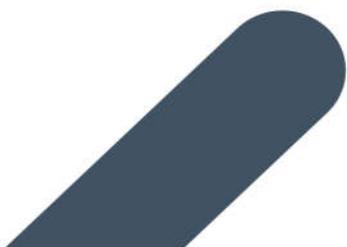


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# **Environmental Impact Assessment Report**

## Briskalagh Renewable Energy Development

Chapter 14 – Cultural Heritage



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## 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 Project, located at Briskalagh and adjacent townlands in 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 and the Site. An assessment of potential effects, including cumulative effects, is presented.

As detailed in Section 1.1.1 in Chapter 1, for the purposes of this EIAR, the various project components are described and assessed using the following references: 'Proposed Wind Farm', 'Proposed Grid Connection', the 'Site' and the 'Proposed Wind Farm site'. A detailed description of the Proposed Project is provided in Chapter 4 of this EIAR.

#### 14.1.1 Proposed Project

The Proposed Project is assessed in this chapter. The Proposed Project will consist of the construction of a 7 – turbine wind farm, including upgrade of existing and provision of new site roads and all associated works. The Proposed Wind Farm will connect to the electricity grid at the existing Ballyragget 110kV substation via an on-site 38kV substation and 23km underground electrical cabling route. A full description of all elements of the Proposed Project is detailed in Chapter 4 of this EIAR.

#### 14.1.2 Location and Topography

The Site is located within a rural, agricultural setting in northwest Kilkenny, approximately 8.5km west of Kilkenny City. The settlement of Kilmanagh is located approximately 1.2km south of the nearest proposed turbine, and the settlement of Tullaroan is located approximately 2.7km north of the nearest proposed turbine. The R695 regional road runs immediately south of the Site in an east-west orientation entering the settlement of Kilmanagh and then heading south from Kilmanagh towards Callan, passing within 1.3km of the nearest proposed turbine. Existing access is via farm entrances off the L5023 local road to the northwest, L5024 to the north, and L1009 to the south. The site is traversed by a number of existing agricultural roads and tracks. Landuse within the Site currently comprises a mix of pastoral agriculture and small-scale, private forestry. The surrounding landuse predominantly comprises pastoral agriculture and residential within Kilmanagh and Tullaroan.

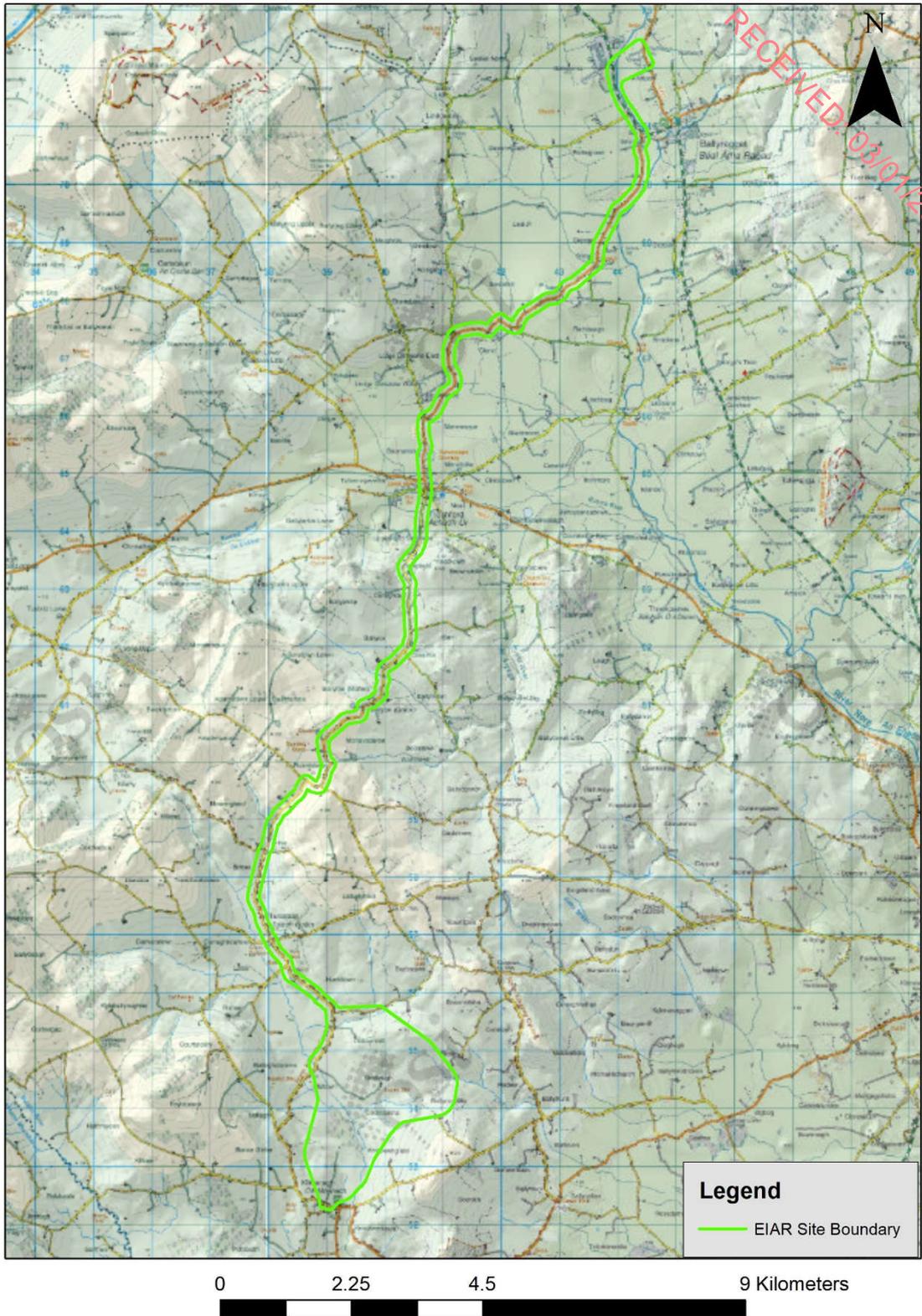


Figure 14.1: Site location.

### 14.1.3 Statement of Authority

This chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (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. 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 of this EIAR and the following:

- 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.

### 14.1.4.2 Legislation

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 Record of Monuments and Places (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 Record of Monuments and Places affords some protection to the monuments entered therein. Section 12 (3) of the 1994 Amendment Act 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 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.

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'*.

### 14.1.4.3 Granada Convention

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.

### 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 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.'*

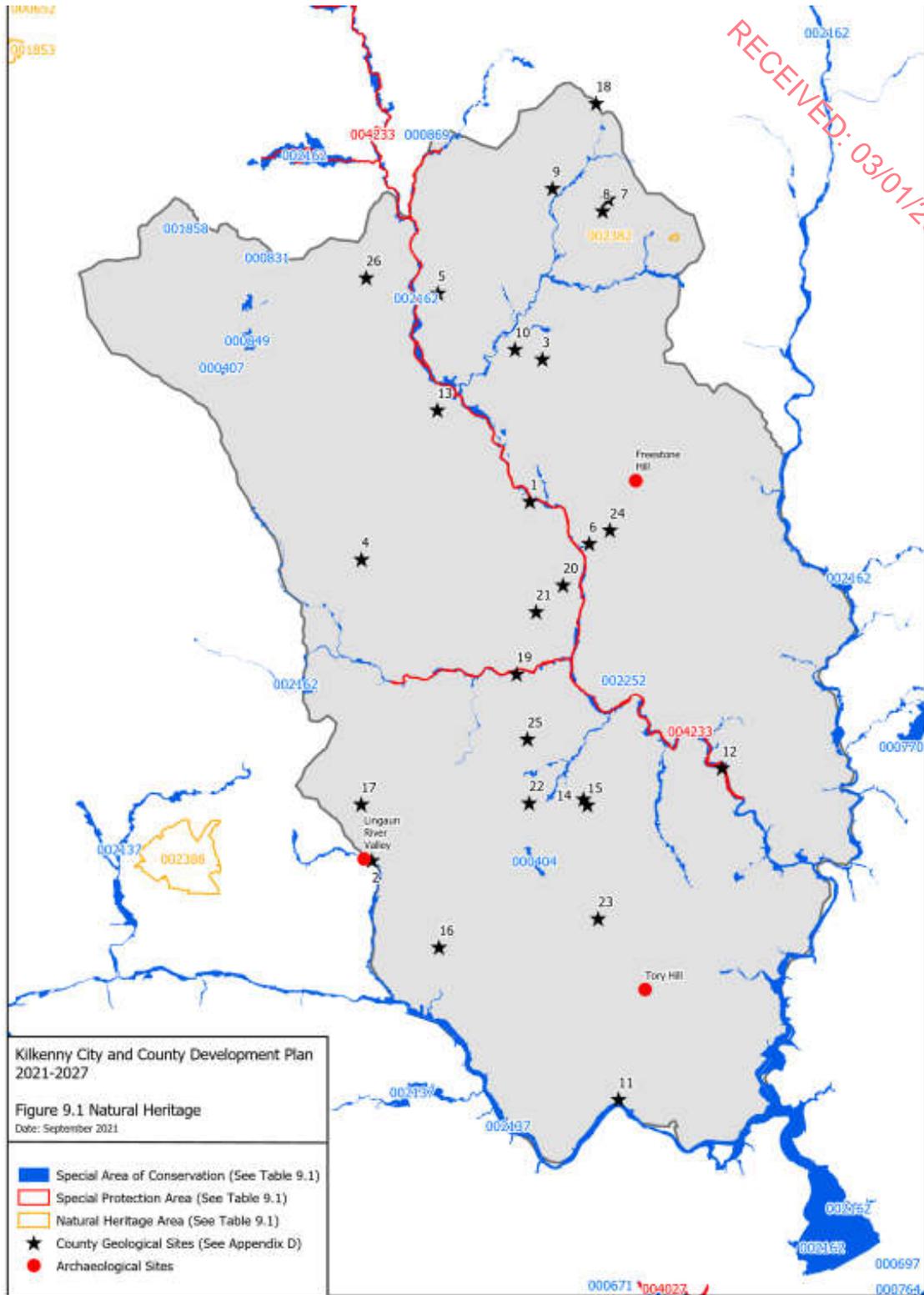


Figure 14.2: Archaeological landscapes identified within the KCDP.

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## 14.1.5 Statutory Consultations

### 14.1.5.1 Kilkenny County Council

No scoping response specifically relating to archaeology, architectural or cultural heritage was received from Kilkenny County Council apart from the observation that ‘*There is a recorded monument within the development site ref. KK018-050—*’.

### 14.1.5.2 Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage

A scoping request was issued to the DAU of the DHLGH; however, no archaeology, architectural or cultural heritage related responses were received from the National Monuments Services /Development Applications Unit of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH).

### 14.1.5.3 Heritage Council

A scoping request was issued to the Heritage Council which was acknowledged, however, no response was received to date.

### 14.1.5.4 An Taisce

A scoping request was issued to An Taisce which was acknowledged, however, no response was received to date.

## 14.2 Assessment Methodology

The assessment of the archaeology, architecture and cultural heritage of the Proposed Project included geographic information system (GIS) mapping, desk-based research and field inspection.

### 14.2.1 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.

### 14.2.2 Desktop Assessment

The following sources were consulted as part of the desktop assessment for the Proposed Project:

- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)
- The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
- National Monuments in State Care County Kilkenny

- National Monuments in State Care County Tipperary
- The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland ([www.heritagemaps.ie](http://www.heritagemaps.ie))
- First edition Ordnance Survey maps (Tailte Eireann)
- Second edition Ordnance Survey maps (Tailte Eireann)
- Aerial photographs (copyright of Tailte Eireann)
- Excavations Database
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)
- Record of Protected Structures
- Kilkenny City and County Development Plan 2021-2027
- National Policy on Town Defences (Dept. of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2008)
- Irish Walled Towns Network Strategy 2024-2028 (The Heritage Council)
- Kilkenny City Walls conservation Plan, 2003 (The Heritage Council)

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Each of these are discussed in the following sections.

#### 14.2.2.1 **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 at [www.heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com](http://www.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 and Tipperary was also undertaken as part of the assessment.

#### 14.2.2.2 **Cartographic Sources and Aerial Photography**

The 1st (1840s) and 2nd (1900s) edition OS maps for the area were consulted, where available, as was Tailte Eireann aerial photography.

#### 14.2.2.3 **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 ([www.heritagemaps.ie](http://www.heritagemaps.ie)), were consulted for each townland within and immediately adjacent to the Site.

#### 14.2.2.4 **Archaeological Inventory Series**

Further information on archaeological sites may be obtained in the published County Archaeological Inventory series prepared by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (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.

#### 14.2.2.5 Record of Protected Structures

The KCDP was consulted for the schedule of buildings (Record of Protected Structures) and items of cultural, historical or archaeological interest which may be affected by the Proposed Project. The KCDP also outlines policies and objectives relating to the protection of the archaeological, historical and architectural heritage landscape of County Kilkenny. The dataset for the Kilkenny Record of Protected Structures was added to the base mapping for the Proposed Project in order to accurately assess any potential effects on such structures.

#### 14.2.2.6 Excavations Database

The Excavations Database is an annual account of all excavations carried out under license. The database is available online at [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie) and includes excavations from 1985 to 2024. 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.

#### 14.2.2.7 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 Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (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 ([www.buildingsofireland.ie](http://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).

#### 14.2.2.8 Previous Assessments

No previous assessments were carried out on the Site.

#### 14.2.3 Field Inspection

The Site was subject to a walk-over survey and windscreen survey in January 2024. 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. All SMR sites within the Site were inspected as well as any other relevant cultural heritage features.

##### 14.2.3.1 Limitations Associated with Fieldwork

No limitations were encountered during fieldwork and all areas were accessed.

#### 14.2.4 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 of Chapter 1. The

following terminology is used when describing the likely effects of the Proposed Project from a Cultural Heritage perspective.

#### 14.2.4.1 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.

##### 14.2.4.1.1 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.

#### 14.2.5 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 ELAR as they are mainly located on private lands to which the public have no access. The assessment of impacts 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 ELAR, and also photomontages / Photowires from specific cultural heritage assets or other relevant locations. The analysis used in the assessment of potential effects on the visual setting of cultural heritage assets in the wider landscape of 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. The proposed on-site substation is also considered in terms of potential visual effects.

Other components of the Proposed Project are not deemed to be as visually prominent as the proposed turbines and the proposed substation.

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 14.1 used in the assessment of effects on setting are regarded as appropriate and are based on professional judgement.

Table 14.1: 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)	25km
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 turbines on the setting of cultural heritage assets are graded according to two criteria (Table 14.2):

- Distance to the nearest 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 turbine and 5 being the most severe (0-1km from the nearest turbine)).
- Number of turbines visible on ZTV.** Each increment is also numbered from 1-4 with 1 being the least severe (i.e. 1-3 turbines visible) and 4 being the most severe (7 turbines visible).

The number values are then multiplied to arrive at a potential effect (from Imperceptible to Moderate). For the purposes of the Proposed Wind Farm there are no Significant effects. Very Significant and Profound are reserved for adverse direct effects which result in the total removal of cultural heritage assets which does not occur from visual effects. The following table is used to ascertain the potential visual effect not assuming any vegetation, existing buildings, and any other screening in the landscape.

Table 14.2: Grading of Potential visual effects according to Distance and No. of Turbines visible from Cultural Heritage Assets

No. of Turbines Visible (ZTV)	1-2 (1)	3-4 (2)	5-6 (3)	7 (4)
Distance of asset to turbine				
4-5km (1)	1	2	3	4
3-4km (2)	2	4	6	8
2-3km (3)	3	6	9	12
1-2km (4)	4	8	12	16
0-1km (5)	5	10	15	20
Imperceptible (0)	Not Significant (1-5)	Slight (6-10)	Moderate (11-15)	Significant (16-20+)

## 14.3 Existing Environment

### 14.3.1 Results of Field Inspection

No previously unrecorded archaeological monuments were noted within the Proposed Wind Farm site during the walk-over survey. Two items of local cultural heritage merit comprising a stone outbuilding (CH1) and a lime kiln (CH2) were noted within the Proposed Wind Farm site but are not located within the footprint of any proposed infrastructure. They are discussed in Section 14.3.3.12 below. A photographic record of the Proposed Project is presented in Appendix 14-1.

### 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 and newly discovered archaeological sites. Each of these are addressed in the following sections. Sub-surface archaeology is also addressed in the assessment.

A number of documentary and cartographic sources (as listed in Section 14.2.2 above) were utilised in order to ascertain the potential for the presence of architectural /cultural heritage features on or within the area of the Proposed Project. Section 14.3.3 addresses the Proposed Wind Farm, Section 14.3.4 address the Proposed Grid Connection and Section 14.3.5 addresses the proposed turbine delivery route. Cultural heritage includes items such as buildings, farmhouses, gates, bridges, piers, and stone field boundaries.

### 14.3.3 Proposed Wind Farm

#### 14.3.3.1 UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on Tentative List

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list are located within 25km of the nearest proposed turbine. The nearest WHS (Tentative list) comprises the royal site of Cashel, Co. Tipperary which is situated c. 34km to the south-west of the proposed turbines.

#### 14.3.3.2 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 Proposed Wind Farm site. Seven National Monuments in State Care are located within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine and are listed in Table 14.3 and shown on Figure 14.3. Two monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine and are also listed in Table 14.3. They include the town defences of Kilkenny which as a walled town is also regarded as a National Monument. There is also documentary evidence that Callan was a walled town despite the lack of surviving physical remains. The monuments are listed and described below.

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Table 14.3: National Monuments and those subject to a preservation order within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine

Nat. Mon. No.	SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	CLASS	TOWNLAND	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST TURBINE (m)
670	KK018-032001-	638317	656473	Church	Tullaroan	T03	2150
10/1956	KK018-011—	638641	658136	A ring-fort	TULLAROAN	T01	3450
376	KK013-059001-	638352	660549	Ringfort	Rathealy	T01	5810
659	TS049-062—	632306	652111	House with historical associations	Farranrory Upper	T07	6923
282	KK013-018001-	638671	663684	Church	Ballylarkin Upper	T01	8794
1/2006 and 2/1996 and 1/1997	KK019-026001- (Part of) and KK019-026002-	650201	656315	Town defences	GARDENS (Kilkenny City By., St. John's Par.), ST. MARY'S PARISH and GARDENS (Kilkenny City By., St. Canice Par.)	T04	9749
372	KK026-010009-	641241	644098	Motte	Westcourt Demesne	T07	9786
321	KK023-071001-, KK023-071003-	647617	647417	Castle & Tower	Farmley	T04	9874



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Nat. Mon. No.	SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	CLASS	TOWNLAND	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST TURBINE (m)
475	KK026-010016-	641554	644004	Friary (Augustinian)	Callan North	T07	9952

### 14.3.3.2.1 National Monument 670 Church, Tullaroan

The National Monument (No. 670) at Tullaroan comprises a church located c. 2.1km from the nearest proposed turbine, T3. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 7 turbines from this location. It is described on the Historic Environment Viewer (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*

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Plate 14.1: National Monument No. 670 at Tullaroan.

