548	T7	3663
C178	N/A		House & Shop	Johnstown	629942	666452	T7	3663

RPS ID	NIAH Reg.	Structure	Description	Location	ITM E	ITM N	Nearest Proposed Turbine	Distance To Turbine (m)
C178	N/A		House	Johnstown	629938	666443	T7	3669
C178	N/A	House & Pub "The Ouncel"	House & Pub "The Ouncel"	Johnstown	629914	666518	T7	3680
C178	N/A		House	Johnstown	629912	666432	T7	3696
C178	N/A		House, B&B	Johnstown	629896	666516	T7	3698
C178	N/A		House	Johnstown	629905	666434	T7	3703
C178	N/A		House	Johnstown	629883	666504	T7	3713
C178	N/A		Crossroads layout	Johnstown	629889	666455	T7	3715
C923	12302009	Melrose House	House	Johnstown	629942	666163	T7	3723
C178	N/A		House & Shop	Johnstown	629871	666477	T7	3729
C178	N/A		House	Johnstown	629868	666470	T7	3733
C178	N/A	House	House	Johnstown	629866	666458	T7	3737
C178	N/A	House	House	Johnstown	629866	666450	T7	3738
C922	12302008	Jesseville (House)	House	Johnstown	629861	666307	T7	3774
C920	12302005		House	Johnstown	629844	666363	T7	3775
C430	N/A		Tower House	Glashere	632520	670895	T7	3963
C921	12302007	Ellen Ville (House)	House	Johnstown	629637	666362	T7	3979

RPS ID	NIAH Reg.	Structure	Description	Location	ITM E	ITM N	Nearest Proposed Turbine	Distance To Turbine (m)
C448	N/A		Balustrade	Freshford, Cascade	639857	665025	T2	4021
C363	12400910	Lodgepark House	Lodgepark House, Country House	Lodge Demesne East	639852	666685	T10	4170
C1034	12305034	Uppercourt House	Stable Building	Uppercourt House, Freshford	639945	664094	T2	4293
C328	N/A		Country House	Freshford, Cascade	640153	665025	T2	4316
C1063		Foulkscourt House.	Road fronted at entrance to grounds of	Foulkstown Road	629150	667671	T7	4444
C390	12305022	Uppercourt House	Uppercourt House, Country House	Upperwood Demesne	640066	663957	T2	4451
D144	N/A		Bridge	Tobernapeastia	640293	664973	T2	4460
C1032	12305032	Uppercourt House	Chapel	Uppercourt, Freshford	640105	663967	T2	4485
C1033	12305033	Uppercourt House	Dormitory Block	Uppercourt, Freshford	640130	663941	T2	4517
C883	12305026	Odeon (The)	Former Cinema	Freshford	640410	664772	T2	4599
C517	12401208	Belle Vue House	Belle Vue House. Country House	Urlingford	630984	662533	T5	4615
C265	12400909	St. Fiacre's Catholci Church	Catholic Church	Clontubbrid	640256	667608	T10	4702
D98	12305015	Old Bridge	Old Bridge	Mill Street	640532	664850	T2	4711

RPS ID	NIAH Reg.	Structure	Description	Location	ITM E	ITM N	Nearest Proposed Turbine	Distance To Turbine (m)
D99	12305015	Old Bridge	Old Bridge	Freshford	640532	664850	T2	4711
C89	12305018		Bridge	Freshford	640642	664878	T2	4817
C885	12305030		House	Freshford	640608	664535	T2	4832
C886	12305031		Clapper Bridge	Freshford	640620	664523	T2	4846
C87	N/A	St. Lachtain's	C of I Church	Freshford	640673	664794	T2	4857
C88	12305004		Catholic Church	Freshford	640666	664616	T2	4876
C887	12305039		House	Freshford	640587	664212	T2	4879
C881	12305003	Saint Catherine's Nursing Home	Former Presbytery	Freshford	640675	664643	T2	4880
C556	12305021		Thatched Cottage	Freshford	640577	664125	T2	4891
C818	12305021		Thatched cottage	Boherkyle, Freshford	640577	664125	T2	4891
C1035	12305035	Uppercourt House	Gateway	Uppercourt House, Freshford	640513	663860	T2	4906



Figure 14-16: Protected Structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

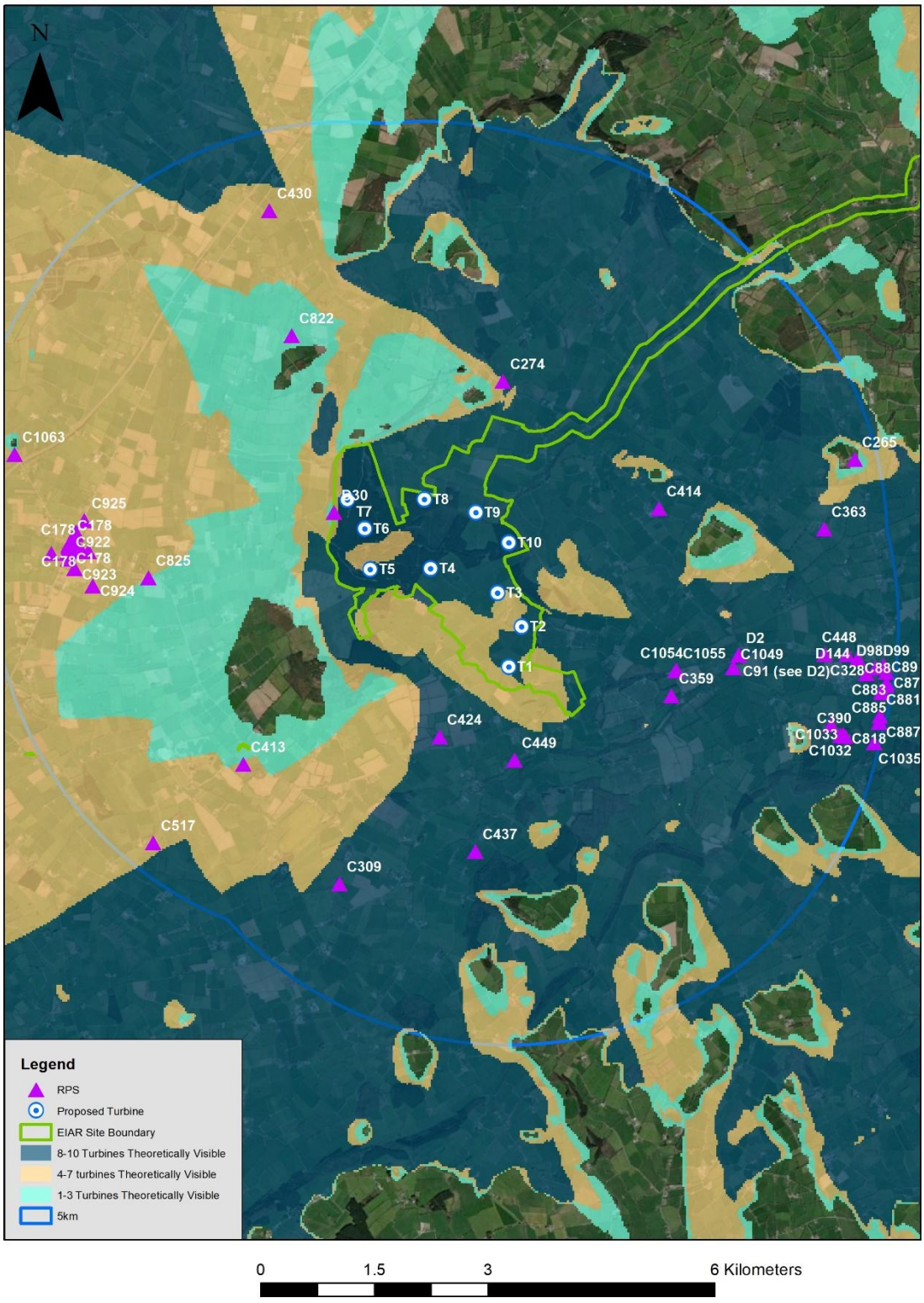


Figure 14-17: Protected Structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and ZTV.

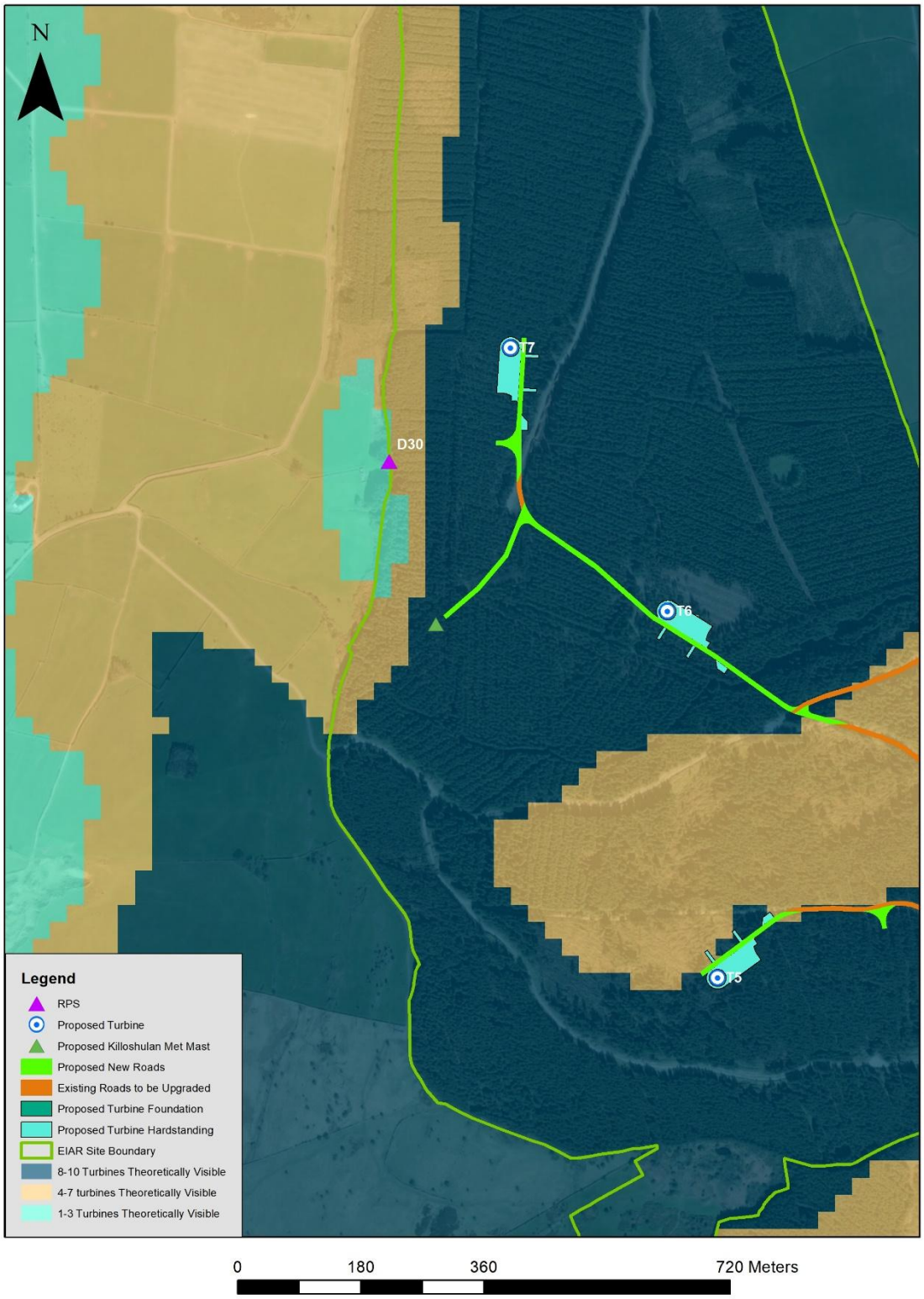


Figure 14-18: Ballyspellan Well (RPS D30) in relation to the nearest Proposed Turbines and ZTV.

14.3.2.1.12 NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. Seventy-four (74) NIAH structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. They are listed in Table 14-9 and shown on Figure 14-19. The nearest of the structures is located c. 1.2km from the nearest

Proposed Turbine, T1 and comprises an outbuilding in Clonmantagh, NIAH Reg. 12401306. At least 15 of the 74 structures are located in the village of Johnstown c. 3km to the west of the Proposed Wind Farm with an additional 26 structures located in Freshford c. 4.5km to the east. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines from Freshford and 4-7 Proposed Turbines from Johnstown.

Fourteen historic gardens are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. They are listed in Table 14-10 and shown on Figure 14-19. The gardens are located at distances ranging between 1.2km and 4.7km from the nearest Proposed Turbine. The nearest historic garden is that associated with Foyle House which is located c. 1.2km to the north-east of T9. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines from this historic garden, however, the garden in its original state is no longer extant and the area of Foyle House functions as a farmyard with associated farm buildings. The north-east portion of the Proposed Wind Farm site is located within lands that originally formed part of the demesne associated with Foyle House which are shown as a shaded grey area on the first edition OS map (see Section 14.3.2.1.13 below).

Table 14-9: NIAH structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
12401306	outbuilding		CLOMANTAGH LOWER	1800-1810	635739	663627	T1	1232
12401307	mill (water)	Clomantagh Mills	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	1700-1839	635794	663603	T1	1260
12401311	farm house		CLOMANTAGH LOWER	1845-1855	634740	663966	T1	1300
12400912	church/chapel	Saint Muntchan's Catholic Church	COOLASHIN	1830-1850	635604	668639	T9	1774
12400913	school	Creenkill National School	FOYLE NORTH	1940-1945	635449	668673	T9	1783
12400911	bridge	Foyle Bridge	BALLEEN LOWER, BAUNMORE OR BALLEEN UPPER, FOYLE SOUTH	1790-1810	636730	667972	T10	1803
12401310	gates/railings/walls	Kilrush House	KILRUSH	1815-1825	637889	664813	T2	2117
12401309	gate lodge	Kilrush House	KILRUSH	1815-1825	637903	664817	T2	2130

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
12401305	country house	Kilrush House	KILRUSH	1815-1825	637832	664484	T2	2178
12400807	farm house	Ballyspellan House	BALLYSPELLAN	1700-1814	631563	668110	T7	2246
12401308	farmyard complex	Kilrush House	KILRUSH	1815-1825	637893	664441	T1	2247
12302011	house		DONAGHMORE LOWER	1815-1835	630920	666041	T7	2826
12401205	rectory/glebe/vicarage/curate's house		BALIEF UPPER	1843-1892	632174	663865	T5	2834
12400808	farm house		BAUNGARROW	1815-1835	631930	669462	T7	2891
12401304	mill (water)	Kilrush Corn Mills	KILRUSH	1800-1805	638721	665021	T2	2892
12401207	gates/railings/walls	Woodsgift House	WOODSGIFT	1740-1760	633364	662785	T1	3112
12302004	church/chapel	Saint Mary's Church (Fertagh)	FOULKSCOURT	1795-1805	630132	666387	T7	3488

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
12302012	house		FOULKSCOURT	1890-1910	630072	666797	T7	3491
12302001	handball alley		FOULKSCOURT	1902-1950	630052	666753	T7	3515
12302002	church/chapel	Catholic Church of Saint Kieran and Saint Michael	FOULKSCOURT	1830-1835	630045	666599	T7	3539
12302010	rectory/glebe/vicarage/curate's house	The Old Rectory	GLEBE	1825-1830	630188	665930	T7	3552
12302020	garda station/constabulary barracks	Johnstown Garda Síochána Station	WARRENSTOWN	1935-1940	630009	666408	T7	3605
12302013	hall	Saint Kieran's Hall	FOULKSCOURT	1925-1930	629957	666642	T7	3621
12302014	house		FOULKSCOURT	1890-1910	629959	666610	T7	3623
12302003	house		FOULKSCOURT	1865-1885	629932	666549	T7	3658
12302009	house	Melrose House	WARRENSTOWN	1840-1860	629939	666163	T7	3726

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
12302015	house		FOULKSCOURT	1815-1835	629858	666509	T7	3737
12302008	house	Jesseville	WARRENSTOWN	1890-1910	629862	666286	T7	3773
12302005	house		WARRENSTOWN	1840-1860	629843	666361	T7	3777
12302006	house		WARRENSTOWN	1815-1835	629837	666348	T7	3785
12302016	house		WARRENSTOWN	1815-1835	629793	666507	T7	3801
12302007	house	Ellenville	WARRENSTOWN	1815-1835	629637	666330	T7	3985
12401204	farmyard complex	Woodsgift House	WOODSGIFT	1740-1760	632611	662204	T1	4061
12400923	farmyard complex	Lodgepark House	LODGE DEMESNE EAST	1815-1835	639813	666720	T10	4133
12400910	country house	Lodgepark House	LODGE DEMESNE EAST	1815-1835	639857	666691	T10	4176

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
12305034	stables	Uppercourt House	UPPERWOOD DEMESNE	1815-1835	639942	664087	T2	4293
12400815	gate lodge	Foulkscourt House	FOULKSCOURT	1843-1863	629178	667683	T7	4418
12305022	house	Uppercourt House	UPPERWOOD DEMESNE	1795-1800	640055	663958	T2	4440
12400814	gates/railings/walls	Foulkscourt House	FOULKSCOURT	1843-1863	629150	667671	T7	4444
12305032	church/chapel	Uppercourt House	UPPERWOOD DEMESNE	1940-1945	640107	663966	T2	4487
12305026	cinema	The Odeon	FRESHFORD LOTS	1940-1945	640411	664771	T2	4601
12401208	house	Belle Vue House	BORRISMORE	1740-1760	630976	662530	T5	4623
12305014	house	Bridge House	FRESHFORD LOTS	1890-1910	640496	664906	T2	4669
12400924	gate lodge	Lodgepark House	LODGE DEMESNE EAST	1815-1835	640340	666913	T10	4672

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
12400925	gates/railings/walls	Lodgepark House	LODGE DEMESNE EAST	1815-1835	640349	666902	T10	4680
12400909	church/chapel	Saint Fiacre's Catholic Church	CLONTUBBRID	1840-1845	640255	667613	T10	4702
12305015	bridge	Old Bridge	FRESHFORD LOTS	1785-1790	640531	664848	T2	4710
12305040	vent pipe		FRESHFORD LOTS	1890-1910	640535	664843	T2	4714
12305009	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1765-1785	640541	664793	T2	4727
12305013	unknown		FRESHFORD LOTS, MONABRIKA	1740-1760	640578	664849	T2	4756
12305016	cobbles/flags/paving/kerbing		FRESHFORD LOTS	1890-1910	640568	664768	T2	4757
12305010	house	J. Kavanagh	FRESHFORD LOTS	1790-1810	640577	664772	T2	4765
12305020	presbytery/parochial/curate's house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1925-1930	640553	664603	T2	4766

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
12305008	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1815-1835	640571	664702	T2	4769
12305025	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1815-1835	640572	664687	T2	4772
12305024	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1815-1835	640572	664680	T2	4773
12305007	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1815-1835	640574	664650	T2	4779
12305005	school		FRESHFORD LOTS	1875-1880	640573	664633	T2	4781
12305006	water pump		FRESHFORD LOTS	1865-1885	640583	664651	T2	4788
12305011	water pump		FRESHFORD LOTS	1875-1880	640607	664721	T2	4802
12305012	bridge	New Bridge	FRESHFORD LOTS	1785-1790	640642	664878	T2	4817
12305030	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1865-1885	640609	664534	T2	4833

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
12305036	vent pipe		FRESHFORD LOTS	1890-1910	640658	664785	T2	4844
12305002	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1815-1835	640656	664700	T2	4853
12305023	unknown	Saint Lachtain's Church (Freshford)	FRESHFORD LOTS	1815-1835	640672	664805	T2	4855
12305001	church/chapel	Saint Lachtain's Church (Freshford)	FRESHFORD LOTS	1725-1735	640671	664794	T2	4855
12305003	presbytery/parochial/curate's house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1890-1910	640651	664643	T2	4857
12305031	bridge		FRESHFORD, FRESHFORD LOTS	1700-1900	640646	664586	T2	4861
12305004	church/chapel	Saint Lachtain's Catholic Church	FRESHFORD LOTS	1840-1845	640666	664616	T2	4876
12305039	house		FRESHFORD	1840-1860	640584	664209	T2	4877
12305021	house	Quigley Cottage	FRESHFORD	1815-1835	640577	664124	T2	4892

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
12305035	gates/railings/walls	Uppercourt House	UPPERWOOD DEMESNE	1890-1910	640514	663860	T2	4907
12401203	graveyard/cemetery	Saint Patrick's Catholic Church	GARRANCONNELL	1825-2000	632605	660973	T1	4958
12305017	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1865-1885	640791	664789	T2	4975

Table 14-10: Historic gardens within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

NAME	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE(m)
Foyle House	636242	667641	T9	1238
Kilrush House	637842	664441	T1	2197
Ballyspellan House	631543	668041	T7	2232
Coolcashin House	635842	669240	T9	2413
Balief House	632343	663342	T5	3186
Glebe House, Fertagh	630144	665841	T7	3623
Glashare Castle	632443	670840	T7	3931
Lodgepark House	639741	666641	T10	4058
Woodsgift House	632543	662242	T1	4089
Upper Court	639941	664141	T2	4276
Violet Hill	629344	666241	T7	4289
Wilton House	630443	663442	T5	4354
Belle Vue	631043	662442	T5	4651
Borrismore House	629444	664441	T5	4730

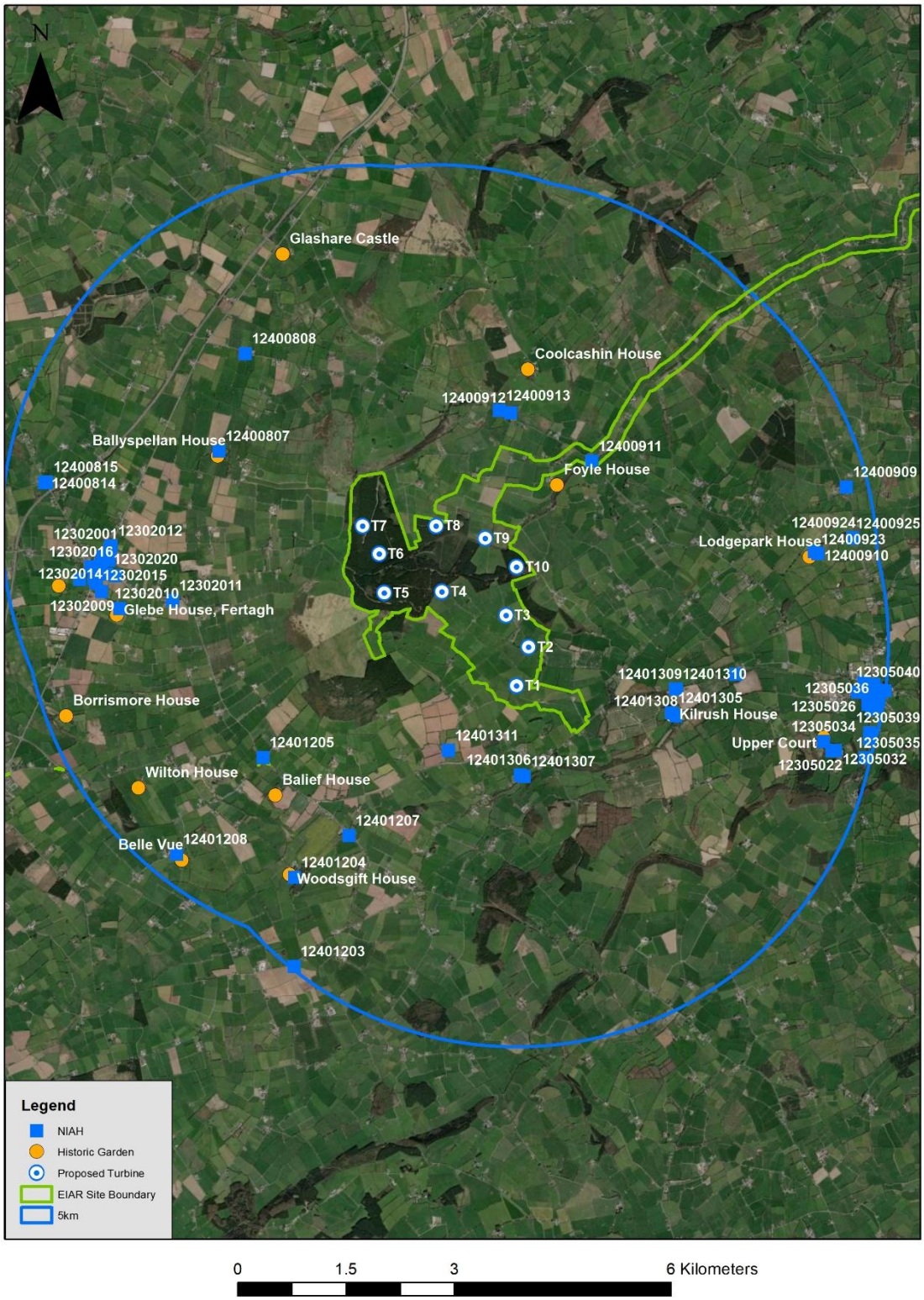


Figure 14-19: NIAH structures and historic gardens within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

