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Introduction

Background

- 12.1 This Chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), commissioned by SLR Consulting Ireland on behalf of Roadstone Ltd. addresses the impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage of the application site and the surrounding area of a proposal for a Bio-Renewables Plant on land in the townland of Gaile, Co. Tipperary. The site location and study area are indicated in **Figure 12-1**.
- 12.2 In summary, the proposed development will consist of:
1. An overall planning application site area of c. 6.3 hectares consisting of a proposed bio-renewables production facility, buffer screening, ancillary facilities and site access via the existing permitted quarry entrance.
 2. The proposed bio-renewables production facility (incorporating anaerobic digestion) compound will cover an area of c. 4 hectares with c. 16,821.5m² of new buildings consisting of an administration building; a dry matter reception building; a workshop; a bio-conversion building; a pre-treatment, equalisation and gas upgrading building; a digestate handling building; a warehouse storage building; a bio-filling station building; an odour abatement and pumping station building; a linear generator building; and an ESB sub-station building.
 3. Ancillary site facilities to be provided will include, a wheelwash; a weighbridge; surface water and fire water storage ponds; storage tanks for water, silage feed, cattle manure, biodegradable material, maize and chicken litter and gas; effluent collection and storage tanks; staff and visitor car parking and bicycle storage; HGV parking; hydrocarbon interceptors; wastewater treatment equipment; bunding and surface treatments; boundary treatments and fencing; lighting; services; drainage; landscaping; and all associated ancillary works.
- 12.3 The proposed development is described in detail in EIAR Chapter 2 – Project Description.

Scope of Work / Methodology

- 12.4 This study which complies with the requirements of Directive EIA 2014/52/EU is an assessment of the known or potential cultural heritage resource within a specified area and includes the information that may reasonably be required for reaching a reasoned conclusion on the significant effects of the project on the environment, taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment. It consists of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely context, character, significance and sensitivity of the known or potential cultural heritage, archaeological and structural resource using an appropriate methodology (EPA 2002, 2003 and 2022).
- 12.5 The criteria and definitions for describing effects set out below is drawn from the 2022 EPA Guidelines.

Quality Of Effects	Positive A change which improves the quality of the environment.
	Neutral No effects or effects that are imperceptible, within normal bounds or variation or within the margin of forecasting error.
	Negative / adverse effects A change which reduces the quality of the environment.

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Significance of effects	Imperceptible An effect capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.
	Not significant An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without noticeable consequences.
	Slight effects An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.
	Moderate effects An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging trends.
	Significant effects An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	Very significant effects An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters the majority of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	Profound effects An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics
Describing the extent and context of effects	Extent Describe the size of the area, the number of sites, and the proportion of population affected by an effect.
	Context Describe whether the extent, duration, or frequency will conform or contrast with established (baseline) conditions.
Describing the Probability of effects	Likely effects The effects can reasonably be expected to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
	Unlikely effects The effects can reasonably be expected not to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
Describing the duration and frequency of effects	Momentary effects Effects lasting from seconds to minutes.
	Brief effects Effects lasting less than a day.
	Temporary effects Effects lasting less than a year.
	Short-term effects Effects lasting one to seven years.
	Medium-term effects Effects lasting seven to fifteen years.
	Long-term effects Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years.
	Permanent effects Effects lasting over sixty years.

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	Reversible effects Effects that can be undone, for example through remediation or restoration.
	Frequency of effects Describe how the effect will occur.
Describing the types of effects	Indirect effects Impacts on the environment which are not a direct result of the project.
	Cumulative effects The addition of minor or significant effects, including effects of other projects, to create a larger more significant effect.
	'Do-Nothing effects' The environment as it would be in the future should the project not be carried out.
	'Worst case' effects The effects arising from a project in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.
	Indeterminable effects When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described.
	Irreversible effects When the character distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.
	Residual effects The degree of environmental change that will, occur after the proposed mitigation measures take effect.
	Synergistic effects Where the resultant effect is of greater significance than the sum of its constituents.

- 12.6 The study involved detailed investigation of the archaeological and historical background of the application site and the surrounding area extending c. 1km from the development boundary (see **Figure 12-1**). This area was examined using information from the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Tipperary SR, the Sites and Monuments Record, the County Tipperary Development Plan, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, lists of excavations and cartographic and documentary sources.
- 12.7 An impact assessment and mitigation strategy have been prepared. An impact assessment is undertaken to outline potential adverse impacts that the proposed development may have on the cultural resource, while a mitigation strategy is designed to avoid, reduce or offset such adverse impacts.
- 12.8 The application area is situated in southern County Tipperary, c. 3.5 km to the west of Horse and Jockey and c. 2.2km km north-west of the R639. It is situated on Killough Hill which rises to c. 220m OD.
- 12.9 Extracts from the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Tipperary SR are presented on a map of the local area around the site in **Figure 12-1**. RMP sites included on the Records of Monuments and Places statutory mapping are identified by black circles. The application area is outlined in red.

Contributors / Author(s)

- 12.10 The assessment was prepared by Dr. Charles Mount who is a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and has more than thirty years of cultural heritage assessment experience. He holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in archaeology as well as a professional diploma in EIA and SEA Management.

Limitations / Difficulties Encountered

- 12.11 No difficulties were encountered during the desktop study, field survey or in the preparation of this report.

Regulatory Background

- 12.12 The following paragraphs set out the regulatory background with regard to cultural impact assessments in Ireland in general and the site-specific planning background relevant to this cultural impact assessment, in particular.

Legislation

- 12.13 No specific Irish legislation exists governing cultural heritage assessments.

Planning Policy and Development Control

- 12.14 The Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-28 (CDP) is the statutory county level plan detailing the development objectives/policies of the Local Authority. The plan includes objectives and policies, relevant to this assessment, i.e., regarding cultural heritage.
- 12.15 Chapter 13 of the CDP out the policies on built heritage within the county. The protection and conservation of buildings, structures and their settings, as protected structures and archaeological monuments, will continue to be a key element in built heritage policy. The CDP states that it is a regional policy objective to promote historic towns in the practice of heritage-led generation, to promote sensitive and adaptive re-use of historic building stock, industrial features and protected structures.
- 12.16 The Council's planning policy regarding built heritage are to:

Policy 13-1 Encourage and support the sympathetic restoration, re-use and maintenance of protected structures thereby ensuring their conservation and protection. In considering proposals for development, the Council will have regard to the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities, (DAHG 2011) or any amendment thereof, and proposals that will have an unacceptable impact on the character and integrity of a protected structure or adjoining protected structure will not be permitted.