#### 14.3.3.2.2 National Monument 376 Ringfort, Rathealy

National Monument No. 376 is listed in the *National Monuments in State Care: Ownership & Guardianship* (2009) as a ringfort in Rathealy townland, however, the monument description refers to it as a Castle – ringwork (see below). It is located c. 5.8km to the north of the nearest proposed turbine, T1, in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 5-6 turbines from the centre of the and western portion of the monument and 3-4 turbines from the eastern portion of the monument. 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; With 5m; ext. H 3.5-4.5m); steep-side flat-bottomed fosse (With 6m); intervening bank (int. H 2.3; ext. H 1.8m; With 7m); outer fosse (With 2.5m) and outer bank (int. H 1.5m; ext. H 1.5m; With 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 (With 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

### 14.3.3.2.3 National Monument 282 Church, Ballylarkin Upper

The church at Ballylarkin Upper (Nat. Mon. no. 282) is located c. 8.7km to the north of the nearest proposed turbine, T1. The ZTV demonstrates no theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines from this area. The church 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 (With 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). Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 11 January 2017*

## 14.3.3.2.4

**National Monument 372 Motte, Westcourt Demesne**

This national monument (Nat. Mon. No. 372) comprises a motte located in the townland of Westcourt Demesne, Callan. It is situated c. 9.7km to the south-south-east of the nearest proposed turbine, T7. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 7 proposed turbines from this area. The monument is described on the HEV as follows:

**KK026-010009 : Castle - motte and bailey : WESTCOURT DEMESNE**

*Description: On the flat flood plain c. 50m N of Kings River and N of the town of Callan (KK026-010—) which lies immediately S of the river, in pasture. The sides and much of the top of the motte are overgrown with trees, scrub and brambles. There are good views in all directions. The motte was probably built by William Marshall (died 1219), who is credited with founding the town, probably utilising a natural ridge which was augmented. The construction is likely to have been built under the supervision of one of Marshall's stewards, possibly Geoffry Fitz Robert, who built the motte at Kells (Clutterbuck et al. 2006, 9). Orpen (1909, 319-20) relates that in 1247, 'the castle and vill, with appurtenances, went with Kilkenny as part of Isabella Marshal's share, and were granted to her son Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford'. In an extent of the manor of Callan, taken in 1307, 'upon the death of Joan, Countess of Gloucester and Hertford, when the jurors found that "there was there a castle in which there was a hall constructed of wood, with wooden shingles, a stone chamber, a kitchen, and other wooden chambers"' (ibid.).*

*The area around the motte appears to have been utilised for gardening by the 16th century, as illustrated in a 1539 lease in the Ormond Deeds, where the Earl of Ormond grants to 'Rose Hedyn, widow, and Piers Herforde's children...two messuages [a house with outbuildings and a parcel of land/yard] ...said messuages and a garden by the 'mothe' [motte] with 17½ acres of arable land' (Curtis 1937, vol. 4, 181, deed 225). The conditions of the tenure were typically manorial, including the payment of, 'two 'ryppen hokes,' two 'wotghe' hens, and give two men to mind the millpond besides serving said mill in all points as their neighbours do' (ibid.; Clutterbuck et al. 2006, 11-12). In 1577, 'Robert Swetman, merchant', was granted, 'a garden at the 'mothe' (Curtis 1941, vol. 5, 286, deed 292). A substantial steep-sided motte (top dims. 39m NW-SE; 20m NE-SW; basal dims. 66m NW-SE; 48m NE-SW; H 9m above bailey; 12m above flood plain) with a bailey (dims. 56m N-S; c. 70-75m N-S) to the E (Clutterbuck et al. 2006, 12). The castle on top of the motte would have been accessed from the bailey. This slightly lower access point has been utilised over the centuries and has become quite eroded (Clutterbuck et al. 2006, 16).*

*The bailey is defined by a much reduced bank (S bank: Wth at top 3m; overall Wth 10m; int. H 0.8m; ext. H to flood plain 4m; N bank Wth at top 3.7m; overall Wth 16.5m; int. H 0.4m; ext. H 0.75m) which is best preserved towards the W end. The N side can be traced as a flattened rise which begins to turn towards the SE just before the field/townland boundary running roughly N-S E of the motte. The house and outbuilding at the W end of Moat Lane appear to have been built on the flattened E bank of the bailey.*

*Immediately W of the motte, 2m from the base, there is a smaller roughly triangular-shaped mound (dims. c. 30m NNE-SSW; c. 40m WNW-ESE; max. H 2.8m) which falls steeply on the E side and slopes gently to the W down to the flood plain. The top of the mound forms a small level area (dims. 2.3m N-S; 2m E-W). This is part of the natural ridge which remained after the motte was constructed.*

*A geophysical and topographical survey of the motte and bailey and surrounding area was carried out in 2002 (Clutterbuck et al. 2006, 7-28). This revealed several anomalies which appear to correspond to medieval buildings on the motte, including a hall (dims. 17m x c. 18.55m) and within the bailey as well as a possible kiln (Wth c. 7m) (KK026-010085) and furnace (Wth c. 5m) (KK026-010086-) c. 40-50m N of the bailey (ibid. 16-24). (National Monument No. 372). Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 26 June 2019*

## 14.3.3.2.5

**National Monument 475 Friary, Callan North**

This Augustinian friary (Nat. Mon. No. 475) is also located in Callan, c. 9.9km south-south-east of the nearest proposed turbine, T7. The ZTV demonstrates no theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines from this area. The monument is described on the HEV as follows:

**KK026-010016 - Religious house - Augustinian friars : CALLAN NORTH**

*Description: On the flat flood plain on the N bank of the Kings River, immediately N of Callan town (KK026-010—) and c. 200m E of the motte and bailey (KK026-010009). The petition for the foundation of an Augustinian monastery at Callan was instigated by Edmund Butler, and granted by Pope Pius II in 1461. However, following Edmund's defeat in a battle in 1462 it appears that James, his eldest son, became the founder instead and, as such, was buried in the friary in 1487 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988, 297). The foundation was probably built in the late 1460s. Carrigan (ibid. 312) notes that James had been living in concubinage with his relative Syve Kavanagh, and that having received a Papal dispensation which enabled him to marry her in 1467, he went on to found this religious house in reparation for his sinful past, in c. 1468-69. Also in 1472 the Observant reform was introduced, the friary being placed directly under the prior general and declared independent of the English provincial, so it must have been in existence for at least a few years prior to this date (Carrigan 1905, vol. 3, 311; Gwynn and Hadcock 1988, 297). In 1479 Callan became the centre of the Irish Observant Congregation (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988, 297). Until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1540, the friary was noted, 'for its learned community; its library rich in manuscripts and possessing duplicates of all the rare books in the library of the Abbey of Jerpoint; for the richness of its church utensils; but above all, for its care of the poor' (ibid.).*

*In 1540 William O'Fogarty was the prior and the assets of the three acre monastery included, 'a church and belfry, dormitory, hall, three chambers, kitchen etc., with gardens and closes, all ruinous and not valued, while three messuages, one with a bakehouse, two gardens and an acre of meadow were valued at 10s. 8d.; also, concealed by Sir Thomas Butler, a ruinous watermill with land, val. 2s. 6d., and a small plot, val. 4d. (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988, 297). In 1541 the monastery was leased for 21 years, at 20s. 8d. a year to James Butler, Earl of Ormond, the grandson of the founder (Curtis 1937, vol. 4, 206, deed 262). Thomas, Earl of Ormond, was granted possession in 1557-58 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988, 297). The friary was restored by the Board of Works in 1961 (O'Kelly 1985, 176).*

*The upstanding remains consist of a nave (int. L 17.8m; int. Wth 8m; wall T 1.6m) and chancel (int. L 14.54m; Wth 8m; wall T 1.3m) church, separated by a crossing-tower (total L 6.58m; int. Wth 5.08m), built of limestone rubble, roughly coursed. There are angle buttresses on the NE and SE angles of the chancel. Though the substantial fabric of the building is late 15th-century in date, there is evidence that significant modifications were carried out in the nave subsequent to, but not long after, the first phase of construction. The W end of the nave was completely rebuilt, evident in the different masonry style and the presence of an external base-batter (H 2.4m; Wth 0.18m on W gable, 0.33m on N and S wall).*

*During this phase a large cut-stone pointed arch with ribbed soffit was inserted towards the E end of the N wall of the nave, causing a pre-existing window to be blocked up. Also during this phase a doorway in the N wall of the nave was blocked, however, neither the doorway or blocked-up window are visible in the external masonry, indicating that the exterior was re-faced at this time. There is evidence of a N transept (int. Wth 4.1m) running from the crossing-tower, the ties for side walls (wall T 1.25m) and the coping stones for its roof are visible, therefore it is a puzzle as to why an arch for another transept would be inserted in the N wall of the nave. There are no wall scars or ties projecting from the N wall on either side of this arch, which suggests that the transept was never constructed and that the arch was probably blocked up shortly after its construction. Carrigan (1905, vol. 3, 313) states that when he visited the abbey, the door in the S wall of the chancel was, 'the only means of ingress to the ruins', so it seems that the N arch in the nave was blocked up at that stage.*

*Following the Dissolution of the monastery the church appears to have been altered to accommodate a domestic residence. The N arch of the crossing-tower was blocked up and a slop-stone within a pointed niche and fireplace, with chamfered surrounds, was inserted at ground-floor level as well a flat-headed single-light window at first-floor level, the latter being subsequently blocked up. The upper floors of the crossing-tower were probably used as part of this residence. Some crude put-log holes inserted at the E end of the nave probably also date to this phase as well as a flat-headed single-light window with external splay in the S wall of the nave.*

*The pointed moulded doorway in the W gable of the nave, has mouldings very similar to those at the 15th-century Cistercian monastery of Holy Cross, also patronised by the Butlers (O'Donovan 2012, 177). The nave has a two-light mullion and transomed window with flamboyant tracery over the W doorway. This window has an unusually decorated transom, the decoration being continued on the N sill, though the sill has been cut to fit the window which suggests that the decorated stone was reused.*

The decoration consists of a double incised wavy line with an ivy-leaf beneath the northernmost curve and a small knot in each of the downward curves, all within an incised border along the top and bottom of the slab. In the rebuilt W end there is a two-light ogee-headed window in the N wall and a single-light with head missing in the S wall. At the E end of the S wall there is a flat-headed traceried two-light ogee-headed window. The window is very similar to one in the S wall of the W end of the chancel, at clerestory level (H above ground 4.8m), which is roughly square. This latter is described by O'Donovan (*ibid*, 184) as, 'an isolated piece of cusplless reticulation'. The design for this window appears on a chest-tomb panel in the nearby medieval church of Fertagh (*ibid*, 184, 187). The version in the nave has been altered, externally it appears to have been lowered, the mullion and lower jambs inserted and the sill is a reused part of the coping course of the cloister. Internally there is evidence that the embrasure was lowered and subsequently blocked up. Originally both these windows would have book-ended the N ambulatory of the cloister above roof height.

There are five other windows (av. H above ground 2-2.6m) in the chancel. A two-light ogee-headed window at the E end of the S wall, the central portion of the window head and the mullion are missing. A large broken-out uncusped flamboyant traceried window in the E gable. Three windows in the N wall, an ogee-headed single-light window at the E end, an ogee-headed two-light window at the W end and between them a two-light window with broken-out uncusped flamboyant tracery. The chancel has a sedilia at the E end of the S wall and a piscina under the easternmost window in the same wall. The sedilia also closely resembles that at Holy Cross Abbey. O'Donovan (2012, 177) suggests that this was deliberately designed to emphasis the link between the Callan Butler foundation and the earlier Holy Cross foundation of the main line of the family. The mouldings themselves are unusual, taking the form of mitres (*ibid.*). A pointed doorway centrally placed in the S wall lead into the E range of the cloister which no longer survives.

In the W arch of the crossing-tower there are two opposing grooves, 2.95m above ground level, which mark the position of the rood screen. Access to the upper floors of the crossing-tower is via a small mural spiral stair partially within the thickness of the SW pier of the tower and partially carried on a squinch which projects into the SE angle of the nave. It was lit by narrow single-light windows, the lowest of which is blocked up. There are three chambers.

#### 14.3.3.2.6 **Town Defences, Callan**

The National Policy on Town Defences (2008) is based on the understanding that all known and expected circuits of the town defences (both upstanding and buried, whether of stone or embankment construction) and all associated features of the same are to be considered a single national monument and treated as a unit for policy and management purposes. The policy states that there should be a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ of archaeological remains and preservation of their character, setting and amenity. It acknowledges that urban settlements will and must continue to change and develop. However, this necessary continuum must recognise and preserve the character, setting and amenity of all upstanding urban defences and the archaeological evidence that survives, or may survive, below ground. Urban defences are to be considered of primary importance where they are found. While there are no upstanding remains of the town defences at Callan they are still regarded as a National Monument on the basis of the National Policy on Town Defences (2008). The town defences at Callan are located within c. 10km of the nearest proposed turbine, T7. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 7 proposed turbines from the town. The town defences KK026-010007- are described on the HEV as follows:

***KK026-010007- : Town defences : BOLTON, CALLAN  
SOUTH, DIRTYSTEP, MINNAUNS, PROLOGUE, TINNAMOONA***

*Description: The medieval town of Callan, located 15km SW of Kilkenny, was situated primarily on the S bank of the NW-SE flowing Kings River (formerly the River Rye), with a northern suburb across the river, between the manorial demesne to the W, with its motte and bailey (KK026-010009-), and the Augustinian Friary (KK026-010016-) to the E.*

*There is no surviving evidence of a town wall, however, there are references and cartographic evidence of town gates to the E, S and W gate, the locations of which would suggest that Callan was a very large town of c. 34 hectares, as well as an inner or 'middle' gate, possibly 'Skerry's Castle' (KK026-010008-), on*

West Street which hints at a possible inner town defence (Thomas 1992, vol. 2, 30-31). Cartographic evidence shows that the S town boundary ran along Lower Green Lane (previous called Fair Green Lane and Cuddy's Lane) to the SE and Chapel Lane to the SW (Manning 1998, 63). Archaeological excavations (licence no. 01E0014) on Lower Green (Fair Green) Lane revealed two fosses which appear to be part southern town defences (Elliott 2002).

According to Carrigan (1905, vol. 3, 292), Callan's town walls were constructed in the 15th century but, 'of the enclosing wall (with its cleemoore, or fosse) only a small fragment remains, at the east end of Mill-Street (formerly East St.)'. There are numerous references to castles in Callan, some were probably urban tower houses while others may be associated with town gates (Carrigan 1905, vol. 3, 296). There is a reference in 1595 in the Ormond Deeds to, 'a castle in the east street of Callan' and this is probably, 'A large castle joining to the East Gate' mentioned in the Civil Survey (1655-6) (Curtis 1970, vol. 6, 3-4, deed 2; Manning 1998, 59). In the N suburb, a castle is mentioned in 'Kenles street' in 1593 and this is probably the same, 'ruins of a castle house' described on Kells Street in the Civil Survey (1655-6) (Curtis 1970, vol. 6, 2, deed 2; Manning 1998, 56).

The N suburb also had town defences and at least one town gate. Descriptions in the Ormond Deeds of the 'hill of Callan' suggest that this was located in the N suburb. Within this area there are references to Haggard Lane and Haggard St., possibly one and the same (Curtis 1941, vol. 5, 282-3, deed 292). It follows that the 'Haggard gate' is a town gate on Haggard Lane/St. (Curtis 1937, vol. 4, 181, deed 225). In 1539 the Ormond Deeds there is a reference to a property in the town which, 'lies by the Haggard gate in length from the King's street in the east to the common ditch in the west' (*ibid.*). A deed of 1583 gives permission, 'granted by the sovereign, portreeve, burgesses and commons of Callan to Richard Merry of the same to enlarge a holding on Kenles street (Kells St./Lower Bridge St.) on condition that he shall extend, hedge, cast and cut the town ditch outside the holding in good defensible and decent manner from time to time' (Curtis 1941, vol. 5, 324, deed 365).

In the 'Aphorismical Discovery', a contemporary account of the Cromwellian campaign in Ireland, describes how, in 1650, 'Ormond did apeinte a garrison in Calluynne, 5 miles from Kilkenny, 1500 men in the greate castle, an impregnant peece of worke, under the comaunde of Sir Robert Thalbot. Amonge the rest was one Captain Marcus Geoghegan of Frevenagh, in the barony of Moycashell [Westmeath], with his company, in a petty castle, a kinde of gate hous, thatched with strawe' (Gilbert 1880, 64).

Thomas Stuish's map of 1681, copied in 1765 by Richard Frizell, indicates the town defences, with a 'Strong Castle' and 'Gate' at the E end of the town, a 'South gate', 'West gate' and 'Midle Gate', the latter along West Street. It has been suggested that the middle gate refers to 'Skerry's Castle' (KK026-010008), portion of which still survives, and which traditionally is associated with the castle/gatehouse occupied by Captain Geoghegan (Kennedy 1984, 50). The 'greate castle' is possibly the castle at the end of Mill Street, referred to by Stuish as a 'Strong Castle'. It may be the 'castle in the east street' leased to Robert Rothe and Henry Shee in 1595 (Curtis 1970, vol. 6, 3-4, deed 2). According to Carrigan (1905, vol. 3, 293) this castle was, 'known as Coorthfeerish, or Pierce's Court, the lower part of which served as one of the entrance gates of the town; some fragments of the walls may still be seen'. Indicated as, 'Castle in ruins' on the 1st (1840) ed. OS 6-inch map, it appears to have been levelled subsequently as it is shown as 'Castle (site of)' on the 1948 revision.

Given the large area enclosed by the medieval town of Callan, it has been suggested that the town was never walled but was defended by a town ditch/fosse, with town gates. Against this it can be argued that Callan appears to have presented a formidable obstacle to advancing Cromwellian forces in 1650, with a battery (KK026-010001-) being set up to bombard the town from a position c. 300m to the S. The initial focus of the attack was the S gatehouse, which was eventually taken following unexpected resistance (Kennedy 1984, 49). According to Kennedy (*ibid.* 50) further fierce resistance was offered by Captain Geoghegan and his force at the inner/middle gate, which tradition associates with Skerry's Castle on West St., the West gate having offered no resistance. To explain why Callan offered such a stout resistance, despite enclosing such a large area, Thomas (1992, vol. 2, 31) proposes that the town had an inner walled area. This suggested area being confined to the centre of the town, S of the river, the W side running from Chapel Lane northwards to Skerry's Castle and N from there to the river, with the E side running from Lower Green/Fair Green Lane northward, along the line of Collins Park and northward to the river (*ibid.*). While the W side is possible, the E side is less likely, given that the strong castle where the main garrison were positioned appears to equate with the castle and gatehouse at the E end of town, outside of Thomas's proposed core. Also by the mid-17th century there may have been another bridge across the river (the 'New Bridge' on the 1691 map), probably in line with the lane

which runs N from Mill Street and is c. 150m E of the main bridge, and which would have been outside of the suggested line. So perhaps only the E half of the town, extending to Skerry's Castle, was walled, with a town ditch being considered sufficient defence for the W portion. Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 22 June 2022

## 14.3.3.2.7

**National Monument 321 Castle and tower, Burnchurch**

The National Monument at Burnchurch (Nat. Mon. No. 321) is located c. 9.8km south-east of the nearest proposed turbine, T4. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 7 proposed turbines from this location. The tower house (KK023-071001 and bawn (KK023-071003-) are described on the HEV as follows:

**KK023-071001- : Castle - tower house : FARMLEY**

*Description: On a wide low flat-topped eminence with views in all directions, with the medieval church (KK023-072001-) and graveyard (KK023-072002-) across the modern road immediately to the S. A castle of a branch of the Fitzgerald family, styled Barons of Burnchurch in the former county palatinate of Kilkenny. In 1654 the last Baron of Burnchurch, Richard Fitzgerald, was transplanted to Connaught and his possessions granted to Colonel William Warden (Commins 1906, 266). It is claimed that Oliver Cromwell probably stayed in the tower house following the siege of Kilkenny, in March 1650, when his army camped at Burnchurch (ibid.). Austin Cooper visited the castle in the 1780s and recorded that it seemed 'as if but lately inhabited' and that there was a deep well within the precincts (Price 1942, 30). The tower house was inhabited until the early 19th century, the last resident being the Reverend William Swift who died in 1817 (ibid.). A late 15th/early 16th-century rectangular four-storey tower house (National Monument No. 321) protected by a bawn (KK023-071003-), of which only a circular angle tower survives above ground 20m to the N. An early 19th-century print shows the remains of a bawn wall running between the two towers (Carrigan 1905, vol. 3, opposite 378). The tower house (dims. 10.9m N-s; 9.5m E-W externally at base) is constructed of roughly coursed limestone rubble with well-cut quoins and has a base-batter (H 2.5m; Wth 0.35m). The garderobe chute exits at the S end of the W wall 1.05m above external ground level. The tower house was entered at ground level towards the W end of the N wall, through a pointed head with an external rebate and iron fittings for a yett. The entrance lobby has a murder-hole overhead and a doorway to the left leads to a second lobby. From this a doorway gives access to the ground floor and a straight stair rises eastwards in the thickness of the wall. The ground floor has loops to E and W and a high-level small secondary rectangular window to S. The first floor is entered at the NE corner and the lobby on the stairs has a murder-hole over it. Its floor was laid on joists set into the E and W walls. The oak joist against the S wall survives. There are narrow windows in embrasures to E, S and W and a door leading to a small chamber in the N wall. Another doorway in the NW corner gave access to another small chamber, now filled with masonry, with corner loop and murder-hole over entrance lobby. The stair continues up the E wall with an entrance to the second floor being soon after the corner. It had a timber floor held on corbels and a window to W and a large secondary three-light window to W. A door in S wall gave access to a garderobe and there is an original fireplace, with joggled voussoirs held on corbels, at N end of W wall. A doorway in the N wall gave access to a long narrow chamber with angle loop to NE. A stair rises from a window embrasure at the S end of the E wall and turns the corner to the S wall to give access to the third floor, an intersol beneath the vault, with no windows. The main stair continues up the E wall to the SE angle to give access to the fourth floor, the main room of the tower house above the vault. This room has two-light windows to S and E and single-light windows to N and W. At the N end of the W wall there is a large fireplace with joggled voussoirs. Entered westwards off the S embrasure is a garderobe. Beneath the passage to the garderobe is a secret chamber. Towards the S end of the E wall a stair leads down to a small intramural chamber at third-floor level. At the NE angle a spiral stair leads up to the parapets. At its start a stair leads down to another intramural chamber at third-floor level in the N wall, with windows to N and W. The spiral stairs leads to a doorway leading S on the E wall-walk. At roof level the N and S walls were continued upwards to form mural chambers, between which the roof ran. That to the S has a passage within it giving access between the E and W wall-walks and a doorway leading N into a gallery above this end of the main room. That to the N has a long narrow chamber entered off the spiral stairs. The W wall-walk is partly blocked by a cylindrical chimney. The wall-walks above the mural chambers, with parapets all around, are accessed by projecting steps*

running above, and parallel with, the E roofline. The external parapets have stepped crenellations and a series of rectangular holes below the level of the base of the crenels. These may be either for scaffolding or for a defensive timber hoard. The roof-line of a later attached two-storey building can be seen in the exterior of the N wall of the tower house. A doorway was broken through the N wall of the tower house at first-floor level to give access to the upper storey of this house, the timber floor of which partly rested on an inserted corbel projecting from the tower house.