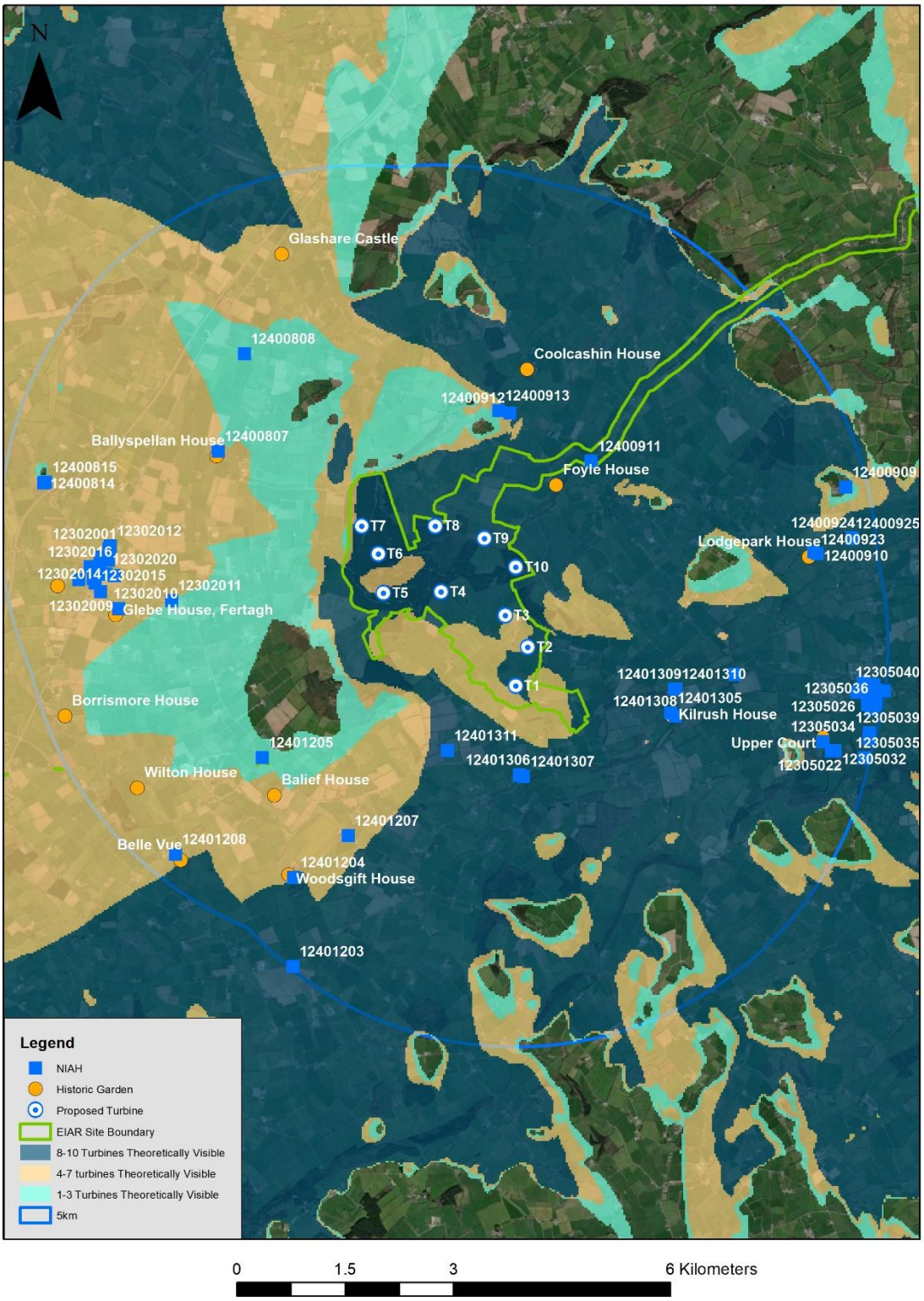


Figure 14-20: NIAH structures and historic gardens within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and ZTV.

14.3.2.1.13 Cartographic Evidence and Local Cultural Heritage

The available historic Ordnance Survey maps were consulted for any items of cultural heritage merit that may be located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. Field survey also assisted in determining if any local cultural heritage features were located in the vicinity of any Proposed Project infrastructure. The cartographic sources consulted include the Down Survey barony maps (1656-8), and the first (1829-41), second (1897-1913) and third (1830s-1930s) edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. Items of local cultural heritage merit located along the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route are discussed in Section 14.3.2.2 below.

Down Survey Barony Maps

The Down Survey maps of Ireland are available to view online and were consulted as part of this assessment (https://downsurvey.tchpc.tcd.ie/, accessed 19th October 2026). Following Cromwell's invasion of Ireland in the mid-17th century, the country had been devastated, the population decimated, the economic infrastructure destroyed. The English had effectively created a blank slate in Ireland onto which they now sought to project a new plantation society. Following this a Civil Survey was taken from 1654-6 in order to value the lands in Leinster, Munster, Ulster and Connaught. The Civil Survey is a collation of landowner records, standardized to townland level and was considered by many of the new owners to be inaccurate. The Down Survey, so called because a chain was laid down and a scale made, was therefore taken from 1656-8 under the direction of William Petty. The resulting maps, made at a scale of 40 perches to one inch (the modern equivalent of 1:50,000), were the first systematic mapping of a large area on such a scale attempted anywhere. The primary purpose of these maps was to record the boundaries of each townland and to calculate their areas with great precision. The maps are also rich in other detail showing churches, roads, rivers, castles, houses and fortifications.

The Proposed Wind Farm site is located in the barony of Cranagh and in the parishes of Fertagh and Clonmantagh. The barony and parish maps show a castle in both Clonmantagh and in Killoshulan (Figure 14-22) while of Fertagh parish the terrier notes the following: '*It contaynes only the townland of Killeshulan whereon stands a castle*' (https://www.downsurvey.ie/down-survey-maps/?c=Kilkenny&bm=Cranagh&p=Cloghmantagh+Fartagh+and+Jerpoint+Abbey).

First, Second and Third Edition OS maps

The Ordnance Survey came to Ireland in 1824 in order to carry-out a precise admeasurement of the country's 60,000 or so townlands as a preliminary to the larger task of reforming Ireland's local taxation system. The townland boundaries were demarcated by a Boundary Commission, and the Ordnance Survey had the task of measuring them. In addition to boundaries the maps are truly topographical in content. Drawn at the large scale of six inches-to-one-mile (1:10,560) it was important to mark all buildings, roads, streams, placenames, etc, that were required for valuation purposes. Ultimately the maps were used as a basis for the rateable valuation of land and buildings in what became known as Griffith's Valuation. Working from north to south, the survey began in Antrim and Derry in 1829 and was completed in Kerry in 1842. It was published as thirty-two county maps between 1832 and 1846, the number of sheets per county varied from 153 for County Cork to 28 for Dublin, each of the 1,994 sheets in the series depicting an area 21,000 by 32,000 feet on the ground. Each county was projected on a different central meridian and so the maps of adjacent counties do not fit neatly together at the edges. Map content stops at the county lines.

First Edition

The early Ordnance Survey maps are an unrivalled source for the period immediately before the Great Irish Famine (1847-50) when the population was at the highest level ever recorded. The maps depict the Proposed Wind Farm site as an area divided into fields for agriculture with some associated settlements comprising 1-2 buildings and which are likely to have functioned as small farmsteads. The field

boundaries as depicted on the historic mapping comprise both earth and stone boundaries and dry-stone wall boundaries, the latter a testament to the readily available supply of stone in the area.

The moated site KK009-030— located to the east of T8 is also shown as a rectangular enclosure and the church and graveyard KK009-055001- and KK009-055002-at the south-east side of the Site are indicated and named 'Templeclashshivaun'. As noted in Section 14.3.2.1.12 above, the demesne associated with Foyle House is shown as a large shaded grey area of land to the west and south of the house. The north-eastern portion of the Proposed Wind Farm site is located within part of the demesne, however, no demesne features are depicted therein nor were any noted during the walk-over survey.

A number of other items of Cultural Heritage merit are depicted on the first edition OS map within the Proposed Wind Farm site and largely comprise lime kilns associated small quarry pits and the ruinous remains of farm settlements. For the purposes of this assessment only the lime kilns and farm settlements are considered as they comprise built heritage, while the quarry pits were for extractive purposes and do not comprise a building or other man-made structure. Several lime kilns are depicted on the first edition OS map and are dispersed throughout the Proposed Wind Farm site and in the lands outside of the EIAR Site Boundary. The majority no longer have any above-ground expression and are likely to have been removed after the structures went out of use or during land improvement works. A number of lime kilns and other structures of local cultural heritage merit are extant both within the Proposed Wind Farm site and immediately outside the EIAR Site Boundary. They are listed in Table 14-11 and shown on Figure 14-25. CH1, 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8 are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site while CH2 and CH3 are located immediately outside the EIAR Site Boundary. CH5 and 6 which comprise ruinous stone structures are located in forestry in close proximity to T7 and its associated hardstand. The remaining items (CH1-4 and 7-8) are not located within the footprint of any proposed infrastructure.

CH1 comprises an upstanding lime kiln located towards the south-west side of the Proposed Wind Farm site. It is located in pasture c. 97m west of the proposed road to T2.



Plate 14-16: CH1 lime kiln, looking ESE.

CH2 is located outside the EIAR Site Boundary c. 40m east of the Proposed Biodiversity Enhancement Area (grassland) and comprises the ruinous overgrown remains of a stone structure which is depicted on both the first and second edition OS maps.



Plate 14-17: Overgrown remains of CH2, looking SW.

CH3 comprises an upstanding lime kiln located outside the EIAR Site Boundary in the townland of Killoshulan. It is not located in close proximity to any proposed infrastructure and is separated from the Site by an existing farm track.



Plate 14-18: CH3 lime kiln located outside EIAR Site Boundary, looking NW.

CH4 comprises an upstanding lime kiln which is built into a natural limestone rock outcrop. It is situated in pasture within the Proposed Wind Farm site, c. 85m south-west of the proposed road between T3 and T4.



Plate 14-19: CH4 lime kiln, looking W.

CH5 and CH6 are located in a mature coniferous forestry plantation at the north-west side of the Proposed Wind Farm site in the townland of Spahill. They are indicated on both the first and second edition OS maps as two small adjacent settlement clusters each comprising 1-2 buildings (Figure 14-28). Given that dense forestry now occupies this area the structures are not fully visible or accessible, however, they appear to be in a very ruinous condition. CH5 comprises the ruins of a stone house and is located c. 34m to the east of the proposed access road to T7 and c. 10m east of a portion of the associated hardstand (proposed soft levelled area). The only portion of CH6 visible at the time of the site visit was a high stone wall (Plate 14-21) and it is unclear if any other associated structures are extant at this location. A second proposed soft levelled area associated with the hardstand for T7 is located on the site of CH6. Both structures are likely to be 19th century in date.



Plate 14-20: CH5, looking N.



Plate 14-21: CH6, looking SW.

CH7 comprises a farm house and associated outbuildings located within the EIAR Site Boundary in Killoshulan townland. The house is no longer occupied but is part of a working farm and is located c. 240m north-west of T2.



Plate 14-22: CH7 farmhouse and outbuildings, looking NW.

CH8 comprises two stone outbuildings located within the EIAR Site Boundary in Killoshulan townland. They are roofed and appear to be still in use as farm sheds.



Plate 14-23: CH8 outbuildings, looking N.

Second Edition

The second edition map depicts the Proposed Wind Farm site in a similar manner to the first edition map with the majority of the cultural heritage items discussed above still indicated.

Third Edition

The Site is depicted in a similar manner on the third edition 6-inch OS map to that shown on the second edition map.

Also of note adjacent to but outside the EIAR Site Boundary is the 'Spa Well' and associated 'Spa House' located in the townland of Ballyspellan. The well is included in the RPS for Kilkenny and is therefore discussed in Section 14.3.2.1.11 above. The well and spa house are indicated and named on all three editions of the historic OS maps (Figure 14-28).

Table 14-11: Items of local cultural heritage merit located within and immediately adjacent to the Proposed Wind Farm site.

CH. No.	Type	ITM E	ITM N
CH1	Lime kiln	635652	665159
CH2	Ruinous stone structure	633815	665475
CH3	Limekiln	634730	665512
CH4	Lime kiln	635021	665949

CH. No.	Type	ITM E	ITM N
CH5	Ruinous stone structure	633609	667072
CH6	Ruinous stone structure	633593	667015
CH7	House and outbuildings	635617	665480
CH8	Stone outbuildings	634823	665526

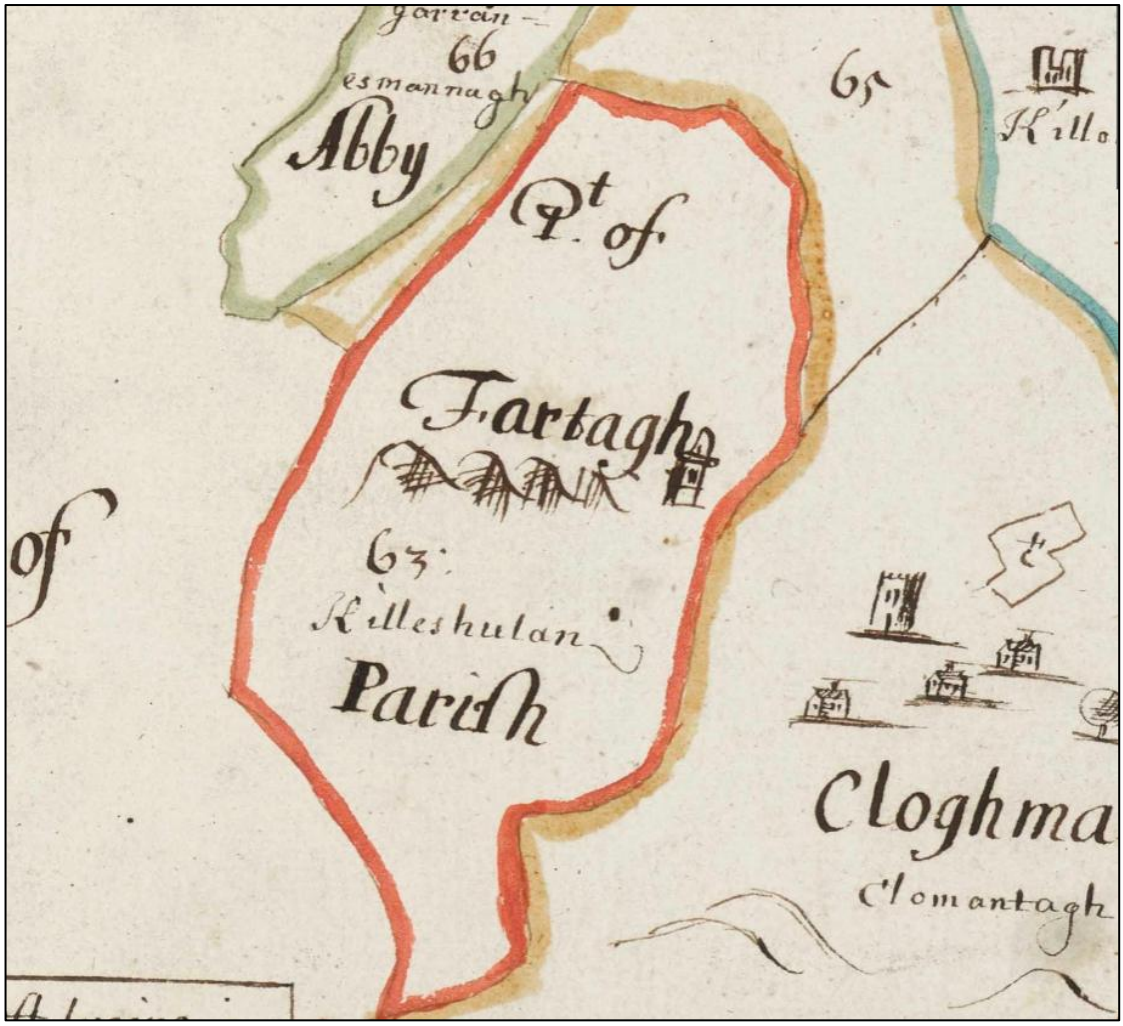


Figure 14-21: Extract from the Down Survey barony map of Cranagh showing the parish of Fartagh and Clonmantagh (courtesy of https://www.downsurvey.ie/).

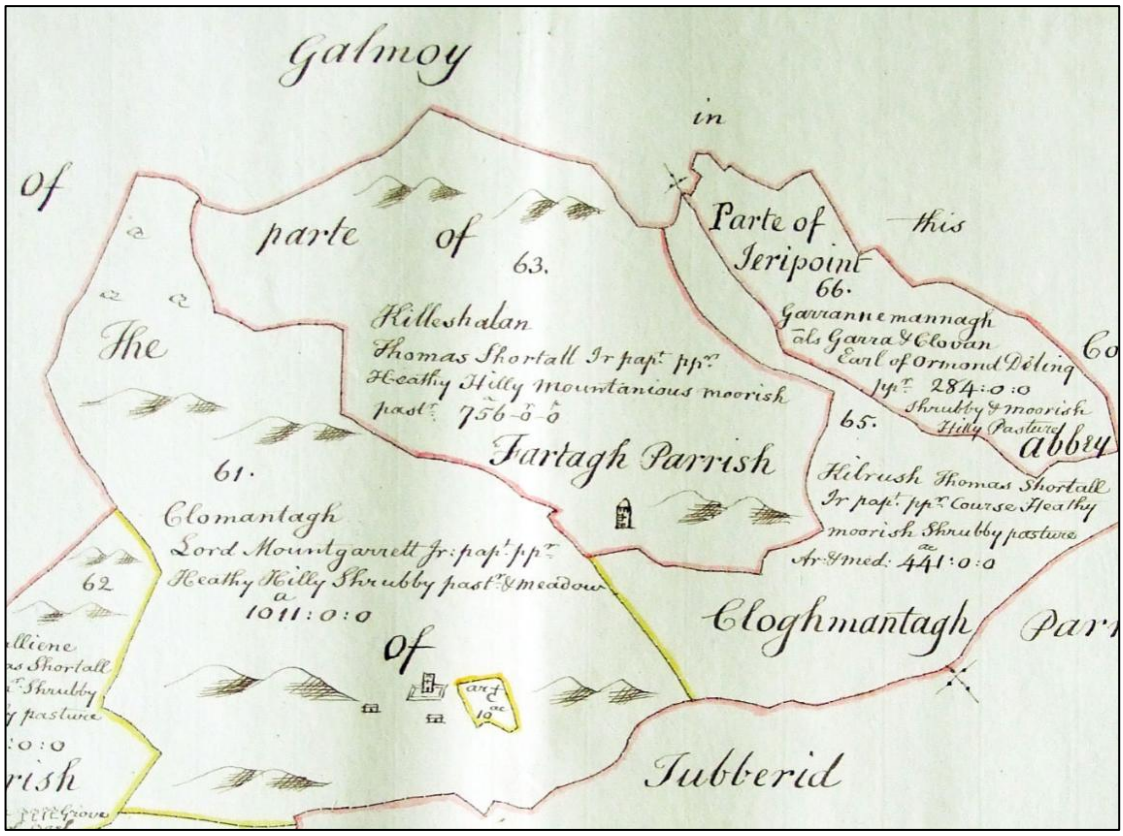


Figure 14-22: Extract from the Down Survey parish map of Clonmantagh, Fartagh and Jerpoint showing Killoshulan and Clonmantagh (courtesy of https://www.downsurvey.ie/).



Figure 14-23: Overview of Proposed Wind Farm site on first edition 6-inch OS background.

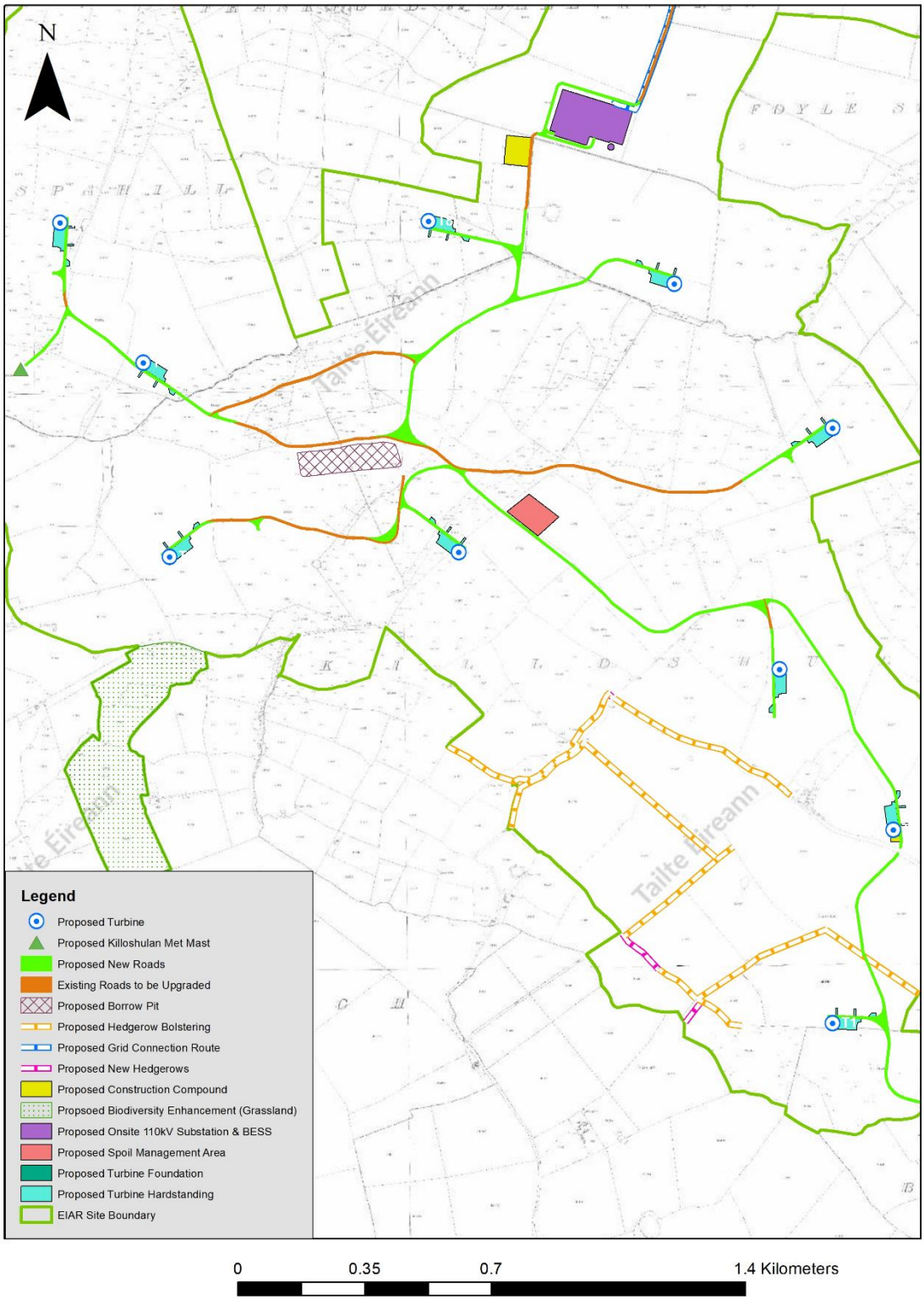


Figure 14-24: Overview of Proposed Wind Farm site on second edition 25-inch OS background.