Policy 13-2 Encourage and support new development that contributes to the enhancement of ACAs with regard to;

- a) Impact on the character, appearance and integrity of the ACA in terms of compatibility in design, colour, finishes and massing of form;
- b) Impact on the existing amenities, character and heritage of the ACA;
- c) The importance of retaining important architectural and townscape elements such as shopfronts, sash windows, gutters and down pipes, plasterwork etc as appropriate.

Policy 13-3 Seek the sympathetic restoration, appropriate re-use and maintenance of buildings/features which are considered to be of local and vernacular architectural importance.

Policy 13-4 Safeguard sites, features and objects of archaeological interest, including Recorded Monuments, National Monuments and Monuments on the Register of Historic Monuments, and archaeological remains found within Zones of Archaeological Potential located in historic towns and other urban and rural areas. In safeguarding such features of archaeological interest, the Council will seek to secure their preservation (i.e. in situ or in exceptional circumstances preservation by record) and will have regard to the advice and recommendation of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. Where developments, due to their location, size or nature, may have implications for archaeological heritage, the Council may require an archaeological assessment to be carried out. This may include for a requirement for a detailed Visual Impact Assessment of the proposal and how it will impact on the character or setting of adjoining archaeological features. Such developments include those that are located at, or close to an archaeological monument or site, those that are extensive in terms of area (1/2 ha or more) or length (1 kilometre or more), those that may impact on the underwater environment and developments requiring EIA.

Policy 13-5 Respect and preserve the remains (both sub-surface and upstanding) of the medieval towns in line with the Conservation, Management and Interoperation Plans in place for each town, in line with the guidance of the Heritage Council and the National Policy on Town Defences (DEHLG, 2008).

Policy 13-6 Consider landscapes of archaeological significance and, if considered necessary, require an impact assessment for proposed development which could have a significant impact on the identified landscape.

Policy 13-7 Consider underwater archaeology and ensure that development to river banks or coastal edges within the vicinity of a site of archaeological interest shall not be detrimental to the character of the archaeological site or its setting.

12.17 The Council's planning objectives regarding built heritage are to:

Objective 13-A Support the owners of structures on the RPS and structures in ACAs through educational and information actions to assist in the conservation and active use of built heritage.

Objective Policy 13-B Administer and manage built heritage funding schemes such as the 'Built Heritage Investment Scheme', 'Structures at Risk Scheme' etc and any review thereof, to support owners of built heritage in the county.

Objective Policy 13-C Ensure that the towns of Cashel, Fethard, Carrick on Suir and Clonmel remain members of the Irish Walled Towns Network, and to carry out an annual maintenance, interpretation and conservation programme in respect of each of these towns

Objective Policy 13-D Carry out an audit of archaeological landscapes in Tipperary over the lifetime of the Plan, having consideration to landscapes that may extend into adjoining counties.

Objective Policy 13-E Work closely with the relevant State bodies, International Council on Monuments and Sites, UNESCO, the relevant local authorities and local stakeholders to support the designation of the Royal Sites as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Objective Policy 13-F Safeguard archaeological artefacts found on land or in rivers and, as appropriate, to file a 'Report of Discovery' with the National Museum of Ireland under Section 68 (2) of the National Cultural Institutions Act, 1997.

Guidelines

- 12.18 The report format and some of the descriptions of effects are based on the **Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports**, published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2022.

Significant Risks

- 12.19 There are no known significant risks to human health or environmental effects, which may occur in relation to this cultural heritage assessment.

Receiving Environment

Study Area

- 12.20 The overall study area is shown in **Figure 12-1**.

Baseline Study Methodology

- 12.21 Research has been undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved the archaeological assessment of the proposed development area.

Paper Study

- 12.22 This is a document search. The following sources were examined and a list of sites and areas of archaeological, cultural heritage and special architectural significance compiled:
- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Tipperary SR;
 - The Sites and Monuments Record that is maintained by the Dept of Housing, Local Government and Heritage;
 - The County Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028;
 - The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage;
 - Aerial photography; and
 - Cartography.

The Record of Monuments and Places

- 12.23 This was established under section 12(1) of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act and provides that the Minister shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments, such record to be comprised of a list of monuments and relevant places and a map or maps showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the State. The associated files contain information of documentary sources and field inspections where these have taken place. 12 Recorded monuments were noted within the study area. All available information on these sites is provided in **Appendix 12-A**.
- 12.24 Note, although the Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 was signed into law by the President on October 13, 2023, the part of the act superseding the Record of Monuments with the Register of Monuments had not been commenced at the time this assessment was prepared. This assessment uses the Record of Monuments and Places, which were still in force at the time the assessment was completed.

Cartographic Sources

- 12.25 This included seventeenth century mapping as well the 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps and Documentary sources provide more general historical and archaeological background.

The County Development Plan

- 12.26 This notes structures listed for preservation.

Field Inspection

- 12.27 The application area was previously assessed in 2007 by the author as part of the RFI for a semi-mobile asphalt/macadam mixing plant (Planning Reg. No. 07/412) and in 2013 by the author as part of an EIS for a proposed construction and demolition waste recovery facility (Planning Reg. No. 14600501) to determine the location, extent and ascertain the significance of any archaeological sites and to identify any previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds.
- 12.28 Both reports concluded that due to the fact that the entire area of the quarry had been stripped of topsoil and subsoil and down to bedrock and the soil used to construct a screening mound on the exterior edge of the site the proposed developments had no impacts on any known items of cultural heritage, archaeology or buildings of heritage interest in the application area or the vicinity.

Receiving Environment, Historical & Archaeological Landscape

The Landscape

- 12.29 The application area is situated in southern County Tipperary, c. 3.5km to the west of Horse and Jockey and c. 2.2km north-west of the R639. It is situated on Killough Hill in which rises to c. 220m OD. The application site is located in brownfield, in an existing extracted quarry.

Historical and Archaeological Background

- 12.30 The following is a brief summation of the main types of sites and monuments that are known from the county along with the historical development of the study area. It is intended as a guide to the types of sites and monuments that might be encountered in the study area.
- 12.31 The site is situated in the townland of Gaile, in the Barony of Middlethird, and the Civil Parish of Gaile.