(National Monument no. 321) Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of revised upload: 17 August 2016

**KK023-071003- : Bawn : FARMLEY**

*Description: A castle of a branch of the Fitzgerald family, styled Barons of Burnchurch in the former county palatinate of Kilkenny. In 1654 the last Baron of Burnchurch, Richard Fitzgerald, was transplanted to Connaught and his possessions granted to Colonel William Warden (Commings 1906, 266). The rectangular tower house (KK023-071001-) was protected by a bawn, only a circular tower of which survives, 20m N of the tower house. The tower appears to have formed the NW angle of the bawn. A sketch by Robertson (Burtchaell 1893, facing 179) shows the remains of a wall connecting the S face of the circular tower with the N face of the tower house. The four-story angle tower (int. diam. c. 2.9m; wall T 1.3m) is constructed of roughly coursed limestone rubble and has remnants of the N (T 1.25m) and W (T 1.36m) walls of the bawn. It is entered through a round-headed doorway facing SE. A stair ascends from S to first floor. The stair to the upper levels is across the missing wooden floor and hence now inaccessible. A window facing W at first-floor level was later converted to a fireplace with liberal use of brick. There is a garderobe at second-floor level and a fireplace on the third floor. The floors were held by slight offsets. The parapet survives with long merlons and few crenels.*

(National Monument no. 321) Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of revised upload: 17 August 2016

14.3.3.2.8 **National Monument 659 House with historical associations, Farranrory Upper**

This National Monument (Nat. Mon. No. 659) is located in county Tipperary c. 6.9km south-west of the nearest proposed turbine, T7. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 7 proposed turbines from this location. The house is associated with the 1848 rebellion and is described on the HEV as follows:

**TS049-062— : House - 19th century : FARRANRORY UPPER**

*Description: This is a 19th-century house associated with the 1848 rebellion. Here the Young Ireland insurgents under the leadership of the Protestant aristocrat, William Smith O'Brien, M.P., besieged 47 police who had barricaded themselves into the McCormack farmhouse taking five children hostage. After a siege lasting many hours which resulted in a number of deaths among the insurgents, police reinforcements arrived and the attacking force retreated. In consequence of this action the house became known locally as the 'Warhouse'. The house is a National Monument in State care and contains exhibits on the history of the Famine and mass emigration, the rebellion, high treason trials and penal exile of the Young Ireland leaders in Australia and their escapes to the USA. Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 19 September 2012*

14.3.3.2.9 **Town Defences, Kilkenny (Preservation Orders 1/2006, 2/1996 and 1/1997)**

As per the National Policy on Town Defences (2008) outlined above in relation to Callan, the town defences of Kilkenny are also regarded as a National Monument. A number of sections of the defences in Kilkenny are subject to a Preservation Order as listed in Table 14.3 . The town defences are located c. 9.7km from the nearest proposed turbine, T4. A description of the defences is not currently available on the HEV, however, an overview of the town defences and development of same is detailed in the Kilkenny City Walls Conservation Plan, 2003 as follows:

*'Eleven known murage grants for the construction of the walls around Hightown were made between 1250 and 1460.... The basic justification for the enclosing of the city was for defense against attacks from*

*the Gaelic Irish and from inter-baronial strife. However, there were other reasons for wanting a surrounding wall. For example, tolls could be easily collected when there were limited points of entry to the city; a close watch could be kept on those visiting and leaving the city. The possession of a town wall was additionally regarded as a status symbol (Bradley, 1975, 89)..... Documentary evidence for the walls is found mainly in references to the keeping of the gates in the 14th and 15th centuries and recorded in the Liber Primus Kilkenniensis (namely, Irishtown or Hightowne Gate, Black Friars Gate, St James's Gate, Walkyn's Gate, St Patrick's Gate, Castle Gate, St John's Gate – at the west end of St John's Bridge). The main evidence suggesting the route of the wall is John Rocque's map of Kilkenny, published in 1758. This shows the walls of Hightown making three sides of a rectangle, with the River Nore to the east of the city acting as the fourth side. The walls possess four mural towers, all facing to the west, and seven gateways: Castle Gate, St Patrick's Gate, Walkin's Gate, St James' Gate, Black Freren Gate, Irishtown Gate and Bridge Gate. Although there is no wall to the east of the city, there is a suggestion that the north wall may have turned east, close to St Francis' Abbey, terminating in Evans Tower. Rocque's map does not show either Irishtown or the parish of St John's as being walled, although it is known that Irishtown had defensive walls by c. 1400. No mention is made of walls surrounding St John's until the 17th century. Similarly to Hightown, it does not appear that Irishtown had a walled defence on the riverside. There is one surviving mural tower on the north-west corner of the Irishtown wall, and it is known to have had four gates: Water Gate, Dean's Gate, Troy's Gate and Green's Gate.'*

Of Black Freren Gate to which Preservation Order 1/1997 applies, the Conservation Plan states the following:

*'Black Friars, also known as Abbey Gate, is located towards the western end of Abbey Street. The gate now survives solely as archway, with small sections of flanking wall. The form of the former gate tower is unknown..... The archway of the former gate survives and takes the form of a semi-circular headed arch, 3.6m high, 2.4m wide and 0.52m thick. The arch springs from a height of 2.58m and is formed of six dressed-stone blocks. To the north, a small section of possible original flanking wall survives, though rebuilding events are evident. A blocked door opening is located 1.3m to the east of the gate, though the major part of this section has been substantially rebuilt'*

It is the only surviving gate in the circuit of the town defences in Kilkenny.



Plate 14.2: Black Freren Gate, Kilkenny (Preservation Order 1/1997).

This ringfort subject to a Preservation Order (10/1956) is located in the townland of Tullaroan c. 3.4km north-west of the nearest proposed turbine, T1. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 7 proposed turbines from this location, however, it should be noted that the monument is largely levelled. It 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 (With 3m; H 0.3m) were discernible as well as a possible outer fosse, apparent in the E sector (With c. 2m). Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 1 March 2017*

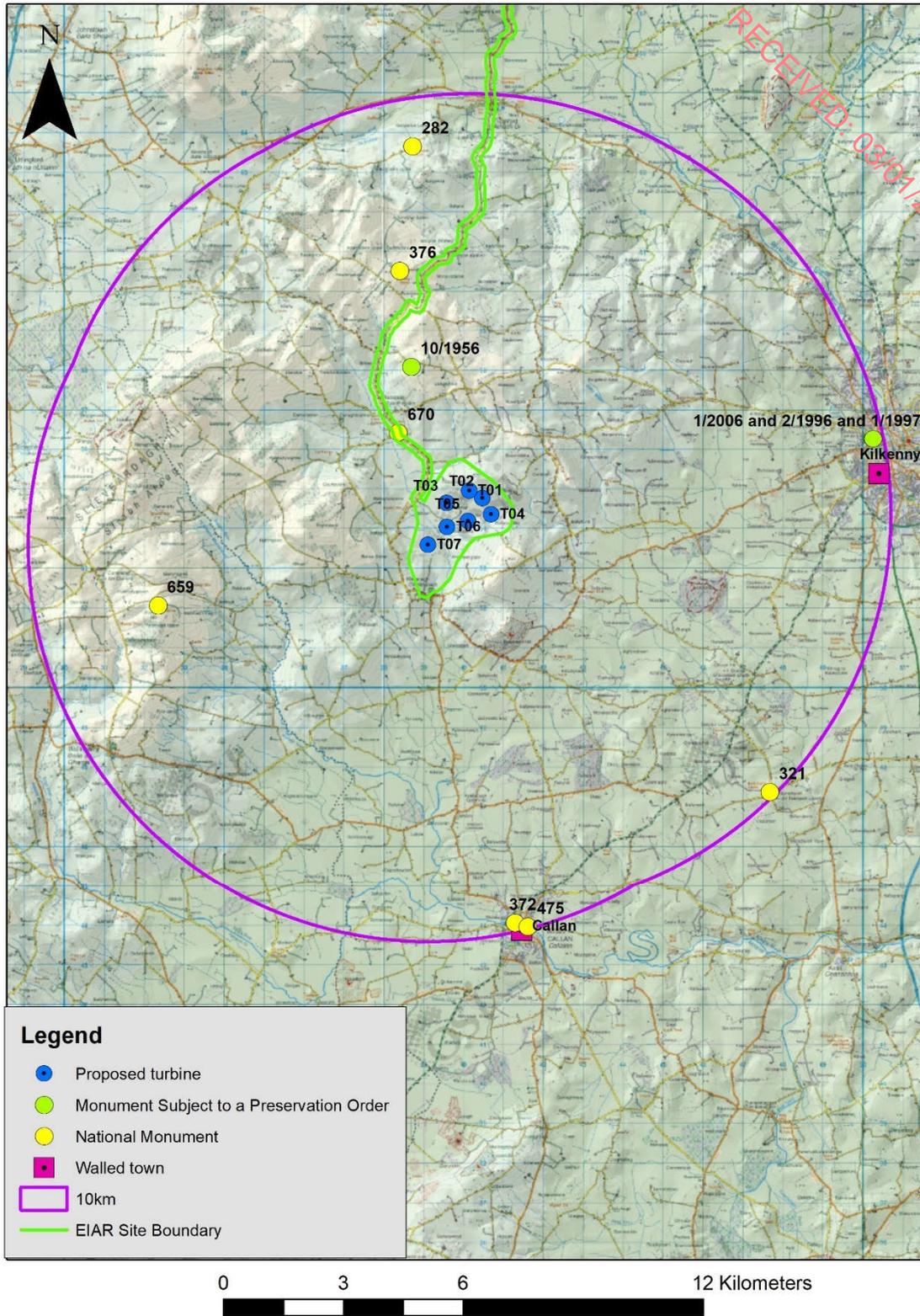


Figure 14.3: National Monuments and those subject to a Preservation Order within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine.

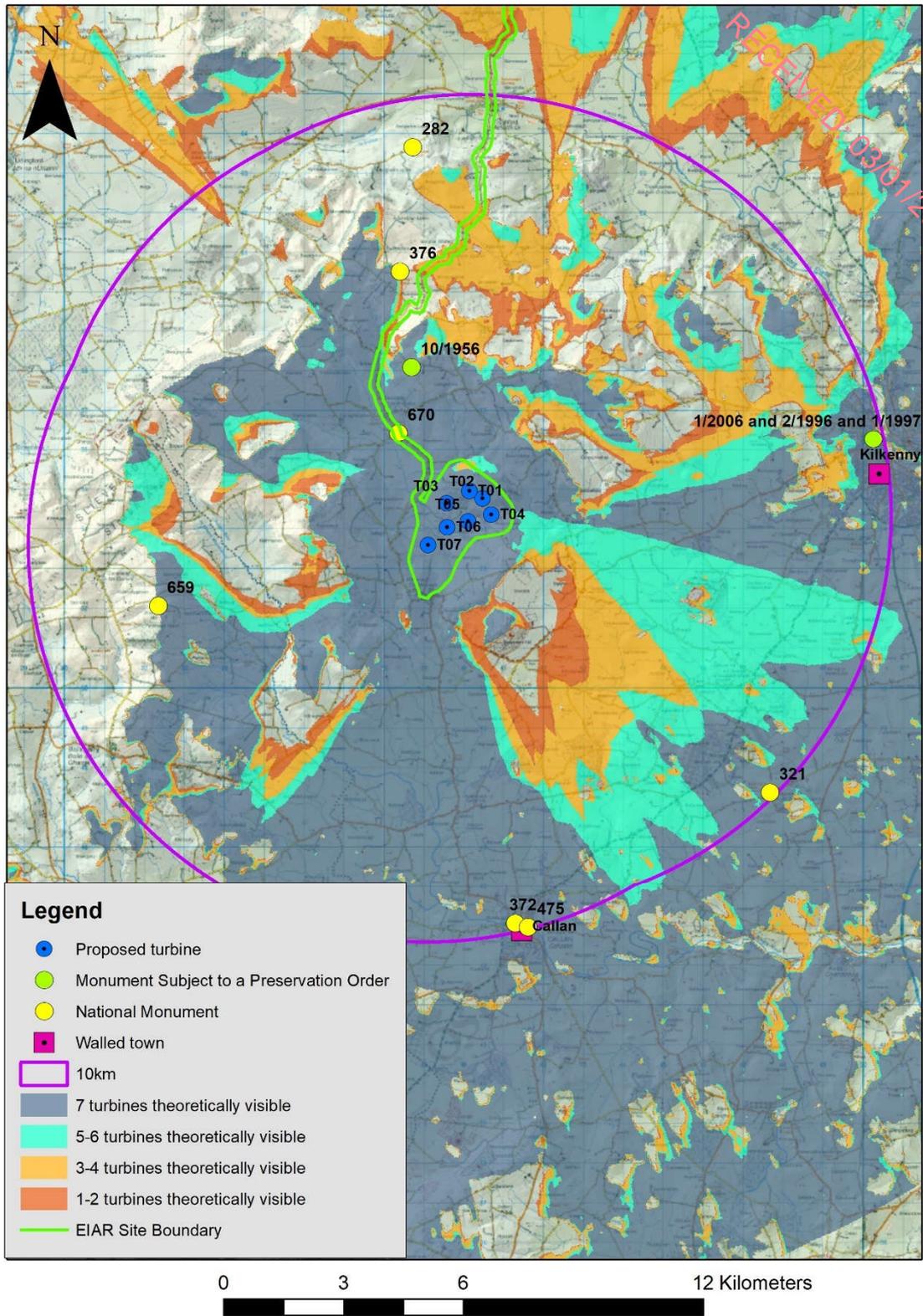


Figure 14.4: National Monuments and those subject to a Preservation Order within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine with ZTV.

### 14.3.3.3 Recorded Monuments within the Proposed Wind Farm site

Three recorded monuments are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. The monuments are listed in

Table 14.4 and shown on Figure 14-5 below. A description of each monument as provided on the HEV is provided with supplementary information from field survey carried out as part of this assessment, where relevant. Potential effects and mitigation are addressed below in Section 14.4.

Table 14.4: SMR located within the Proposed Wind Farm site

SMRS	ITM (E)	ITM (N)	Class	Townland	Turbine No.	Distance (m)
KK018-050---	639847	654366	Moated site	BRISKALAGH	T05	251
KK018-064---	638631	653512	Enclosure	BANSE GLEBE	T07	446
KK018-035001-	639349	639349	Castle - unclassified	OLDTOWN (Crannagh By.)	T03	775

#### 14.3.3.3.1 **KK018-050---- : Moated site : BRISKALAGH**

*Description: On the edge of a farmyard, with farm buildings immediately to the N and to the S end of the E side, in good pasture. A trapezoidal-shaped enclosure (dims. c. 40m N-S; c. 38m E-W on the N side tapering to c. 25m on the S side) indicated on the 1st (1839) ed. OS 6-inch map and on the 1900 revision. Described by Barry (1977, 188) as consisting of a flat platform enclosed by a bank (H 1m; Wth 4m) and waterlogged fosse (Wth 3.5m; D 2.6m). There is a possible stone-lined entrance in the NE corner (ibid.). The monument is heavily overgrown with trees and scrub. Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 7 July 2020*

This monument was visited as part of the walk-over survey carried out for this assessment. As per the monument description above, the moated site is heavily overgrown and access was not gained to its interior. It is located immediately adjacent to farm buildings which are located to the north and east of the monument.



Plate 14.3: Moated site KK018-050—, looking NW.

#### 14.3.3.3.2 **KK018-064---- : Enclosure : BANSE GLEBE**

*Description: Indicated on the 1st (1839) ed. OS 6-inch map as a D-shaped enclosure (dims. c. 40m NW-SE along the straight E side; c. 34m NE-SW) and outline on the 1900 revision. A field boundary, now a farm roadway, runs NW-SE along the SW edge. The monument has been levelled but portion of the original bank may survive in the field boundary which runs NE-SW along the NW edge, following the line of the enclosure. The outline of the enclosure (diam. c. 42m) is visible satellite imagery (Digitalglobe, viewed 7 July 2020). Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 7 July 2020*

This comprises a levelled enclosure which largely has no surface expression.

#### 14.3.3.3.3 **KK018-035001-: Castle – unclassified : OLDTOWN (Crannagh By.)**

*Description: Indicated on the 1st (1838) ed. OS 6-inch map and 1900 revision as the site of a castle. The castle is not visible at ground level. The castle is indicated on the Down Survey (1655-6) barony map of 'Cranagh', with a large house (KK018-035002-) to the W and on the Down Survey parish map of 'Tulleroane' with two houses in the vicinity, one to the W (KK018-035002-) and one (KK018-035003-) to the S (Hibernia Regnum, courtesy of Trinity College Dublin). The terrier accompanying the parish map lists John Grace protest[ant]' as the proprietor of 'Ouldtowne' in 1640 and states that the land was 'unforfeited', which implies that the landowner had not sided with the rebels in the 1641 Rising (ibid.).*

The castle does not have any above-ground expression and no features pertaining to the monument are visible at this site.



*Plate 14.4: Site of castle – unclassified KK018-035001-*

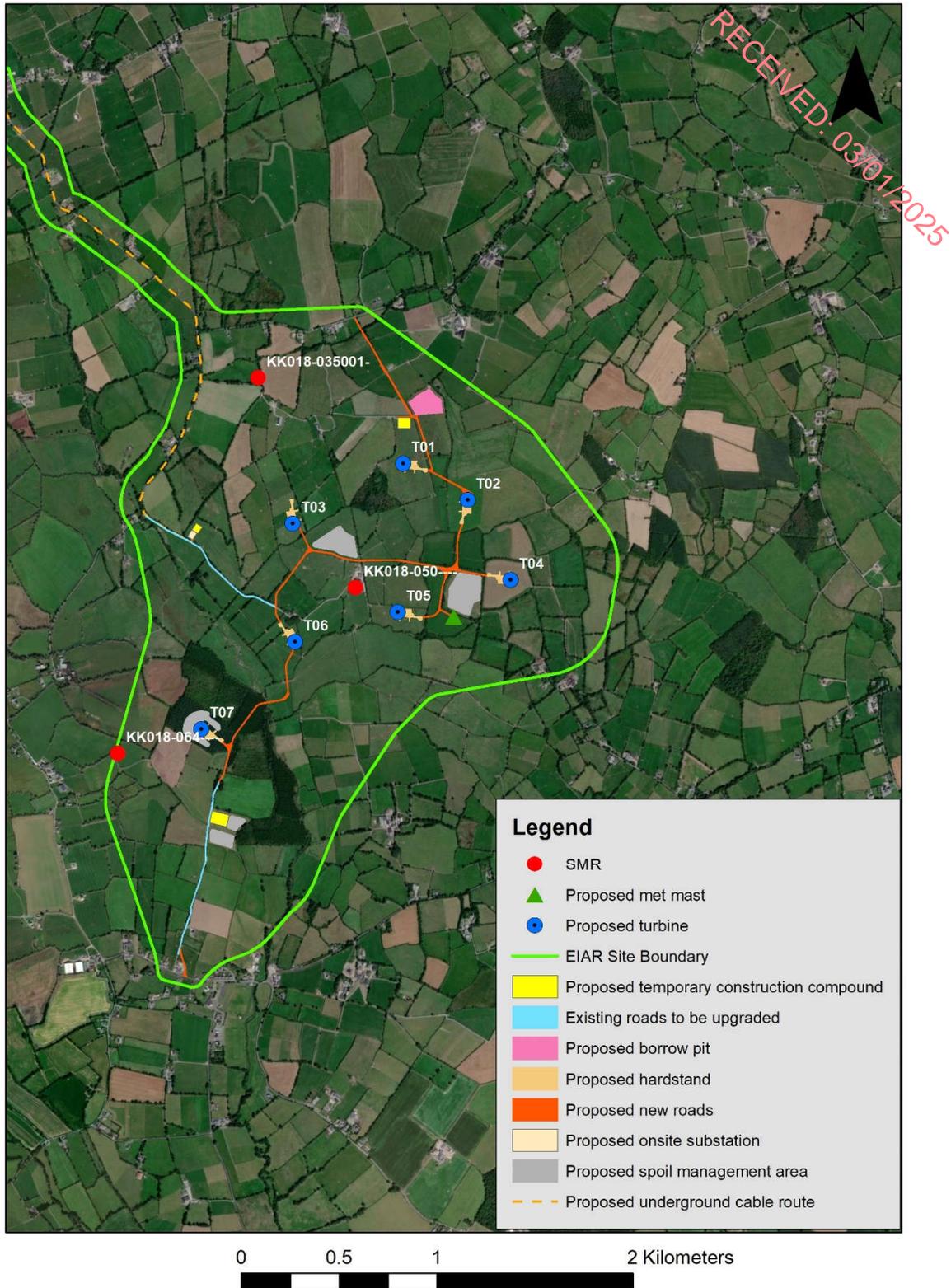


Figure 14.5: Recorded monuments within the Site at the Proposed Wind Farm site.

#### 14.3.3.4 Previously Unrecorded Monuments within the Proposed Wind Farm site

No previously unrecorded monuments were noted within the Proposed Wind Farm site during the walk-over survey.

### 14.3.3.5 Recorded Monuments within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine

A total of one hundred and forty-six (146) recorded monuments are located within 5km of the proposed turbines. This number includes the monuments located within the Site at the Proposed Wind Farm site discussed above in Section 14.3.3.3. The majority of the monuments are located in county Kilkenny, with two located in County Tipperary. The monument locations are shown on Figure 14.6 and listed in Table 14.5. The ZTV shows that 77 of the 146 monuments are located in areas where 7 turbines will theoretically be visible (Figure 14.7). Eight monuments are located where 5-6 turbines will theoretically be visible, with 23 monuments in areas where 3-4 turbines will theoretically be visible. Twenty-five monuments are located in areas where 1-2 turbines will theoretically be visible, while thirteen monuments are located where none of the proposed turbines will theoretically be visible. An overview of the broad periods and monument types represented within the 5km study area is presented below. Seven monuments comprise redundant records which are those that fulfil one or more of the following criteria (National Monuments Service - Scope Notes 2023):

- (1) a record identifying a location where, according to documentary sources (e.g., published reference, cartographic sources) or personal communication, a monument might have existed, but which, on inspection, was found not to be an archaeological monument (e.g. a natural feature);
- (2) a record classified using a term which is now obsolete (e.g. ecclesiastical remains);
- (3) a record created in error, a duplicate record or one which has no supporting evidence recorded on file or in the database;
- (4) an archaeological object (i.e. an artefact), e.g. a quernstone;
- (5) a record entered as a 'Shipwreck'. Shipwrecks are recorded in a separate database.