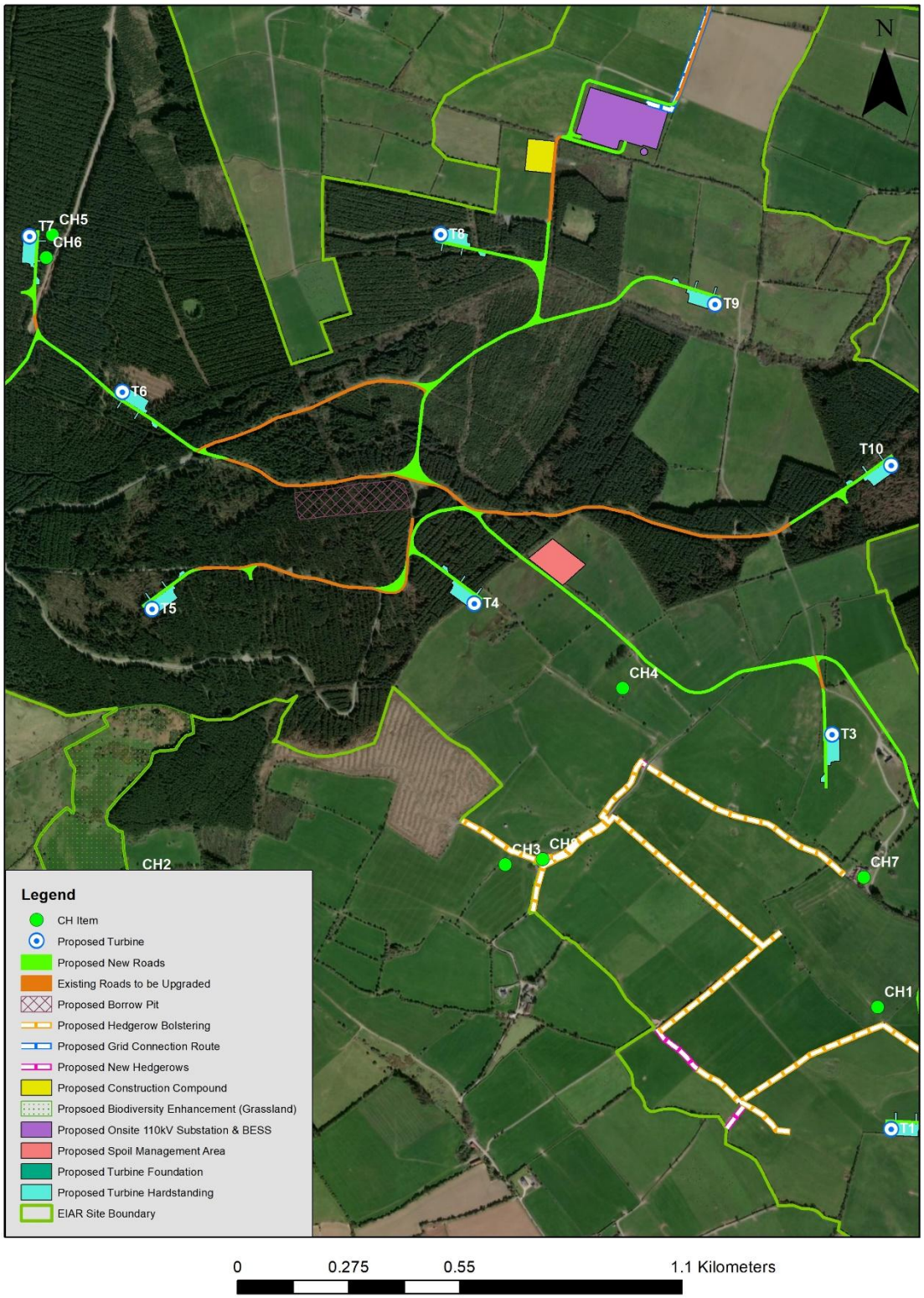


Figure 14-25: CH items 1-8 in relation to Proposed Project.



Figure 14-26: CH items located towards south side of Site.



Figure 14-27: CH5 and 6 in relation to proposed infrastructure.

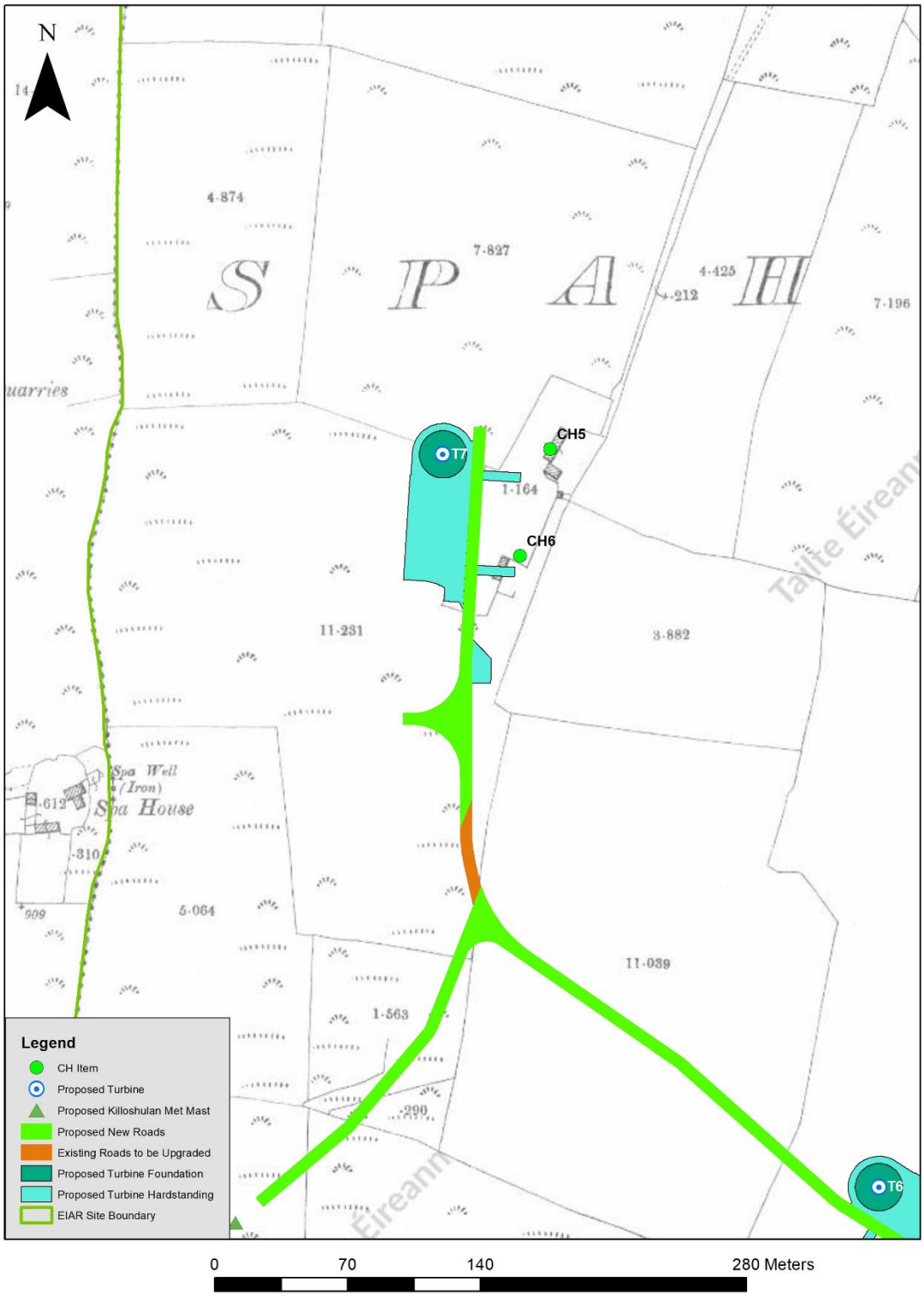


Figure 14-28: CH5 and 6 as depicted on second edition 25-inch OS map. Note also Spa Well and Spa House at Ballyspellan to the south-west.

14.3.2.1.14 Townlands and administrative boundaries

Townlands and administrative boundaries may indicate the presence of archaeological features within a development site. Administrative counties are subdivisions of pre-established counties which were formed for administrative purposes in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Baronies are administrative units larger than civil parishes and originally established as the primary subdivision of counties by the British administration in Ireland. Irish baronies which were formed at the time of the Norman conquest were usually named either after Irish territories, or from places which had been of importance in pre-Norman times. Irish baronies came into existence at different periods. The division of Ireland into counties and baronies was a process which continued down to the reign of James I. The original baronies in Ireland were the domains of the Norman barons; in the final stage of development, they were divisions of counties created merely for greater convenience of administration. The word barony is of feudal origin, and was applied to a tenure of a baron, that is, of one who held his land by military service, either directly from the king, or from a superior feudal lord who exercised royal privileges. The origin of the Irish barony (a division of land corresponding to the English hundred) is to be found in the grants of lands which were made to the barons of Leinster and the barons of Meath (Liam Price, 'Ráith Oinn', Éigse VII, lch. 186-7). Civil parishes are administrative units larger than townlands and based on medieval ecclesiastical parishes. Civil parishes, modern Catholic parishes and Church of Ireland parishes may differ in extent and in nomenclature. Counties are administrative units larger than baronies and originally established by the British administration in Ireland between the twelfth and the seventeenth centuries. Some of these were subsequently subdivided into smaller administrative county units.

Townlands are the smallest land units which were determined and established in the Irish administrative system in the first half of the nineteenth century. Many of the townlands were in existence prior to that. Townland names are a valuable source of information, not only on the topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape, but also on its history, archaeological monuments and folklore. Logainm.ie (https://www.logainm.ie/) was utilised to ascertain the origin of the townland names within the Proposed Wind Farm (Table 14-12). Where meanings were not provided on logainm.ie the Place-names of Co. Kilkenny by Owen O'Kelly was also consulted (https://kilkennyarchaeologicalsociety.ie/library/okelly-place-names-of-county-kilkenny/, accessed 19th October 2026).

Table 14-12: Townlands within the Proposed Wind Farm and their meaning.

Townland Name	Irish	Meaning
Barna	An Bhearna	Gap
Killoshulan	Cill Ó Siúláin	O'Shulan's church
Spahill	Cnoc an Spá	Hill of the spa well
Frankford or Ballykieran	Baile Uí Chéirín	O'Kieran's town or homestead
Foyle South	An Fhaill Theas	Cliff or declivity (slope or incline)
Clomantagh (Mt. Garret)	An Chloch Mhantach	A clefted rock or stone

14.3.2.1.15 The Schools' Collection

The National Folklore Collection (NFC) is a UNESCO recognised folklore archive, and one of Europe's largest archives of oral tradition and cultural history, based at University College Dublin. It comprises various documentary formats including manuscript, photographic, audio, library, art and

other archival collections. Part of the NFC is the Schools' Collection which comprises approximately 740,000 pages of folklore and local tradition which were collected by pupils from 5,000 primary schools in the Irish Free State between 1937 and 1939 (https://www.duchas.ie/en/info/cbe-collections, accessed 19th October 2026).

While some of the placenames surrounding the Proposed Project (such as Ballyspellan) are mentioned in the collections, none of the stories contain information directly related to the Site.

14.3.2.2 The Proposed Grid Connection

Where the 'Proposed Grid Connection' is referred to, this refers to the Proposed 110kV Substation, battery energy storage system (BESS), all ancillary works, and the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling connecting to the existing Ballyragget 110kV Substation Co. Kilkenny, and all ancillary works and apparatus. The Proposed Grid Connection site is described in detail in Chapter 4 of this EIAR. The Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling to the existing Ballyragget 110kV Substation measures approximately 12.6km in length and is primarily located within the public road corridor.

For the purposes of this assessment all Cultural Heritage assets within 100m of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route have been considered in addition to any cultural heritage assets within 500m of the onsite Proposed 110kV Substation.

14.3.2.2.1 *Recorded Cultural Heritage Assets*

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within 100m of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route or within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation. Only one recorded monument KK009-021— Moated site is located within 100m of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route. It is located in pasture to the north of the public road along which the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route extends (Figure 14-31). The outer enclosing elements of the monument (as depicted on the available historic OS map) are located c. 48m to the north-west of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route.

One recorded monument KK009-030— Moated site is located within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation (Figure 14-31). It is situated in mature coniferous forestry c. 185m to the south of the Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS location. It comprises a levelled monument with no above-ground expression, although it is clearly visible as a crop mark on aerial imagery. It is also discussed in Section 14.3.2.1.3 above.

One Protected Structure (Ref. C280) is located within 100m of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route (Figure 14-30). It comprises St. Brigid's Catholic Church at Lisdowney and is situated c. 50m to the south-east of the public road along which the proposed cabling route extends. The church is also included in the NIAH (Reg. 12400908) (see below). No Protected Structures are located within 500m of the onsite Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS. The nearest RPS structure to the Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS comprises St. Muntchan's Catholic Church (Ref. C274) located c. 1.3km to the north-east (Figure 14-29).



Plate 14-24: St. Brigid's Catholic Church RPS Ref. C280.

Two NIAH structures comprising St Brigid's Catholic Church (Reg. 12400908) (as discussed above) and Foyle Bridge (Reg. 12400911) are located within 100m of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route (Figure 14-30). Foyle Bridge is located c. 20m to the south-east of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route and is not traversed by same. No historic gardens are located within 100m of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route. No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS. The nearest NIAH structure to same is St. Muntchan's Catholic Church (Reg. 12400912) which is also a Protected Structure (Ref. C274), while the nearest historic garden is that associated with Foyle House c. 1km to the north-east.



Plate 14-25: Foyle Bridge (NIAH Reg. 12400911).

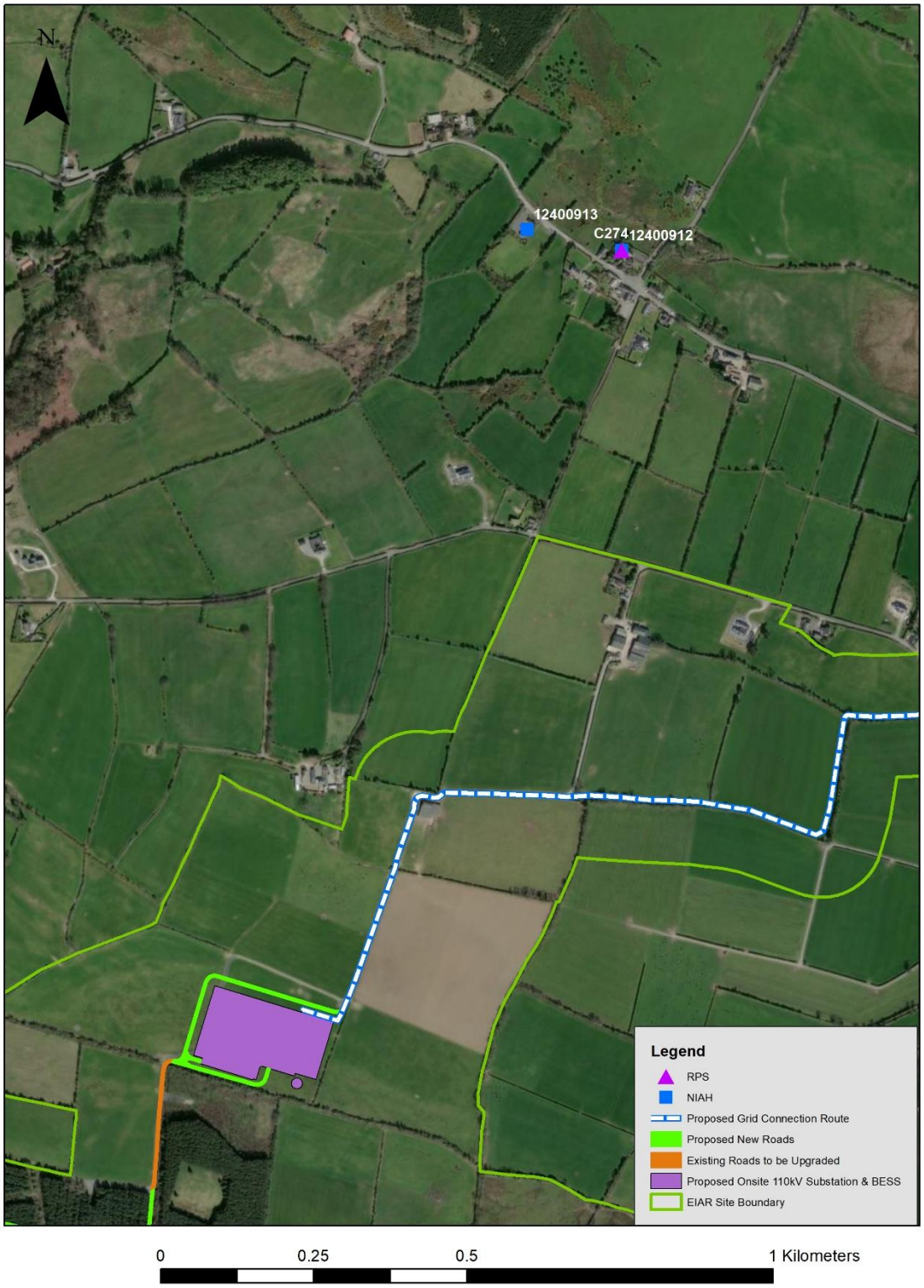


Figure 14-29: Nearest RPS and NIAH structures to the Proposed Onsite 110kV Substation and BESS.

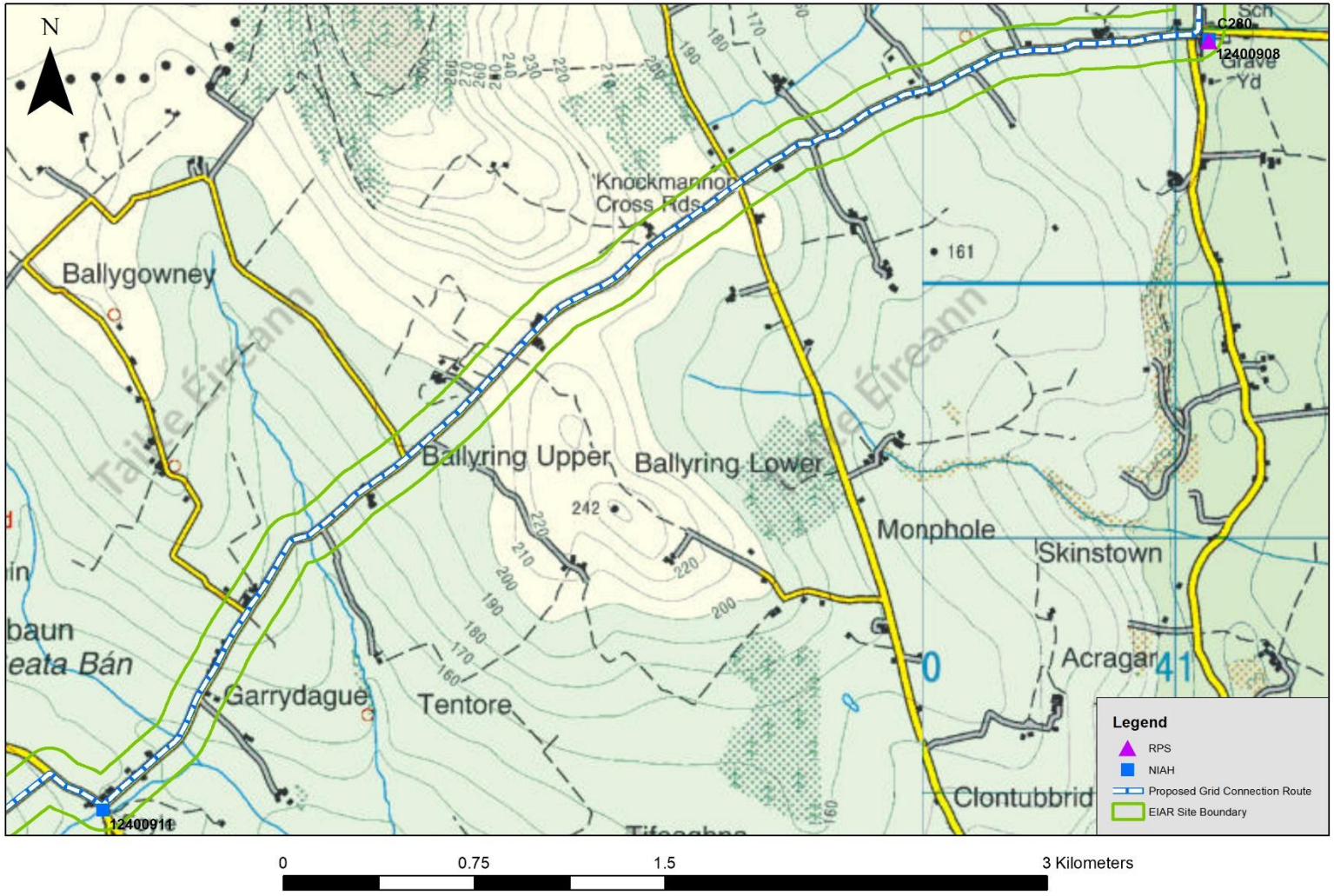


Figure 14-30: RPS and NIAH structures within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection route.