The Prehistoric Period

- 12.32 There are no prehistoric sites or artifacts known from the application site or the study area and the nature of prehistoric activity is unknown.

The Early Medieval Period

- 12.33 In the early medieval period the study area formed part of the cantred of Ounachcassel the largest part of the kingdom of Eóganacht Chaisil. Ounachcassel contained the seat of the Eóganacht Kings of Munster at Cashel, 10km to the south-west of the study area. In 1101 during the Synod of Cashel Muircheartach Ua Briain, who had succeeded in

becoming King of Cashel, granted Cashel to the Bishop of Cashel. It was probably at this time, or following the Synod of Rath Bressail in 1111, which set up the Irish Diocesan structure, that Killough townland became ecclesiastical land. There is one ringfort (TS047-056--) and two enclosures (TS047-085-- TS053-00502) known from the study area that indicate Early Medieval settlement in the study area.

The Later Medieval Period

- 12.34 Following the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland Aughnagomaun, also known as Ballytarsny or Ballytarsny Hackett, formed part of the manor of Ardmall which was granted by John, Lord of Ireland, to William de Burgo, who married the daughter of Donnel O'Brien, King of Limerick. Apart from the Bishop's lands in Killough the rest of the area surrounding Killough were all granted to the followers of de Burgo as Knight's fees owing de Burgo annual Military service. There is a moated site in the study area in Sallsquarter (TS047-058) where the local Knight would have had his defended manor house and outbuildings. Sometime before 1242 William's son, Richard de Burgo, granted his daughter Margery and her husband, Theobald Butler, the manor of Ardmall (Ardmayle) (Curtis 1932-43, I, 43).
- 12.35 In 1302 The Chapel of Gele (Gaile) (TS047-005) was valued at 4 marks and paid an ecclesiastical taxation of 4 shillings (Sweetman 1886, 281). Gele (Gaile) formed part of the manor of Nyncheaunlef which in the fourteenth century belonged to the Butler Earls of Ormond. In an extent of the manor of Nyncheaunlef carried out in 1303 Gele was noted as a military fee held by Roysia Travers (White 1932, 52-3). An extent of the manor of Ardmall carried out in 1305 noted that John Hackett, son of William Hackett, held the military fee of Aughnagomaun (White 1932, 62-3).
- 12.36 James Butler, a great-great grandson of Theobald Walter, was made Earl of Ormond in 1328 and was granted the Liberty of Tipperary (Otway-Ruthven 1980, 175). In 1408 the King confirmed to the Butlers their lands in Ireland including the Manor of Ardmall (Curtis 1932-43, IV, 177-8).
- 12.37 The fifteenth century was characterised by the decline of Anglo-Norman power in Ireland. Part of the response to this was the construction of masonry tower houses which commenced in the early fifteenth century AD and lasted until the end of the sixteenth century. Many were built after King Henry VI introduced a building subsidy of £10 in 1429 to every man in the Pale who wished to build a castle within 10 years (Statute Rolls of the Parliament of Ireland, Reign of Henry VI, pp 33-5). There are three Tower houses in the study area at Killough (TS047-057--), Aughnagomaun (TS053-006--), and Gaile (TS053-004--). The Tower House at Killough belonged to the Archbishop of Cashel and Aughnagomaun Tower House was held by Piers Hackett of Ballytarsna in 1546 (Simington 1934, 380; COD IV, 295).
- 12.38 In his will of 1546 James Earl of Ormond left to his fourth son Walter Ballytarsney and Moyallie in Co. Tipperary with lands in Ballytarsne. In 1558 William Dullard fitz James of Geale, was convicted of stealing 4 horses from Redmond Hackett (Curtis 1932-43, V, 76). In 1585 Queen Elizabeth I pardoned Eustace Poer of Geall (Gaile) (*Tudor Fiants* II, No. 4639) and in 1602 Queen Elizabeth I pardoned Redmond Magrath of Killoge (*Tudor Fiants* III, No. 6707).

The Post-Medieval Period

- 12.39 The Civil Survey of Co. Tipperary records that in 1640 Aughnagomaun, referred to as Aghnacoman and Ballytarsnyhackett were held by Patrick Hackett of Ballytarsny. The lands were noted as containing one good bawn and a castle wanting repair a reference to Aughnagomaun Castle-Tower House (TS053-006--), with several small cottages. Geale

with its little castle out of repair was held by Redmond Magrath of Thurlesbegg. This is presumably the same Redmond pardoned by Queen Elizabeth in 1602. Sallsquarter was held by John Cantwell of Ballymcady in Clanwilliam (Simington 1931, 216, 247). The townland of Killoghy with its castle out of repair was held by Archybald the Archbishop of Cashel (Simington 1934, 380).

- 12.40 In 1655 Redmond Magrath was transplanted to Tulla, Co. Clare and his Tipperary lands were confiscated (Simington 1970, 50). In 1659 Edmond Hackett retained the family lands in Aughnagomaun and Killough was occupied by George Slughter (Pender 1955). Lewis (1837) noted that in the 1830s Killough Castle was occupied by Mrs Plunkett and Gaile Castle was occupied by S. Phillips. Griffiths Primary valuation of Ireland records that in the mid-nineteenth century the application area was held by Richard Phillips.

Buildings

Protected Structures

- 12.41 The County Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 and the Record of Protected Structures was examined as part of the baseline study for this chapter of the EIAR. The review established that there are no Protected Structures in the application area. There are two structures within the study area listed as a Protected Structures (see **Figure 12-1**). The structures are noted below.

No.	TRPS1055
NIAH No.	22205301
Structure type	House
Townland	Gaile
Designation	Protected Structure
Data source	Tipperary County development Plan 2022-28
Perceived Significance:	Regional
Quality of effect:	Neutral
Significance of effect	Not significant
Description	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, now vacant, having multiple-bay lower two-storey wing to west side of rear, with three-bay two-storey range projecting from east side of west wing, in turn having single-storey block c.1910 to east side of north elevation, and two-bay single-storey monopitch roof extension with pitched roof porch between north range and flat roofed multiple-bay two-storey extension, c.1950 to rear of main block, and glazed timber pitched-roofed porch to front elevation. Hipped slate roof to main block, pitched slate roofs to rear ranges. Rendered chimneystacks. Unpainted rendered walls with render quoins. Square-headed openings, having six-over-six pane timber sliding sash windows to front with moulded render cornices and timber casement and varied timber sliding sash windows elsewhere. Round-headed door opening with decorative cobweb fanlight and timber panelled double-leaf door flanked by Doric columns. Glazed timber porch having fixed windows and glazed timber door. Ten-bay two-storey stable block to rear with pitched corrugated-asbestos roof, rendered roughly-dressed limestone walls, having square-headed door, lunettes to first floor and camber-headed carriage arches. Painted rendered walls and piers to site entrance with cast-iron pedestrian and vehicular gates.