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Table 14.5: Recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

MAP ID	SMR	TD.	ITM E	ITM N	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)
1	KK018-050—	BRISKALAGH	639847	654366	Moated site	T05	251
2	KK018-064—	BANSE GLEBE	638631	653512	Enclosure	T07	446
3	KK018-035001-	OLDTOWN (Crannagh By.)	639349	655450	Castle - unclassified	T03	775
4	KK018-063—	BANSE GLEBE	638169	653282	Enclosure	T07	958
5	KK018-037—	BRABSTOWN (Crannagh By.)	640445	656027	Water mill - horizontal-wheeled	T01	1082
6	KK018-067—	KNOCKEENGLAS S	640050	652996	Enclosure	T07	1181
7	KK018-068—	KNOCKEENGLAS S	640537	653158	Enclosure	T05	1181
8	KK018-070—	BALLYCUDDIHY (Crannagh By.)	641092	653277	Ringfort - rath	T04	1215
9	KK018-103—	BALLYCUDDIHY (Crannagh By.)	641299	653289	Enclosure	T04	1296
10	KK018-048—	BALLAGHCLONE EN	637992	654394	Ringfort - unclassified	T07	1307
11	KK018-066002-	KILMANAGH	638719	652372	Architectural fragment	T07	1311



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	ITM E	ITM N	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)
12	KK018-066—	KILMANAGH	638770	652355	Settlement cluster	T07	1315
13	KK018-066003-	KILMANAGH	638770	652355	Earthwork	T07	1315
14	KK018-066001-	KILMANAGH	638721	652352	Church	T07	1329
15	KK018-066005-	KILMANAGH	638721	652352	Graveyard	T07	1329
16	KK018-047—	BALLAGHCLONE EN	638029	654482	Moated site	T07	1331
17	KK018-066004-	KILMANAGH	639346	652328	Bridge	T07	1341
18	KK018-034—	HUNTSTOWN	638940	655923	Enclosure	T03	1361
19	KK018-065—	POTTLERATH	638233	652532	Enclosure	T07	1380
20	KK018-043002-	CORSTOWN	641591	655576	Enclosure	T02	1395
21	KK018-062—	BANSE GLEBE	637840	652946	Enclosure	T07	1401
22	KK018-049—	FOYLATALURE	637612	653741	Enclosure	T07	1450
23	KK018-033—	RAHEEN (Crannagh By.)	638133	655166	Ringfort - unclassified	T03	1471
24	KK018-043001-	CORSTOWN	641736	655686	Earthwork	T02	1577



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	ITM E	ITM N	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)
25	KK018-038001-	BRABSTOWN (Crannagh By.)	640722	656514	Ritual site - holy well	T01	1636
26	KK022-004—	POTTLERATH	638208	652218	Ritual site - holy well	T07	1655
27	KK018-069—	KNOCKEENBAU N,DOORATH	640597	652619	Enclosure	T05	1707
28	KK018-042—	BAUNNARAHA	641434	656191	Enclosure	T02	1707
29	KK018-046—	BALLAGHCLONE EN	637553	654567	Enclosure	T07	1769
30	KK018-045—	BALLAGHCLONE EN	637773	655065	Ringfort - unclassified	T03	1792
31	KK018-040—	BAUNNARAHA	641253	656419	Enclosure	T02	1805
32	KK018-039—	REMEEN	641074	656553	Enclosure	T01	1834
33	KK018-036—	HUNTSTOWN	639809	656868	Ringfort - rath	T01	1884
34	KK018-041—	BAUNNARAHA	641535	656399	Ringfort - rath	T02	1935
35	KK018-014—	LISBALLYFROOT	639793	657044	Ringfort - rath	T01	2061
36	KK022-029—	POTTLERATH	638018	651833	Dovecote	T07	2083
37	KK022-002—	POTTLERATH	637876	651882	Church	T07	2117



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	ITM E	ITM N	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)
38	KK022-002001-	POTTLERATH	637874	651883	Graveyard	T07	2117
39	KK018-032008-	TULLAROAN	638324	656465	Graveslab	T03	2140
40	KK018-032006-	TULLAROAN	638319	656462	Tomb - chest tomb	T03	2140
41	KK018-032003-	TULLAROAN	638457	656549	Redundant record	T03	2140
42	KK018-032004-	TULLAROAN	638323	656467	Graveslab	T03	2142
43	KK018-032005-	TULLAROAN	638321	656473	Tomb - chest tomb	T03	2148
44	KK018-032001-	TULLAROAN	638317	656473	Church	T03	2150
45	KK018-032007-	TULLAROAN	638309	656472	Graveslab	T03	2154
46	KK018-032002-	TULLAROAN	638306	656477	Graveyard	T03	2160
47	KK018-032009-	TULLAROAN	638296	656472	Graveslab	T03	2161
48	KK022-003—	POTTLERATH	637885	651790	Castle - unclassified	T07	2189
49	KK018-071—	GORTEENTHEN	642509	653210	Ringfort - rath	T04	2217
50	KK018-030—	TULLAROAN	638171	656484	Ringfort - rath	T03	2244
51	KK018-031—	TULLAROAN	638294	656601	Ritual site - holy well	T03	2269
52	KK018-015—	LISBALLYFROOT	640030	657338	Enclosure	T01	2334



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	ITM E	ITM N	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)
53	KK018-010—	TULLAROAN	638682	657025	Enclosure	T01	2463
54	KK018-022—	MOUNTGALE	641602	657007	Enclosure	T02	2488
55	KK018-022001-	MOUNTGALE	641602	657007	Burial	T02	2488
56	KK018-021—	MOUNTGALE	641540	657155	Enclosure	T02	2592
57	KK018-058—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	636491	653144	Ringfort - rath	T07	2615
58	KK018-029—	COURTSTOWN	636860	655182	Enclosure	T07	2687
59	KK018-008002-	TULLAROAN	638013	656919	Cross - Wayside cross	T03	2690
60	KK018-008001-	TULLAROAN	638013	656922	Cross - Wayside cross	T03	2692
61	KK018-061—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	636489	652631	Enclosure	T07	2760
62	KK018-020—	MOUNTGALE	641410	657432	Ringfort - rath	T01	2763
63	KK022-001—	POTTLERATH	637483	651348	Ringfort - unclassified	T07	2780
64	KK018-057—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	636310	653112	Ringfort - rath	T07	2798
65	KK018-099—	BALLYCALLAN	642672	652469	Architectural fragment	T04	2806



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	ITM E	ITM N	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)
66	KK018-019—	REMEEN	640669	657753	Mound	T01	2808
67	KK018-009—	TULLAROAN	638464	657297	Enclosure	T03	2310
68	KK022-005001-	BRITTASDRYLAND	639159	650792	Castle - unclassified	T07	2848
69	KK022-005002-	BRITTASDRYLAND	639159	650792	Enclosure	T07	2848
70	KK018-102—	RAHEEN (Crannagh By.)	636927	655910	Enclosure	T03	2869
71	KK018-060—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	636341	652511	Enclosure	T07	2942
72	KK018-024—	DREELINGSTOWN	642529	656949	Barrow - unclassified	T02	2999
73	KK018-072005-	BALLYCALLAN	642951	652476	Graveslab	T04	3009
74	KK018-072002-	BALLYCALLAN	642956	652474	Graveyard	T04	3015
75	KK018-072007-	BALLYCALLAN	642958	652475	Graveslab	T04	3015
76	KK018-072003-	BALLYCALLAN	642957	652471	Cross	T04	3017
77	KK018-072006-	BALLYCALLAN	642966	652481	Graveslab	T04	3018



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	ITM E	ITM N	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)
78	KK018-072001-	BALLYCALLAN	642960	652473	Church	T04	3018
79	KK018-072004-	BALLYCALLAN	642963	652457	Graveslab	T04	3031
80	KK018-100001-	COURTSTOWN	636702	655834	Earthwork	T03	3046
81	KK018-017—	LISBALLYFROOT	640481	658026	Enclosure	T01	3046
82	KK018-100002-	COURTSTOWN	636662	655858	Fulacht fia	T03	3092
83	KK018-056—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	636003	653160	Ringfort - rath	T07	3093
84	KK018-059—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	636170	652515	Enclosure	T07	3099
85	KK018-028001-	COURTSTOWN	636586	655892	Castle - unclassified	T03	3175
86	KK018-028002-	COURTSTOWN	636586	655892	Bawn	T03	3175
87	KK018-018—	GAULSTOWN UPPER	640686	658144	Enclosure	T01	3195
88	KK018-055—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	635885	652999	Enclosure	T07	3237
89	KK018-013—	LISBALLYFROOT	639341	658159	Enclosure	T01	3242



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	ITM E	ITM N	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)
90	KK022-057—	BALLYKEEFE HILL	641641	651274	Enclosure - large enclosure	T04	3287
91	KK022-056—	BALLYKEEFE HILL	641562	651231	Enclosure	T04	3305
92	KK018-016—	GAULSTOWN UPPER	640429	658320	Enclosure	T01	3332
93	KK022-007—	BALLYCALLAN	642402	651532	Inscribed stone	T04	3370
94	KK022-010—	BALLYCALLAN	643272	652289	Enclosure	T04	3376
95	KK018-007—	CURRAGHSCAR TEEN	637076	657023	Ringfort - rath	T03	3380
96	KK022-008—	CURRAGH (Crannagh By.)	642493	651558	Cross	T04	3396
97	KK018-011—	TULLAROAN	638642	658132	Ringfort - rath	T01	3446
98	KK018-012001-	LISBALLYFROOT	638971	658279	Enclosure	T01	3460
99	KK018-012—	LISBALLYFROOT	638947	658280	Ringfort - rath	T01	3469
100	KK018-006—	TRENCHARDST OWN	637105	657283	Enclosure	T03	3544



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	ITM E	ITM N	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)
101	KK018-054—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	635611	652614	Ringfort - rath	T07	3596
102	KK022-009—	CURRAGH (Crannagh By.)	642754	651481	Enclosure	T04	3608
103	KK018-051003-	MICHAELSCHUR CH	644256	654984	Redundant record	T04	3661
104	KK018-051002-	MICHAELSCHUR CH	644256	654990	Graveyard	T04	3662
105	KK018-082—	BALLYDUN	643578	656684	Enclosure	T02	3668
106	KK018-023—	MOUNTGALE	642307	657965	Enclosure	T02	3670
107	KK018-051004-	MICHAELSCHUR CH	644265	654988	Wall monument	T04	3670
108	KK018-051001-	MICHAELSCHUR CH	644265	654989	Church	T04	3671
109	KK018-027—	CANVARSTOWN	636423	656664	Enclosure	T03	3675
110	KK018-051005-	MICHAELSCHUR CH	644275	654987	Wall monument	T04	3680
111	KK018-053—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	635433	652744	Enclosure	T07	3734



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	ITM E	ITM N	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)
112	KK018-044—	RATHMACAN	635232	654271	Children's burial ground	T07	3879
113	KK013-127—	WALLSTOWN	639775	658897	Redundant record	T01	3905
114	KK022-006—	KILBALLYKEEFE	642197	650776	Moated site	T04	3949
115	KK019-125—	DAMMA UPPER	644578	653922	House - 17th century	T04	3966
116	KK018-052—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	635176	652350	Enclosure	T07	4091
117	KK013-082—	GAULSTOWN LOWER	641080	659019	Castle - unclassified	T01	4134
118	TS049-035—	GORTFREE	635165	652176	Children's burial ground	T07	4159
119	KK018-025002-	BOOLYSHEA	643917	657091	Bawn	T02	4171
120	KK018-025001-	BOOLYSHEA	643921	657096	Castle - tower house	T02	4177
121	KK013-078—	WALLSTOWN	639925	659255	Enclosure	T01	4253
122	KK022-013001-	BALLYKEEFECAS TLE	641404	650027	Castle - unclassified	T07	4306
123	KK022-013005-	BALLYKEEFECAS TLE	641404	650027	Bawn	T07	4306
124	KK022-015003-	KILBALLYKEEFE	642195	650325	Redundant record	T04	4366



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	ITM E	ITM N	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)
125	KK022-015001-	KILBALLYKEEFE	642200	650325	Church	T04	4368
126	KK022-015—	KILBALLYKEEFE	642196	650321	Redundant record	T04	4370
127	KK022-015002-	KILBALLYKEEFE	642194	650319	Graveyard	T04	4371
128	KK013-083—	BALLYCANNON	641221	659237	Ringfort - rath	T01	4381
129	KK018-074—	BRITTAS	637306	658511	Moated site	T03	4415
130	KK013-125—	BALLYCANNON, GAULSTOWN LOWER	641622	659254	Redundant record	T01	4517
131	KK018-005—	TRENCHARDST OWN	636905	658390	Ringfort - rath	T03	4530
132	KK018-026—	CANVARSTOWN	635468	656739	Enclosure	T03	4544
133	KK013-136—	RATHEALY	638291	659244	Sheela-na-gig (present location)	T01	4605
134	TS049-034—	GORTFREE	634691	652017	Ringfort - rath	T07	4659
135	KK013-079—	WALLSTOWN	640103	659726	Enclosure	T01	4721
136	KK018-003—	LISNALEA	636083	658007	Enclosure	T03	4778



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	ITM E	ITM N	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)
137	KK022-044—	KILBRAGHAN (Crannagh By.)	636682	649427	Ritual site - holy well	T07	4835
138	KK013-077—	NEWENGLAND	637352	659042	Enclosure	T03	4860
139	KK018-004—	CANVARSTOWN, LISNALEA	635433	657343	Enclosure	T03	4875
140	KK013-081—	GAULSTOWN LOWER	640536	659897	Enclosure	T01	4912
141	KK022-014—	BALLYKEEFE BOG	641375	649267	Enclosure	T07	4947
142	KK013-080—	GAULSTOWN LOWER	640522	659955	Enclosure	T01	4969
143	KK022-011—	KILBRAGHAN (Crannagh By.)	636600	649294	Redundant record	T07	4991
144	KK022-011001-	KILBRAGHAN (Crannagh By.)	636600	649294	Church	T07	4991
145	KK022-011002-	KILBRAGHAN (Crannagh By.)	636600	649294	Graveyard	T07	4991
146	KK022-011003-	KILBRAGHAN (Crannagh By.)	636620	649276	Ecclesiastical enclosure	T07	4997

#### 14.3.3.5.1 **The Prehistoric Period**

The prehistoric period is represented by a low number of monuments (3) including an unclassified barrow, a fulacht fia, and a mound.

Various types of barrow are known in the archaeological record and include bowl barrows, mound barrows, ring barrows and ditch barrows. Ring Barrows are 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). Unclassified barrows comprise an artificial mound of earth or earth and stone, normally constructed to contain or conceal burials. The term is used where it is not possible to identify the specific barrow type.

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. These are generally interpreted to have been associated with cooking and date primarily to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC).

The term mound is used to describe an artificial elevation of earth or earth and stone of unknown date and function which cannot be classified as any other known archaeological monument type on present evidence.

The monuments dating to the prehistoric period are located at distances of between 2.8km-3km from the nearest proposed turbine.

#### 14.3.3.5.2 **The Early Medieval Period**

The Early Medieval period is represented by enclosures and ringforts which account for 72 of the 146 monuments within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine and a water mill – horizontal wheeled.

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, of which there is one within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine. 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.

Horizontal-wheeled water mills consist of a mill driven by water directed on to a horizontal mill-wheel from a river, stream or spring. They date primarily from the early 7th to the late 10th century AD.

#### 14.3.3.5.3 **Medieval Period**

At least 15 no. monuments within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine may be attributed to the medieval period. They include tower houses, bawns, unclassified castles, moated sites and a Sheela-na-gig.

Unclassified castles comprise a castle that cannot be more precisely classified. They can date from the late 12th to the 16th century AD. Tower houses were a later development, primarily dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. They comprise 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. Bawns consist of a 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. Three bawns are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

One Sheela-na-gig (present location) is located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine. These monuments 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. In this case the sheela-na-gig has been moved from its original location.

Moated sites, of which there are four within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine, 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 causeway 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.

The nearest of the castles comprises KK018-035001-at Oldtown which is located c. 775m from the nearest proposed turbine, T3. It does not comprise an upstanding structure, however, and is not visible at ground level (Plate 14.5).



Plate 14.5: Site of castle – unclassified KK018-035001-looking N.

#### 14.3.3.5.4 **Monuments with Religious Associations**

At least 37 no. monuments within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine have religious associations and may date to a number of time periods. The monuments comprise churches, graveyards, a burial, an ecclesiastical enclosure, children's burial grounds, holy wells, graveslabs, chest tombs and crosses including wayside crosses. Some of these monuments are found near to or in association with each other and the nearest of these comprises a church which is situated c. 1.3km from the nearest proposed turbine, T7.

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. Holy trees are often found in association with holy wells. They comprise a named tree or bush, sometimes associated with a particular saint, often considered to have miraculous properties. They are generally found in close proximity to holy wells and formed part of the associated patterns or rounds performed on certain days. They are known in Irish as 'bile', which translates as sacred tree, sometimes corrupted into the English words 'bell' or 'bellow'.

One ecclesiastical enclosure is located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine (c. 4.9km from T7). They comprise a large oval or roughly circular area, usually over 50m in diameter, defined by a bank/banks and external fosse/fosses or drystone wall/walls, enclosing an early medieval church or monastery and its associated areas of domestic and industrial activity. They date to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD).

Seven churches, seven graveyards, eight graveslabs and four crosses, including two way-side crosses, are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine. In some cases, the churches and graveyards are found in association with each other. They can be of any date from c. 500 AD onwards. Children's burial grounds, of which there are two, comprise an area of unconsecrated ground for the interment of unbaptised or stillborn children, often known under various Irish names: Cillín, Caldragh, Ceallúnach or Calluragh. The graves were generally marked by simple, low, upright stones or slabs almost invariably without any inscription or other carving. This burial practice may be medieval in origin and continued in Ireland until the 1960s.

Wayside crosses consist of a memorial cross erected by the side of a road or thoroughfare. They date from the 12th to the 17th century AD.

The nearest of the aforementioned monuments comprise a church and graveyard (KK018-066001- and KK018-066005-) at Kilmanagh which are located c. 1.3km from the nearest proposed turbine, T7.

#### 14.3.3.5.5 **Post Medieval Period**

At least two monuments which may be attributed to the post-medieval period are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine. They include a bridge at Kilmanagh and a 17<sup>th</sup> century house at Damma Upper. The nearest of these comprises the bridge at Kilmanagh which is located c. 1.3km from the nearest proposed turbine, T7.

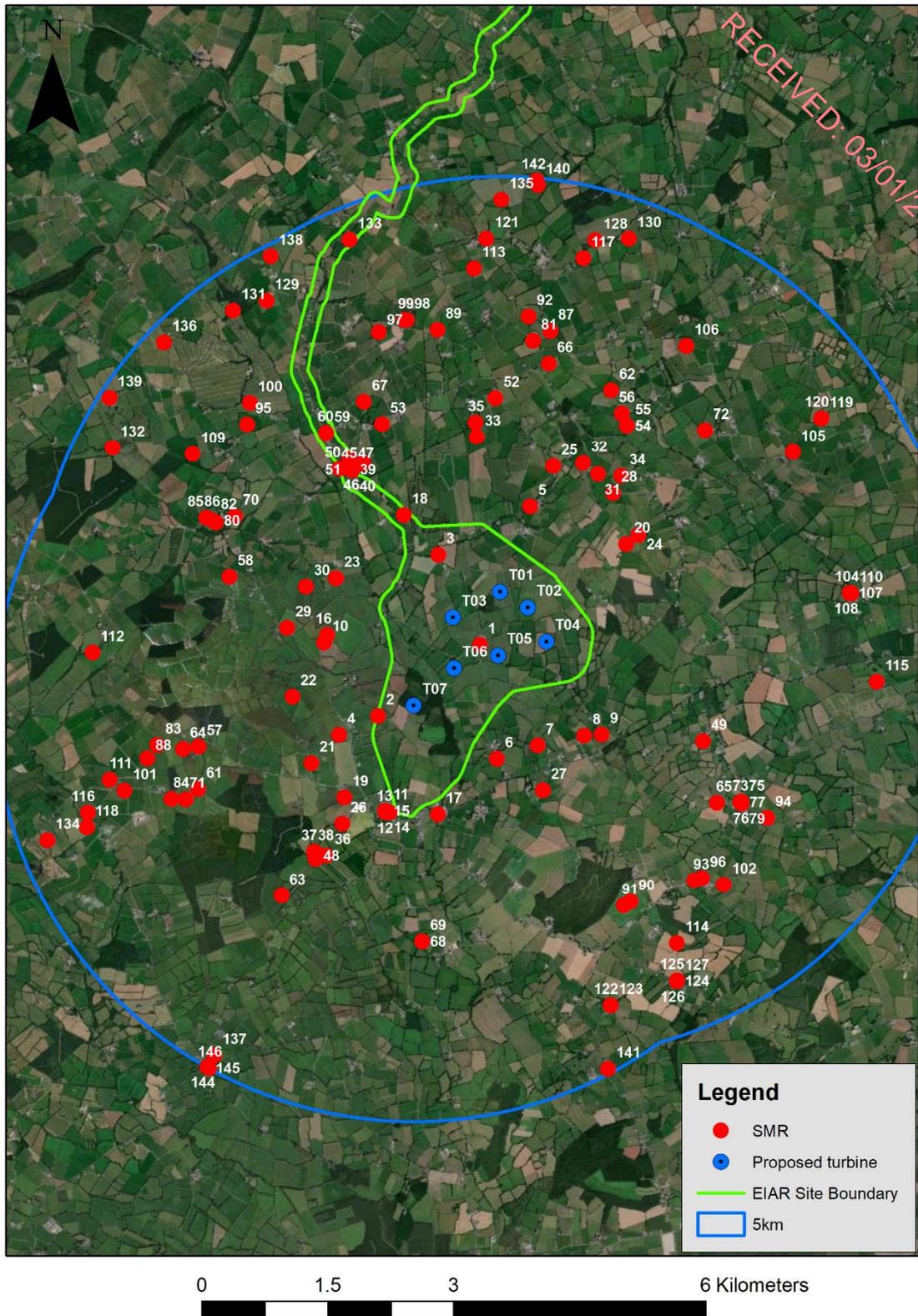


Figure 14.6: Recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

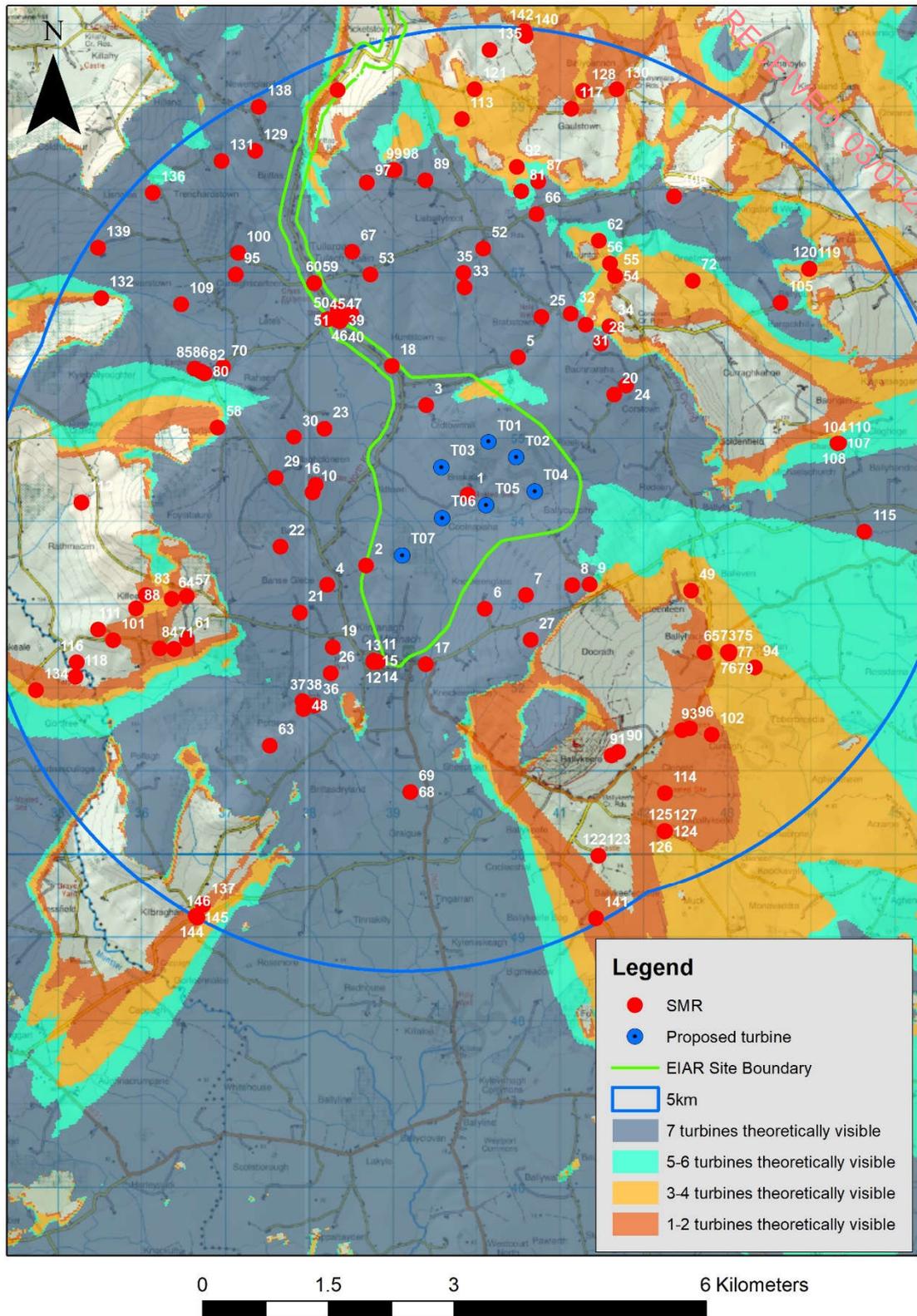


Figure 14.7: Recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine with ZTV.