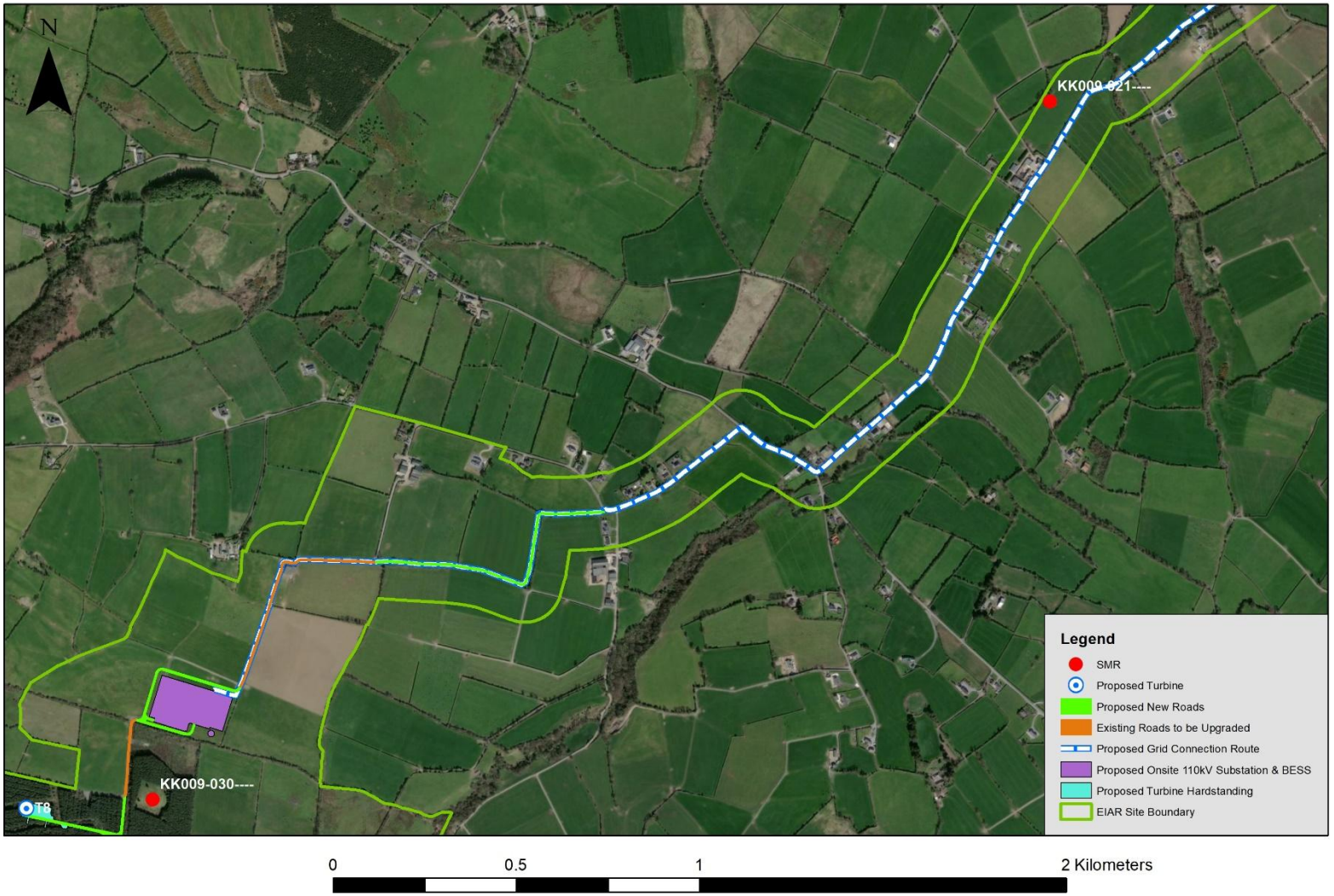


Figure 14-31: Nearest recorded monument to the Proposed 110kV Onsite Substation and BESS and recorded monument within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection route.

14.3.2.2.2 Cartographic Evidence and Local Cultural Heritage

A review of the available cartographic sources including the first, second and third edition OS maps was also carried out for the Proposed Grid Connection. Three items of local cultural heritage merit (CH9-11) were noted during field survey carried out as part of the assessment and are also indicated on the historic mapping along the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route. All three comprise unnamed road bridges. They are listed in Table 14-13 and shown on Figure 14-32. No potential items of local cultural heritage merit are located within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS.

Table 14-13: CH items on the Proposed Grid Connection route.

CH. No.	Type	ITM E	ITM N
CH9	Unnamed Bridge	637025	668255
CH10	Unnamed Bridge	637535	669053
CH11	Unnamed Bridge	641033	671330

14.3.2.2.3 Townlands and Administrative Boundaries

The townlands in which the Proposed Grid Connection is located and their meanings are listed in Table 14-14 below.

Table 14-14: Townlands in which the Proposed Grid Connection Site is located and their meaning.

Townland Name	Irish	Meaning
Frankford or Ballykieran	Baile Uí Chéirín	O'Kieran's town or homestead
Foyle South	An Fhaill Theas	Cliff or declivity (slope or incline)
Coolcashin	Cúil Chaisín	Caissin's Corner
Garrydague	Garraí Dhabhag	Dague's garden
Ballygowney	Baile Uí Ghamhna	O'Gaffney's town
Ballyring Upper	Baile Rinn Uachtarach	Town of the headland or O'Rinn or O'Ring's homestead
Lisdowney	Lios Dúnaígh	Fort of Dhooneeach
Seskin Little	An Seisceann Beag	Small swamp
Seskin North	An Seisceann Thuaidh	Swamp
Seskin South	An Seisceann Theas	Swamp

Ballyconra	Béal Átha Conrátha	Conradh's town
Moatpark	Páirc an Mhóta or Tulach o mBairrche,	Mound of the O Bairrche tribe

14.3.2.3 Proposed Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan

A Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan (BEMP) has been prepared for the Proposed Project and is included as Appendix 6-4 of this EIAR. This plan has been developed to offset the loss of habitats identified within the Proposed Wind Farm site and further enhance the biodiversity of the Site and its environs. Areas within the Proposed Wind Farm site have been selected for biodiversity enhancement measures as part of the Proposed Project. As part of the enhancement measures approximately 11.7 ha of important species rich grassland habitat will be managed to encourage increased biodiversity. It is also proposed to manage and bolster existing hedgerow (approx. 3.4km) and plant new native hedgerows (approx. 225m) within the Proposed Wind Farm site. Newly planted trees will be of native origin.

No recorded cultural heritage assets are located within the areas of the site proposed for Biodiversity Enhancement and Management . Some of the existing hedgerows which it is proposed to manage and bolster are located adjacent to recorded monuments and cultural heritage assets, i.e. KK013-101002- field system and CH8 outbuildings. Given the nature of the proposals, it is not considered that the proposed hedgerow planting/bolstering has the potential to negatively directly or indirectly affect the recorded or unrecorded cultural heritage resource, however, some mitigation is proposed on a precautionary basis (see Section 14.4.3 below).

14.3.2.4 Proposed Turbine Delivery Route (TDR) Overrun Areas

It is envisaged that large wind turbine components will be delivered to the Proposed Wind Farm site, from the Port of Cork (Ringaskiddy) (other ports such as Galway Port or, Shannon Foynes could also be used), via the N28 and N40 national primary road, the M8 Motorway, R639 regional road, L1857 local road followed by the R693. The proposed turbine delivery route (TDR) from the M8 to the Proposed Wind Farm site is shown on Figure 15-1 of Appendix 15-3 of this EIAR. Minor temporary accommodation areas will be required at various locations along the TDR on the national and regional road networks between the port of arrival in Cork and the Proposed Wind Farm site. These will be limited to temporary measures including overruns of roundabout islands and temporary relocation of some signs and street furniture.

Temporary accommodation areas will be required at 3 no. locations along the TDR to facilitate the delivery of turbine components and other abnormal loads to the Proposed Wind Farm during the construction phase. No recorded cultural heritage assets are located at or in close proximity to two of the three proposed works areas. At Location 3 – R693 – R435 Junction, Balief Lower and Balief Upper, Co. Kilkenny the proposed temporary accommodation works are located c. 25m to the south-east of NIAH structure 12401205 which comprises a rectory/glebe house. The proposed temporary accommodation area will not directly impact on the structure or its associated entrance gate.

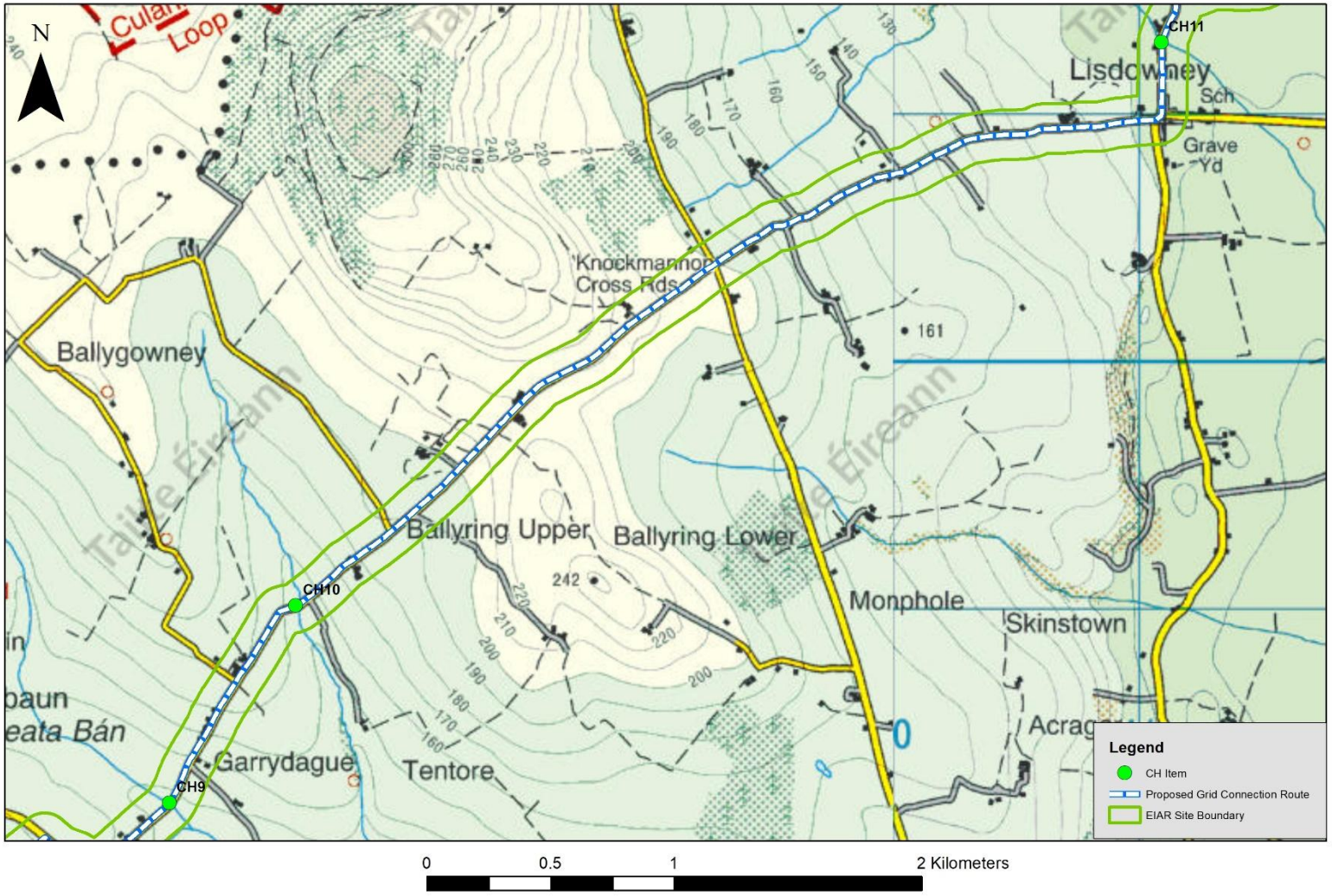


Figure 14-32: CH items 9-11 along Proposed Grid Connection route.

14.4 Likely Effects and Associated Mitigation Measures

14.4.1 Do Nothing Scenario

If the Proposed Project were not to proceed, no changes would be made to the current land-use practice of low intensity agriculture and commercial forestry. It is not anticipated that the Do Nothing Scenario would have any negative effects on the existing environment in terms of archaeology, architectural and cultural heritage. Land use would continue without the need for mitigation measures.

14.4.2 Construction Phase Potential Effects (Indirect)

Indirect effects, in terms of archaeology, architectural and cultural heritage are considered to be those effects which happen away from the Site. This includes effects on visual setting of any cultural heritage assets in the wider landscape. Since these effects are largely only possible once development is operational, they are considered operational effects and are therefore discussed in Section 14.4.4 below. While visual effects are possible during the construction stage of a Proposed Project, an assessment of the fully operational development is considered more robust and all encompassing.

14.4.3 Construction Phase Potential Effects (Direct)

Direct effects refer to a 'physical effect' on a monument or site. The construction phase of a development may consist of earthmoving activities such as topsoil removal and excavation works as part of the construction phase. This may have a number of potential negative effects on the known and potential archaeological heritage. These are outlined below with the proposed mitigation measures. The potential effects of the BMEP measures and the temporary accommodation works along the TDR have also been considered. Given the nature of the works which will be required as part of the BMEP (including hedgerow planting) no potential direct effects to the recorded or sub-surface archaeological resource within these areas are considered likely. Similarly, the proposed temporary accommodation works along the TDR are limited and localised in nature and potential direct effects to the recorded cultural heritage resource or to potential sub-surface archaeology are not identified.

14.4.3.1 UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on Tentative List

Pre-Mitigation Effect

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list are located within the Site or within 20km of same. The nearest UNESCO WHS on the Tentative List is situated c. 36km to the south-west and comprises the Rock of Cashel which is one of the Royal Sites of Ireland and is included in the current list of Tentative WHS in Ireland.

No direct effects to such assets as a result of the Proposed Project are therefore identified. This is considered a Neutral effect and is Not Significant.

14.4.3.2 National Monuments

Pre-Mitigation Effect

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within the Site. Five National Monuments and two monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

No direct effects to these aspects of the cultural heritage resource as a result of the Proposed Project are identified. This is considered a Neutral effect and is Not Significant.

14.4.3.3 Recorded Monuments

Pre-Mitigation Effect

Thirteen recorded monuments are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site and comprise six enclosures, a ringfort, a moated site, a church and graveyard and three field systems. Embedded mitigation measures have been implemented for all recorded monuments within the Proposed Wind Farm meaning that all have been avoided by design. There are no instances where the proposed infrastructure interacts with the recorded monuments. The monuments are located between c. 175m and 700m from the nearest Proposed Turbine, the nearest being enclosure KK009-052— which is situated c. 175m to the south-west of T3.

One recorded monument located in relative close proximity to proposed infrastructure is Enclosure KK009-051— is located c. 348m south-west of T3. It is not visible at ground level and was originally detected through aerial photography. It is visible on the 2012 Google Earth Pro imagery as a roughly circular crop mark. At its closest point the southern visible extent of the monument (as apparent on the aerial imagery) is c. 33m north-west of the proposed access road to T3.

Only one recorded monument KK009-021— Moated site is located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection route. It is located in pasture to the north of the public road along which the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route extends. The outer enclosing elements of the monument (as depicted on the available historic OS map) are located c. 48m to the north-west of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route. One recorded monument KK009-030— Moated site is located within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation. It is situated in mature coniferous forestry c. 185m to the south of the Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS location.

No potential direct effects to the recorded monuments located within the Site as a result of the Proposed Project are identified. This is considered a Neutral effect and is Not Significant.

Given the presence of several recorded monuments within the Site and the proximity of Enclosure KK009-051— to the proposed new road to T3, mitigation measures are proposed on a precautionary basis.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

- The location of all recorded monuments located within the Site shall be shown on the site layout drawings in the CEMP.
- A 30m buffer/exclusion zone shall be established around the outer enclosing elements of Enclosure KK009-051— prior to the commencement of the construction stage of the Proposed Project. The buffer/exclusion zone shall comprise durable fencing and display ‘Keep Out’ signage. No tracking of machinery, storage of topsoil or other materials shall take place within the buffer/exclusion zone. The requirement for the buffer/exclusions zone shall be included in the CEMP.

Residual Effect

After the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures the residual effect is considered to be Neutral which is Not Significant.

Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects is Not Significant.

14.4.3.4 Previously Unrecorded Monuments within the Site

Pre-Mitigation Effect

A review of the available cartographic and orthophotographic sources noted the presence of a possible moated site south-east of T9. No above-ground remains of any potential monument was visible at the time of the inspection and it is not apparent on all of the available aerial imagery. It is unclear, therefore, if this is a monument or if it is the result of agricultural activity such as drainage. It is not located in close proximity to any proposed wind farm infrastructure, the nearest being T9 c. 190m to the north-west.

In this regard no potential direct effects to this possible monument are identified. This is considered a Neutral effect and is Not Significant.

14.4.3.5 Sub-surface Archaeological Potential

Pre-Mitigation Effect

The potential exists for the Site to contain as yet unrecorded sub-surface archaeology and artefacts. It is possible that such archaeology may be uncovered either within the topsoil and/or at the level of the underlying natural subsoil. The excavation of topsoil for the turbine bases, hardstands and associated infrastructure (roads, cable route, borrow pits etc.) and Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS may affect any sub-surface archaeological finds, features or deposits, if present.

Ground works for the construction of the Proposed Project has the potential to directly affect such sub-surface finds, structures and deposits should they exist within the Site. In the absence of appropriate mitigation measures the potential effect is considered to be direct, negative and permanent and would result in a Significant effect to such features if present.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

- Archaeological monitoring under licence from the NMS of any geotechnical / engineering trial pits or investigations shall be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist. A report detailing the results of the monitoring shall be compiled on completion of the work and submitted to the NMS and Planning Authority/Body.
- Pre-development testing, under licence from the NMS, shall be carried out. Testing will only be undertaken in areas where ground disturbance will take place as part of the Proposed Project. The areas to be tested will be chosen by the appointed archaeologist and the number of test trenches agreed between the archaeologist and the NMS through the licensing system. A report on the testing will be compiled on completion of the work. Should archaeological finds, structures or deposits be uncovered as a result of the testing further mitigation measures such as preservation in situ or preservation by record (excavation) may be required and will be decided in consultation with the NMS. Such mitigation measures will be implemented, where relevant, following consultation with the NMS.

- Archaeological monitoring of ground works during the construction stage of the Proposed Project under licence from the NMS shall be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Should archaeological finds, structures or deposits be uncovered as a result of the monitoring further mitigation measures such as preservation in situ or preservation by record (excavation) may be required and will be decided in consultation with the NMS. Such mitigation measures will be implemented where relevant following consultation with the NMS. A report detailing the results of the monitoring and/or any further necessary mitigation as referred to above will be compiled on completion of the work and submitted to the NMS and Planning Authority/Body.
- A walk-over survey of any areas currently forested and where infrastructure is proposed shall be carried out post-clear-felling but prior to any other works.
- The location of any potential Cultural Heritage features therein will be recorded and a photographic record made of same. A report on the results of the walk-over survey shall be compiled on completion of same and will include any further required mitigation measures such as buffer zones, etc, deemed necessary.

Residual Effect

Any archaeological features or sites, if detected during the testing, monitoring or walk-over of the clear-felled forestry will be preserved by record (archaeologically excavated) or preserved in-situ (avoidance) and therefore a full record made of same. In this regard, the potential effect after the implementation of mitigation measures is likely to be Long-term, Negative and Slight which is Not Significant.

Significance of Effects

The construction phase will not have any significant effects on unrecorded potential sub-surface sites since they will be dealt with by way of mitigation measures. The overall significance of effects is Not Significant.

14.4.3.6 Protected Structures

Identification of Effect

No Protected Structures as listed in the KCCDP 2021-2027 are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. One Protected Structure (Ref. C280) is located within 100m of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route. It comprises St. Brigid's Catholic Church at Lisdowney and is situated c. 50m to the south-east of the public road along which the proposed cabling route extends. No Protected Structures are located on or within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS.

No direct effects to Protected Structures as a result of the Proposed Project identified. This is considered a Neutral effect which is Not Significant.

14.4.3.7 NIAH structures and Historic Gardens

Identification of Effect

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. Two NIAH structures comprising St Brigid's Catholic Church (Reg. 12400908) and Foyle Bridge (Reg. 12400911) are located within 100m of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route. Foyle Bridge is located c. 20m to the south-east of the proposed cabling route and is not traversed by same. No historic gardens are located within 100m of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route. No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS.

No potential direct effects to the NIAH resource as a result of the Proposed Project are identified. This is considered a Neutral effect which is Not Significant.

14.4.3.8 Items of Local Cultural Heritage Merit

Identification of Effect

A total of nine items of local cultural heritage merit are located within the Site including three along the Proposed Grid Connection Cabling Route. CH1, CH4 and CH5-8 are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. CH2 and CH3 are located immediately outside the EIAR Site Boundary. CH5 and 6 which comprise ruinous stone structures are located in forestry in close proximity to T7 and its associated hardstand. The remaining items (CH1-4 and 7-8) are not located within the footprint of any proposed infrastructure.

Three items of local cultural heritage merit (CH9-11) are located along the Proposed Grid Connection Cabling route and comprise unnamed bridges. No items of local cultural heritage merit are located on the footprint of or within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS. Either HDD or flatbed formation will be utilised to cross all watercourse crossings along the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route. In the case of flatbed formation the proposed cable ducting will be laid in a trench which will be excavated within the road make up above the bridge structures. In this regard to potential direct effects to such structures will occur. No potential direct effects to such structures as a result of HDD are identified.

No potential direct effects to CH1-4, 7-8 (within the Proposed Wind Farm) and 9-11 (along the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling route) are identified. This is considered a Neutral effect which is Not Significant.

CH5 and CH6 comprise ruinous stone structures of probable 19th century date. They are located in dense coniferous forestry immediately adjacent to T7 in an area proposed for clear-felling. Both clear-felling and ground works associated with the Proposed Project has the potential to directly affect the structures. In the absence of appropriate mitigation measures the effects are likely to be direct, negative, permanent and Significant.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

- The location of all items of local cultural heritage merit located within the Site shall be shown on the site layout drawings in the CEMP.
- A methodology for clear-felling of forestry around CH5 and CH6 shall be devised prior to the commencement of this phase of the Proposed Project. The methodology shall ensure that trees are removed from around the structures while ensuring that direct effects to same do not occur.
- A post clear-felling walk-over survey of the area of CH5 and CH6 shall be undertaken. A full descriptive and photographic record of the surviving remains shall be carried out.
- A 10m buffer/exclusion zone shall be established around CH5 and CH6 post clear-felling and prior to the commencement of ground works. The buffer/exclusion zone shall comprise durable fencing with 'Keep Out' signage and be maintained for the duration of the construction stage of the Proposed Project.

Residual Effect

CH5 and CH6 will be recorded and preserved in-situ (avoidance) post clear-felling and therefore a full record made of same. In this regard, the potential effect after the implementation of mitigation measures is likely to be Long-term, Negative and Slight which is Not Significant.

Significance of Effects

The construction phase will not have any significant effects on items of local cultural heritage merit since they will be dealt with by way of mitigation measures. The overall significance of effects is Not Significant.

14.4.4 Operational Phase Potential Effects (Indirect)

Indirect effects are where a feature or site of archaeological, architectural heritage merit or their setting is located in close proximity to a proposed development. Indirect effects here are mainly concerned with effects on setting of cultural heritage sites.

Effects on settings of sites may arise when a development is proposed immediately adjacent to a recorded monument or cluster of monuments. While the Proposed Project may not affect a site, it may alter the setting of a monument or group of monuments. There is no standardised industry-wide approach for assessing the degree of effect to the setting of a monument. For purposes of assessing visual effects on setting, the uniqueness of the monuments, the potential interrelationships of monuments, the inter-visibility of monuments, visual dominance and whether a setting is altered or unaltered can be used to assess effect. The nature and dominance of the Proposed Project is also taken into consideration and the topography within which the Proposed Project is located (HED Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment, 2018). Operational effects are considered largely as a result of the Proposed Turbines rather than other elements of the Proposed Project which would not be dominant in the wider landscape setting in general, however the Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS are also considered in terms of potential visual effects, as is the Proposed Met Mast. The potential visual effect of the proposed BMEP measures on the cultural heritage resource has also been assessed but is not considered to have any potential visual effects given the nature of the proposals.