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No.	TRPS 1029
NIAH No.	22204707
Structure type	House
Townland	Killough
Designation	Protected Structure
Data source	Tipperary County development Plan 2022-28
Perceived Significance:	Regional
Quality of effect:	Neutral
Significance of effect	Not significant
Description	<p>Detached three-bay three-storey country house main block, built c. 1850, with Gothic-Revival porch and single-bay full-height return, attached to west side of two-bay four-storey castellated tower house built c. 1550. Two-storey castellated D-plan tower added to east wall of tower house c. 1840 and three-bay two-storey block, built c. 1800, added to rear wall of tower house. Roof of main block not visible behind slate-hung parapet. Pitched slate roof and rendered chimneystacks to rear addition. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls, with slate-hanging to south-west gable and rear elevations of main block. Roughcast rendered random rubble limestone walls to tower house and roughcast rendered walls to cylindrical tower. Square-headed window openings with timber sliding sash four-over-four pane windows surmounted by two-pane timber casement windows, grouped in triplet to ground and first floors of front and south-west gable, similar arrangement to second floor of front without casement detail, having double windows to rear, with sandstone sills, overall impression being that of mullioned and transomed windows. Pointed arch window openings to second floor of tower house and first floor of cylindrical tower, with timber sliding sash six-over-six pane windows having timber intersecting tracery. Additional pointed arch openings to ground floor of tower house, having paired pointed arch openings with timber sliding sash windows having timber Y-tracery, also paired ogee-headed lights with timber sliding sash two-over-two pane windows surmounted by carved limestone human heads to spandrels, floral motifs and label mouldings, and double timber sliding sash barred one-over-one pane window to ground set into blocked pointed doorway, all having tooled limestone sills. Triple timber sliding sash windows to north-east gable of tower house and D-shaped tower with lattice glazing. Timber sliding sash six-over-six pane windows to rear block. Tudor-arched door opening with chamfered render surround, surmounted by render label moulding, having decorative timber panelled door and limestone steps, in rendered porch having timber sliding sash four-over-four pane windows to side walls of porch. Castellated random rubble limestone walls with pointed arch openings leading to rear yard. Outbuildings to rear with pitched slate roofs and roughcast rendered walls, with horizontal blind oval recesses. Remains of walled garden to site. Random rubble limestone boundary walls with some castellated sections, having dressed limestone piers with carved caps and stile to rear entrance, rock-faced cut limestone piers to front entrance, both having double-leaf cast-iron gates, latter being more decorative and having associated gate lodge with pitched slate roof and rendered walls, with extension and replacement door and windows.</p>

12.42 The closest Protected Structure to the application area No. TRPS 11029 a house is located c. 1.14km northeast of the proposed development. This is considered to be too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal. The remaining Protected

Structure in the study is further away from the application area and is considered to be too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal.

Inventory of Architectural Heritage

- 12.43 The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which is maintained by the Dept. of Housing, Local Government and Heritage was examined as part of the baseline study for this chapter of the EIAR on the 20th of October 2024. The review established that there are no additional structures included in the NIAH located within the application area or the study area.

Archaeology

Archaeological Assessment

Recorded Monuments

- 12.44 The Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Tipperary SR which was established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994 was examined (DAHGI 1998). This review established that there are no Recorded Monuments located within the application area.

- 12.45 The closest Recorded Monument to the application area externally is a Ringfort (TS047-085--). This is described in the Record of Monuments as:

On top of rock outcrop on W face of Killough Hill which has commanding views to N and W, in pasture. Part of the enclosure has been disturbed by a quarry located immediately to the E. The monument consists of a poorly preserved circular area (int. diam 37m N-S; 34m E-W; overall diam. c. 43m E-W) enclosed by a low bank (base Wth. 5m; top Wth. 1.7m; int. H 0.2m; ext. H 0.2m) which has been mainly reduced to a scarp. The bank is only visible from SE through S to W, elsewhere the enclosure is defined by a scarp. There is a quarry located in the S quadrant of the enclosure.

- 12.46 This monument is situated c. 35m west of the application area (see **Figure 12-1** and **Plates 12-1** and **12-2**). This monument is not directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development. Views from the monument to the proposed development area are screened by a high landscaped screening berm (see **Plate 12-2**).

Sites and Monuments Record

- 12.47 Examination of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which is maintained by the Dept. of Housing, Local Government and Heritage on the 30th of October 2024 indicated that there are no SMRs located within the application area, or the study area (see **Figure 12-1**).

Place Name Evidence

- 12.48 The place names were extracted from the cartography in order to facilitate the search for structures and monuments and small finds, to help identify any unrecorded monuments or structures, to search for any published papers and documents related to the study area and to assist in the study of the historical development of the area. The English translations of the townland names of the study presented above below are based on Logainm.ie. The placenames refer mainly to the family names of proprietors and topographical features. There is no church known in Killough townland, so the placename probably refers to the church (TS053-00501) in Gaile townland just to the south of it.

Aughnagomaun:	Ford of the hurllets
Gaile:	Meaning uncertain
Killough:	Eochaidh's church
Sallsquarter:	The quarter land of the de Dale family

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Previous assessments

- 12.49 The application area was previously assessed in 2007 by the author as part of the RFI for a semi-mobile asphalt/macadam mixing plant (Planning Reg. No. 07/412) and in 2013 by the author as part of an EIS for a proposed construction and demolition waste recovery facility (Planning Reg. No. 14600501). Both reports concluded that due to the fact that the entire area of the quarry had been stripped of topsoil and subsoil and down to bedrock and the soil used to construct a screening mound on the exterior edge of the site the proposed developments had no impacts on any known items of cultural heritage, archaeology or buildings of heritage interest in the application area or the vicinity.