### 14.3.3.6 Excavations Database

The database of excavations carried out in Ireland ([www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)) was consulted for any such licensed work which took place on or adjacent to the Proposed Wind Farm site. No entries were returned.

### 14.3.3.7 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland on [www.heritagemaps.ie](http://www.heritagemaps.ie) were consulted for archaeological finds from the townlands within or adjacent to the Proposed Wind Farm site. No finds are recorded within the Proposed Wind Farm site with the nearest shown on [www.heritagemaps.ie](http://www.heritagemaps.ie) being located c. 2.5km to the south-west and comprising a bronze axehead.

*National Museum Point: Bronze Axehead, Palstave*

*Name IA/4/1981*

*Object Type Bronze Axehead, Palstave*

### 14.3.3.8 Sub-Surface Archaeological Potential

Due to the extent of groundworks associated with the construction phase of the Proposed Wind Farm, the largely greenfield nature 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 below.

### 14.3.3.9 Archaeological Landscapes

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

*'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.'*

None of the archaeological landscapes identified in the KCDP are located in close proximity to the Proposed Wind Farm site. The nearest of the three landscapes comprises that at Freestone Hill which is located c. 18km to the east. The Lingaun Valley is situated c. 21km to the south with Tory Hill approximately 37km to the south-east (Figure 14.8).

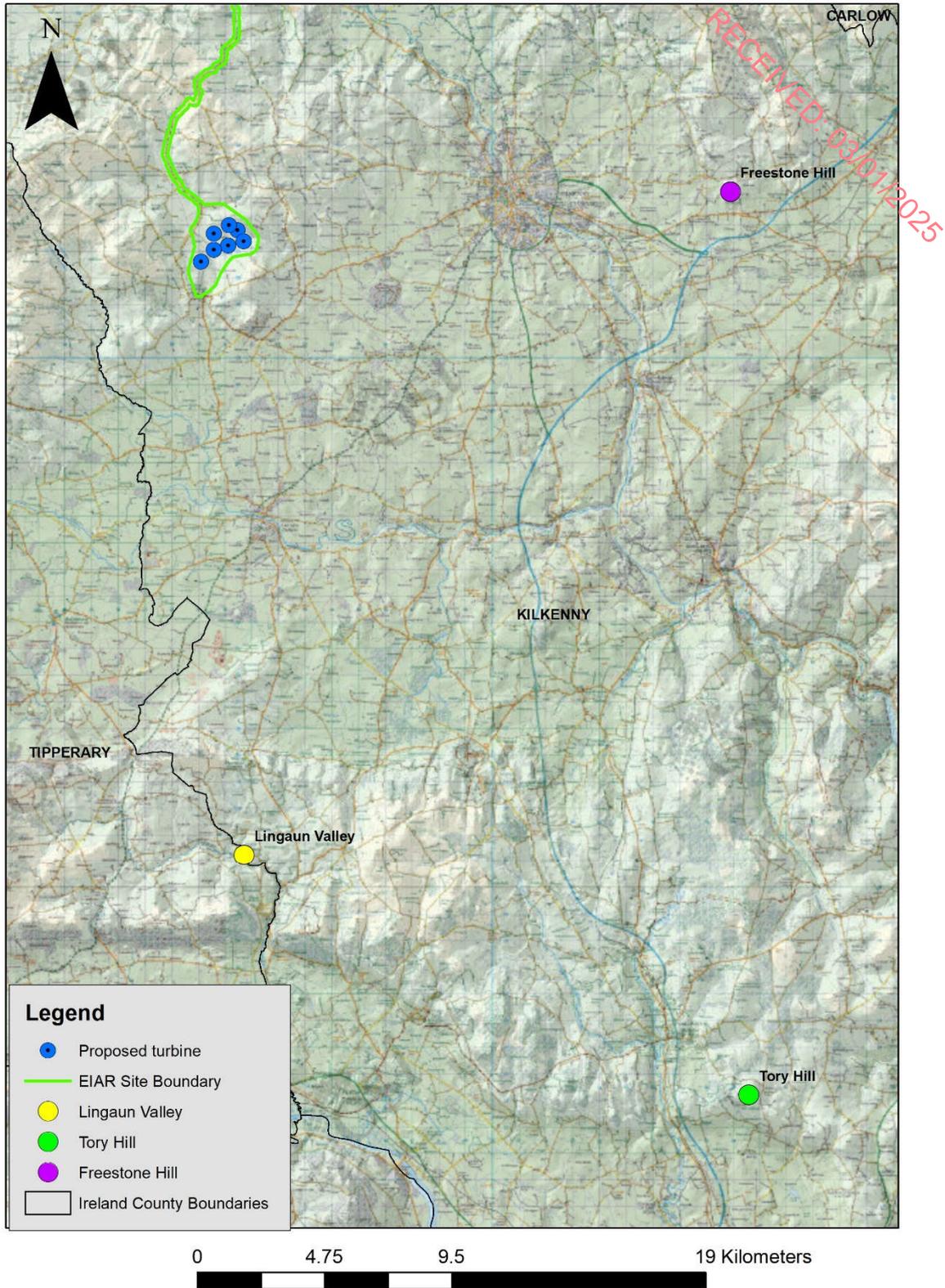


Figure 14.8: Archaeological landscapes as identified in the KCDP in relation to the Proposed Wind Farm site.

### 14.3.3.10 Protected Structures within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine

No Protected Structures are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site.

A total of 16 no. protected structures are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine. They are shown on Figure 14.9 and listed in Table 14.6. The ZTV shows that thirteen structures are located in areas where 7 turbines will theoretically be visible, one structure is located where 5-6 turbines will theoretically be visible and two structures are located where 3-4 turbines will theoretically be visible (Figure 14.10).

The nearest protected structure comprises a grain mill (Ref. D37) in Kilmanagh, c. 1.3km south-west of T7. It is described in the RPS as follows:

*‘Remains of corn mill complex, c.1850, incorporating fabric of earlier Kilmanagh corn mill, pre-1840. Complete with breastshot waterwheel, great spurwheel gearing and three sets of millstones.’*

Table 14.6: RPS structures within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

RPS ID	NIAH REG.	STRUCTURE	LOCATION	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)
D37	12307007	Mill (Grain)	Kilmanagh	639309	652340	T07	1322
C196	12307005	C of I Church	Kilmanagh	638723	652358	T07	1323
D38	12307001	Kilmanagh Creamery	Knockeenbaun	639434	652341	T07	1350
C817	12307003	Thatched cottage	Kilmanagh	638665	652247	T07	1445
D146	12307004	Dovecot	Pottlerath	638019	651834	T07	2082
C373	12307004, 06	Pottlerath House, Country House	Pottlerath	637922	651817	T07	2146
C259	N/A	Catholic Church	Ballyeven	642558	653318	T04	2204
C972	12401807	House	Tullaroan	638650	657094	T01	2537
C293	12401803	Catholic Church	Tullaroan	638219	657036	T03	2681
C562	12401806	The Thatch, Cottage	Balleven	642973	652731	T04	2871
C971	12401802	Farmhouse	Mountgale, Tullaroan	641923	657292	T02	2895
C379	12402207	Sheeptown House, Country House	Sheeptown	639838	650792	T07	2951



RPS ID	NIAH REG.	STRUCTURE	LOCATION	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)
C974	12401809	Gateway	Curragh, Tullaroan	636848	656744	T03	3372
C829	12401804	Thatched House	Curraghscarteen, Tullaroan	636887	656819	T03	3388
C973	12401808	Farmyard Complex	Curragh, Tullaroan	636898	656834	T03	3389
D72	12402206	Smithy	Graigue (Hartford)	639332	649976	T07	3672

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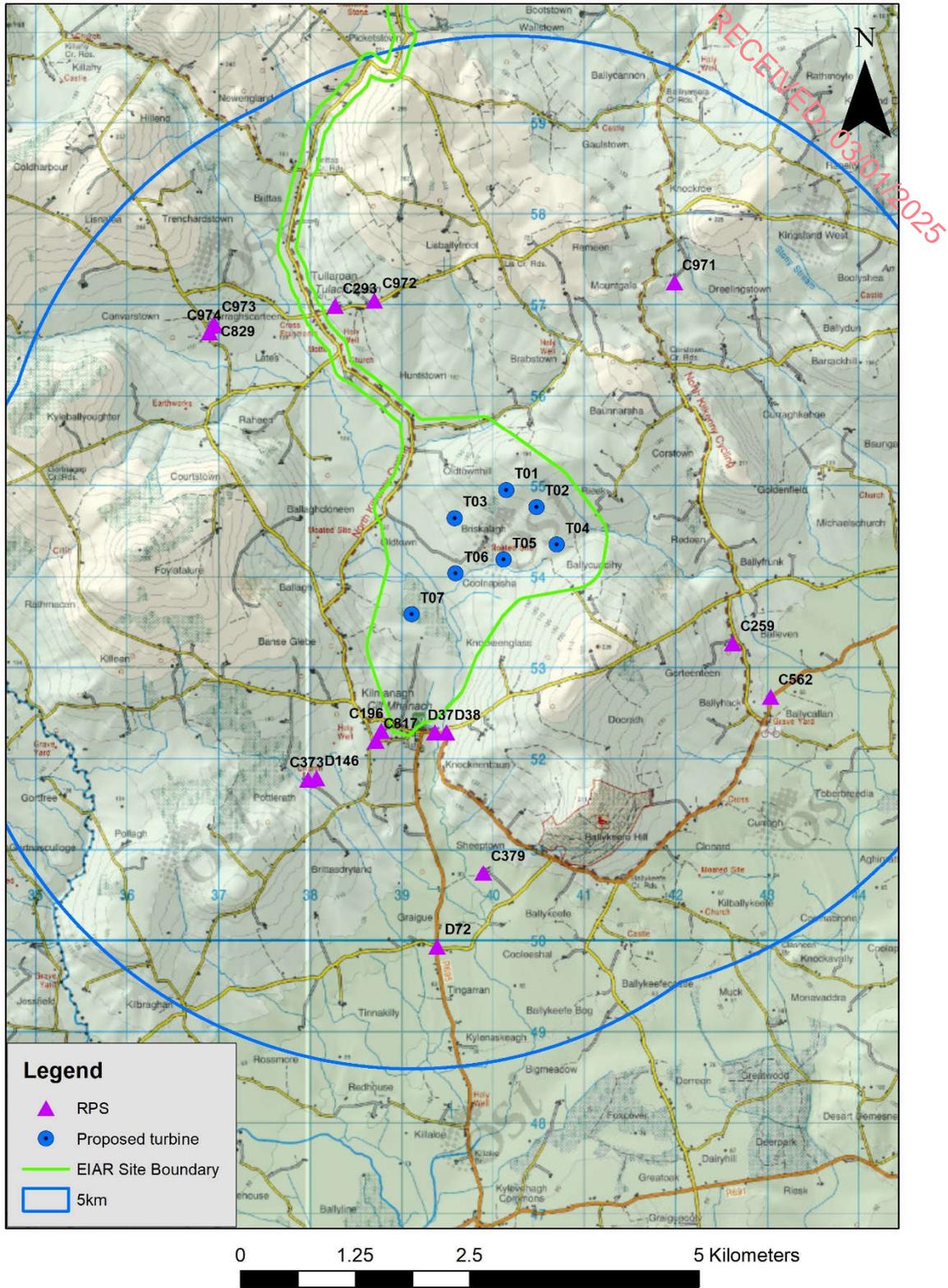


Figure 14.9: Protected structures within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

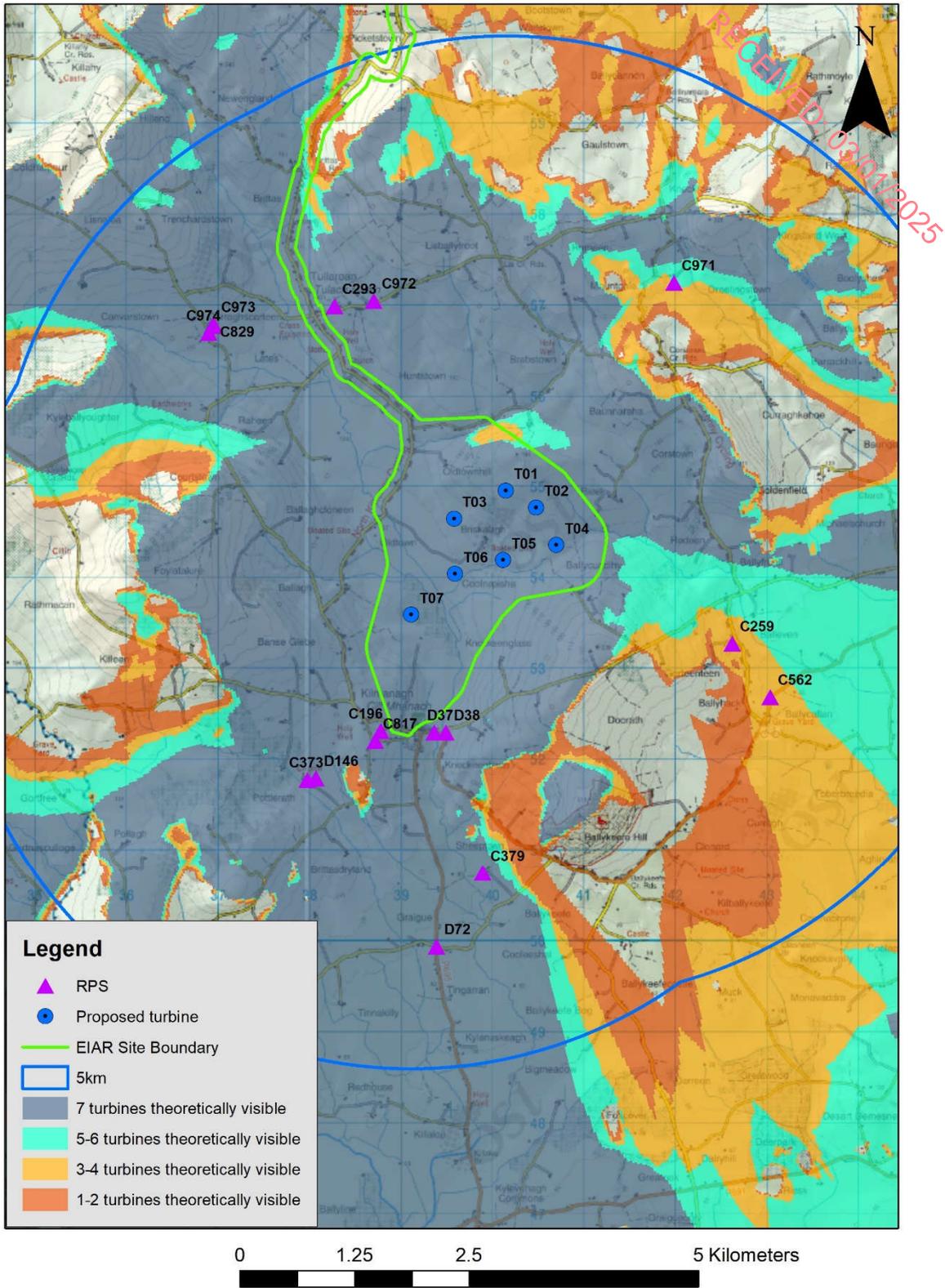


Figure 14.10: Protected structures within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine with ZTV.

### 14.3.3.11 NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine

Two NIAH structures (Reg. 12307008, house and 12307009, water pump) are located just within the southern limits of the Site. Both structures are located within the settlement of Kilmanagh and are not located in the footprint of any proposed infrastructure. They are located c. 56m west of an existing track due for upgrade and over 100m west of a proposed new road (Figure 14.13).

A total of twenty-two structures listed in the NIAH are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine (including the two structures within the Site), many of which are also listed in the RPS (see Section 14.3.3.10 above). Twenty-one of the structures are located in County Kilkenny, with one in County Tipperary. They are listed in Table 14.7 and shown in Figure 14.11 below. The nearest structures to the proposed turbines comprise two houses (Reg. 12307008 and 12307011) and a water pump (Reg. 12307009) also in Kilmanagh which are located c. 1.2km from the nearest proposed turbine, T7. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 7 proposed turbines from 17 of the NIAH structures, theoretical visibility of 5-6 turbines from one structure and theoretical visibility of 3-4 turbines from two structures. It also demonstrates theoretical visibility of 1-2 turbines from one structure and no theoretical visibility from the structure in County Tipperary (Figure 14.12).

No historic gardens are located within the Site, with four within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine as listed in Table 14.8.

The NIAH structures within the Site and those nearest to the proposed turbines are described below. All descriptions are taken from [www.buildingsofireland.ie](http://www.buildingsofireland.ie).