The assessment of effects on visual setting was undertaken using both the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA), as presented in Chapter 13 of this EIAR, and also with reference to relevant photomontages. The ZTV is a bare-ground model which does not take screening vegetation into account.

14.4.4.1 UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on Tentative List

Identification of Effect

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list are located within the Site or within 20km of same. The nearest UNESCO WHS on the Tentative List is situated c. 36km to the south-west and comprises the Rock of Cashel which is one of the Royal Sites of Ireland and is included in the current list of Tentative WHS in Ireland.

No indirect effects to the setting of UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list will occur as a result of the Proposed Project. This is regarded as a Neutral effect and is Not Significant.

14.4.4.2 National Monuments

Identification of Effect

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within the Site. Five National Monuments and two monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

National Monument No. 282 Ballylarkin Church

Ballylarkin Church (NM No. 282) is located c. 3.2km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines from this location. Imagery taken from the public road adjacent to the monument, however, demonstrates how existing boundaries and associated vegetation will provide screening. Given the distance of the church from the Proposed Turbines effects to the immediate setting of the monument will not occur, however a change to the wider setting in which it is located is acknowledged and is considered to be Not Significant, Negative, and Long term, which is Not Significant.

National Monument No. 74 Grangefertagh Round Tower and Church

Grangefertagh round tower and church (NM No. 74) are located c. 3.9km north-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T7. They are located in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 4-7 Proposed Turbines. A photomontage (VP15) created from the public road a short distance north-west of the monuments demonstrates limited visibility of the turbines due to existing vegetative screening. Given the distance of the church from the Proposed Turbines effects to the immediate setting of the monument will not occur, however a change to the wider setting in which it is located is acknowledged and is considered to be Not Significant, Negative, and Long term, which is Not Significant.

National Monument No. 376 Rathhealy Ringfort

This National Monument is described in the list of National Monuments for Kilkenny (National Monuments in State Care: Ownership & Guardianship 4th March 2009 Kilkenny) as a ringfort, however, the description on the HEV classifies it as a Castle – ringwork. It is located c. 5km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1, in an area where the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines. Given the distance of the monument from the Proposed Turbines effects to its immediate setting will not occur, however a change to the wider setting in which it is located is acknowledged and is considered to be Not Significant, Negative, and Long term, which is Not Significant. Given the distance to the Proposed Project it is likely that intervening screening and topography will ameliorate some visual effects.

National Monument No. 670 Tullaroan Church

National Monument No. 670 comprises a church at Tullaroan. This monument located within a graveyard is located c. 8.7km to the south of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1 in an area where the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 4-7 Proposed Turbines. Given the distance of the monument from the Proposed Turbines effects to its immediate setting will not occur, however a change to the wider setting in which it is located is acknowledged and is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, and Long term, which is Not Significant. Given the distance to the Proposed Project it is likely that intervening screening and topography will ameliorate some visual effects.

National Monument No. 218 Kilcooly Abbey

Kilcooly Abbey is located in Co. Tipperary c. 9.6km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T5. It is situated in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 4-7 Proposed Turbines, however, there is existing vegetative screening surrounding the monument. Given the distance of the abbey from the Proposed Project and the presence of existing vegetative screening around the monument effects to its immediate setting will not occur, however a change to the wider setting in which it is located is acknowledged and is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, and Long term, which is Not Significant.

Preservation Order 3/1992 Tower House, Bawn, Church, Sheela-na-gig & Deserted Settlement

The monuments subject to a preservation order (No. 3/1992) at Balleen Little are located c. 2km north-east of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T10. They are located in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates

theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines. A photomontage (VP05) created from the public road a short distance north-west of the monuments demonstrates limited visibility of c. 5 Proposed Turbines and also illustrates how existing boundaries and topography will provide screening and will ameliorate potential visual effects. Effects to the immediate setting of the monuments will not occur, however a change to the wider setting in which they are located is acknowledged and is considered to be Slight, Negative, and Long term, which is Not Significant.

Preservation Order 10/1956 Ringfort

The ringfort at Tullaroan (No. 10/1956) is partially levelled with only traces of the outer bank and fosse discernible at the east. It is located c. 7.3km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1, in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines. Given the low-visibility nature of the monument and its distance from the nearest Proposed Turbine effects to its immediate setting will not occur, however a change to the wider setting in which it is located is acknowledged and is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, and Long term, which is Not Significant.

Kilkenny Castle KK019-026078-

Kilkenny Castle is also considered in the assessment, despite its location outside the Cultural Heritage Visual study areas. It is classified as a National Historic Property (NHP) and is in State ownership and managed by the Office of Public Works (OPW). It is not included in the list of National Monuments for County Kilkenny (National Monuments in State Care: Ownership & Guardianship 4th March 2009 Kilkenny) but is included in the SMR and RMP (KK019-026078-). It is located in Kilkenny City c. 17.6km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 4-7 Proposed Turbines from this location. Given the distance of the monument from the Proposed Project effects to the immediate setting of Kilkenny Castle will not occur. As defined in the HED Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment document (2018, 7) the term setting '*applies to the physical space that is part of – and contributes to – the significance and distinctive character of a heritage asset, and through which the asset may be seen, experienced understood and enjoyed*'. At Kilkenny Castle the immediate setting of the site may be considered to be confined to the space within and immediately surrounding the castle and the lands within the associated Castle Park. Visitor access is also confined to this area. At a distance of over 17km to the nearest Proposed Turbine, the Proposed Project will not affect the immediate setting of the castle, nor will it detract from the visitor experience, understanding or appreciation of the monument. The urban setting of the castle is also noteworthy and is considered to minimise potential visibility of the Proposed Turbines. In this regard the change to the wider setting in which Kilkenny Castle is located is acknowledged and is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, and Long term, which is Not Significant.

14.4.4.3 Recorded Monuments

Pre- Mitigation Effect

A total of four hundred and twenty-five (425) recorded monuments are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. This number includes the thirteen monuments located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. One recorded monument KK009-030— Moated site is located within 500m of the Proposed onsite 110kV Substation (this monument is included in the 425 monuments cited above). It is situated in mature coniferous forestry c. 185m to the south of the Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS location and has no visible above-ground remains having been levelled some years ago. In this regard no potential visual effects to the setting of this monument as a result of the Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS or the Proposed Turbines is identified.

The underground nature of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling is such that potential visual effects to the cultural heritage resource as a result of same will not occur.

Both the distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine and the number of Proposed Turbines visible from cultural heritage assets are used to arrive at a level of potential effect on setting (see Table 14-3). This is not utilised, however, for those monuments that are considered to have no or very low visibility in the landscape, such as levelled monuments or those with no above-ground trace. Potential effects on setting as detailed in Table 14-15 below are based on a theoretical precautionary scenario in that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation are not taken into account in the ZTV model. In reality the effect will be reduced since the ZTV model does not take natural screening and buildings into consideration which will alleviate if not remove the effect on setting altogether. Furthermore, many of these monuments are not readily discernible in the landscape which further ameliorates effects on setting. While the potential effects to setting determined are largely based on the distance to the nearest turbine and the number of turbines visible from cultural heritage assets, the visibility of the monuments within the wider landscape, state of preservation and the presence of screening is also considered. This coupled with professional judgment is used to arrive at the potential visual effects listed in Table 14-15.

Recorded monuments within the Site

Thirteen recorded monuments are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site and comprise six enclosures, a ringfort, a moated site, a church and graveyard and three field systems. Embedded mitigation measures have been implemented for all recorded monuments within the Proposed Wind Farm meaning that all have been avoided by design.

The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines from 11 of the 13 recorded monuments (KK009-052—, KK009-121—, KK009-055001-, KK009-055002-, KK013-101001-, KK013-101002-, KK008-105—, KK009-054—, KK009-030—, KK009-051— and KK008-126—) within the Site, with theoretical visibility of 4-7 Proposed Turbines from the remaining two monuments (KK009-086— and KK009-088—). On the basis of the criteria as set out in Table 14-3 above, a potential Moderate, Negative, Long Term effect to the setting of the recorded monuments within the Proposed Wind Farm site is determined. The surviving remains of the monuments is also taken into account, however, and it is noteworthy that all but two monuments (KK013-101001- Enclosure and KK013-101002- Field system) either have no above-ground expression or are located in dense coniferous forestry with unknown surviving above-ground remains. This includes the church and graveyard (also regarded locally as a cillín or children's burial ground) (KK009-055001- and KK009-055002-) at Killoshulan which have no surface expression.

The lack of surviving above-ground remains for those monuments mitigates the potential visual effect on their setting as they are not readily apparent at ground level or in the wider landscape. In this regard the potential residual effect to the setting of those 11 monuments is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, Long Term.

Enclosure KK013-101001- and Field system KK013-101002- do have above-ground surviving remains, albeit low-visibility. Potential visual effects to their immediate setting will not occur given the set-back distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine, however, a change to the wider setting in which they are located is identified and is regarded as Moderate, Negative, Long Term which is Not Significant.

Recorded monuments within the 5km Visual Study Area

The ZTV shows that 199 monuments located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine are located in areas where 8-10 Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible. One hundred and thirty-four monuments are located in areas where 4-7 Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible while sixty-five (65) monuments are located in areas where 1-3 Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible. Fourteen monuments are located in areas where the ZTV demonstrates no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines. Potential effects to the wider setting in which those monuments are located are discussed below and set out in the following table. The potential effects to the wider setting of recorded monuments within 5km ranges from Moderate-Neutral, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant. No potential effects are determined for monuments located where no Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible.

A potential moderate visual effect to the megalithic tomb and hillfort on Mount Garret Hill have been identified when utilising the criteria set out in Table 14-3 above. Photomontage VP18 created from the summit of Mount Garret illustrates the visibility of the Proposed Turbines from that location. Potential inter-visibility between the hillfort on Mount Garret and the hillfort at Toor More c. 15km to the north-east was also considered as part of the assessment. The hillforts at Mount Garret and Toor More are two of three monuments of this type known in County Kilkenny with Mount Garret comprising a Class 1 hillfort and Toor More comprising a Class 2 hillfort. It is also suggested that the hillfort at Mount Garret and Toor More may not be contemporary in date (see Section 14.3.2.1.5 above). The dispersed nature of the Proposed Turbines will continue to allow views to the north-east, albeit altered from the existing view. It should be noted also that the hillfort on Mount Garret is located on private land with no formal public access to same.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures proposed.

Residual Effect

The residual effects range from Moderate-Neutral as outlined in Table 14-15 of Potential Effects.

Significance of Effects

The operational phase will not have any significant effects on recorded monuments. The overall significance of effects is Not Significant.

Table 14-15: Table of potential effects on setting of recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

MAP ID	SMR	MONUMENT TYPE	TOWNLAND	ITM E	ITM N	No. of Proposed Turbines Theoretically visible	Distance (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
9	KK009-056001-	Castle - tower house	KILLOSHULAN	636033	665116	8-10	330	Moderate
10	KK009-056002-	Bawn	KILLOSHULAN	636045	665108	8-10	343	Moderate
14	KK008-106—	Ringfort - rath	FRANKFORD OR BALLYKIERAN	634120	667200	8-10	467	Moderate
15	KK008-125—	Enclosure	CLOMANTAGH (Mountgarret)	634098	665686	4-7	520	Slight
18	KK008-103—	Ringfort - rath	BALLYSPELLAN	632852	667048	1-3	701	Not Significant
19	KK008-103002-	Building	BALLYSPELLAN	632848	667054	1-3	705	Not Significant
20	KK013-004—	Ringfort - rath	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	635182	664300	8-10	751	Moderate
21	KK009-031—	Enclosure	FOYLE SOUTH	636201	667049	8-10	752	Moderate
22	KK008-124001-	Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	CLOMANTAGH (Mountgarret)	633213	665535	8-10	887	Moderate

23	KK008-124002-	Hillfort	CLOMANTAGH (Mountgarret)	633212	665533	8-10	790	Moderate
24	KK009-053—	Ringfort - unclassified	KILLOSHULAN	634819	665278	4-7	897	Slight
25	KK008-107—	Ringfort - rath	FRANKFORD OR BALLYKIERAN	634486	667982	8-10	912	Moderate
26	KK008-102—	Enclosure	BALLYCUDDIHY (Galmoy By.))	632678	666677	1-3	959	Not Significant
27	KK009-057—	Ringfort - rath	NEWTOWN (Crannagh By., Balleen ED)	636579	666024	4-7	963	Slight
28	KK009-032—	Ringfort - unclassified	BAUNMORE OR BALLEEN UPPER	636590	666948	8-10	1008	Moderate
29	KK013-005—	Ringfort - rath	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	635357	663890	8-10	1022	Moderate
30	KK013-007—	Enclosure	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	636040	663883	8-10	1038	Moderate
31	KK008-146—	Field system	CLOMANTAGH (Mountgarret)	633823	665102	8-10	1045	Moderate
32	KK013-134—	Enclosure	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	635032	663938	8-10	1128	Moderate
33	KK009-033—	Enclosure	BAUNMORE OR BALLEEN UPPER	636775	666856	8-10	1145	Moderate

34	KK013-142—	Road - road/trackway	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	635357	663719	8-10	1185	Moderate
35	KK008-100—	Moated site	BALLYSPELLAN	632544	667702	1-3	1191	Not Significant
36	KK013-001—	Ringfort - rath	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	634640	664142	8-10	1267	Moderate
37	KK013-150002-	Ring-ditch	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	635389	663622	8-10	1271	Moderate
38	KK013-150001-	Ring-ditch	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	635392	663620	8-10	1272	Moderate
39	KK013-150006-	Ring-ditch	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	635403	663611	8-10	1279	Moderate
40	KK013-150004-	Ring-ditch	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	635386	663612	8-10	1282	Moderate
41	KK008-099—	Enclosure	BALLYSPELLAN	632286	667282	1-3	1285	Not Significant
42	KK013-150003-	Enclosure	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	635387	663605	8-10	1288	Moderate
43	KK013-002002-	Bawn	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	634750	663963	8-10	1295	Moderate
44	KK009-034—	Ringfort - rath	GARRANAMANAGH	636971	666663	8-10	1295	Moderate

45	KK013-002001-	Castle - tower house	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	634767	663936	8-10	1301	Moderate
46	KK013-137—	Enclosure	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	635058	663716	8-10	1303	Moderate
47	KK013-150005-	Ring-ditch	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	635389	663589	8-10	1303	Moderate
48	KK013-138—	Ring-ditch	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	635086	663697	8-10	1307	Moderate
49	KK013-002004-	Well	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	634760	663935	8-10	1307	Moderate
50	KK013-002003-	Sheela-na-gig	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	634764	663931	8-10	1307	Moderate
51	KK013-153—	Ring-ditch	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	635098	663670	8-10	1325	Moderate
52	KK008-101—	Castle - tower house	BALLYCUDDIHY (Galmoy By.))	632248	666790	1-3	1334	Not Significant
53	KK013-002005-	Earthwork	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	634782	663875	8-10	1335	Moderate
54	KK012-018—	Ringfort - rath	CLOMANTAGH (Mountgarret)	633261	664935	1-3	1349	Not Significant
55	KK013-003003-	Architectural fragment	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	634798	663814	8-10	1370	Moderate

56	KK008-202—	Barrow - stepped barrow	KNOCKDAV	632515	665856	1-3	1372	Not Significant
57	KK013-149—	Enclosure	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	634580	664045	8-10	1372	Moderate
58	KK013-003001-	Church	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	634802	663802	8-10	1377	Moderate
59	KK013-003002-	Graveyard	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	634792	663808	8-10	1379	Moderate
60	KK013-006—	Ritual site - holy well	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	635596	663453	8-10	1408	Moderate
61	KK009-058001-	Ecclesiastical site	GARRANAMANAGH	637160	666113	8-10	1493	Moderate
62	KK009-058002-	Enclosure	GARRANAMANAGH	637160	666113	8-10	1493	Moderate
63	KK009-058003-	Inscribed stone	GARRANAMANAGH	637160	666113	8-10	1493	Moderate
64	KK012-096—	Enclosure	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	634444	664007	4-7	1505	Slight
65	KK012-101—	Enclosure - large enclosure	CLOMANTAGH (Mountgarret)	634098	664613	1-3	1552	Not Significant
66	KK008-080—	Enclosure	BALLYSPELLAN	632503	668221	1-3	1559	Not Significant

67	KK009-035—	Ringfort - cashel	BALLEEN LOWER	636998	667357	8-10	1566	Moderate
68	KK013-008001-	Church	KYLEBALLYNAMOE	636787	663714	8-10	1588	Moderate
69	KK013-008002-	Graveyard	KYLEBALLYNAMOE	636787	663714	8-10	1588	Moderate
70	KK008-122003-	Enclosure	SEVENSISTERS	632478	665355	0	1589	Neutral
71	KK008-121—	Ringfort - unclassified	KNOCKDAV	632351	665493	0	1640	Neutral
72	KK008-079—	Enclosure	BALLYSPELLAN	632457	668313	1-3	1658	Not Significant
73	KK008-085—	Enclosure	CREENKILL MORE	634425	668755	1-3	1688	Not Significant
74	KK012-102—	Enclosure	CLOMANTAGH UPPER	634684	663484	8-10	1700	Moderate
75	KK009-017—	Enclosure	GORTEENNAMUCK	634624	668808	1-3	1735	Not Significant
76	KK008-084—	Enclosure	CREENKILL MORE	634117	668758	1-3	1744	Not Significant
77	KK008-098004-	Enclosure	BALLYCUDDIHY (Galmoy By.))	631778	667047	4-7	1775	Slight

78	KK008-122001-	Concentric enclosure	SEVENSISTERS	632297	665268	0	1789	Neutral
79	KK008-098003-	Enclosure	BALLYCUDDIHY (Galmoy By.))	631751	667056	4-7	1802	Slight
80	KK008-097—	Enclosure	BALLYSPELLAN	631787	667499	4-7	1817	Slight
81	KK008-098002-	Enclosure	BALLYCUDDIHY (Galmoy By.))	631729	667070	4-7	1824	Slight
82	KK008-098001-	Enclosure	BALLYCUDDIHY (Galmoy By.))	631665	667075	4-7	1888	Slight
83	KK008-083—	Ringfort - rath	CREENKILL MORE	633852	668934	1-3	1889	Not Significant
84	KK012-017—	Enclosure	BALIEF UPPER	632615	664718	0	1892	Neutral
85	KK013-129—	Settlement cluster	KYLEBALLYNAMOE	635541	662969	8-10	1895	Moderate
86	KK008-123—	Ringfort - rath	SEVENSISTERS	632318	665037	0	1896	Neutral
87	KK012-017001-	Enclosure	BALIEF UPPER	632650	664669	0	1907	Neutral
88	KK009-037004-	Sheela-na-gig (present location)	BALLEEN LITTLE	637536	666968	8-10	1908	Moderate

89	KK013-010—	Ringfort - rath	KYLEBALLYNAMOE	637198	663658	8-10	1931	Moderate
90	KK013-146—	Enclosure	TUBBRID LOWER	634681	663182	8-10	1954	Moderate
91	KK009-016—	Enclosure - large enclosure	GORTEENNAMUCK	634722	669073	1-3	2005	Not Significant
92	KK008-178—	Enclosure	RATHLOGAN	632956	668985	0	2007	Neutral
93	KK008-096—	Enclosure	BALLYSPELLAN	631719	667898	4-7	2012	Slight
94	KK012-019—	Enclosure	CLOMANTAGH (Mountgarret)	633207	664235	0	2018	Neutral
95	KK009-037001-	Castle - unclassified	BALLEEN LITTLE	637668	666958	8-10	2034	Slight
96	KK009-038002-	Earthwork	BALLEEN LOWER	637688	666884	8-10	2038	Slight
97	KK009-037003-	Bawn	BALLEEN LITTLE	637672	667001	8-10	2048	Slight
98	KK009-038001-	Church	BALLEEN LITTLE	637714	666851	8-10	2058	Slight
99	KK012-089—	Enclosure	CLOMANTAGH UPPER	633828	663961	4-7	2063	Slight

100	KK008-078001-	Castle - ringwork	RATHOSCAR	632408	668838	1-3	2107	Not Significant
101	KK008-078002-	Castle - unclassified	RATHOSCAR	632399	668840	1-3	2114	Not Significant
102	KK008-082002-	Graveyard	RATHLOGAN	632854	669132	1-3	2178	Not Significant
103	KK008-082003-	Graveslab	RATHLOGAN	632854	669132	1-3	2178	Not Significant
104	KK008-081—	Ringfort - rath	RATHLOGAN	632783	669107	1-3	2179	Not Significant
105	KK008-120—	Ringfort - rath	KNOCKDAV	631789	665435	1-3	2185	Not Significant
106	KK008-081001-	Souterrain	RATHLOGAN	632769	669110	1-3	2186	Not Significant
107	KK013-036—	Ringfort - rath	TUBBRID UPPER	635842	662676	8-10	2188	Slight
108	KK008-082001-	Church	RATHLOGAN	632846	669142	1-3	2190	Not Significant
109	KK013-011001-	Church	KILRUSH	637879	664556	8-10	2192	Slight
110	KK013-011002-	Burial	KILRUSH	637879	664556	8-10	2192	Slight

111	KK013-012—	Castle - tower house	KILRUSH	637842	664411	8-10	2203	Slight
112	KK013-038—	Ringfort - rath	KYLEBALLYNAMOE	636772	662942	8-10	2203	Slight
113	KK013-155—	House - 17th/18th century	KILRUSH	637845	664406	8-10	2207	Slight
114	KK013-152—	Enclosure	KYLEBALLYNAMOE	637343	663390	8-10	2214	Slight
115	KK013-011003-	Architectural fragment	KILRUSH	637881	664479	8-10	2224	Slight
116	KK008-063—	Ringfort - rath	RATHLOGAN	633431	669301	4-7	2235	Slight
117	KK008-095001-	Enclosure	BALLYSPELLAN	631446	667829	4-7	2240	Slight
118	KK008-179—	Enclosure	RATHOSCAR	631976	668680	1-3	2254	Not Significant
119	KK012-020—	Ringfort - rath	CLOMANTAGH UPPER	633674	663795	4-7	2275	Slight
120	KK012-021—	Ringfort - rath	CLOMANTAGH UPPER	633746	663668	4-7	2275	Slight
121	KK009-019007-	Ritual site - holy well	COOLCASHIN	636025	669050	8-10	2285	Slight

122	KK009-060—	Enclosure	BELVILLE	638129	665194	8-10	2285	Slight
123	KK009-019006-	Graveslab	COOLCASHIN	636050	669045	8-10	2289	Slight
124	KK009-019003-	Graveslab	COOLCASHIN	636051	669045	8-10	2289	Slight
125	KK009-019002-	Graveyard	COOLCASHIN	636061	669044	8-10	2292	Slight
126	KK009-019009-	Cross-slab	COOLCASHIN	636061	669045	8-10	2293	Slight
127	KK009-019010-	Cross-slab	COOLCASHIN	636061	669045	8-10	2293	Slight
128	KK009-019001-	Church	COOLCASHIN	636053	669050	8-10	2294	Slight
129	KK013-154—	Building	KILRUSH	637949	664447	8-10	2300	Slight
130	KK008-133—	Ritual site - holy well	GORTEENNAMUCK	633833	669361	4-7	2309	Slight
131	KK013-032003-	Graveslab	TUBBRID UPPER	635240	662582	8-10	2319	Slight
132	KK013-032002-	Graveyard	TUBBRID UPPER	635239	662582	8-10	2319	Slight