Archaeological investigations in the study area

- 12.50 Examination of the excavations database at excavations.ie indicated that there have been no licensed archaeological excavations carried out within the application area or the study area.

Cartographic Sources

- 12.51 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 3rd edition six-inch maps and the 1st edition 25-inch maps of the area were examined. The analysis not indicate any additional potential archaeological or architectural structure in the application area or vicinity.

Aerial photography

- 12.52 Ordnance Survey Orthographs taken in 1995, 1996-2000, 2001-2005, 2006-12, 2011-13 and 2013-18 as well as Google Earth imagery from 2012, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2020 and 2023 were viewed but did not indicate any additional potential archaeological features in the application area or vicinity.

Other Sources

- 12.53 Examination of the finds registers and topographical files held by the National Museum of Ireland revealed that no artefacts from the study area have been reported to the National Museum of Ireland.

Field Assessment

- 12.54 A field inspection of the application was carried out by the author on the 5th September 2007 and the 16th of January 2013 to identify any previously unknown archaeological or cultural heritage sites within the application area. The entire application area has been completely stripped of topsoil down to subsoil levels (see **Plates 12-3** and **12-4**). There is no visible indication of any archaeological or cultural heritage material.

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Assessment Of Potential Impacts

Direct Impacts

12.55 The entire application area has been completely stripped of topsoil down to subsoil levels and there will be no direct effects on any known items of archaeology, cultural heritage, or buildings of special architectural significance in the application area or the vicinity.

Indirect Impacts

12.56 There will be no indirect effects on any known significant items of archaeology, cultural heritage or buildings of special architectural significance in the application area or the vicinity.

Interactions with Other Impacts

12.57 No interaction with other impacts has been identified.

Do Nothing Impacts

12.58 If the proposed development were not to proceed there would be no impact on any known items of archaeology, cultural heritage, or buildings of special architectural significance.

Worst Case Impact

12.59 No worst case scenario has been identified.

Unplanned Events

12.60 The entire application area has been completely stripped of topsoil down to subsoil levels and no unplanned events capable of effecting known archaeology, cultural heritage or buildings of special architectural significance within the application area has been identified by the assessment.

Cumulative Impacts

12.61 There is no archaeology, cultural heritage or buildings of special architectural significance material present in the application area and the proposed development is not considered to have any cumulative effects.

Recommendations / Proposed Mitigation Measures

Direct Impacts

12.62 There are no effects on any items of archaeology, cultural heritage, or buildings of special architectural significance in the application area or vicinity and no mitigation is required.

Indirect Impacts

12.63 No indirect effects on any known items archaeology, cultural heritage, or buildings of special architectural significance in the application area or vicinity and no mitigation is required.

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Plates

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Plate 12-1 View of RMP site TS047-085—looking north-west.



Plate 12-2 View from RMP site TS047-085—looking east towards the application area.

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Plate 12-3 Aerial view of the Killough application area.



Plate 12-4 Ground view of the application area looking south.

Figures

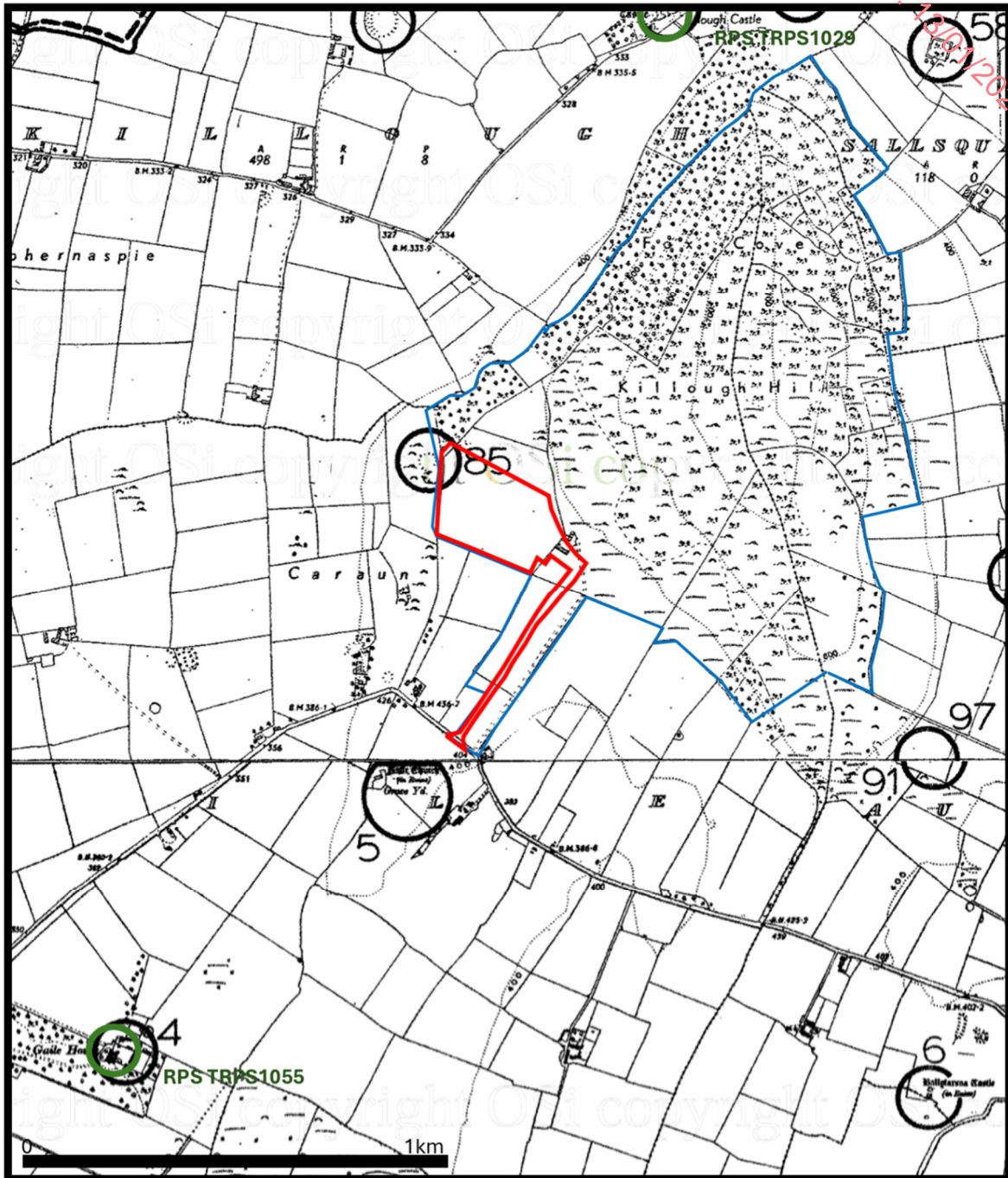


Figure12-1 The study area.