#### 14.3.3.11.1 Reg. 12307008, House

##### *Description*

*Detached four-bay two-storey house, c.1900, with pubfront to right ground floor. Refenestrated. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, rendered chimney stacks, and replacement uPVC rainwater goods on rendered eaves having consoles retaining cast-iron downpipe. Painted rendered, ruled and lined walls with rendered quoins to corners. Square-headed window openings with concrete sills, moulded rendered surrounds having keystones, and replacement uPVC casement windows. Square-headed door opening with moulded rendered surround having keystone, and timber panelled door having overlight. Rendered pubfront to right ground floor with panelled pilasters, fixed-pane timber windows, elliptical-headed door opening having glazed timber panelled double doors, overlight, fascia having raised lettering, and moulded cornice. Road fronted with tarmacadam verge to front.*

##### *Appraisal*

*A pleasantly-composed modest-scale house retaining most of the original composition attributes but the external expression of which has been compromised by the insertion of inappropriate replacement fittings to the window openings. Rendered dressings in the Classical manner enhance the elegant architectural design value of the composition while a pleasant pubfront displaying good quality craftsmanship contributes to the aesthetic appeal of the site at street level.*

#### 14.3.3.11.2 Reg. 12307009, Water pump

##### *Description*

*Freestanding cast-iron waterpump, c.1875, comprising banded cylindrical shaft with moulded necking supporting cylindrical head having spout, curvilinear 'cow tail' handle having finial, and moulded domed capping having finial. Now disused. Set back from line of road in stone depot on stone flagged base having random rubble stone boundary wall.*

##### *Appraisal*

*An early-surviving artefact of mass-produced cast-iron ware making an appealing, if modest impression on the visual appeal of the street scene. Despite concessions to aesthetic effects through the*

*incorporation of inscribed and raised details the waterpump remains of primary significance as a reminder of the mechanisms installed for the provision of clean drinking water before the development of mains systems.*

#### 14.3.3.11.3 **Reg. 12307011, Banse Glebe**

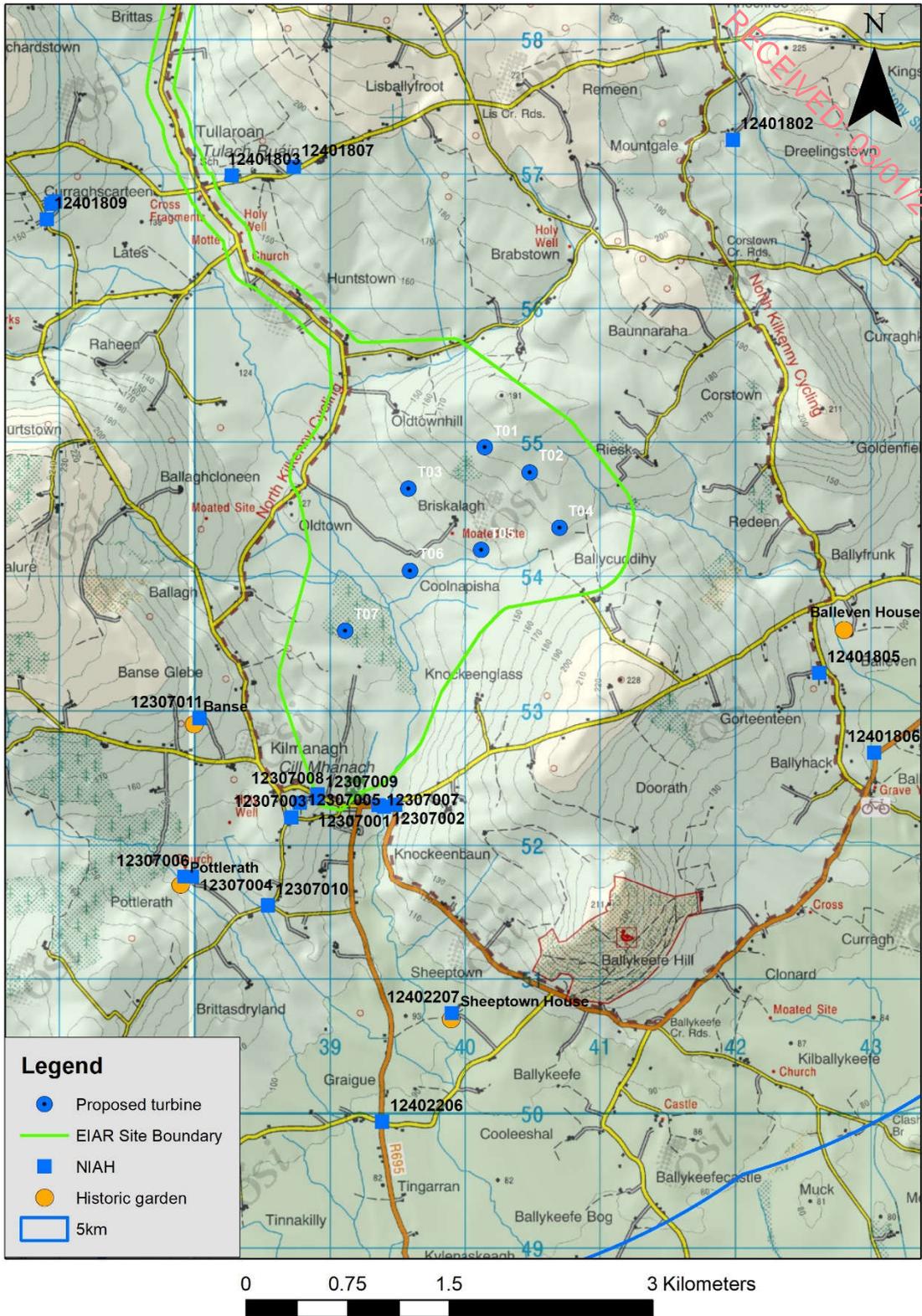
##### *Description*

*Detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1825, possibly originally glebe house. Renovated, c.1975, with single-bay single-storey gabled advanced porch added to centre ground floor. Refenestrated. Hipped slate roof with clay ridge tiles, rendered chimney stacks, and iron rainwater goods on rendered eaves. Pitched (gable-fronted) artificial slate roof to porch with timber eaves. Painted roughcast walls with rendered quoins to ends. Square-headed window openings (originally in tripartite arrangement to ground floor) with cut-stone sills, and replacement uPVC casement windows. Square-headed door opening with replacement glazed uPVC panelled double doors. Set back from road in own grounds on a slightly elevated site.*

##### *Appraisal*

*A modest-scale house possibly originally intended as an ecclesiastical residence forming an appealing landmark on a prominent site in the outskirts of Kilmanagh. Originally incorporating distinctive fenestration patterns that elevated the architectural design value of the composition the external expression of the house has not benefited from over-zealous renovation works that have led to the replacement of substantial quantities of the early fabric.*

Four historic gardens are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine (Table 14.8, Figure 14.11). Some of these are associated with the NIAH structures listed in Table 14.7, while others may have no surviving associated structures. Similarly, in some instances there may be no surviving garden features. The nearest historic garden comprises that associated with Banse Glebe (Reg. 12307011), c. 1.3km from the nearest proposed turbine, T07.



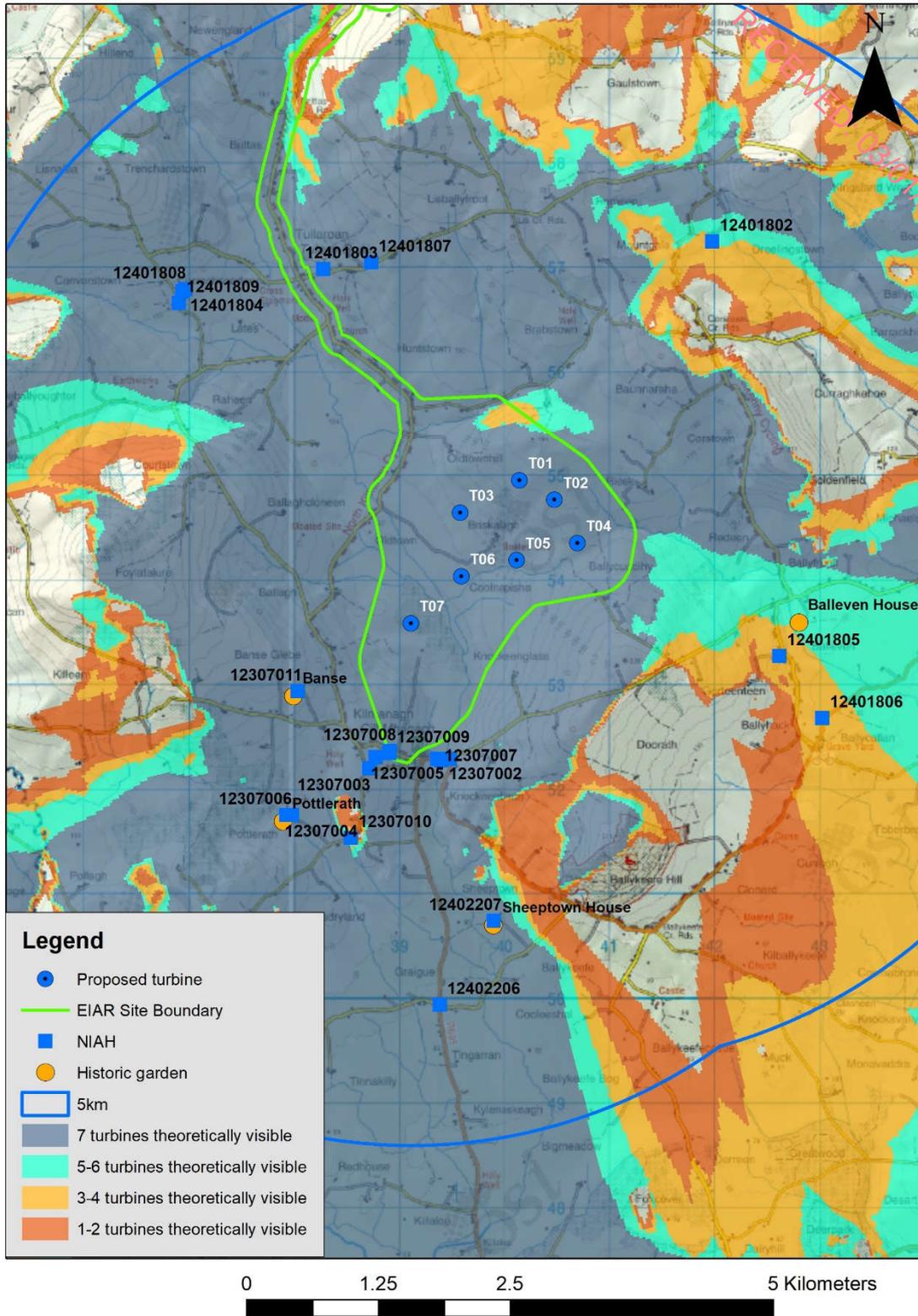


Figure 14.12: NIAH structures and historic gardens within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine with ZTV.



Figure 14.13: NIAH structures within the Site.

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Table 14.7: NIAH sites within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

NIAH Reg.	Date from	Date to	Structure]	Townland	ITM E	ITM N	Turbine No.	Distance To Turbine (m)
12307008	house	1890	1910	KILMANAGH	638857	652419	T07	1235
12307011	house	1815	1835	BANSE GLEBE	637983	652988	T07	1257
12307009	water pump	1865	1885	KILMANAGH	638853	652395	T07	1260
12307007	outbuilding	1840	1860	KILMANAGH	639306	652342	T07	1319
12307005	church/chapel	1845	1850	KILMANAGH	638724	652359	T07	1322
12307002	bridge	1790	1810	KILMANAGH, KNOCKEENBAUN	639346	652328	T07	1341
12307001	creamery	1890	1910	KNOCKEENBAUN	639428	652344	T07	1346
12307003	house	1865	1885	KILMANAGH	638662	652251	T07	1442
12307010	water pump	1865	1885	BRITTASDRYLAND	638488	651589	T07	2127
12307004	house	1815	1835	POTTLERATH	637928	651807	T07	2152
12307006	farmyard complex	1815	1835	POTTLERATH	637873	651807	T07	2181
12401805	church/chapel	1845	1850	GORTEENTEN	642559	653324	T04	2202
12401807	house	1905	1910	TULLAROAN	638679	657096	T01	2523



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NIAH Reg.	Date from	Date to	Structure]	Townland	ITM E	ITM N	Turbine No.	Distance To Turbine (m)
12401803	church/chapel	1825	1830	TULLAROAN	638223	657031	T03	2675
12401806	house	1790	1810	BALLEVEN	642965	652731	T04	2864
12401802	farm house	1740	1760	MOUNTGALE	641921	657295	T02	2897
12402207	farm house	1700	1773	SHEEPTOWN	639845	650787	T07	2957
12401809	gates/railings/walls	1843	1900	CURRAGHSCARTEEN	636855	656705	T03	3343
12401808	farmyard complex	1700	1839	CURRAGHSCARTEEN	636919	656838	T03	3375
12401804	farm house	1700	1839	CURRAGHSCARTEEN	636889	656820	T03	3387
12402206	house	1790	1810	GRAIGUE (HARTFORD)	639333	649981	T07	3667
22204908	bridge	1840	1880	BOLAKEALE, GORTFREE	635013	652488	T07	4206

Table 14.8: Historic gardens located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

Site Name	ITM E	ITM N	Turbine No.	Distance To Turbine (m)
Banse	637942	652944	T07	1315
Balleven House	642741	653644	T04	2234
Pottlerath	637842	651744	T07	2251
Sheeptown House	639841	650744	T07	2998

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### 14.3.3.12 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 Wind Farm infrastructure.

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.

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 in Ireland. The first edition map (1829-41) for the area of the Site shows it being divided into fields for agricultural purposes. Consequently, some small structures are depicted within the Proposed Wind Farm site and are likely to have been small settlements. Other features denoted within the Proposed Wind Farm site comprise lime kilns, which would have been associated with agricultural practices of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Proposed Wind Farm site currently largely comprises intensively farmed improved pasture and rough pasture. No surface trace of any structures or lime kilns denoted on the first edition historic mapping were visible at the time of field survey for this assessment. It is likely that modern agricultural practices and land improvement has resulted in the removal of these features some time in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

No potential archaeological features are indicted on the first or second edition OS maps. On both editions numerous field divisions with some associated settlements are indicated within the Proposed Wind Farm site. One such settlement cluster is depicted a short distance to the north of T6 and east of the proposed new road to same (Figure 14.14). The settlement was evident during the site inspection as a small complex of ruinous stone farm buildings (CH1) (Plate 14.6). The buildings are not located within the footprint for any proposed wind farm infrastructure.



*Plate 14.6: Stone farm buildings at CHI, looking NE.*

A second item of local cultural heritage merit comprising a lime kiln (CH2) is located towards the west side of the Proposed Wind Farm site and is indicated on both the first and second edition OS maps (Figure 14.14). It is located in pasture c. 50m south-west of an existing farm track due for upgrade and consists of an upstanding stone kiln with arched recess built into the slope of the field (Plate 14.7).



*Plate 14.7: Lime kiln (CH2) located to SW of existing track due for upgrade.*

A settlement is also indicated on the historic mapping towards the south end of the Proposed Wind Farm site, c. 289m south-east of T07 and on the footprint of a proposed new road and an existing track due for upgrade. The area was inspected as part of the walk-over survey and no upstanding remains of the settlement were visible (Plate 14.8).



*Plate 14.8: Area of settlement indicated on historic mapping to south-east of T7, looking NNE. No upstanding remains visible.*

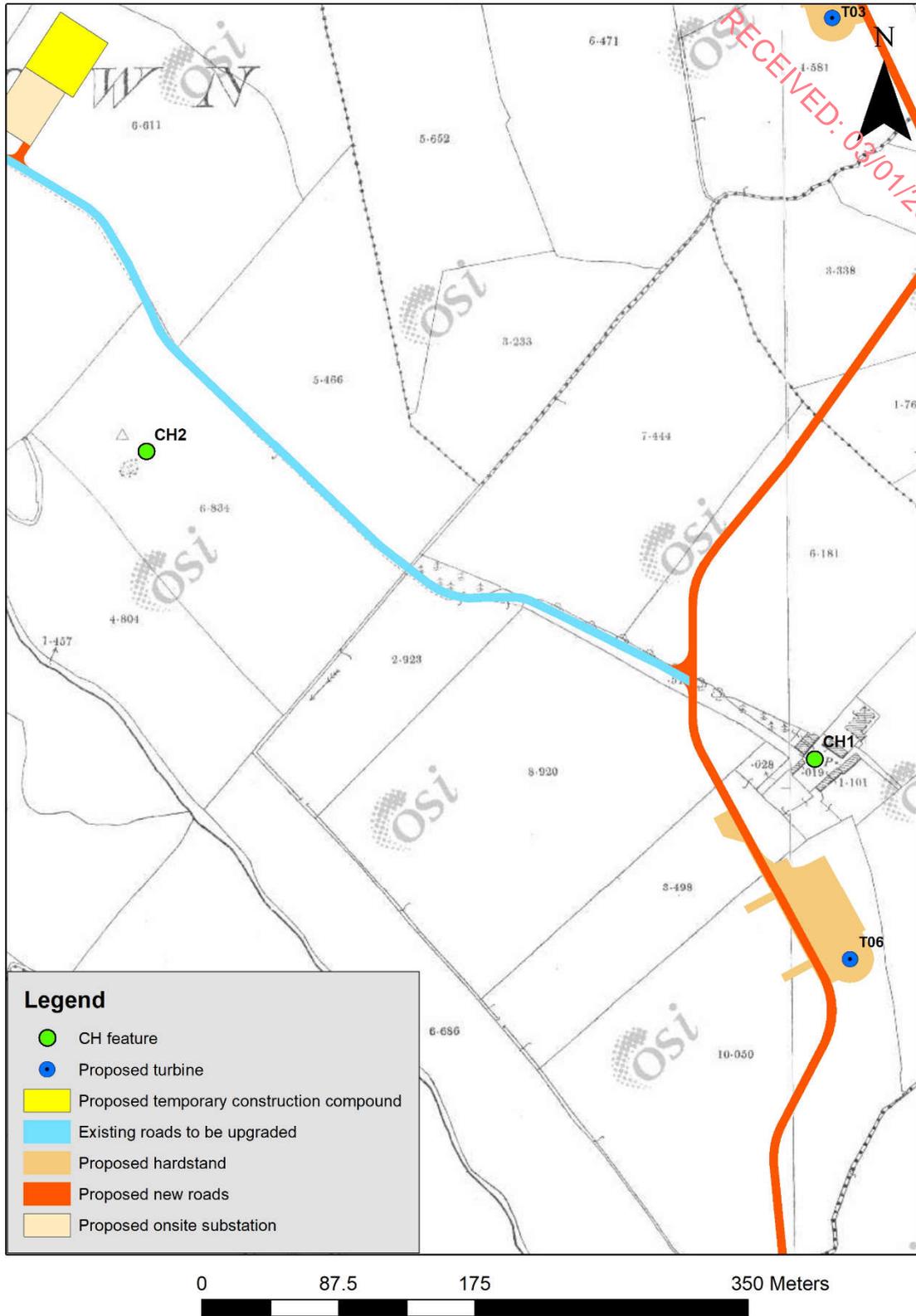


Figure 14.14: Cultural heritage features CH1 and CH2 within the Site at the Proposed Wind Farm site.

### 14.3.3.13 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. As the Proposed Wind Farm site is located across a number of townlands, townland boundaries between same are also present. Proposed Wind Farm infrastructure crosses the townland boundaries in a number of places. For example, the proposed road between T06 and T03 crosses the boundary between Oldtown and Briskalagh and between the latter and Oldtownhill. In the majority of cases the townland boundaries comprise field boundaries which continue to act as field divisions.



Plate 14.9: Proposed road to T03 with townland boundary between Briskalagh and Oldtownhill visible as field boundary, looking NW.

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 was utilised to ascertain the origin of the townland names within the Proposed Wind Farm site (Table 14.9).

Table 14.9: Townlands within the Site and their meaning.

Townland	Logainm Meaning
OLDTOWNHILL (Cnoc an tSeanbhaile)	The hill of the old town, townland or homestead
OLDTOWN (An Seanbhaile)	The old town, townland or homestead
BRISKALAGH (An Brioslach)	No meaning provided
BALLYCUDDIHY (Baile Uí Chuidithigh)	The town, townland or homestead of O’Cuddihy
COOLNAPISHA (Cúil na Pise)	Peafield
BALLAGH (An Bealach)	Road of the little bay
KILMANAGH (Cill Mhanach)	Of ecclesiastical origin, the church of the monks
KNOCKEENGLASS (An Cnoicín Glas)	The small green hill
BANSE GLEBE (An Bansa)	Glebe land
RIESK (An Riasc)	No meaning provided

### 14.3.4 Proposed Grid Connection

The Proposed Grid Connection encompasses the 38kV onsite substation, associated temporary construction compound and c.23km of 38kV underground cabling connecting to the existing Ballyragget 110kV substation.

Cultural heritage assets within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route outside the Proposed Wind Farm site are included in the assessment in order to ascertain any potential effects and any required mitigation measures to alleviate or minimise such effects if identified. A photographic record of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route is presented in Appendix 14-1. Due to the nature of the proposed works associated with the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route, a 100m study area either side of the route is considered appropriate for the assessment of potential effects.

#### 14.3.4.1 UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on Tentative List

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites or those on the Tentative List are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route or in the immediate vicinity of the footprint of the proposed onsite 38kV substation and its associated temporary construction compound. The nearest WHS (Tentative list) comprises the royal site of Cashel, Co. Tipperary which is situated c. 34km to the south-west of the proposed onsite 38kV substation.

#### 14.3.4.2 National Monuments

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located on or in the immediate vicinity of the footprint of the proposed onsite 38kV substation and its associated temporary construction compound. One National Monument in State Care (Nat. Mon. No. 690) is located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route. It comprises the church at Tullaroan which is described in Section 14.3.3.2.1 above. The church is located c. 37m to the east of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route which extends along the public road to the west of the church and associated graveyard. The church and graveyard are also recorded monuments (see Section 14.3.4.3 below).

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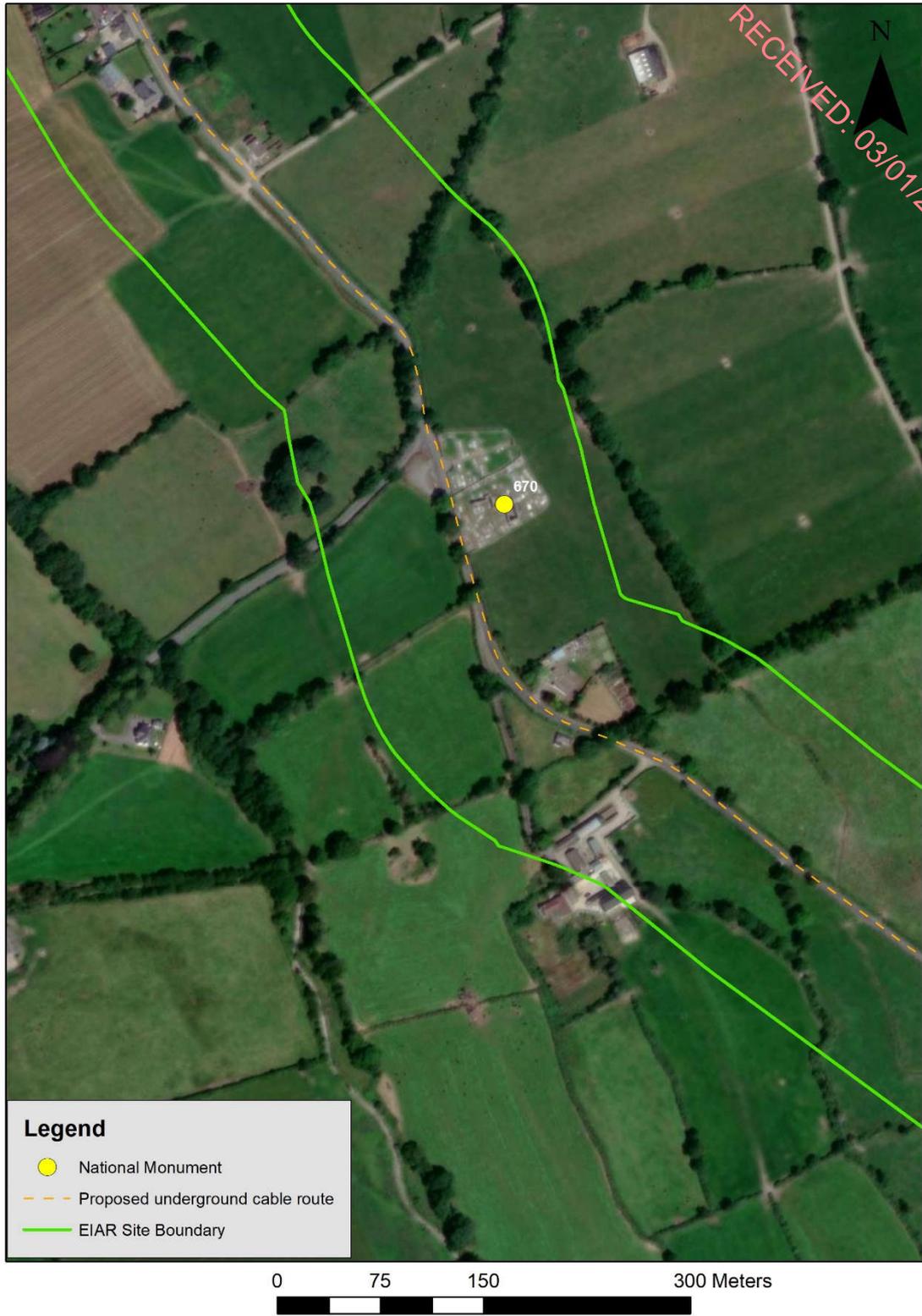


Figure 14.15: National Monument No. 670 at Tullaroan in relation to the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route.