133	KK013-032001-	Church	TUBBRID UPPER	635239	662576	8-10	2325	Slight
134	KK009-059—	Ringfort - rath	BELVILLE	638177	665292	8-10	2327	Slight
135	KK008-132—	Ritual site - holy well	RATHLOGAN	633691	669393	4-7	2328	Slight
136	KK013-032004-	Earthwork	TUBBRID UPPER	635207	662579	8-10	2329	Slight
137	KK008-186—	Fulacht fia	RATHLOGAN	633681	669395	4-7	2330	Slight
138	KK013-039—	Ringfort - rath	KYLEBALLYNAMOE	637067	662966	8-10	2343	Slight
139	KK008-147—	Fulacht fia	RATHLOGAN	633770	669402	4-7	2343	Slight
140	KK008-095002-	Road - road/trackway	BALLYSPELLAN	631372	667933	4-7	2346	Slight
141	KK008-184—	Fulacht fia	RATHLOGAN	633694	669423	4-7	2358	Slight
142	KK008-185—	Fulacht fia	RATHLOGAN	633694	669423	4-7	2358	Slight
143	KK013-042—	Enclosure	BALLYLARKIN UPPER	637329	663162	8-10	2362	Slight

144	KK009-019004-	Settlement deserted - medieval	COOLCASHIN	636085	669121	8-10	2372	Slight
145	KK009-019005-	Castle - unclassified	COOLCASHIN	636085	669121	8-10	2372	Slight
146	KK008-062—	Water mill - unclassified	RATHLOGAN	633661	669439	4-7	2373	Slight
147	KK008-094002-	Enclosure	BALLYCUDDIHY (Galmoy By.))	631182	666961	4-7	2373	Slight
148	KK013-031—	Ritual site - holy well	TUBBRID UPPER	635073	662564	8-10	2374	Slight
149	KK008-183—	Fulacht fia	RATHLOGAN	633728	669437	4-7	2375	Slight
150	KK008-094001-	Enclosure	BALLYCUDDIHY (Galmoy By.))	631168	667000	4-7	2386	Slight
151	KK013-035—	Ringfort - rath	TUBBRID UPPER	635633	662472	8-10	2387	Slight
152	KK008-116—	Ringfort - unclassified	DONAGHMORE UPPER	631366	666090	1-3	2396	Not Significant
153	KK009-019008-	Enclosure	COOLCASHIN	636071	669156	8-10	2400	Slight
154	KK009-039—	Enclosure	BALLEEN LOWER	637960	667277	8-10	2403	Slight

155	KK008-064—	Ringfort - rath	GORTEENNAMUCK	634279	669463	4-7	2407	Slight
156	KK009-124—	Enclosure	BALLEEN LOWER	638088	666672	8-10	2408	Slight
157	KK008-061—	Fulacht fia	RATHLOGAN	633503	669477	4-7	2409	Slight
158	KK008-059—	Field system	RATHLOGAN	633461	669507	4-7	2440	Slight
159	KK013-033001-	Castle - tower house	TUBBRID UPPER	635243	662423	8-10	2475	Slight
160	KK013-102—	Architectural feature	TUBBRID UPPER	635243	662423	8-10	2475	Slight
161	KK008-180—	Enclosure	BALLYSPELLAN	631242	668014	4-7	2497	Slight
162	KK008-115001-	Church	DONAGHMORE UPPER	631208	666062	1-3	2552	Not Significant
163	KK012-099—	Enclosure	CLOMANTAGH UPPER	633474	663574	4-7	2557	Slight
164	KK008-115002-	Graveyard	DONAGHMORE UPPER	631201	666044	1-3	2565	Not Significant
165	KK008-115003-	Graveslab	DONAGHMORE UPPER	631201	666044	1-3	2565	Not Significant

166	KK008-115004-	Enclosure	DONAGHMORE UPPER	631201	666044	1-3	2565	Not Significant
167	KK012-034—	Ringfort - rath	TUBBRID LOWER	634535	662562	8-10	2568	Slight
168	KK009-040—	Ringfort - cashel	BALLEEN LOWER	638228	667015	8-10	2594	Slight
169	KK008-060002-	House - indeterminate date	RATHLOGAN	633300	669651	4-7	2594	Slight
170	KK008-060001-	Ringfort - rath	RATHLOGAN	633311	669656	4-7	2598	Slight
171	KK013-040—	Enclosure	MONABROGUE	636919	662550	4-7	2617	Slight
172	KK013-043—	Ringfort - unclassified	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	637825	663317	8-10	2637	Slight
173	KK013-014004-	Fulacht fia	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638216	664098	8-10	2642	Slight
174	KK008-076—	Enclosure	BAUNGARROW	631593	668842	1-3	2643	Not Significant
175	KK008-077—	Enclosure	BAUNGARROW	631979	669193	1-3	2644	Not Significant
176	KK009-092—	Enclosure	GORTEENNAMUCK	634599	669754	8-10	2681	Slight

177	KK012-035—	Ringfort - rath	TUBBRID LOWER	634421	662478	8-10	2695	Slight
178	KK013-151—	Enclosure	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638067	663586	8-10	2700	Slight
179	KK008-117—	Ringfort - rath	DONAGHMORE LOWER	631150	665682	1-3	2745	Not Significant
180	KK013-013—	Enclosure	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638388	664336	8-10	2747	Slight
181	KK009-005001-	House - indeterminate date	GORTEENNAMUCK	634580	669831	8-10	2757	Slight
182	KK009-005—	Ringfort - rath	GORTEENNAMUCK	634579	669833	8-10	2759	Slight
183	KK009-022—	Castle - motte and bailey	GARRYDAGUE	637767	668337	8-10	2775	Slight
184	KK009-005002-	Field boundary	GORTEENNAMUCK	634563	669867	8-10	2793	Slight
185	KK013-014003-	Fulacht fia	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638337	663974	8-10	2795	Slight
186	KK008-075—	Ringfort - rath	BALLYSPELLAN	631223	668615	4-7	2796	Slight
187	KK008-119001-	Castle - ringwork and bailey	DONAGHMORE LOWER	631171	665312	1-3	2811	Not Significant

188	KK008-119002-	Souterrain	DONAGHMORE LOWER	631162	665332	1-3	2814	Not Significant
189	KK013-041001-	Ringfort - rath	MONABROGUE	637016	662306	8-10	2878	Slight
190	KK013-041002-	Souterrain	MONABROGUE	637022	662305	8-10	2882	Slight
191	KK013-014002-	Fulacht fia	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638480	664100	8-10	2896	Slight
192	KK012-036—	Ringfort - rath	TUBBRID LOWER	634307	662306	8-10	2900	Slight
193	KK013-034—	Enclosure	TUBBRID UPPER	635353	661963	8-10	2914	Slight
194	KK009-018—	Ringfort - rath	BALLYGOWNEY	636219	669657	8-10	2922	Slight
195	KK013-037—	Ringfort - rath	TUBBRID UPPER	635930	661920	8-10	2948	Slight
196	KK008-056001-	Enclosure	GLASHARE	632704	669901	1-3	2956	Not Significant
197	KK008-056002-	Earthwork	GLASHARE	632704	669901	1-3	2956	Not Significant
198	KK009-042—	Ringfort - cashel	BALLEEN LOWER	638649	666746	1-3	2973	Not Significant

199	KK008-114—	Ringfort - rath	DONAGHMORE LOWER	630685	666277	4-7	2975	Slight
200	KK013-014001-	Road - road/trackway	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638504	663896	8-10	2978	Slight
201	KK009-021—	Moated site	BALLYGOWNEY	637364	669004	8-10	2983	Slight
202	KK012-014—	Enclosure	BORRISMORE	631674	664106	1-3	2987	Not Significant
203	KK009-020001-	Ringfort - rath	BALLYGOWNEY	637011	669326	8-10	2998	Slight
204	KK008-093—	Enclosure	FOULKSCOURT	630574	667471	4-7	3006	Not Significant
205	KK013-141—	Cultivation ridges	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638457	663683	8-10	3011	Slight
206	KK009-006—	Ringfort - rath	GORTEENNAMUCK	634863	670085	8-10	3026	Slight
207	KK013-139—	Cultivation ridges	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638536	663838	8-10	3028	Slight
208	KK013-030—	Ringfort - rath	TUBBRID UPPER	634718	661963	8-10	3052	Slight
209	KK008-057—	Ringfort - rath	GLASHARE	632895	670055	4-7	3058	Not Significant

210	KK012-094—	Enclosure	TUBBRID LOWER	634262	662141	8-10	3067	Slight
211	KK012-016—	Castle - tower house	BALIEF UPPER	632177	663573	4-7	3072	Not Significant
212	KK013-018004-	Earthwork	BALLYLARKIN UPPER	638543	663727	8-10	3073	Slight
213	KK013-016—	Castle - motte	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638606	663790	8-10	3110	Slight
214	KK013-017003-	Memorial stone	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638575	663686	8-10	3118	Slight
215	KK013-017001-	Castle - unclassified	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638576	663686	8-10	3119	Slight
216	KK009-009—	Ringfort - rath	BALLYGOWNEY	636094	669916	8-10	3131	Slight
217	KK009-127—	Enclosure	BALLYGOWNEY	637389	669189	8-10	3133	Slight
218	KK013-140—	Bawn	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638595	663688	8-10	3136	Slight
219	KK009-041001-	Church	TIFEAGHNA (Browne)	638770	667124	8-10	3146	Slight
220	KK009-041002-	Graveyard	TIFEAGHNA (Browne)	638770	667124	8-10	3146	Slight

221	KK013-017—	Settlement deserted - medieval	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638627	663738	8-10	3148	Slight
222	KK013-017002-	House - 17th century	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638607	663668	8-10	3155	Slight
223	KK013-018006-	Architectural fragment	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638624	663657	8-10	3175	Slight
224	KK013-147—	Enclosure	BALLYLARKIN LOWER	638976	664708	8-10	3197	Slight
225	KK012-037—	Ringfort - rath	TUBBRID LOWER	634407	661927	8-10	3198	Slight
226	KK008-055—	Building	GLASHARE	632581	670120	4-7	3202	Not Significant
227	KK008-054—	Ringfort - rath	GLASHARE	632316	670023	4-7	3202	Not Significant
228	KK013-018002-	Graveyard	BALLYLARKIN UPPER	638670	663684	8-10	3207	Slight
229	KK013-018001-	Church	BALLYLARKIN UPPER	638671	663684	8-10	3208	Slight
230	KK013-018003-	Sheela-na-gig	BALLYLARKIN UPPER	638671	663684	8-10	3208	Slight
231	KK013-018005-	Memorial stone (present location)	BALLYLARKIN UPPER	638675	663685	8-10	3212	Slight

232	KK009-007—	Enclosure	GORTEENNAMUCK	635344	670210	1-3	3231	Not Significant
233	KK012-015—	Enclosure	BALIEF LOWER	631695	663732	1-3	3240	Not Significant
234	KK012-012001-	Ringfort - rath	BORRISMORE	630989	664612	1-3	3251	Not Significant
235	KK012-012002-	Souterrain	BORRISMORE	630983	664611	1-3	3257	Not Significant
236	KK012-024001-	Building	WOODSGIFT	632803	663064	4-7	3257	Not Significant
237	KK009-061—	Barrow - mound barrow	LODGE	638967	666369	4-7	3264	Not Significant
238	KK012-024—	Enclosure	WOODSGIFT	632800	663056	4-7	3266	Not Significant
239	KK009-064—	Ritual site - holy well	TOBERNAPEASTIA	639137	665150	8-10	3293	Slight
240	KK012-031—	Enclosure	TUBBRID LOWER	633894	662081	8-10	3305	Slight
241	KK012-011002-	Enclosure	BORRISMORE	630832	664690	1-3	3356	Not Significant
242	KK008-074—	Enclosure	GRANGEFERTAGH	630514	668501	4-7	3359	Not Significant

243	KK012-011003-	Field boundary	BORRISMORE	630811	664708	1-3	3367	Not Significant
244	KK013-056—	Enclosure	TUBBRID UPPER	636125	661516	0	3371	Neutral
245	KK012-011001-	Enclosure	BORRISMORE	630807	664689	1-3	3379	Not Significant
246	KK009-010—	Ringfort - rath	BALLYGOWNEY	636771	669924	8-10	3385	Slight
247	KK012-032—	Enclosure	TUBBRID LOWER	633913	661942	8-10	3412	Slight
248	KK008-092—	Ringfort - rath	FOULKSCOURT	630189	667656	4-7	3415	Not Significant
249	KK012-025002-	Designed landscape - tree-ring	WOODSGIFT	633063	662662	4-7	3420	Not Significant
250	KK012-025003-	Enclosure	WOODSGIFT	632999	662696	4-7	3448	Not Significant
251	KK012-030—	Enclosure	TUBBRID LOWER	633816	661957	8-10	3451	Slight
252	KK012-090—	Ring-ditch	WOODSGIFT	633072	662596	4-7	3456	Not Significant
253	KK008-144—	Fulacht fia	GLASHARE	632618	670402	4-7	3462	Not Significant

254	KK012-025001-	Road - road/trackway	WOODSGIFT	632930	662758	4-7	3464	Not Significant
255	KK008-118—	Ringfort - rath	DONAGHMORE LOWER	630558	665039	1-3	3478	Not Significant
256	KK012-033—	Enclosure	TUBBRID LOWER	633975	661826	8-10	3481	Slight
257	KK008-212—	Stone sculpture (present location)	FOULKSCOURT	630137	666390	4-7	3483	Not Significant
258	KK008-211—	Enclosure	FOULKSCOURT	630102	666595	4-7	3483	Not Significant
259	KK008-153001-	Architectural feature	FOULKSCOURT	630137	666387	4-7	3483	Not Significant
260	KK012-029—	Enclosure	TUBBRID LOWER	633741	661964	8-10	3487	Slight
261	KK008-091—	Enclosure	FOULKSCOURT	630131	667785	4-7	3496	Not Significant
262	KK008-153—	Architectural feature	FOULKSCOURT	630122	666386	4-7	3498	Not Significant
263	KK008-033—	Ringfort - rath	BALLYLEHAUN	634276	670564	8-10	3503	Slight
264	KK008-152001-	Font (present location)	FOULKSCOURT	630050	666595	4-7	3535	Not Significant

265	KK008-169—	Kiln - lime	RATHLOGAN	631308	669809	1-3	3542	Not Significant
266	KK013-019—	Ringfort - rath	BALLYLARKIN LOWER,TOBERNAPEASTIA	639280	664478	8-10	3547	Slight
267	KK013-044—	Ringfort - rath	ADAMSTOWN LOWER	637932	662104	8-10	3554	Slight
268	KK008-152003-	Crucifixion plaque	FOULKSCOURT	630023	666630	4-7	3557	Not Significant
269	KK008-152002-	Architectural feature	FOULKSCOURT	630024	666609	4-7	3559	Not Significant
270	KK008-170—	Excavation - miscellaneous	RATHLOGAN	631341	669886	1-3	3582	Not Significant
271	KK008-023—	Ringfort - rath	GLASHARE	632463	670481	4-7	3582	Not Significant
272	KK009-004—	Designed landscape - tree-ring	BALLYLEHAUN	634546	670657	8-10	3584	Slight
273	KK008-031—	Ringfort - unclassified	GLASHARE	633501	670663	0	3594	Neutral
274	KK013-053—	Enclosure	LUGHINNY	635051	661316	8-10	3598	Slight
275	KK009-063—	House - 16th/17th century	LODGE DEMESNE WEST	639345	666402	8-10	3635	Slight

276	KK012-025007-	Designed landscape - tree-ring	WOODSGIFT	633203	662202	4-7	3635	Not Significant
277	KK008-148—	Fulacht fia	BAUNRICKEEN	631699	670206	4-7	3644	Not Significant
278	KK013-020—	Ringfort - rath	BALLYLARKIN UPPER	639230	664005	8-10	3646	Slight
279	KK012-025006-	Ring-ditch	WOODSGIFT	633143	662232	4-7	3655	Not Significant
280	KK012-010—	Enclosure	DONAGHMORE LOWER	630447	664811	1-3	3661	Not Significant
281	KK009-003—	Enclosure	BALLYLEHAUN	634547	670751	8-10	3678	Slight
282	KK012-013—	Enclosure	BORRISMORE	630746	664172	4-7	3683	Not Significant
283	KK008-052—	Ring-ditch	RATHLOGAN	631306	669993	1-3	3688	Not Significant
284	KK008-073—	Enclosure	GRANGEFERTAGH	630389	668985	4-7	3699	Not Significant
285	KK012-045—	Enclosure	LUGHINNY	634400	661386	8-10	3702	Slight
286	KK012-025008-	Road - road/trackway	WOODSGIFT	632980	662325	4-7	3706	Not Significant

287	KK012-091—	Ring-ditch	WOODSGIFT	633095	662207	4-7	3706	Not Significant
288	KK013-021—	Ringfort - rath	UPPERWOOD DEMESNE	639409	664335	8-10	3710	Slight
289	KK012-025005-	Enclosure	WOODSGIFT	633058	662163	8-10	3764	Slight
290	KK012-028—	Ringfort - rath	TUBBRID LOWER	633490	661787	8-10	3775	Slight
291	LA035-057—	Enclosure	GORTEENNAHILLA	635433	670800	8-10	3825	Slight
292	KK008-145—	Settlement deserted - medieval	GLASHARE	632661	670796	4-7	3832	Not Significant
293	KK008-051—	Enclosure	RATHLOGAN	631091	670016	1-3	3840	Not Significant
294	KK009-043001-	Church	CLONTUBBRID	639468	667223	8-10	3850	Slight
295	KK009-043002-	Graveyard	CLONTUBBRID	639468	667223	8-10	3850	Slight
296	KK012-027—	Enclosure	WOODSGIFT	633367	661781	8-10	3853	Slight
297	KK012-027001-	Field system	WOODSGIFT	633367	661781	8-10	3853	Slight

298	KK009-008—	Enclosure	BALLYLEHAUN	635899	670702	8-10	3856	Slight
299	KK008-030—	Enclosure	GLASHARE	633403	670930	1-3	3864	Not Significant
300	KK012-062—	Megalithic tomb - portal tomb	BORRISMORE	630355	664500	1-3	3868	Not Significant
301	KK008-022—	Enclosure	GLASHARE	632204	670701	4-7	3874	Not Significant
302	KK012-025004-	Enclosure	WOODSGIFT	632883	662133	4-7	3909	Not Significant
303	KK008-047003-	Ecclesiastical enclosure	GRANGEFERTAGH	630749	669801	4-7	3915	Not Significant
304	KK013-156—	Enclosure	ADAMSTOWN UPPER	637626	661456	0	3917	Neutral
305	KK008-027001-	Church	GLASHARE	632586	670866	4-7	3918	Not Significant
306	KK008-047009-	Architectural feature	GRANGEFERTAGH	630744	669801	4-7	3918	Not Significant
307	KK008-027002-	Graveyard	GLASHARE	632585	670869	4-7	3921	Not Significant
308	KK008-047001-	Religious house - Augustinian canons	GRANGEFERTAGH	630744	669814	4-7	3927	Not Significant

309	KK008-047002-	Graveyard	GRANGEFERTAGH	630742	669813	4-7	3928	Not Significant
310	KK008-047013-	Graveslab	GRANGEFERTAGH	630746	669820	4-7	3930	Not Significant
311	KK008-047007-	Tomb - effigial	GRANGEFERTAGH	630747	669823	4-7	3932	Not Significant
312	KK008-047010-	Font	GRANGEFERTAGH	630738	669814	4-7	3932	Not Significant
313	KK008-047004-	Round tower	GRANGEFERTAGH	630711	669808	4-7	3947	Not Significant
314	KK008-176—	Enclosure	GLASHARE	632112	670749	4-7	3952	Not Significant
315	KK008-026—	Castle - tower house	GLASHARE	632520	670896	4-7	3964	Not Significant
316	KK008-200—	Enclosure	GRANGEFERTAGH	629890	668637	4-7	3984	Not Significant
317	KK009-023—	Enclosure	BALLYRING UPPER	638585	669241	8-10	3989	Slight
318	KK008-201—	Enclosure	GRANGEFERTAGH	629871	668612	4-7	3992	Not Significant
319	KK008-047006-	Settlement deserted - medieval	GRANGEFERTAGH	630725	669897	4-7	3999	Not Significant

320	KK013-057—	Ringfort - rath	BLACKBOTTOM	636214	660843	8-10	4050	Not Significant
321	KK008-032002-	Field system	COOLNACRUTTA	634353	671130	8-10	4062	Not Significant
322	KK008-021—	Enclosure	BAUNRICKEEN	631503	670586	4-7	4071	Not Significant
323	KK012-085—	Ring-ditch	BORRISMORE	630691	663582	4-7	4073	Not Significant
324	KK008-032001-	Enclosure	COOLNACRUTTA	634386	671145	8-10	4076	Not Significant
325	KK008-025—	Ringfort - rath	GLASHARE	632571	671033	4-7	4084	Not Significant
326	KK012-008—	Road - road/trackway	BORRISMORE	630264	664192	1-3	4089	Not Significant
327	KK013-144—	Ring-ditch	LUGHINNY	634531	660930	8-10	4094	Not Significant
328	KK009-001—	Barrow - ring-barrow	COOLNACRUTTA	634626	671179	8-10	4106	Not Significant
329	KK012-005—	Designed landscape feature	BORRISMORE	630022	664639	1-3	4119	Not Significant
330	KK013-045—	Ringfort - unclassified	ADAMSTOWN LOWER	638362	661701	8-10	4139	Not Significant

331	KK008-050—	Ringfort - unclassified	GRANGEFERTAGH	630892	670243	4-7	4142	Not Significant
332	KK008-210—	Enclosure	FOULKSCOURT	629415	666777	4-7	4148	Not Significant
333	KK008-048—	House - 17th century	GRANGEFERTAGH	630484	669867	4-7	4153	Not Significant
334	KK012-006—	Enclosure	BORRISMORE	630074	664422	1-3	4156	Not Significant
335	KK008-209—	Ring-ditch	FOULKSCOURT	629391	666858	4-7	4167	Not Significant
336	KK008-172—	Burnt mound	GLASHARE	632320	671056	4-7	4173	Not Significant
337	KK008-028—	Ringfort - rath	GLASHARE	633308	671256	1-3	4194	Not Significant
338	KK008-173—	Fulacht fia	GLASHARE	632338	671092	4-7	4202	Not Significant
339	KK008-171—	Building	GLASHARE	632227	671062	4-7	4207	Not Significant
340	KK013-047—	Ringfort - rath	ADAMSTOWN LOWER	638833	662059	8-10	4212	Not Significant
341	KK008-174—	Fulacht fia	GLASHARE	632349	671109	4-7	4216	Not Significant