The red line is the application area and the blue line is the Roadstone land ownership.

RMPs are indicated with black circles, and structures in the Record of Protected Structures are indicated with green circles.

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Appendices

Appendix 12-A Sites in the Record of Monuments and Places

TS047-056-- Killough Ringfort

On a low rise of pasture in undulating countryside with good views in all directions. Killough Hill lies immediately to the S and Killough Castle is 670m to the W. Much degraded levelled ringfort consisting of a circular area (diam. 59m N-S; 42m E-W) defined by a scarp (H 0.4m) and possible outer fosse (Wth 2m; ext. D 0.1m) visible at S only, the monument is best preserved from S to W. The field boundaries depicted on the OS 6-inch map as immediately enclosing the ringfort are no longer visible. A sketch plan and section of the monument from the 1950s shows a fosse along the W side between the bank and the field boundary (OPW files). It is described as a well-preserved monument but under threat from agricultural development in 1974 (Cahill, 1982), probably partially levelled around the mid-1970s when field boundaries were removed.

TS047-057-- Killough Castle-Tower House

On flat grassland at the foothills of Killough Hill with good views in all directions. A well-preserved impressive tower house, former residence of Miler McGrath, Archbishop of Cashel (1570-1622 A.D.), which has been modified over the centuries and is still used as a dwelling house but survives almost complete with its original wall-walk and crenelations intact. The tower house is a rectangular four-storey structure (ext. dims. 10.6m N-S; 7.5m E-W) built with roughly coursed rubble limestone, dressed quoin stones and a base-batter, with traces of external render still visible. The interior of the tower house has been heavily modified and no original internal features are visible. The original doorway in the centre of the N wall, now blocked up, led into a lobby area from which the ground-floor barrel-vaulted chamber was accessed. The lobby area was protected by an overhead murder hole. From this lobby, a second lobby was accessed which lead into the spiral stairs in the NE angle of the tower from which all upper chambers and the wall-walk were accessed. A possible bawn wall (T 0.6m) runs from the SE angle of the tower eastwards and has been incorporated into the 19th-century castellated farmyard wall. A tall gateway (Wth 2.7m; H 3.65m) in the centre of this wall may be the original bawn entrance gate. The chimney stack visible at battlement level on the N wall originally serviced a medieval fireplace in this wall. There is evidence of an ogee-headed window with decorated spandrels at first-floor level in the S wall, with later 18th-century gothic-style pointed windows also visible in the S wall. An early 19th-century annexe has been added to the W side of the tower house.

TS047-058-- Sallsquarter Moated Site

On flat poorly drained pasture with good views in all directions. An enclosure (TS047-098----) lies 375m to the NW and Killough Castle (TS047-057----) lies 650m to the W. This monument is overgrown with trees and bushes making examination difficult. It consists of a slightly raised platform (int. dims. 32m N-S; 38m E-W) enclosed by a poorly preserved earth and stone bank (top Wth 1-2m; base Wth 2-3m; int. H 0.5m; ext. H 0.7m) reduced to a scarp in places and outer fosse (top Wth 3.3m; base Wth 1.2-3m; ext. D 0.8m) with no clear entrance feature visible. The bank is well preserved from W through N to NE and reduced to a scarp from SE through S to NW. The fosse is very well preserved from N to NE only, elsewhere it has been filled in. A small linear-shaped quarry has cut into the external face of the N bank at the E end (dims. Wth 1m; D 0.5m; L 5m). Field clearance debris has been dumped along the outer edge of the bank at the E side.

TS047-085-- Gaile Enclosure

On top of rock outcrop on W face of Killough Hill which has commanding views to N and W, in pasture. Part of the enclosure has been disturbed by a quarry located immediately to the E. The monument consists of a poorly preserved circular area (int. diam 37m N-S; 34m E-W; overall diam. c. 43m E-W) enclosed by a low bank (base Wth. 5m; top Wth. 1.7m; int. H 0.2m; ext. H 0.2m) which has been mainly reduced to a scarp. The bank is only visible from SE through S to W, elsewhere the enclosure is defined by a scarp. There is a quarry located in the S quadrant of the enclosure.

TS047-097--; TS053-091-- Aughnagomaun Redundant record

This was classified in the SMR (1992) and the RMP (1997) as an 'Enclosure possible' having been identified as such on an aerial photograph (GSI 8.4.1974, S. 583/4). In grassland on S-facing slope of rising ground in upland area with good views to S, higher ground to N. On field inspection in 2002 this was found to be a natural feature.

TS053-004-- Gaile Castle unclassified

On high ground with good views in all directions. Multiperiod two-storey 5-bay 19th-century house with W range of buildings running off NW angle of Gaile House, this W range consists of a long single pile two-storey 5-bay rectangular house orientated on a N-S axis and which appears to have been built in two phases. The fenestration on the W face is very irregular suggesting that there are blocked-up features underneath the external render and or that there may be two or more phases in this range of buildings. There may be the remains of tower connecting this W range to the N wall of Gaile house which may represent the remains of a tower house, as there is slight bend in the wall between the W range and the main block. Described in the Civil Survey (1654-6) as a 'little castle out of repair' and Redmond Magrath is listed as proprietor in 1640 (Simington 1931, 247). Impressive farmyard to NE of Gaile House and walled garden also to E of Gaile House.