Table 14.10: National Monument within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route.

Nat. Mon. No.	SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	CLASS	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE TO GRID ROUTE (m)
670	KK018-032001-	638317	656473	Church	Tullaroan	37

### 14.3.4.3 Recorded Monuments

Thirty-one recorded monuments are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route, while none are located in the footprint of the proposed onsite 38kV substation or associated temporary construction compound. The monuments within 100m of the proposed underground cabling route are listed in Table 14.11 and shown on Figure 14.16, Figure 14.17,

Figure 14.19, Figure 14.20, Figure 14.21, Figure 14.22,



Figure 14.23: Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route in relation to KK013-136— and associated ZoN., Figure 14.24 and Figure 14.25 below. Many of the monuments occur in association with each other e.g. churches, graveyards and graveslabs at Tullaroan and at Freshford. Descriptions as provided on the HEV are presented below where relevant. The church at Tullaroan (KK018-032001-) is also a National Monument and is described in Section 14.3.3.2 above.

Table 14.11: Recorded monuments within 100m of the proposed underground electrical cabling route.

SMR	TOWNLAND	TYPE	ITM E	ITM N	Distance To UGC (m)
KK013-023—	FRESHFORD LOTS	Historic town	640649	664775	1
KK010-122—	PARKSGROVE	Water mill - unclassified	644379	670840	7
KK013-023005-	FRESHFORD LOTS	Font	640659	664789	8
KK013-023010-	FRESHFORD LOTS	Graveslab	640659	664786	8
KK013-023012-	FRESHFORD LOTS	Graveslab	640659	664784	8
KK018-008002-	TULLAROAN	Cross - Wayside cross	638013	656919	9
KK018-008001-	TULLAROAN	Cross - Wayside cross	638013	656922	10
KK018-032009-	TULLAROAN	Graveslab	638296	656472	17
KK013-023001-	FRESHFORD LOTS	Church	640670	664793	19
KK013-096001-	BALLYROE (Crannagh By.)	Castle - unclassified	639878	661566	23
KK013-096003-	BALLYROE (Crannagh By.)	Mill - unclassified	639878	661566	23
KK018-032002-	TULLAROAN	Graveyard	638306	656477	29
KK013-023009-	FRESHFORD LOTS	Font	640662	664607	29
KK018-032007-	TULLAROAN	Graveslab	638309	656472	30
KK018-032006-	TULLAROAN	Tomb - chest tomb	638319	656462	36
KK018-032001-	TULLAROAN	Church	638317	656473	38
KK013-023003-	FRESHFORD LOTS	Graveslab	640690	664793	39
KK013-023004-	FRESHFORD LOTS	Cross - Wayside cross (present location)	640603	664758	39

SMR	TOWNLAND	TYPE	ITM E	ITM N	Distance To UGC (m)
KK013-023002-	FRESHFORD LOTS	Graveyard	640692	664800	41
KK018-032005-	TULLAROAN	Tomb - chest tomb	638321	656473	42
KK018-032004-	TULLAROAN	Graveslab	638323	656467	42
KK018-032008-	TULLAROAN	Graveslab	638324	656465	42
KK018-034—	HUNTSTOWN	Enclosure	638940	655923	43
KK013-023008-	FRESHFORD LOTS	Font	640679	664609	46
KK018-031—	TULLAROAN	Ritual site - holy well	638294	656601	46
KK013-023013-	FRESHFORD LOTS	Graveslab	640697	664781	46
KK013-136—	RATHEALY	Sheela-na-gig (present location)	638291	659244	50
KK009-027—	GRANGE (Fassadinin By.)	Ringfort - rath	643844	669319	54
KK009-046—	SWEETHILL	Earthwork	642615	668061	65
KK009-014—	PARKSGROVE	Ringfort - rath	644022	671280	89
KK018-030—	TULLAROAN	Ringfort - rath	638171	656484	99

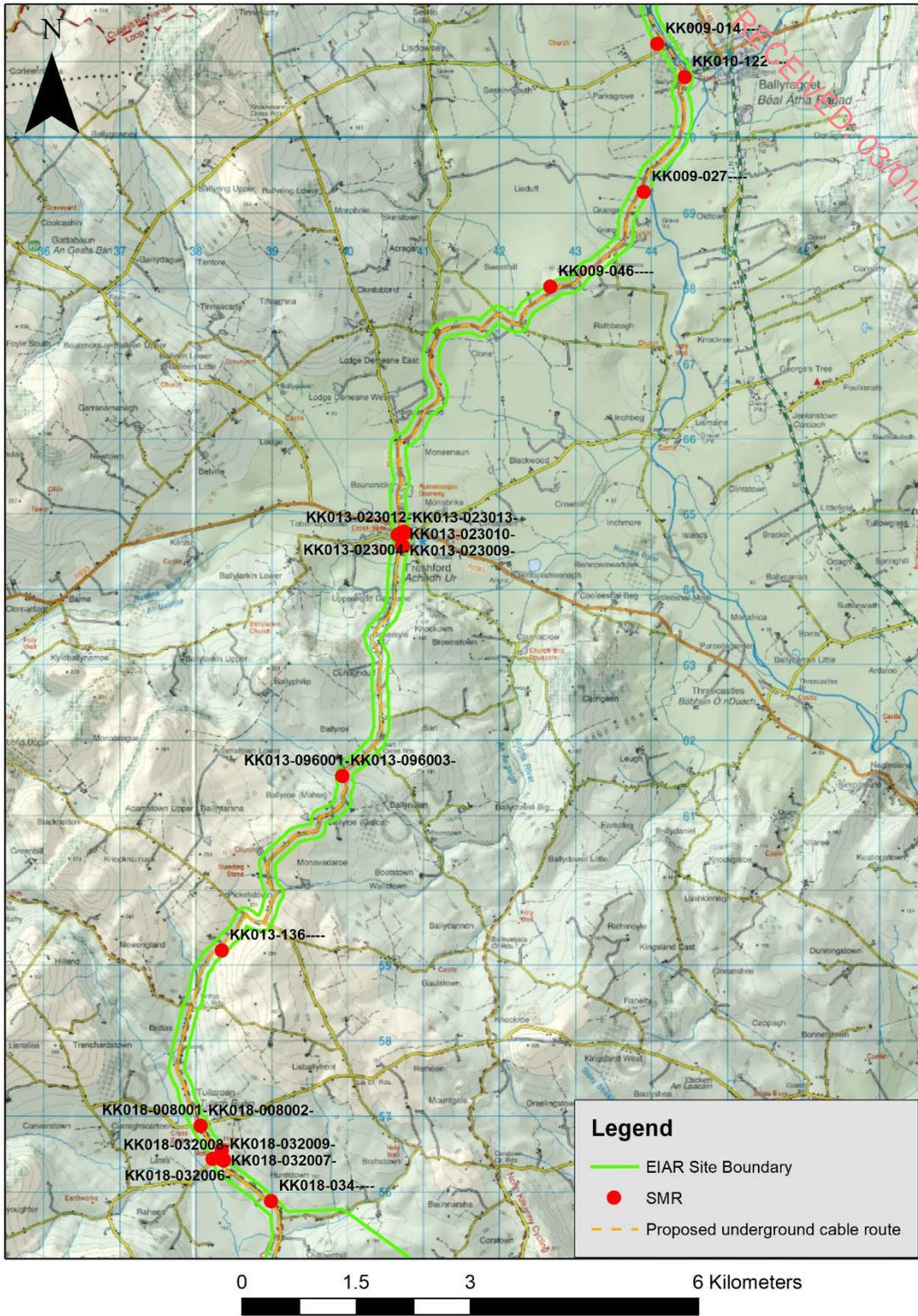


Figure 14.16: Recorded monuments within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route.

14.3.4.3.1

**KK010-122----- : Water mill - unclassified : PARKSGROVE**

*Description: On the Down Survey (1655-6) Donoghmore parish map, there is a watermill depicted on the W bank of the River Nore, at the W end of Ballyragget Bridge (KK010-139002-) and appears to be on the S end of a mill race. A 'Flour Mills' is indicated on the 1st (1839) ed. OS 6-inch map at the W end of Ballyragget Bridge and at the S end of a long mill race (L c. 240m). No building is shown there on the 1947 revision, though a flour mill is indicated at this location on the 25-inch OS map. The building has since been removed. This flour mill may have dated from the 17th century or could have been an 18th/19th-century mill roughly at the same location as the mill depicted on the Down Survey map. Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 14 January 2019*



Figure 14.17: Recorded monuments and associated ZoN towards north end of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route.

14.3.4.3.2 **KK018-008001- and KK018-008—2-: Cross - Wayside cross: TULLAROAN**

*Description: In a private garden which forms a low-walled green area at the E side of the S road of Tullaroan crossroads. The decorated cross (KK018-008002-) is the most southerly of the two limestone crosses, the other (KK018-008001-) is located c. 3m to the N. Mason (1819, vol. 3, 609-10) describes the*

*crosses as being, 'About a quarter of a mile to the north of the church [Tullaroan medieval church KK018-032001-], at the cross roads in the village or hamlet of Tullaroan, two handsome stone crosses (represented in the annexed engravings), erected by the Grace family, are still to be seen, one having on the centre an alto relievo of our Lord, with a cloth round his waist, and on the shaft the mutilated remains of an inscription from which nothing can now be gathered. The other cross has also an alto relievo figure of the Virgin, or of some female saint, in long drapery. Of this latter cross a tradition prevails, that a French lady of high rank, who followed one of the Grace family from France, on finding he was married, built this cross as well to reproach his inconstancy, as to evince the piety of her resignation to disappointment'. According to the OS Letters (O'Flanagan 1930, vol. 1, 213-14) of 1839, at Lady's Well, located c. 420m SE of the crossroads, 'a Patron was held on the 15th of August till within a few years. This (a) patron was previously held at the old cross a little to the north still. This old cross remains, but broken in two parts, each standing (in) a pedestal, the lower part of the shaft measuring two feet eight inches [0.8m] in height and ten inches [[0.26m] in thickness; the top part measuring one foot eight inches [0.5m] in height and same thickness with the other. Part of one arm of the cross only remains. This portion of the cross has a rude and mutilated representation of the Crucifixion engraved in it'. The cross fragments described in the OS Letters appear to be the same as noted by Carrigan (1905, vol. 3, 495-6) c. 80 years later, which suggests that the wayside crosses described by Mason where broken between 1819 and 1839.*

*Of the most southerly cross only a portion of the cross-shaft survives, which has been inserted into the socket (dims. 0.26m x 0.21m) of a limestone cross-base. The cross-shaft (H 0.8m; dims. 0.22m x 0.17m) is quite worn and has chamfered angles (With 0.08m). The cross-base is roughly square (H 0.2m; dims. 0.68m x 0.66m) but unlike the cross-base to the N the upper edge of the base is chamfered (With 0.05-0.06m). The most northerly cross is possibly the remains of that bearing the figure of a female in relief. Only the cross head (H 0.64m; With of centre 0.3) decorated on the present E face with the much worn figure, the long robes and feet of which are clearest, with the much eroded short S arm (H 0.2m; L 0.17m), survives. The cross head has been inserted into a roughly square limestone cross-base (H 0.2m; dims. 0.68m x 0.66m). Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 27 March 2017*

The crosses are located in a private garden c. 6-7m to the east of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route.



Figure 14.18: Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route in relation to wayside crosses KK018-008001- and 002- and associated ZoN.



Plate 14.10: Crosses KK018-008001- and 002- looking E.

#### 14.3.4.3.3 **KK018-032002- : Graveyard : TULLAROAN**

*Description: A rectangular graveyard (dims. 64m NE-SW; 40m NW-SE) with Tullaroan church (KK018-032001-) centrally placed, though the Grace chapel extends southward within the graveyard. The graveyard is enclosed by a stone wall with an entrance at the N end of the W wall, where the public road runs along the W wall. There is an extension to the graveyard on the N side. There are a large number of headstones in the graveyard, which date from the 18th century onwards. The church dates from the 13th century and there are graveslabs in the church (KK018-032004-; KK018-032008-) which date from the 13th/14th century. Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 17 January 2016*

The following graveslabs and chest tombs (KK018-032007-, KK018-032006-, KK018-032001-, KK018-032005-, KK018-032004-, KK018-032008- and KK018-032009-) are located in the graveyard or church at Tullaroan but are not described individually here.

The Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route extends through the ZoN for the church and graveyard at Tullaroan.

#### 14.3.4.3.4 **KK018-031---- : Ritual site - holy well : TULLAROAN**

*Description: On a S-facing slope in undulating terrain, surrounded by pasture. Tullaroan church (KK018-032001-) is located c. 120m to the S. According to the OS Letters (O'Flanagan 1930, vol. 1, 213-14) of 1839, at this well, known as Lady's Well, 'a Patron was held on the 15th of August till within a few years. This (a) patron was previously held at the old cross a little to the north still. This old cross remains, but broken in two parts'. These two fragments (KK018-008001-; KK018-008002-) have been moved c. 420m to the NW where they on display in a little green at Tullaroan crossroads. According to Carrigan (1905, vol. 3, 495), 'A small stone house, with the words "Ave Maria" carved over the entrance door, now protects the well, having been erected over it not many years ago'. This inscription is no longer visible. A circular stone structure (int. H 1.58m; ext. H 2.2m; ext. dims. 1.7m N-S; 1.85m E-W; int. diam. 0.9m; wall T 0.53m) built into the slope of the hill. The opening (H 1.46m; external Wth*

1.15m; splaying to interior With 0.58m) faces S. Built of rough stone, roughly coursed, cement mortar. A limestone fragment, part of a 19th-century grave monument, has been fixed onto the concrete roof of the well. There is no water in the well. Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 20 February 2017



Plate 14.11: Holy well KK018-031— at Tullaroan, taken from adjacent church and graveyard, looking N.

#### 14.3.4.3.5 **KK018-030---- : Ringfort - rath : TULLAROAN**

*Description: On a SE-facing slope in a valley, in pasture. The medieval church of Tullaroan (KK018-032001-) is located c. 100m to the E. The field where this monument is located is named as 'Moat Field' on the 1st (1839) ed. 6-inch OS map and the monument was known locally as 'the moat' (Carrigan 1905, vol. 3, 495). A flat-topped raised circular ringfort (diam. at top 28m; H 4-6m), being higher in the SW sector as dictated by the natural slope. There is a raised entrance in the E quadrant (With 3m). A depression (dims. 11m N-S; 9m E-W; D 2m) at the W side is possibly a result of landscaping, as immediately in front of the depression, at the edge of the slope of the ringfort, there is a tree-planted windbreak. There are some mature trees growing in the interior. The raised nature of this monument and its close proximity to the medieval church suggests that this may be a ringwork rather than a ringfort. Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 1 March 2017*



Figure 14.19: Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route in relation to recorded monuments at Tullaroan and associated ZoN.

14.3.4.3.6

**KK013-023---- : Historic town : FRESHFORD LOTS**

*Description: On the S bank of the Nuenna River and naturally terminated to the E by the Arigna River, which flows northward to join the Nuenna. There is a suggestion of an early ecclesiastical enclosure in the two concentric curving boundaries (c. 60m apart) which form the SE quadrant of the town. On the 1st (1839) ed. OS 6-inch map the area between these boundaries is indicated as ‘Glebe’ or church land.*

*It seems likely that the Nuenna would have formed the northern boundary of the ecclesiastical enclosure, however, there are two concentric earthworks (c. 30m apart), curving southward, in the field immediately N of the Nuenna and E of New Bridge Street. These earthworks may indicate that the river, rather than forming a boundary, was actually incorporated into the monastic enclosure. The town is roughly quartered by the main crossroads. The church (KK013-023001-) with its Romanesque porch is roughly centrally placed within the town, at the junction of Kilkenny Street to the S and New Bridge Street to the W. In the N portion of the town long burgess plots run from Kilkenny Street to the Nuenna River. In the SE quarter the plots run southward from Kilkenny Street to the inner or outer line of the Glebe boundary. The SW quarter is dominated by a large and relatively late market square (c. 130m N-S x c. 80m E-W), possibly laid out in the late 17th/18th century, with the base of a cross (KK013-023004-) on its N side.*

*Freshford owes its origins to a monastic foundation here by St Lachtain (died 622) in the late 6th/early 7th century (Carrigan 1905, vol. 2, 247-50). In the Annals there are numerous references to Freshford or Achadu Úr, which translates as a 'fresh green field' but was anglicized into a 'fresh ford', with various spellings of the latter in historical documents (Carrigan 1905, vol. 2, 246). The Annals record that in 836 the 'churches of St. Lachtain, Inis-Cealtra, and Cill-Finnche were burned by the foreigners' and in 1018 'Ua Brodubhain, Abbot of Achadh ur, was killed' (ibid. 250). It seems likely that Freshford was an Episcopal See which from 1218 was incorporated into the temporalities of the See of Ossory (ibid. 248). In 1245 the Calendar of State Papers (1171-1252) record that, 'The King, (Henry III.), grants Geoffry de Turville, Bishop of Ossory, a yearly fair in his manor of Athethur...from the 8th to the 15th July' (ibid.). In the 1250s, 'Hugh Mapleton, Bishop of Ossory (1251-60), built the Episcopal Palace, or Court, at Aghore, subsequently called Uppercourt, and provided it with fish-ponds and other necessary adjuncts of a manorial residence' (ibid. 250-1). Freshford appears to have remained an ecclesiastical manor until 1570 when Christopher Gaffney, Bishop of Ossory transferred the ownership to Richard Shee of Kilkenny (ibid. 252). It remained the property of the Shee family until it was forfeited under Cromwell in 1653 by Richard's grandson, also Richard, and passed to Sir George Askew (ibid.). There was a general drive towards the commercialism of the agricultural economy in Kilkenny the late 17th century with the renewal and expansion of markets and fairs, from which Freshford benefited in 1675 (Smyth 1990, 154). Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 4 April 2020.*

The Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route extends through the historic town of Freshford and its associated Zone of Notification (ZoN).

#### 14.3.4.3.7

### KK013-023001- : Church : FRESHFORD LOTS

*Description: The church is roughly centrally placed in Freshford, at the junction of Kilkenny Street to the S and New Bridge Street to the W. The Nuenna River runs roughly E-W c. 70m N of the church. A monastic church was founded here in the late 6th/early 7th century by St Lachtain (died 622) (Carrigan 1905, vol. 2, 247-50). It seems likely that Freshford was an Episcopal See which from 1218 was incorporated into the temporalities of the See of Ossory (ibid. 248). Various historical references from the 14th and 15th centuries refer to the prebend of 'Athour/Aghthour' (anglicized to Freshford), indicating that rents, fees and tithes of the parish of Freshford provided the living of a canon attached to the chapter of St Canice's Cathedral (Carrigan 1905, vol. 2, 251).*

*A nave (ext. dims. 21.5m x 9m) and chancel (ext. dims. 9m x 8m) church built of roughly coursed limestone rubble. However, there is a change of masonry in the S wall of the nave, c. 14m from the W end, with somewhat larger blocks of limestone being used in the earlier phase. By the early 18th century the church had fallen into a ruinous condition but was rebuilt for Protestant worship in 1730 (Carrigan 1905, vol. 2, 253). The upper portion of the W gable, including the bellcote, hammer-beam roof, chancel arch, most of the windows, and an annexe (ext. dims. 14m x 6.2m) extending N from the W end of the nave, are all 18th and 19th-century additions. None of the original fenestration survives. Quinlan and Foley (2004, 22) noted a number of pieces of re-used stone both in the wall fabric and quoins of the annexe, with some of radial ashlar, 'possibly from a round tower or apse'. The masonry is exposed externally and rendered internally. Ó Carragáin (2010, 110) suggests that most of the fabric of the W end of the nave (int. dims. 12.82m x 7.15m) is possibly pre-1050 in date, being one of the larger churches in the kingdom of Osraige, with gables in antis and a possible finial. He suggests that the Romanesque porch replaced an earlier doorway and that the finial, found in a graveyard (KK009-*

044002-) at Clontubbrid c. 3km to the N, may have originally surmounted the Freshford gable (*ibid.*). It is illustrated and described by Ó Carragáin (2010, 42-3, fig. 41:6) as being worn with, 'a boss at the right of the central standing, robed figure and there may originally have been another at the left. If so the composition is very reminiscent of the pediment of the Romanesque doorway at Roscrea Cathedral, where a standing, robed Christ is flanked by rosettes'. It is, however, also possible that the finial came from the church (KK009-044001-), long since gone, at Clontubbrid.