342	KK013-054—	Ringfort - rath	LUGHINNY	635190	660667	1-3	4220	Not Significant
343	KK013-024—	Cross - Wayside cross	TOBERNAPEASTIA	640012	664636	8-10	4228	Not Significant
344	KK008-049—	Mill - unclassified	GRANGEFERTAGH	630757	670258	4-7	4241	Not Significant
345	KK013-046—	Ringfort - unclassified	ADAMSTOWN LOWER	638687	661846	8-10	4252	Not Significant
346	KK012-026001-	Enclosure	WOODSGIFT	632473	662062	8-10	4259	Not Significant
347	KK012-026002-	Church	WOODSGIFT	632473	662062	8-10	4259	Not Significant
348	KK008-024—	Enclosure	GLASHARE	632672	671244	8-10	4267	Not Significant
349	KK012-009—	Church	BORRISMORE	630349	663678	4-7	4288	Not Significant
350	KK013-022002-	Ecclesiastical residence	UPPERWOOD DEMESNE	639933	664068	8-10	4290	Not Significant
351	KK013-022001-	Castle - unclassified	UPPERWOOD DEMESNE	639934	664068	8-10	4291	Not Significant
352	KK008-175—	Kiln	GLASHARE	632330	671187	4-7	4296	Not Significant

353	KK008-168—	Excavation - miscellaneous	FOULKSCOURT	629282	667584	4-7	4302	Not Significant
354	KK012-098—	Enclosure	BORRISMORE	630110	664024	4-7	4305	Not Significant
355	KK008-029—	Quarry	GLASHARE	633503	671395	1-3	4326	Not Significant
356	KK008-177—	Enclosure - large enclosure	GLASHARE	631562	670924	8-10	4339	Not Significant
357	KK009-011002-	Linear earthwork	LISDOWNEY	638029	670274	8-10	4371	Not Significant
358	KK012-087—	Field boundary	BORRISMORE	630581	663250	4-7	4372	Not Significant
359	KK013-055—	Enclosure	GREENHILL	635354	660490	1-3	4381	Not Significant
360	KK008-020—	Enclosure - large enclosure	GLASHARE	631674	671040	8-10	4393	Not Significant
361	KK012-044—	Castle - ringwork	CRADDOCKSTOWN	633620	660969	8-10	4403	Not Significant
362	KK012-086—	Enclosure	BORRISBEG	630411	663392	4-7	4410	Not Significant
363	KK012-088—	Enclosure	BORRISMORE	630741	662999	4-7	4428	Not Significant

364	KK009-011001-	Enclosure	LISDOWNEY	638070	670333	8-10	4443	Not Significant
365	KK013-089—	Water mill - vertical-wheeled	FRESHFORD LOTS	640275	664920	8-10	4448	Not Significant
366	KK008-046—	Enclosure	GRANGEFERTAGH	629500	668947	4-7	4467	Not Significant
367	KK003-026—	Enclosure	GLASHARE	632733	671460	4-7	4467	Not Significant
368	KK008-166—	Fulacht fia	FOULKSCOURT	629095	667462	4-7	4475	Not Significant
369	KK008-188—	Fulacht fia	FOULKSCOURT	629092	667490	4-7	4481	Not Significant
370	KK008-167—	Fulacht fia	FOULKSCOURT	629088	667513	4-7	4487	Not Significant
371	KK008-192—	Burnt mound	FOULKSCOURT	629078	667498	4-7	4495	Not Significant
372	KK008-191—	Burnt mound	FOULKSCOURT	629076	667483	4-7	4496	Not Significant
373	KK008-165—	Fulacht fia	FOULKSCOURT	629056	667413	4-7	4510	Not Significant
374	KK008-190—	Burnt mound	FOULKSCOURT	629062	667488	4-7	4510	Not Significant

375	KK013-048—	Ringfort - rath	BALLYROE (Maher)	638963	661730	8-10	4531	Not Significant
376	KK008-189—	Fulacht fia	FOULKSCOURT	629005	667422	4-7	4561	Not Significant
377	KK012-049—	Enclosure	CRADDOCKSTOWN	634054	660589	8-10	4570	Not Significant
378	KK012-007—	Ritual site - holy well	BORRISMORE	630029	663588	4-7	4603	Not Significant
379	KK008-018—	Castle - motte and bailey	GRANGEFERTAGH	630082	670107	4-7	4613	Not Significant
380	KK013-131—	Enclosure	KILDRINAGH	634683	660353	8-10	4615	Not Significant
381	KK008-113—	Enclosure	WARRENSTOWN	629174	665582	4-7	4624	Not Significant
382	KK008-019—	Barrow - mound barrow	COOLOULTHA OR MONEYNAMUCK	631228	671105	8-10	4658	Not Significant
383	KK013-086—	Enclosure	BALLYROE (Maher)	638740	661340	8-10	4659	Not Significant
384	KK012-048—	Enclosure	CRADDOCKSTOWN	633786	660577	8-10	4683	Not Significant
385	KK013-087—	Enclosure	BALLYROE (Maher)	638894	661441	8-10	4688	Not Significant

386	KK012-003—	Ringfort - rath	BORRISMORE	629525	664345	4-7	4690	Not Significant
387	KK009-044002-	Graveyard	CLONTUBBRID	640251	667607	0	4697	Neutral
388	KK009-044001-	Church	CLONTUBBRID	640252	667609	0	4699	Neutral
389	KK012-002001-	Enclosure	WARRENSTOWN	629347	664777	4-7	4712	Not Significant
390	KK012-002—	Enclosure	WARRENSTOWN	629329	664809	4-7	4720	Not Significant
391	KK009-044004-	Ritual site - holy well	CLONTUBBRID	640278	667593	1-3	4720	Not Significant
392	KK009-044006-	Architectural fragment	CLONTUBBRID	640278	667593	1-3	4720	Not Significant
393	KK003-022—	Enclosure	GLASHARE	632178	671599	8-10	4734	Not Significant
394	KK012-043—	Ringfort - rath	GARRANCONNELL	632954	660927	8-10	4787	Not Significant
395	KK013-065—	Ringfort - rath	KILLAHY (Crannagh By.)	634718	660170	8-10	4787	Not Significant
396	KK013-023004-	Cross - Wayside cross (present location)	FRESHFORD LOTS	640603	664758	8-10	4793	Not Significant

397	KK003-049—	Enclosure	COOLNACRUTTA	633367	671885	1-3	4820	Not Significant
398	KK003-048—	Enclosure	COOLNACRUTTA	633484	671904	1-3	4836	Not Significant
399	KK013-023—	Historic town	FRESHFORD LOTS	640649	664775	8-10	4836	Not Significant
400	KK003-025—	Ringfort - rath	COOLNACRUTTA	632671	671827	4-7	4839	Not Significant
401	KK013-023005-	Font	FRESHFORD LOTS	640659	664789	8-10	4844	Not Significant
402	KK013-023010-	Graveslab	FRESHFORD LOTS	640659	664786	8-10	4844	Not Significant
403	KK013-023012-	Graveslab	FRESHFORD LOTS	640659	664784	8-10	4845	Not Significant
404	KK008-164—	Fulacht fia	WARRENSTOWN	628738	666509	4-7	4847	Not Significant
405	KK013-058—	Barrow - ring-barrow	RATHEALY	637887	660539	4-7	4848	Not Significant
406	KK013-023001-	Church	FRESHFORD LOTS	640670	664793	8-10	4854	Not Significant
407	KK003-029—	Enclosure	COOLNACRUTTA	633907	671913	0	4857	Neutral

408	KK008-072—	Enclosure	TULLANVOOLTY	628870	668379	4-7	4863	Not Significant
409	KK008-111—	Designed landscape feature	WARRENSTOWN	628853	665808	4-7	4866	Not Significant
410	KK008-196—	Burnt mound	WARRENSTOWN	628718	666503	4-7	4868	Not Significant
411	KK013-023009-	Font	FRESHFORD LOTS	640662	664607	8-10	4873	Not Significant
412	KK013-023003-	Graveslab	FRESHFORD LOTS	640690	664793	8-10	4874	Not Significant
413	KK013-067003-	Ogham stone	GREENHILL	635309	659998	4-7	4875	Not Significant
414	KK013-067001-	Church	GREENHILL	635307	659998	4-7	4875	Not Significant
415	KK013-023002-	Graveyard	FRESHFORD LOTS	640692	664800	8-10	4875	Not Significant
416	KK008-090002-	Burial	FOULKSCOURT	628679	667238	4-7	4877	Not Significant
417	KK008-090001-	Church	FOULKSCOURT	628678	667238	4-7	4878	Not Significant
418	KK013-067002-	Graveyard	GREENHILL	635310	659993	4-7	4880	Not Significant

419	KK013-023013-	Graveslab	FRESHFORD LOTS	640697	664781	8-10	4883	Not Significant
420	KK013-023008-	Font	FRESHFORD LOTS	640679	664609	8-10	4890	Not Significant
421	KK012-042—	Ringfort - rath	FOREKILL	632460	661153	8-10	4912	Not Significant
422	KK003-021—	Ringfort - rath	GLASHARE	632067	671787	8-10	4946	Not Significant
423	KK008-045—	Ringfort - unclassified	TULLANVOOLTY	629389	669770	4-7	4963	Not Significant
424	KK008-160—	Designed landscape - tree-ring	FOULKSCOURT	628577	666834	4-7	4981	Not Significant
425	KK012-022—	Enclosure	BORRISBEG	629936	663063	4-7	4987	Not Significant

14.4.4.4 Previously Unrecorded Monuments

Identification of Effect

No previously unrecorded archaeological monuments, stray finds or structures were noted within the Site during the walk-over survey. One potential monument, a possible moated site, was noted within the Proposed Wind Farm site during the review of aerial imagery. No above-ground trace of a monument was apparent at this location when visited as part of the assessment. As this possible site does not have any above-ground expression no potential visual effects to its setting are identified. This is regarded as a Neutral effect and is Not Significant.

14.4.4.5 Sub-surface Archaeology

Potential visual effects to sub-surface archaeology which may exist within the Site are negated by the sub-surface nature of such features that do not have any above-ground elements on which the Proposed Project will have a visual effect. This is regarded as a Neutral effect and is Not Significant.

14.4.4.6 Archaeological Landscapes

The KCCDP identifies a number of potential archaeological landscapes within the county to include Freestone Hill and environs, The Lingaun River Valley - specifically the megalithic monuments within it and the relationships between them, and Tory Hill and environs. A potential archaeological landscape at Spahill or its environs has not been identified.

The nearest of the potential archaeological landscapes identified in the KCCDP 2021-2027 comprises Freestone Hill which is situated c. 23km to the south-east. Given the distance of the Proposed Project from Freestone Hill no potential visual effects to its immediate or wider setting are identified.

14.4.4.7 Protected Structures

Identification of Effect

No Protected Structures as listed in the KCCDP 2021-2027 are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. A total of 67 Protected Structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. No Protected Structures are located within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS. The nearest RPS structure to the proposed substation and BESS comprises St. Muntchan's Catholic Church (Ref. C274) located c. 1.3km to the north-east in the village of Gattabaun. Photomontage VP04 captured from Gattabaun demonstrates limited visibility of the Proposed Turbines from this location due to intervening vegetative screening and topography. Given the distance and intervening topography and screening visual effects to the wider setting of the church as a result of the Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS are not identified.

Both the distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine and the number of turbines theoretically visible from cultural heritage assets are used to arrive at a level of potential effect on setting (see Table 14-3). The theoretical significance of effects to Protected Structures located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine is listed in Table 14-16 below. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines from 33 Protected Structures located within the 5km study area, theoretical visibility of 4-7 Proposed Turbines from 30 Protected Structures, and theoretical visibility of 1-3 Proposed Turbines from 3 Protected Structures. Only one Protected Structure is located in an area with no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines.

The nearest Protected Structure to the Proposed Turbines is Ballyspellan Well or Spa Well (Ref. D30) which is located c. 240m from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T7. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical

visibility of 1-3 Proposed Turbines from this location. Screening is also present in the form of coniferous forestry which is currently located between the Proposed Turbine and the Protected Structure. Visual effects to the immediate setting of the well will not therefore occur, however, a change to the wider setting in which it is located is acknowledged. It should be noted that the setting of the well is much changed since its heyday in the 18th and 19th centuries, with the associated spa buildings no longer extant. Given the limited visibility of the Proposed Turbines from the well a Not Significant, Negative, Long Term effect to its wider setting is identified, which is Not Significant.

The immediate setting of the Protected Structures within 5km will not be affected, however, a change to the wider setting within which they are located is acknowledged and ranges from Neutral to Moderate, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant. The distance of Protected Structures from the Proposed Turbines will mitigate some potential visual effects. Additionally, many of these structures are located on private lands which are not formally accessible to the public. It is also noted that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation were not taken into consideration in the ZTV and will also potentially screen some visual effects.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are proposed.

Residual Effect

The residual effects will be the Neutral to Moderate, Negative, Long Term, as identified in the table of Potential Effects.

Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects is Not Significant.

Table 14-16: Table of potential effects on setting of Protected Structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

RPS ID	NIAH Reg.	Structure	Description	Location	ITM E	ITM N	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance To Nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effects
D30	N/A		Spa Well	Spahill	633375	666903	1-3	243	Not Significant
C449	12401306		Barracks	Clonmantagh	635758	663632	8-10	1228	Moderate
C424	12401311	Clomantagh Castle	Clomantagh Castle, Tower House	Clonmantagh	634768	663939	8-10	1298	Moderate
C274	12400912		Catholic Church	Gattabaun	635603	668639	8-10	1774	Moderate
C414	N/A		Tower House	Balleen	637668	666959	8-10	2034	Slight
C1055				Freshford	637885	664813	8-10	2113	Slight
C1054				Freshford	637899	664816	8-10	2126	Slight
C359	12401305	Kilrush House	Kilrush House, Country House	Kilrush	637833	664479	8-10	2181	Slight
C822	N/A		Thatched cottage	Rathlogan, Gattabaun	632814	669243	1-3	2296	Not Significant
C437	N/A		Tower House	Tubrid	635241	662423	8-10	2475	Slight
C825	12302011		Thatched cottage	Donaghmore Lower, Johnstown	630920	666042	1-3	2826	Not Significant

RPS ID	NIAH Reg.	Structure	Description	Location	ITM E	ITM N	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance To Nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effects
C1049	N/A		Weir, Nuenna River	Kilrush, Freshford	638648	664853	8-10	2847	Slight
C91 (see D2)	N/A		Mill	Freshford	638720	665017	8-10	2892	Slight
D2	12401304	Kilrush grain mill	Kilrush grain mill	Kilrush	638720	665017	8-10	2892	Slight
C413	N/A		Tower House	Balief	632176	663573	4-7	3073	Not Significant
C180	12302004		C of I Church	Johnstown	630130	666386	4-7	3490	Not Significant
C925	12302012		House	Johnstown	630071	666798	4-7	3492	Not Significant
C924	12302010	Johnstown Rectory (Johnstown Glebe House)	House	Johnstown	630183	665932	4-7	3556	Not Significant
C179	12302002		Catholic Church	Johnstown	630041	666386	4-7	3578	Not Significant
C928	12302020	Johnstown Garda SPochena Station	Garda Station	Johnstown	630009	666410	4-7	3604	Not Significant
C926	12302013	Johnstown CYMS	Community Hall	Johnstown	629960	666644	4-7	3618	Not Significant
C927	12302014		House	Johnstown	629957	666613	4-7	3625	Not Significant
C309	N/A		C of I Church	Woodsgift	633443	661992	8-10	3639	Slight

RPS ID	NIAH Reg.	Structure	Description	Location	ITM E	ITM N	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance To Nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effects
C178	N/A	House	House	Johnstown	629951	666489	4-7	3648	Not Significant
C178	N/A	House & Pub "Paschals Bar"	House & Pub "Paschals Bar"	Johnstown	629938	666504	4-7	3659	Not Significant
C919	12302003	Heirloom Antiques	House	Johnstown	629927	666548	4-7	3663	Not Significant
C178	N/A		House & Shop	Johnstown	629942	666452	4-7	3663	Not Significant
C178	N/A		House	Johnstown	629938	666443	4-7	3669	Not Significant
C178	N/A	House & Pub "The Ouncel"	House & Pub "The Ouncel"	Johnstown	629914	666518	4-7	3680	Not Significant
C178	N/A		House	Johnstown	629912	666432	4-7	3696	Not Significant
C178	N/A		House, B&B	Johnstown	629896	666516	4-7	3698	Not Significant
C178	N/A		House	Johnstown	629905	666434	4-7	3703	Not Significant
C178	N/A		House	Johnstown	629883	666504	4-7	3713	Not Significant
C178	N/A		Crossroads layout	Johnstown	629889	666455	4-7	3715	Not Significant
C923	12302009	Melrose House	House	Johnstown	629942	666163	4-7	3723	Not Significant
C178	N/A		House & Shop	Johnstown	629871	666477	4-7	3729	Not Significant

RPS ID	NIAH Reg.	Structure	Description	Location	ITM E	ITM N	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance To Nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effects
C178	N/A		House	Johnstown	629868	666470	4-7	3733	Not Significant
C178	N/A	House	House	Johnstown	629866	666458	4-7	3737	Not Significant
C178	N/A	House	House	Johnstown	629866	666450	4-7	3738	Not Significant
C922	12302008	Jesseville (House)	House	Johnstown	629861	666307	4-7	3774	Not Significant
C920	12302005		House	Johnstown	629844	666363	4-7	3775	Not Significant
C430	N/A		Tower House	Glashere	632520	670895	4-7	3963	Not Significant
C921	12302007	Ellen Ville (House)	House	Johnstown	629637	666362	4-7	3979	Not Significant
C448	N/A		Balustrade	Freshford, Cascade	639857	665025	8-10	4021	Not Significant
C363	12400910	Lodgepark House	Lodgepark House, Country House	Lodge Demesne East	639852	666685	8-10	4170	Not Significant
C1034	12305034	Uppercourt House	Stable Building	Uppercourt House, Freshford	639945	664094	8-10	4293	Not Significant
C328	N/A		Country House	Freshford, Cascade	640153	665025	8-10	4316	Not Significant
C1063		Foulkscourt House.	Road fronted at entrance to grounds of	Foulkstown Road	629150	667671	4-7	4444	Not Significant

RPS ID	NIAH Reg.	Structure	Description	Location	ITM E	ITM N	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance To Nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effects
C390	12305022	Uppercourt House	Uppercourt House, Country House	Upperwood Demesne	640066	663957	8-10	4451	Not Significant
D144	N/A		Bridge	Tobernapeastia	640293	664973	8-10	4460	Not Significant
C1032	12305032	Uppercourt House	Chapel	Uppercourt, Freshford	640105	663967	8-10	4485	Not Significant
C1033	12305033	Uppercourt House	Dormitory Block	Uppercourt, Freshford	640130	663941	8-10	4517	Not Significant
C883	12305026	Odeon (The)	Former Cinema	Freshford	640410	664772	8-10	4599	Not Significant
C517	12401208	Belle Vue House	Belle Vue House. Country House	Urlingford	630984	662533	4-7	4615	Not Significant
C265	12400909	St. Fiacre's Catholci Church	Catholic Church	Clontubbrid	640256	667608	0	4702	Neutral
D98	12305015	Old Bridge	Old Bridge	Mill Street	640532	664850	8-10	4711	Not Significant
D99	12305015	Old Bridge	Old Bridge	Freshford	640532	664850	8-10	4711	Not Significant
C89	12305018		Bridge	Freshford	640642	664878	8-10	4817	Not Significant
C885	12305030		House	Freshford	640608	664535	8-10	4832	Not Significant
C886	12305031		Clapper Bridge	Freshford	640620	664523	8-10	4846	Not Significant

RPS ID	NIAH Reg.	Structure	Description	Location	ITM E	ITM N	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance To Nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effects
C87	N/A	St. Lachtain's	C of I Church	Freshford	640673	664794	8-10	4857	Not Significant
C88	12305004		Catholic Church	Freshford	640666	664616	8-10	4876	Not Significant
C887	12305039		House	Freshford	640587	664212	8-10	4879	Not Significant
C881	12305003	Saint Catherine's Nursing Home	Former Presbytery	Freshford	640675	664643	8-10	4880	Not Significant
C556	12305021		Thatched Cottage	Freshford	640577	664125	8-10	4891	Not Significant
C818	12305021		Thatched cottage	Boherkyle, Freshford	640577	664125	8-10	4891	Not Significant
C1035	12305035	Uppercourt House	Gateway	Uppercourt House, Freshford	640513	663860	8-10	4906	Not Significant

14.4.4.8 NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens

Pre-Mitigation Effect

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. Seventy-four (74) NIAH structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. The nearest of the structures is located c. 1.2km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1 and comprises an outbuilding in Clonmantagh, NIAH Reg. 12401306. At least 15 of the 74 structures are located in the village of Johnstown c. 3km to the west of the Proposed Wind Farm with an additional 26 structures located in Freshford c. 4.5km to the east. Fourteen historic gardens are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. The gardens are located at distances ranging between 1.2km and 4.7km from the nearest Proposed Turbine. The nearest historic garden is that associated with Foyle House which is located c. 1.2km to the north-east of T9. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines from this historic garden, however, the garden in its original state is no longer extant and the area of Foyle House functions as a farmyard with associated farm buildings.

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS. The nearest NIAH structure to same is St. Muntchan's Catholic Church (Reg. 12400912) which is also a Protected Structure (Ref. C274), while the nearest historic garden is that associated with Foyle House c. 1km to the north-east.

The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines from 48 NIAH structures, theoretical visibility of 4-7 Proposed Turbines from 22 structures and theoretical visibility of 1-3 Proposed Turbines from 3 structures. Only one structure is located in an area with no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 8-10 Proposed Turbines from 5 historic gardens and theoretical visibility of 4-7 Proposed Turbines from the remaining 9 historic gardens.

Both the distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine and the number of turbines theoretically visible from cultural heritage assets are used to arrive at a level of potential effect on setting (see Table 14-3). The theoretical significance of effects to NIAH structures located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine is listed in Table 14-17 and ranges from Neutral to Moderate, Negative, Long Term which is Not Significant. The theoretical significance of effects on the setting of historic gardens is listed in Table 14-18 and ranges from Moderate to Not Significant, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant. In regard to the historic gardens it should be noted that many of these sites may not retain their original features and by their very nature are not readily visible in the wider landscape. Potential visual effects as identified in the table below will therefore be mitigated by distance to the Proposed Turbines, intervening natural screening and the low visibility nature of the garden.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation proposed.

Residual Effect

The residual effects will be Moderate-Not Significant as identified in the Table of Potential Effects.

Significance of Effects

The operational phase will not have any significant effects on NIAH structures or Historic Gardens. The overall significance of effects is Not Significant.