TS053-00501-- Gaile Church

In grassland on the S-facing slope of high ground with good panoramic views in all directions. This ivy-covered ruinous church (int. dims. 6.5m N-S; 15m E-W; wall T 0.9m) is built with roughly coursed limestone rubble. The N and S wall and W gable stand to full height while the E gable survives approx. 2m high. A broken-out doorway is W of centre in the S wall; two chamfered archstones of this doorway have been incorporated into styles located to the N of the church. A hanging-eye survives just inside the doorway on the W side of the doorway embrasure. There is a single-light window in the centre of the W gable, a broken-out window in the E gable, a broken-out window E of centre in the S wall and a broken-out window E of centre in the N wall. Several architectural fragments have been inserted into the graveyard as grave-markers, possibly during a clean-up scheme, and the graveyard wall has been rebuilt in places with concrete blocks, particularly on the W and S stretches of the graveyard wall. The church is located on the NW boundary of the graveyard (TS053-005002-), with the graveyard wall running off the NE angle of the church and returning S and west before returning onto the centre of the W gable of the church. Earlier grass-covered wall-footings of the graveyard are visible 6m to N of the church and an external fosse runs along outside of this boundary and around the church to E and S and W. At S and E, the enclosure (TS053-005003-) is approx. 25m away, and at N and W approx. 6m away, from the existing graveyard wall. This appears to be the remains of an earlier enclosure which defines a larger burial area than the existing 19th-century graveyard boundary wall. Running off this earlier boundary are several earthworks which appear to represent small rectangular fields to

N, E and S of church. These could be settlement earthworks associated with the church or may be quarry holes associated with the nearby church, similar to quarry earthworks to the N of Ballytarsna church (TS053-009----). The OS Letters describe, in 1840, a ruined church with destroyed S doorway, E gable and E window, with a square belfry on the W gable of which no remains survive, and there was a broken-out doorway directly opposite the main doorway in the N wall (O'Flanagan 1930, vol. 1, 105). This latter doorway has subsequently been blocked up, but the church does not appear to have deteriorated much since the 1840 inspection.

TS053-00502-- Gaile Enclosure

In grassland, on S facing slope of high ground with good panoramic views in all directions. Earlier grass-covered wall-footings of graveyard visible 6m to N of church (TS053-005001-) and external fosse runs along outside of this boundary and runs around the church to E and S and W. At S and E the enclosure is approx. 25m away from the existing boundary wall (TS053-005002-) and at N and W approx. 6m away from graveyard wall. This appears to be the remains of an earlier enclosure which defines a larger burial area than the existing 19th century graveyard boundary wall. Running off this earlier boundary are several earthworks which appear to represent small rectangular fields to N, E and S of church. These could be settlement earthworks associated with church or may be quarry holes associated with the nearby church, similar to quarry earthworks to N of Ballytarsna Church (TS053-009----).

TS053-00503-- Gaile Graveyard

In grassland, on S facing slope of high ground with good panoramic views in all directions. Church (TS053-005001-) located in N sector of graveyard where it forms present N boundary of graveyard with graveyard wall running off NE angle of church and returning S and returns onto centre of W gable of church which forms an L-shaped graveyard (int. dims. 44m N-S; 30m E-W) enclosed by a limestone rubble wall. Earlier grass-covered wall-footings of graveyard wall visible 6m to N of church (TS053-005001-) and external fosse runs along outside of this boundary and runs around the church to E and S and W. At S and E the enclosure (TS053-005003-) is approx. 25m away from the existing boundary wall and at N and W approx. 6m away from graveyard wall. This appears to be the remains of an earlier enclosure which defines a larger burial area than the existing 19th century graveyard boundary wall. Several architectural fragments have been inserted into the graveyard as grave-markers possibly during a clean-up scheme and graveyard wall has been rebuilt in places with concrete blocks best visible at W and S stretches of the graveyard wall. Running off this earlier boundary are several earthworks which appear to represent small rectangular fields to N, E and S of church. These could be settlement earthworks associated with church or may be quarry holes associated with the nearby church, similar to quarry earthworks to N of Ballytarsna church (TS053-009----).

TS053-006-- Aughnagomaun Castle-Tower House

In low-lying, gently undulating terrain, on break of SW-facing slope, in pasture. The place name Ballytarsna means the town of the cross or cross roads (White 1892, 28). According to Lewis the castle was reputedly built by a person named Hacket who, according to tradition, was hanged by one of Cromwell's generals (Lewis 1837, vol. 1, 167). Piers Hacket of Ballytarsne is in possession in 1546 (COD IV, 295). Patrick Hackett is listed as proprietor of the lands in 1640 (Simington 1931, vol. 1, 216) and it is described in the Civil Survey (1654-6) as 'one good Bawne & a Castle wanting repaire, with severall small Cottages'(ibid.).

The five-storey tower house (ext. dims. 10m N-S; 8.58m E-W excluding base-batter; wall T ground floor 1.8m) with bawn (TS053-006001-) is composed of limestone rubble, roughly coursed, with quoins of cut limestone and a base-batter (H 3m; Wth 0.45m) which terminates on either side of the main entrance. It is entered through a pointed doorway at the N end of the W wall which leads into a wide lobby protected by a murder-hole and a cross-loop in the wall opposite the doorway. There is a small guard room to the N of the lobby, in a poor state of repair and with no evidence of a doorway. The internal N wall has been built up and a reconstructed loop built into the wall. The murder-hole rises to second-floor level. A second pointed doorway leads S from the entrance lobby to a second lobby area, with holes at the apex and on the W jamb showing evidence of a yett protecting this internal doorway. The ground floor chamber is entered through a pointed doorway, off the second lobby to E, and is lit by three partially reconstructed, simple flat-headed lights in single, splayed embrasures, except in the E wall where the inner embrasure, newly built, is straight-sided and continues to floor level. A concrete floor has been poured in. There is a wall cupboard at the S end of the W wall which continues, at a lower level, into the thickness of the S wall.

The first floor, of wood, was carried on wall-plates supported by corbels on the E and W walls. The first-floor chamber, with a pointed vaulted roof, was entered from the mural stairs in the W wall through a flat-headed doorway. It is lit by two lights, a flat-headed single light centrally placed in the N wall and a flat-headed loop in the E wall, on either side of which are openings to mural chambers, not accessible. In the S wall there is a flat-headed doorway at the W end which gives access to a garderobe chamber, lit by a simple single light. The mural stairs from the ground to the first floor are lit by a reconstructed single light between ground and first-floor level. Opposite the doorway to the first floor there is a flat-headed single light, with slop-stone beneath the sill, in a splayed embrasure. The stairs rise as a spiral in the SW angle up to second-floor level. The second floor is entered through a flat-headed doorway from the spiral stairs and is lit by three windows, in the N, E and W walls, all with cut limestone window seats. At the N end of the W wall there is a narrow wall cupboard which doubles as a murder-hole chute. The sill-stone is still in situ, together with slots for the base, presumably wooden, of a cupboard. There is a wall cupboard at both NE and NW angles. At the S end of the E wall there is a broken-out fireplace but the lintel, apparently flat, has been robbed. There is a flat-headed doorway at the W end of the S wall leading into a garderobe chamber which is lit by a flat-headed single-light window.