Table 14-17: Table of potential effects on setting of NIAH structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	NO. PROPOSED TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)	THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT
12401306	outbuilding		CLOMANTAGH LOWER	1800-1810	635739	663627	8-10	1232	Moderate
12401307	mill (water)	Clomantagh Mills	CLOMANTAGH LOWER	1700-1839	635794	663603	8-10	1260	Moderate
12401311	farm house		CLOMANTAGH LOWER	1845-1855	634740	663966	8-10	1300	Moderate
12400912	church/chapel	Saint Muntchan's Catholic Church	COOLASHIN	1830-1850	635604	668639	8-10	1774	Moderate
12400913	school	Creenkill National School	FOYLE NORTH	1940-1945	635449	668673	4-7	1783	Slight
12400911	bridge	Foyle Bridge	BALLEEN LOWER, BAUNMORE OR BALLEEN UPPER, FOYLE SOUTH	1790-1810	636730	667972	8-10	1803	Moderate
12401310	gates/railings/walls	Kilrush House	KILRUSH	1815-1825	637889	664813	8-10	2117	Slight

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	NO. PROPOSED TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)	THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT
12401309	gate lodge	Kilrush House	KILRUSH	1815-1825	637903	664817	8-10	2130	Slight
12401305	country house	Kilrush House	KILRUSH	1815-1825	637832	664484	8-10	2178	Slight
12400807	farm house	Ballyspellan House	BALLYSPELLAN	1700-1814	631563	668110	4-7	2246	Slight
12401308	farmyard complex	Kilrush House	KILRUSH	1815-1825	637893	664441	8-10	2247	Slight
12302011	house		DONAGHMORE LOWER	1815-1835	630920	666041	1-3	2826	Not Significant
12401205	rectory/glebe/vicarage/curate's house		BALIEF UPPER	1843-1892	632174	663865	1-3	2834	Not Significant
12400808	farm house		BAUNGARROW	1815-1835	631930	669462	1-3	2891	Not Significant
12401304	mill (water)	Kilrush Corn Mills	KILRUSH	1800-1805	638721	665021	8-10	2892	Slight
12401207	gates/railings/walls	Woodsgift House	WOODSGIFT	1740-1760	633364	662785	4-7	3112	Not Significant

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	NO. PROPOSED TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)	THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT
12302004	church/chapel	Saint Mary's Church (Fertagh)	FOULKSCOURT	1795-1805	630132	666387	4-7	3488	Not Significant
12302012	house		FOULKSCOURT	1890-1910	630072	666797	4-7	3491	Not Significant
12302001	handball alley		FOULKSCOURT	1902-1950	630052	666753	4-7	3515	Not Significant
12302002	church/chapel	Catholic Church of Saint Kieran and Saint Michael	FOULKSCOURT	1830-1835	630045	666599	4-7	3539	Not Significant
12302010	rectory/glebe/vicarage/curate's house	The Old Rectory	GLEBE	1825-1830	630188	665930	4-7	3552	Not Significant
12302020	garda station/constabulary barracks	Johnstown Garda Síochána Station	WARRENSTOWN	1935-1940	630009	666408	4-7	3605	Not Significant
12302013	hall	Saint Kieran's Hall	FOULKSCOURT	1925-1930	629957	666642	4-7	3621	Not Significant

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	NO. PROPOSED TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)	THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT
12302014	house		FOULKSCOURT	1890-1910	629959	666610	4-7	3623	Not Significant
12302003	house		FOULKSCOURT	1865-1885	629932	666549	4-7	3658	Not Significant
12302009	house	Melrose House	WARRENSTOWN	1840-1860	629939	666163	4-7	3726	Not Significant
12302015	house		FOULKSCOURT	1815-1835	629858	666509	4-7	3737	Not Significant
12302008	house	Jesseville	WARRENSTOWN	1890-1910	629862	666286	4-7	3773	Not Significant
12302005	house		WARRENSTOWN	1840-1860	629843	666361	4-7	3777	Not Significant
12302006	house		WARRENSTOWN	1815-1835	629837	666348	4-7	3785	Not Significant
12302016	house		WARRENSTOWN	1815-1835	629793	666507	4-7	3801	Not Significant
12302007	house	Ellenville	WARRENSTOWN	1815-1835	629637	666330	4-7	3985	Not Significant

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	NO. PROPOSED TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)	THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT
12401204	farmyard complex	Woodsgift House	WOODSGIFT	1740-1760	632611	662204	8-10	4061	Not Significant
12400923	farmyard complex	Lodgepark House	LODGE DEMESNE EAST	1815-1835	639813	666720	8-10	4133	Not Significant
12400910	country house	Lodgepark House	LODGE DEMESNE EAST	1815-1835	639857	666691	8-10	4176	Not Significant
12305034	stables	Uppercourt House	UPPERWOOD DEMESNE	1815-1835	639942	664087	8-10	4293	Not Significant
12400815	gate lodge	Foulkscourt House	FOULKSCOURT	1843-1863	629178	667683	4-7	4418	Not Significant
12305022	house	Uppercourt House	UPPERWOOD DEMESNE	1795-1800	640055	663958	8-10	4440	Not Significant
12400814	gates/railings/walls	Foulkscourt House	FOULKSCOURT	1843-1863	629150	667671	4-7	4444	Not Significant
12305032	church/chapel	Uppercourt House	UPPERWOOD DEMESNE	1940-1945	640107	663966	8-10	4487	Not Significant
12305026	cinema	The Odeon	FRESHFORD LOTS	1940-1945	640411	664771	8-10	4601	Not Significant

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	NO. PROPOSED TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)	THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT
12401208	house	Belle Vue House	BORRISMORE	1740-1760	630976	662530	4-7	4623	Not Significant
12305014	house	Bridge House	FRESHFORD LOTS	1890-1910	640496	664906	8-10	4669	Not Significant
12400924	gate lodge	Lodgepark House	LODGE DEMESNE EAST	1815-1835	640340	666913	8-10	4672	Not Significant
12400925	gates/railings/walls	Lodgepark House	LODGE DEMESNE EAST	1815-1835	640349	666902	8-10	4680	Not Significant
12400909	church/chapel	Saint Fiacre's Catholic Church	CLONTUBBRID	1840-1845	640255	667613	0	4702	Neutral
12305015	bridge	Old Bridge	FRESHFORD LOTS	1785-1790	640531	664848	8-10	4710	Not Significant
12305040	vent pipe		FRESHFORD LOTS	1890-1910	640535	664843	8-10	4714	Not Significant
12305009	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1765-1785	640541	664793	8-10	4727	Not Significant

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	NO. PROPOSED TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)	THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT
12305013	unknown		FRESHFORD LOTS, MONABRIKA	1740-1760	640578	664849	8-10	4756	Not Significant
12305016	cobbles/flags/paving/kerbing		FRESHFORD LOTS	1890-1910	640568	664768	8-10	4757	Not Significant
12305010	house	J. Kavanagh	FRESHFORD LOTS	1790-1810	640577	664772	8-10	4765	Not Significant
12305020	presbytery/parochial/curate's house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1925-1930	640553	664603	8-10	4766	Not Significant
12305008	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1815-1835	640571	664702	8-10	4769	Not Significant
12305025	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1815-1835	640572	664687	8-10	4772	Not Significant
12305024	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1815-1835	640572	664680	8-10	4773	Not Significant
12305007	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1815-1835	640574	664650	8-10	4779	Not Significant
12305005	school		FRESHFORD LOTS	1875-1880	640573	664633	8-10	4781	Not Significant

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	NO. PROPOSED TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)	THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT
12305006	water pump		FRESHFORD LOTS	1865-1885	640583	664651	8-10	4788	Not Significant
12305011	water pump		FRESHFORD LOTS	1875-1880	640607	664721	8-10	4802	Not Significant
12305012	bridge	New Bridge	FRESHFORD LOTS	1785-1790	640642	664878	8-10	4817	Not Significant
12305030	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1865-1885	640609	664534	8-10	4833	Not Significant
12305036	vent pipe		FRESHFORD LOTS	1890-1910	640658	664785	8-10	4844	Not Significant
12305002	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1815-1835	640656	664700	8-10	4853	Not Significant
12305023	unknown	Saint Lachtain's Church (Freshford)	FRESHFORD LOTS	1815-1835	640672	664805	8-10	4855	Not Significant
12305001	church/chapel	Saint Lachtain's	FRESHFORD LOTS	1725-1735	640671	664794	8-10	4855	Not Significant

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	NO. PROPOSED TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)	THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT
		Church (Freshford)							
12305003	presbytery/parochial/curate's house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1890-1910	640651	664643	8-10	4857	Not Significant
12305031	bridge		FRESHFORD, FRESHFORD LOTS	1700-1900	640646	664586	8-10	4861	Not Significant
12305004	church/chapel	Saint Lachtain's Catholic Church	FRESHFORD LOTS	1840-1845	640666	664616	8-10	4876	Not Significant
12305039	house		FRESHFORD	1840-1860	640584	664209	8-10	4877	Not Significant
12305021	house	Quigley Cottage	FRESHFORD	1815-1835	640577	664124	8-10	4892	Not Significant
12305035	gates/railings/walls	Uppercourt House	UPPERWOOD DEMESNE	1890-1910	640514	663860	8-10	4907	Not Significant
12401203	graveyard/cemetery	Saint Patrick's Catholic Church	GARRANCONNELL	1825-2000	632605	660973	8-10	4958	Not Significant

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	NO. PROPOSED TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)	THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT
12305017	house		FRESHFORD LOTS	1865-1885	640791	664789	8-10	4975	Not Significant

Table 14-18: Table of potential effects on setting of Historic Gardens within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

NAME	ITM E	ITM N	NO. OF TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE(m)	THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT
Foyle House	636242	667641	8-10	1238	Moderate
Kilrush House	637842	664441	8-10	2197	Slight
Ballyspellan House	631543	668041	4-7	2232	Slight
Coolcashin House	635842	669240	8-10	2413	Slight
Balief House	632343	663342	4-7	3186	Not Significant
Glebe House, Fertagh	630144	665841	4-7	3623	Not Significant
Glashare Castle	632443	670840	4-7	3931	Not Significant
Lodgepark House	639741	666641	8-10	4058	Not Significant
Woodsgift House	632543	662242	4-7	4089	Not Significant
Upper Court	639941	664141	8-10	4276	Not Significant
Violet Hill	629344	666241	4-7	4289	Not Significant
Wilton House	630443	663442	4-7	4354	Not Significant
Belle Vue	631043	662442	4-7	4651	Not Significant
Borrismore House	629444	664441	4-7	4730	Not Significant

14.4.4.9 Items of Local Cultural Heritage Merit

A total of nine items of local cultural heritage merit are located within the Site including three along the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling. CH1, CH4 and CH5-8 are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. CH2 and CH3, also included in the assessment, are located immediately outside the EIAR Site Boundary. CH5 and CH6 which comprise ruinous stone structures are located in forestry in close proximity to T7 and its associated hardstand. No items of local cultural heritage merit are located on the footprint of or within 500m of the Proposed Onsite Substation and BESS.

When assessing the potential effect on the setting of the items of local cultural heritage merit the distance of the asset from the Proposed Turbines, the sensitivity of the asset and its state of preservation are all taken into consideration. Only the immediate setting of CH5 and CH6 will be affected by the Proposed Turbines given their proximity to T7. The ruinous nature of the structures is taken into

consideration, however, particularly in the case of CH6. A moderate effect to the setting of CH5 is identified, with a Slight effect to CH6. The overall theoretical significance of effects for those items of cultural heritage merit within the Proposed Wind Farm site and immediately adjacent to the EIAR Site Boundary ranges from Moderate to Not Significant, Negative, Long Term which is Not Significant.

Table 14-19: Table of potential effects on setting of Items of Cultural Heritage Merit within and immediately adjacent to the EIAR Site Boundary.

CH. No.	Type	ITM E	ITM N	Theoretical Significance of Effect
CH1	Lime kiln	635652	665159	Slight
CH2	Ruinous stone structure	633815	665475	Not Significant
CH3	Limekiln	634730	665512	Slight
CH4	Lime kiln	635021	665949	Slight
CH5	Ruinous stone structure	633609	667072	Moderate
CH6	Ruinous stone structure	633593	667015	Slight
CH7	House and outbuildings	635617	665480	Slight
CH8	Stone outbuildings	634823	665526	Slight

14.5 Decommissioning Phase

There will be no significant potential effects to the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment during the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Project. Any potential direct effects will already have been resolved through mitigation measures during the construction phase. Therefore, there is no potential for any cumulative effects to arise during the decommissioning phase.

14.6 Cumulative Effects

A cumulative effect is defined as 'The addition of many small effects to create one larger, more significant effect' (EPA 2022). Cumulative effects encompass the combined effects of multiple developments or activities on a range of receptors. In this case, the receptors are the archaeological monuments and architectural/cultural heritage sites in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. The potential cumulative effects between the Proposed Project and the other projects described in Chapter 2 of the EIAR, hereafter referred to as the other projects, have been considered in terms of effects on archaeology and cultural heritage.

The other projects considered in relation to the potential for in combination effects arising from construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Project and for which all relevant data was reviewed include those listed below.

14.6.1 Non-Wind Farm Projects within 20km

A list of all extant planning applications within 20km of the Proposed Turbines was considered in terms of cumulative effects. The majority of these applications comprise agricultural and residential developments such as single dwelling houses, and agricultural buildings in addition to other larger developments such as quarries, larger residential developments, solar PV developments, etc. Such developments if located in proximity to archaeological monuments or other cultural heritage assets may have the potential to directly or indirectly affect such features. It is considered, however, that the planning authority would have regard to the protection of any known or unknown cultural heritage sites through the requirement for assessments or implementation of appropriate mitigation measures through the planning process or the discharge of conditions attached to a grant of planning permission, where relevant.

14.6.2 Other Wind Farms

A number of other existing, permitted or proposed wind farms are located within 20km of the Proposed Turbines as detailed in Section 2.9 of Chapter 2.

14.6.3 Cumulative Effects (Direct Effects – Construction stage)

The interaction between other projects and the Proposed Project has been considered in order to assess Cumulative Effects. These include wind farms within 20km of the Proposed Turbines. Direct effects for the Proposed Project are considered to be confined to within the Site and relate to construction effects.

14.6.3.1 Cumulative effects (direct)

14.6.3.1.1 *Cumulative effects to UNESCO World Heritage sites (tentative), National Monuments in State Care, Recorded Monuments, NIAH and RPS*

No UNESCO WHS or those on the Tentative List, National Monuments in State Care, Protected Structures or NIAH sites are located within the footprint of the Proposed Project and therefore no direct effects on these resources were identified when considering the Proposed Project alone. Thirteen recorded monuments are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. Embedded mitigation measures have been implemented for all recorded monuments within the Proposed Wind Farm meaning that all have been avoided by design. There are no instances where the proposed infrastructure interacts with the recorded monuments and no direct effects to these features as a result of the Proposed Project have been identified. When the Proposed Project is considered cumulatively with other projects therefore, it does not result in direct cumulative effects since none were identified in the first place.

14.6.3.1.2 *Cumulative effects on potential sub-surface archaeology*

Potential direct effects identified at the construction stage of the Proposed Project are those which may occur to hitherto unknown sub-surface archaeological finds, features or deposits. This potential effect was identified as being direct, permanent, negative and Significant. After the mitigation measures are implemented, however, these potential effects will be Slight and Not Significant. The overall significance of effects is therefore Slight and Not Significant.

The same potential construction stage effect could be identified for the other wind farm projects since groundworks could impact on hitherto unknown archaeological, finds, features or deposits or other cultural heritage assets. In this regard there could potentially be a cumulative effect when the Proposed Project is considered cumulatively with other wind farm sites. Mitigation measures seek to alleviate such

negative effects if not remove the effect altogether and therefore there will be no significant cumulative effects on sub-surface remains.

If the mitigation measures prescribed in this EIAR are implemented then significant cumulative direct effects to unknown sub-surface archaeology will not occur, regardless of the other identified cumulative projects.

14.6.4 Cumulative Effects (Indirect Effects – Operational Stage)

Indirect effects on setting occur at the operational stage of the development (when turbines are operational). In this regard in order to assess overall cumulative effects on archaeology and cultural heritage, the Proposed Project is considered in the context of its operation in combination with other wind farms within 20km of the Proposed Turbines. See Chapter 2, Section 2.9.1 for detail regarding the methodology for cumulative assessment.

14.6.4.1 UNESCO World Heritage sites (tentative)

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list are located within the Site or within 20km of same. The nearest UNESCO WHS on the Tentative List is situated c. 36km to the south-west and comprises the Rock of Cashel which is one of the Royal Sites of Ireland and is included in the current list of Tentative WHS in Ireland. No indirect effects to the setting of UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list will occur as a result of the Proposed Project. As no potential visual effects to those sites will occur as a result of the Proposed Project there is no potential for cumulative effects when considered with other wind farms within 20km.

14.6.4.2 National Monuments

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within the Site. Five National Monuments and two monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

Potential visual effects to the wider settings of these monuments as identified in this assessment ranges from Slight-Imperceptible, Negative, Long Term which is Not Significant. Within the 10km study area the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of some of the proposed Seskin Renewables Wind Farm turbines, the proposed Gathabawn Wind Farm turbines, the existing Ballybay Wind Farm turbines, one of the permitted Foyle Wind Farm turbines and one of the existing Lisheen Wind Farm turbines. In this regard, there is potential for cumulative effects to the wider setting of the National Monuments within the 10km study area. No cumulative effects to the immediate setting of the monuments are identified, however. Given the distance of the majority of the existing, permitted and proposed turbines from the National Monuments in the 10km study area, no significant cumulative effects to their wider setting are anticipated.

14.6.4.3 Recorded Monuments

A total of four hundred and twenty-five (425) recorded monuments are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. This number includes the thirteen monuments located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. One recorded monument KK009-030— Moated site is located within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation (this monument is included in the 425 monuments cited above). Of the 13 monuments located within the Proposed Wind Farm site only two have surviving above-ground remains. The lack of surviving above-ground remains for the remaining 11 monuments mitigates the potential visual effect on their setting as they are not readily apparent at ground level or in the wider landscape. In this regard the potential residual effect to the setting of those 11 monuments is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, Long Term. Enclosure KK013-101001- and Field system KK013-101002-

do have above-ground surviving remains, albeit low-visibility. Potential visual effects to their immediate setting will not occur given the set-back distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine, however, a change to the wider setting in which they are located is identified and is regarded as Moderate, Negative, Long Term which is Not Significant.

The potential visual effect on the remaining recorded monuments outside the Site within the 5km study area ranges from Moderate-Neutral, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant. No potential effects are determined for monuments located where no Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible.

When considered cumulatively with other wind farms within 20km of the Proposed Turbines the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines and some of the proposed Gathabawn Wind Farm turbines. In this regard, there is potential for cumulative effects to the wider setting of the recorded monuments within the 5km study area. No cumulative effects to the immediate setting of the monuments are identified, however. It should also be noted that only the proposed Gathabawn Wind Farm turbines are located within the 5km study area. Given the distance of the majority of the proposed turbines from the recorded monuments in the 5km study area, no significant cumulative effects to their wider setting are anticipated.

The Proposed Project will have no significant cumulative effects on recorded monuments when considered in combination with other plans or projects in the vicinity of the site.

14.6.4.4 Archaeological Landscapes

The KCCDP identifies a number of potential archaeological landscapes within the county to include Freestone Hill and environs, The Lingaun River Valley - specifically the megalithic monuments within it and the relationships between them, and Tory Hill and environs. A potential archaeological landscape at Spahill or its environs has not been identified.

The nearest of the potential archaeological landscapes identified in the KCCDP comprises Freestone Hill which is situated c. 23km to the south-east. Given the distance of the Proposed Project from Freestone Hill no potential visual effects to its immediate or wider setting are identified.

In this regard no potential cumulative effects will occur when the Proposed Project is considered with other wind farms within 20km.

14.6.4.5 Protected Structures and NIAH

No Protected Structures as listed in the KCCDP 2021-2027 are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. A total of 67 Protected Structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. No Protected Structures are located within 500m of the Proposed onsite Substation and BESS. The nearest RPS structure to the proposed substation and BESS comprises St. Muntchan's Catholic Church (Ref. C274) located c. 1.3km to the north-east in the village of Gattabaun. The immediate setting of the Protected Structures within 5km will not be affected, however, a change to the wider setting within which they are located is acknowledged and ranges from Neutral to Moderate, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant.

When considered cumulatively with other wind farms within 20km of the Proposed Turbines the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines and some of the proposed Gathabawn Wind Farm turbines. In this regard, there is potential for cumulative effects to the wider setting of the Protected Structures within the 5km study area. No cumulative effects to the immediate setting of the structures are identified, however. It should also be noted that only the proposed Gathabawn Wind Farm turbines are located within the 5km study area. Given the distance of the majority of the proposed turbines from the Protected Structures in the 5km study area, no significant cumulative effects to their wider setting are anticipated.

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. Seventy-four (74) NIAH structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation and BESS. The theoretical significance of effects to NIAH structures located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine ranges from Neutral to Moderate, Negative, Long Term which is Not Significant. The theoretical significance of effects on the setting of historic gardens ranges from Moderate to Not Significant, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant.

When considered cumulatively with other wind farms within 20km of the Proposed Turbines the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines and some of the proposed Gathabawn Wind Farm turbines. In this regard, there is potential for cumulative effects to the wider setting of the NIAH structures and historic gardens within the 5km study area. No cumulative effects to the immediate setting of such structures or gardens are identified, however. It should also be noted that only the proposed Gathabawn Wind Farm turbines are located within the 5km study area. Given the distance of the majority of the Proposed Turbines from the NIAH structures and gardens in the 5km study area, no significant cumulative effects to their wider setting are anticipated.

The Proposed Project will have no significant cumulative effects on Protected Structures and NIAH structures and gardens when considered in combination with other plans or projects in the vicinity of the site.

14.6.4.6 Items of Local Cultural Heritage Merit

A total of nine items of local cultural heritage merit are located within the Site including three along the Proposed Grid Connection Cabling Route. CH1, CH4 and CH5-8 are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. CH2 and CH3, also included in the assessment, are located immediately outside the EIAR Site Boundary. The overall theoretical significance of effects for those items of cultural heritage merit within the Proposed Wind Farm site and immediately adjacent to the EIAR Site Boundary ranges from Moderate to Not Significant, Negative, Long Term which is Not Significant.

When considered cumulatively with other wind farms within 20km of the Proposed Turbines the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines and some of the proposed Gathabawn Wind Farm turbines. In this regard, there is potential for cumulative effects to the wider setting of items of local cultural heritage merit. Given the distance of the majority of the permitted turbines from the items of local cultural heritage merit, no significant cumulative effects to their wider setting are anticipated.

14.7 Conclusion

This Cultural Heritage chapter was prepared by Tobar Archaeological Services Ltd. It presents the results of an archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage impact assessment of the Proposed Project. The assessment was based on desktop research, field surveys, GIS based mapping, ZTV and was also assisted by representative photomontages images. A detailed examination of the available baseline data was undertaken in addition to a comprehensive site inspection. The latter comprised a walk-over survey of the Site and any proposed infrastructure therein.

Where potential effects have been identified, such as to potential sub-surface archaeology appropriate mitigation measures have been recommended in order to minimise any such effects. Proposed mitigation includes pre-development testing, archaeological monitoring of construction stage ground works and any further geotechnical site investigations. Post clear-felling walk-over surveys is also proposed in addition to recording of CH5 and CH6 and the implementation of buffer/exclusion zones, where relevant.

Potential indirect effects on the setting of any UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on a Tentative List within 20km, National Monuments within 10km, recorded monuments within 5km and RPS/NIAH

structures within 5km were included in order to assess potential effects on setting in the wider landscape. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines from some cultural heritage assets within 5km. Both the distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine and the number of Proposed Turbines visible from each cultural heritage asset were used to arrive a level of potential effect on setting. Potential effects on setting are based on the precautionary scenario in that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation are not taken into account in the ZTV model and in reality the potential effect is likely to be less. Furthermore, many of these monuments may not be readily discernible in the landscape which further ameliorates effects on setting.

An assessment of potential cumulative effects was also undertaken taking into consideration other planning applications and identified cumulative wind farm projects within 20km. While some potential cumulative visual effects to the wider setting of cultural heritage assets are possible when considered with the cumulative wind farm projects, no significant cumulative effects have been identified and no cumulative effects to the immediate setting of cultural heritage assets will occur.

No significant direct or indirect effects to the recorded cultural heritage resource as a result of the Proposed Project have been identified. Where potential direct effects to sub-surface archaeology have been identified appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in order to ameliorate this potential effect.