Between the second and third floors the stairs are lit by a flat-headed single light with a slightly concave sill, while almost opposite the doorway to the third floor, just N of centre in the W wall, is a simple ogee-headed single light in a splayed embrasure with a slop-stone beneath sill. The doorway is cut through the vault but the head is now missing. The third floor was wooden and carried on wall-plates supported on corbels on the E and W walls. It is lit by two single-light ogee-headed windows, in the N and S walls, and is roofed by a pointed stone vault. The N wall has a cupboard W of centre and a small fireplace, with its lintel missing, E of centre. The fourth floor is also accessed via the mural stairs in the W wall which turn at the NW angle which is lit by two flat-headed loops, that at the N end of the W wall being shorter than that at the W end of the N wall. The doorway at the top of the stairs has a threshold, rebate and spud-socket on the W side, with a small lobby area in the angle. A portion of the stair lintel overlooking the external face of this doorway has been cut away and appears to have acted as a defensive feature. The stairs continue to rise in the N wall up to fourth-floor level. The internal N wall has collapsed and the doorway is completely gone. There is a passageway at fourth-floor level past the main chamber. This passageway was lit by a broken-out window near the E end of the N wall. The main chamber was entered from the passageway in the N wall. It is lit by three two-light windows, in the E, S and W walls. There are two small openings beneath the sill of the E window, possible gun-loops, and a wall cupboard at the W end of the S wall. The W wall has a double segmental-headed recess, supported in the centre by a triple corbel, each face of which has a straight cut and chamfer. Within

the most southerly recess is a two-light, internally rebated, cusped ogee-headed window within a small straight-sided inner embrasure with small window seat and slightly splayed outer embrasure. N of this, beneath the triple corbel there is a slop-sink. In the N end of the W wall is a wall cupboard and at the W end of the N wall is a slight recess, below the level of the wall cupboard which continues to floor level. The N wall of the chamber is destroyed, but at the E end there is a recess in the wall which continues onto the E wall, the top being at a slightly higher level. A temporary roof was installed recently. On the S side of the inner embrasure of the window in the E wall are the remains of a doorway, only a portion of the head, probably pointed, surviving. This gave access to a narrow mural passage, lintelled, and lit by a flat-headed loop at the S end of the E wall with a slop-stone sill. The passage is L-shaped and turns into the S wall which is lit by a flat-headed loop with curved sill stone. The passage terminates with a narrow chimney flue, presumably originally sealed off, rising from the third floor to roof level. There is a small wall cupboard almost directly opposite the window. To the N of the main E window embrasure is a small doorway (H 1m; Wth 0.54m), internally rebated, which leads to a mural passage lit by a simple loop within a splayed embrasure. A hole in the floor at the end of the passage, with rebates to carry a trapdoor, leads into an oubliette, or hiding-hole, directly below this mural passage.

The mural stairs continues to rise steeply at the E end of the W wall before turning onto the parapet. The top of the stair is lit by a flat-headed loop with sill-stone beneath. Access to the roof was not possible, being blocked by a modern doorway. A carved figure on horseback and sunburst on the W jamb of the flat-headed doorway leading onto parapet appear to be graffiti. The parapet survives with crow-step crenelations and gutter-stones, similar bartizans at the NW and SE angles with pyramidal-chamfered corbel at the angle and double corbel supports on either side, and a turret at the NE angle. Externally visible on the W face at inter-floor level between first and second floor there is a recently inserted flat-headed window with ext. chamfer and the shadow of a steeply-pitched roofed building, the apex of which almost reaches to second-floor level. This building was attached to the W end of the wall, covering the doorway and inserted window. In the external face of the N, E and S walls at ground-floor level there are reconstructed single lights with externally splaying embrasures. In the S wall the garderobe chute exit has been reconstructed, possibly larger than the original. From the E wall at third-floor level there is the base of a narrow chimney stack resting on four pointed corbels. The bawn wall projects from the E end of the S wall and from the E end of the N wall for a short length, terminating at what appears to be the jamb of the original bawn gateway. Since this description, the tower house has been restored as a residence.

TS053-00601-- Aughnagomaun Bawn

In low-lying, gently undulating terrain, on break of SW-facing slope, in pastureland. Bawn associated with Ballytarsna Castle, a tower house (TS053-006----). Described in the Civil Survey (1654-6) as 'one good Bawne & a Castle wanting repaire, with severall small Cottages' (Simington 1931 Vol. 1, 216). Patrick Hackett is listed as proprietor of the lands in 1640 (ibid.). The bawn (dims. max. 53.2m E-W) projects N from the N wall of the tower house, enclosing all but the E side of the building, returning. At the E end of the N wall the bawn (H c. 2.4m) projects out c. 0.48m from the base of the tower house wall and forms a gateway. The basal plinth on inner face of gate projects out a further 0.13m. Further stonework projects out to W, possibly part of a gatehouse. At the E end of the S wall a length of bawn wall (H c. 2.9m; L 2.2m; Wth c. 1.9m) projects out, the facing on the N side is gone and only the lower courses are intact on N side. 23.3m N of the tower house the inner face of the return wall of the bawn can be seen, it survives for a length of 15.7m. The N face of this wall has collapsed and is grassed over (Wth 3.2m). Rubble extends westward for a further 6.3m and then becomes too disturbed to trace. The NW angle of the bawn survives, however, though both inner and outer faces are no longer evident (wall T 1.25m). This wall, in a ruinous condition, and with gaps, runs southward for c. 20m. The southernmost

upstanding portion of masonry has external wall facing and evidence of an internal angle. This may be original to the bawn or a later building related to a later stone field boundary which ran E-W at this point and has recently been demolished. Though there is stone protruding from the grass on the S side of the bawn, there is no clear evidence of the bawn wall. Approx. 10m N of the tower house there is a well (diam. 1.2m) which would have been just inside the bawn wall, possibly the original water supply for the tower house.

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