The W gable is dominated by a yellow sandstone Romanesque portal (Wth 3.1m; D 0.7m) which projects forward of the gable. There is a yellow sandstone oculus above this, but this is a pseudo-Romanesque addition, as are the capstones on the antae, probably dating to the 1850s (Quinlan and Foley 2004, 25). Brash (1875, 101-102) states that there was, 'a high-pitched gable over this porch, some traces of the lower parts of which remain; the upper part of the wall having been rebuilt, the rest has disappeared'. The pseudo-Romanesque window at the W end of the N wall of the nave, lighting the gallery internally, was probably also inserted in the 19th century (Quinlan and Foley 2004, 26).

The Romanesque doorway (Wth 0.95m) has two inscriptions which were transcribed and translated by Macalister (1949, 24). One, on the outer face of the responds reads, 'OR DO GILLA MO-CHOLMOC U CE...CUAIN DO RIGNE' and translates as, 'A prayer for Gilla Mocholmóc O Cenncaúain, who made [this]'; the other on the S jamb reads 'OR DO NEIM INGIN CUIRC ACUS DO MATHGAMAIN U CHIARMEIC LASDERNAD IN TIMPUL SA' and translates as, 'A prayer for Niam, daughter of Corc, and for Mathgamain O Ciarmeic, under whose auspices this church was built' (O'Keefe 2003, 211).

O'Keefe (*ibid.* 212) describes the carvings on the portal in some detail as follows, 'Facing each other across the opening are small rectangular frames designed for sculpture, one of them preserving two figures. Such enframing gave emphasis to whatever sculptured forms were contained within. The sculptures themselves were made as separate components and slotted into place. There are two middle orders, each with an angle-shaft topped with scalloped capitals, and with arches decorated with archivolt saw-tooth chevron (inner) and alternating archivolt and intrados chevron (outer). The outermost order has pilaster-responds holding up the pediment and small twin-columns facing across the opening. The capitals on these twin-columns are quite short from impost to astragal, and they bear human heads gripped by animals. The arch of the outer order has stepped or embattled ornament on both soffit and archivolt faces, and the keystone is decorated with a human head; there is a hood moulding with an embossed hollow chamfer and decayed terminals. Above the imposts and flanking the arch immediately below the rising of the pediment are two sculptured panels, that on the north having an image of an equestrian figure, and that on the right having an image of a pair of figures, at least one of whom is an ecclesiastic'. O'Keefe (*ibid.* 214) argues that while the Freshford portal is closer geographically to the similar Romanesque portal at Killeslin, Co. Offaly, it is stylistically closer to the earlier Cormac's Chapel, Cashel, Co. Tipperary (*ibid.*). He suggests a date of between 1140 and 1150 for the Freshford portal, though leans towards the latter half of this decade (*ibid.*). Prim (1847-8, 2003 ed., 64) notes that in the mid-19th century the sandstone porch had, 'become the common whetstone of Freshford, wherein all the sharp tools of the village, from the carving knife of the Brian Boroime Hotel, to the razor of the barber or the cleaver of the village butcher opposite, are sharpened'. He describes how, in an effort to stop this practice, the then rector erected a gate in the porch. However, 'the work was done in a somewhat bungling manner, one of the hinges have been so driven into the wall as to dislocate some of the sculptured stones of the doorway' (*ibid.*).

In the 15th century the nave was extended eastward by c. 8m and a chancel was added. The chancel is lit by a large three-light traceried window in the E gable, a pointed single-light window at the W end of the S wall and a two-light traceried window at the E end of the S wall. In the 1950s, during alterations, an ogee-headed piscina was uncovered in the S wall and 'a gothic doorway in cut stone' in the N wall (Lanigan 1969, 9). These were left in position and re-covered with plaster (*ibid.*). The blocked-up pointed doorway in the S wall may be a later insert. An opening has been broken through the W end of the N wall of the chancel to give access to a passageway which leads to the 19th-century annexe.

Externally, there is evidence of rebuilding on the E gable, and scarring at the SE angle and on the S side at window-head level and above suggests that only a portion of the S half of the gable had survived up to 1730 and that most of the gable, including the window, were rebuilt then. An arc of voussoirs S of the window is all that remains to indicate an earlier window in the E gable.

In the associated graveyard (KK013-023002-) there are 18th and 19th-century headstones as well as earlier graveslabs, including a 13th/14th-century graveslab (KK013-023013-), a late medieval graveslab

(KK013-023010-) and two 17th-century graveslabs (KK013-023003-; KK013-023012-). Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 23 August 2022

The following graveslabs (KK013-023012-, KK013-023010-, KK013-023003-, KK013-023013-) are located in the graveyard of the church but are not described individually here. Similarly, three fonts (KK013-023008- KK013-023009- and KK013-023005-) are located in the church or church yard at Freshford but are not described individually here.

#### 14.3.4.3.8 **KK013-023002- : Graveyard : FRESHFORD LOTS**

*Description: A rectangular graveyard (dims. c. 37m N-S; c. 55m E-W), defined by a stone wall, which extends N, E and S of a Romanesque church (KK013-023001-) with later additions, including a 19th-century annexe which runs N-S across the N portion of the graveyard, separating the NW quadrant from the rest of the graveyard. The church and graveyard are roughly centrally placed in Freshford, at the junction of Kilkenny Street to the S and New Bridge Street to the W. The graveyard is entered through a gate in the W wall. According to Carrigan (1905, vol. 2, 255) the graveyard was, 'thickly-tenanted', with 'many monuments dating from about 1730 onwards'. He noted on recumbent graveslab dating to the 17th century (KK013-023003-) and a late medieval graveslab fragment (KK013-023010-) inserted in the W graveyard wall beside the entrance gate (ibid.). There is also a 17th-century graveslab (KK013-023012-) in the W graveyard wall and a 13th/14th century graveslab (KK013-023013-) in the SE portion of the graveyard. Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 21 April 2020*



Plate 14.12: Church KK013-023001- at Freshford.

The Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route extends through the ZoN for the church and graveyard at Freshford.

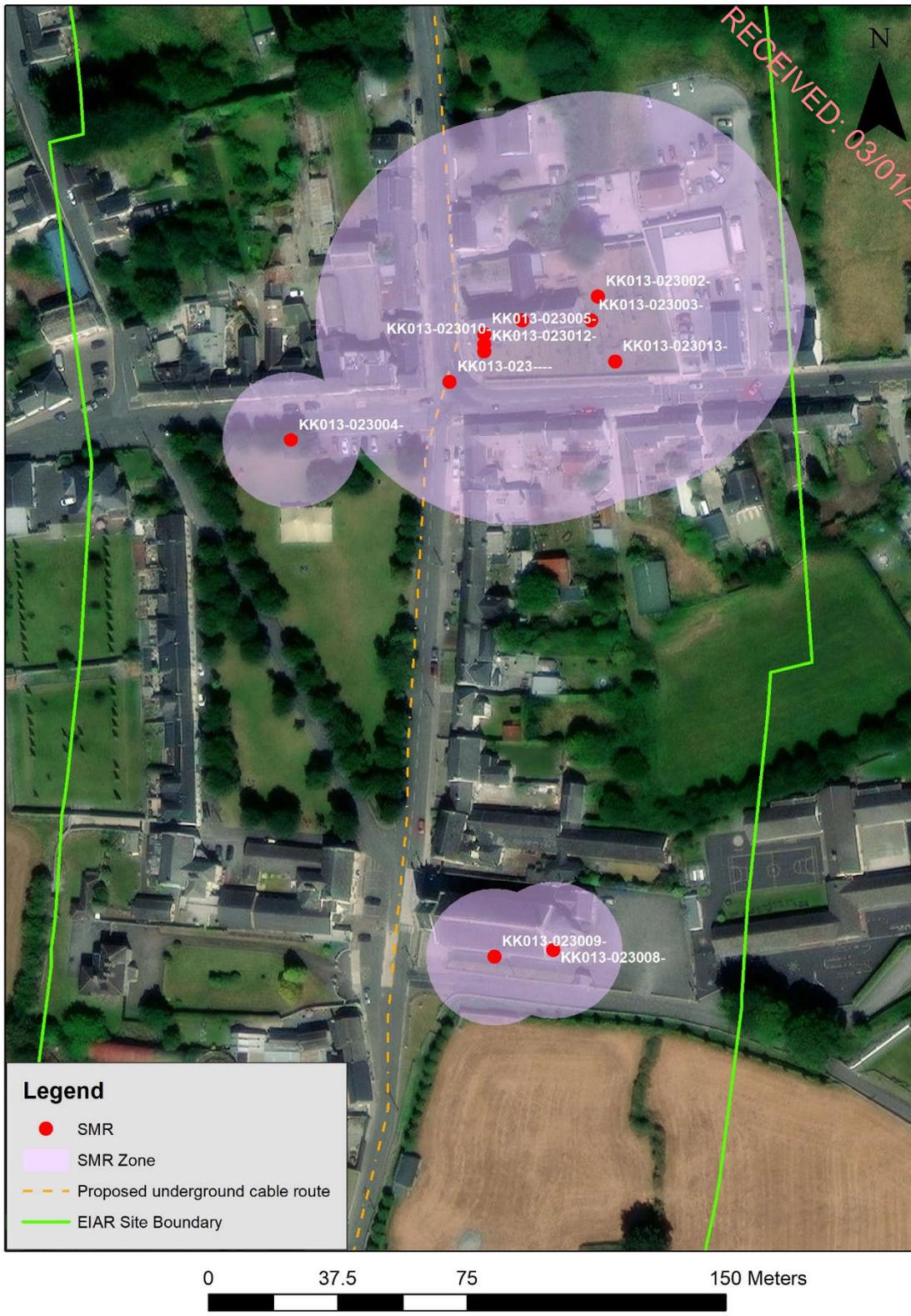


Figure 14.20: Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route in relation to recorded monuments and associated ZoN at Freshford.

14.3.4.3.9 **KK013-023004- : Cross - Wayside cross (present location): FRESHFORD LOTS**

*Description: An early 17th-century wayside cross originally located (see KK013-024—) c. 600m WSW of its current location, near the W end of Freshford, at the back entrance to Uppercourt demesne (Tighe*

1802, 426; Prim 1850-51, 170). It was moved from there to its present location on the N edge of the village green by Sir William Morres of Uppercourt c. 1800 (*ibid.*).

According to Prim (*ibid.* 171) the cross was erected by Ellen Butler, daughter of Edmond, second Viscount Mountgarret for her husband Lucas Shee who died in 1622. He describes how the monument had been much vandalized and the inscription and armorial bearing defaced. However, he gives portion of the inscription which was decipherable up to c. 1835, as, 'LUCAE SHEE ARMIGER NOBILIS UXOR...BTLER...MONUMNETUM. E... T UTRIVSQUE AN... ERNUM PRECA..... TE.....' the translation of which, in essence, invokes passers-by to pray for the repose of the souls of Lucas Shee and his wife, the Hon. Ellen Butler (*ibid.*). The armorial bearing consisted of 'the O'Shee arms, impaling those of the lordly house of Mountgarret, and some elaborate sculptures representing the emblems of the Passion', all of which had been defaced by vandalization (*ibid.*).

Carrigan (1905, vol. 2, 256) describes the cross as consisting of, 'a solid graduated base of limestone, supported a square pedestal in which the cross was placed. The cross itself was removed or broken a great many years ago, leaving only the graduated base and socket'. The stepped square-plan pedestal consists of 3 tiers (bottom tier dims. 2.89m x 2.9m; H 0.34m; middle tier dims. 2.14m x H2.14m; H 0.48m; upper tier dims. 1.42m x 1.36m; H 0.38m) surmounted by a limestone cross-base (dims. 0.59m x 0.57m; H 0.62m). Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 21 April 2020

#### 14.3.4.3.10 **KK013-096001- : Castle - unclassified : BALLYROE (Crannagh By.)**

*Description: The Down Survey (1655-6) parish of 'Freshford and parte of Coolerahin' depicts, 'a Castle and Cabbins [KK013-096004-]' and accompanying terrier (Hibernia Regnum, courtesy of Trinity College Dublin) notes that there is 'at Balliroe=Shortall a Castle [KK013-096001-] & a Church [KK013-096002-] and Cabbin with a Mill [KK013-096003-]', with the proprietor in 1640 listed as Thomas Shortall Irish Papist. The buildings are indicated within a triangular area at the very S point of Ballyroe townland and this corresponds well to the triangular southern tip of the townland that survives to this day. At this location there is a rectangular platform (dims. 25m N-S; 21m E-W; H 1m) with a berm (With 7m) along the E and S sides and a waterlogged fosse (With 3m; D 0.5m) along the W and N sides, the N fosse being fed by a diverted stream. A road runs N-S immediately E of the enclosure and a stream, indicated as a ford on the 1st (1839) ed. OS 6-inch map where it meets the road, runs E-W along the S side. It is likely that the buildings depicted on the Down Survey map are located in this field, with one at least, possibly the castle or mill, being located on this platform. A lime kiln is depicted on the 1900 revision and 25-inch OS map roughly centrally placed in the field and there is extensive outcrop and small quarry holes in the field which no doubt relate to that. Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 31 March 2020*

The Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route extends through the ZoN for this monument which does not have any above-ground remains.



Figure 14.21: Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route in relation to KK013-096001- and 003- and associated ZoN.



Plate 14.13: Site of castle – unclassified KK013-096001-, looking W.

#### 14.3.4.3.11 **KK013-096003- : Mill - unclassified : BALLYROE (Crannagh By.)**

*Description: The terrier accompanying the Down Survey (1655-6) parish of 'Freshford and parte of Coolerahin' (Hibernia Regnum, courtesy of Trinity College Dublin), notes that there is 'at Balliroe=Shortall a Castle & a Church and Cabbin with a Mill' and the proprietor in 1640 listed as Thomas Shortall Irish Papist. The castle (KK013-096001-) and cabins (KK013-096004-) are indicated on the map but not the mill or the church (KK013-096002-). The castle and houses are indicated within a triangular area at the very S point of Ballyroe townland and this corresponds well to the triangular southern tip of the townland that survives to this day. At this location there is a rectangular platform (dims. 25m N-S; 21m E-W; H 1m) with a berm (With 7m) along the E and S sides and a waterlogged fosse (With 3m; D 0.5m) along the W and N sides, the N fosse being fed by a diverted stream. A road runs N-S immediately E of the enclosure and a stream, indicated as a ford on the 1st (1839) ed. OS 6-inch map where it meets the road, runs E-W along the S side. It is likely that the buildings depicted on the Down Survey map are located in this field, with one at least, possibly the castle or mill, being located on this platform. A lime kiln is depicted on the 1900 revision and 25-inch OS map roughly centrally placed in the field and there is extensive outcrop and small quarry holes in the field which no doubt relate to that. Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 1 April 2020*

#### 14.3.4.3.12 **KK018-034---- : Enclosure : HUNTSTOWN**

*Description: Indicated on the 1st (1839) ed. OS 6-inch map and on the 1900 revision as a circular enclosure (diam. c. 33m). It is evident from satellite imagery (DigitalGlobe imagery; viewed 6 July 2020) that the monument has been levelled, though an outer fosse is visible in the N-NE sector. A deep drain running NW-SE has been cut across the W portion from the S of the monument to the NW. Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 6 July 2020*

The Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route extends through the ZoN for this monument (Figure 14.22).

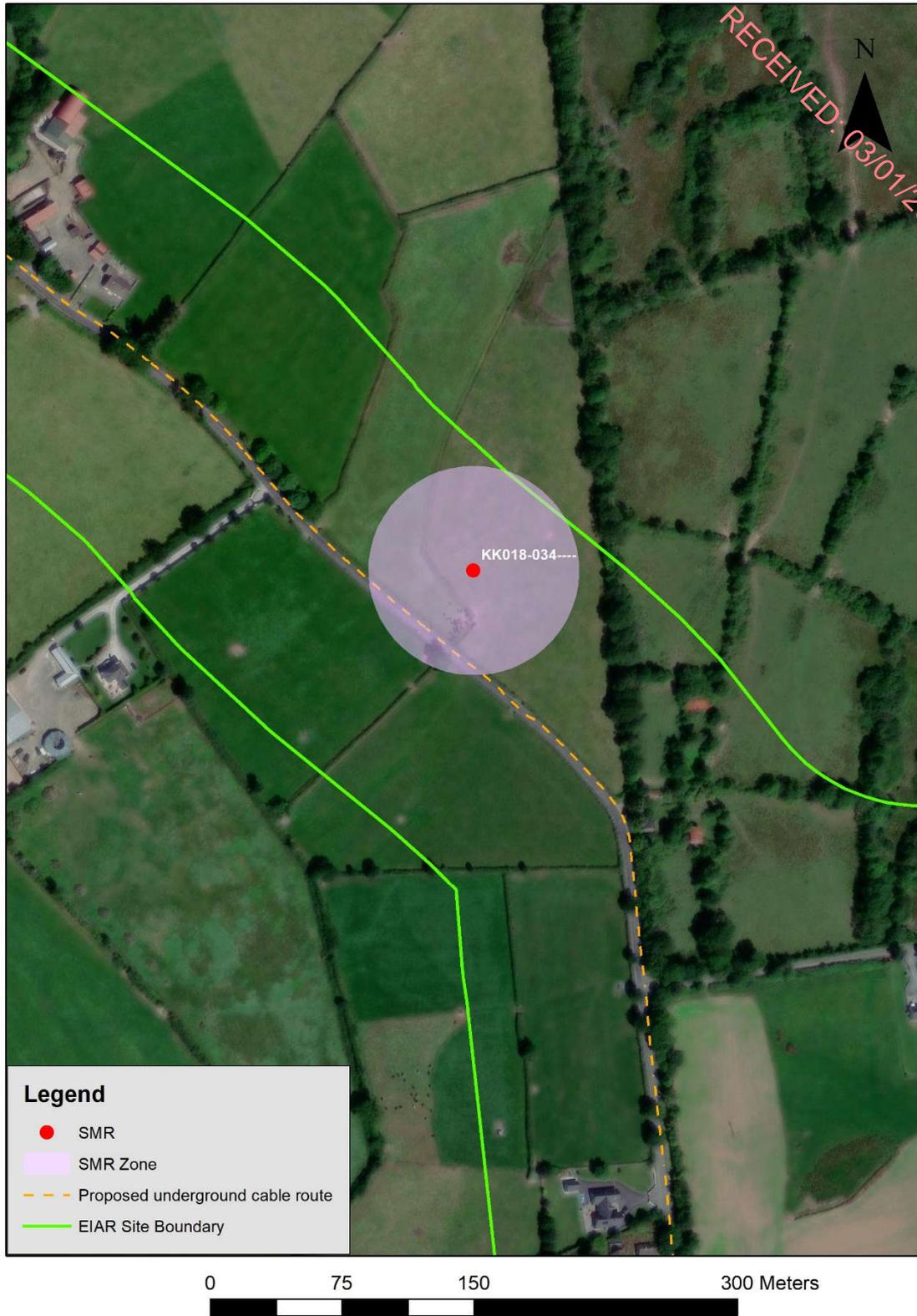


Figure 14.22: Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route in relation to KK018-034— and associated ZoN.



Figure 14.23: Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route in relation to KK013-136---- and associated ZoN.

14.3.4.3.13 **KK013-136---- : Sheela-na-gig (present location) : RATHEALY**

*Description: Sheela-na-gig found in 1992 among rubble from demolished wall of old schoolhouse in Tullaroan (erected in 1842) (Prendergast 1992, 1027-30). Now in private ownership. Described by Freitag as a figure, 'carved in false relief on wedge-shaped slab (dims. H. 0.75m; top Wth. 0.35m; bottom Wth. 0.25m), of pure crystalline limestone. Round head, set slightly to left; damaged nose; large*

*projecting ears hollowed out from centre; eyes similarly hollowed out cavities; left eye has small punctured hole placed near centre of pupil. Three similar holes along horizontal slot form outline of mouth, one further hole in chest area, close to left arm. Thin neck; angular shoulders; tiny breasts attached to collar bone. Very pronounced ribcase extending over abdomen; navel indicated by circle. Arms lie close to body and pass behind legs with hands grabbing extremely long slit-vulva hanging between widely splayed thighs. Right leg longer with big foot and toes turning outwards; other foot not clearly discernible' (Freitag 2004, 143-4). The original location of the Sheela-na-gig (KK018-101—) is unknown. Compiled by: Caimin O'Brien. Date of upload: 6 June 2012*

#### 14.3.4.3.14 **KK009-027---- : Ringfort - rath : GRANGE (Fassadinin By.)**

*Description: On a gentle E-facing slope in pasture, with the River Nore flowing N-S c. 40m to the E. A circular area (int. diam. c. 43m) enclosed by a bank, fosse, outer bank and probable outer fosse. It was levelled in the 1950s and is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs (CUCAP BDI 21, 1970; BGG 78, 1971; BOD 15, 1973; ASIAP (109) 28-33, 22 July 2000). It is described by Carrigan (1905, vol. 2, 322) as 'a very fine rath. It consists of a circular enclosure defended by a fosse 36ft. [c. 11m] wide at top and 17ft. [c. 5m] deep, and by an external rampart of earth 9ft. [c. 2.7m] high and 159ft. [c. 48.5m] in diameter'. It is not visible at ground level. Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 31 January 2018*

The Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route extends through the western side of the ZoN for this monument (Figure 14.24).

#### 14.3.4.3.15 **KK009-046---- : Earthwork : SWEETHILL**

*Description: On top of a small hill in the grounds of Beechhill House, in rolling grass and arable land. It is the highest point in the area, very good views. It is indicated on the 1st (1839) ed. OS 6-inch map as a small roughly rectangular tree plantation (dims. c. 95m NW-SW; c. 75m NE-SW) bounded along the N side by a townland and barony boundary and along the E side by a road. On the 1900 OS 6-inch map revision it is indicated as a roughly D-shaped platform (dims. NE-SW c. 58m; NW-SE 41m at N, tapering to 30m at S) defined by hachures, with a steeper drop along the E side. An aerial photograph (CUCAP BOD 8) shows that the monument had been levelled by 1973. It is not visible at ground level. Compiled by: Jean Farrelly. Date of upload: 6 February 2018*

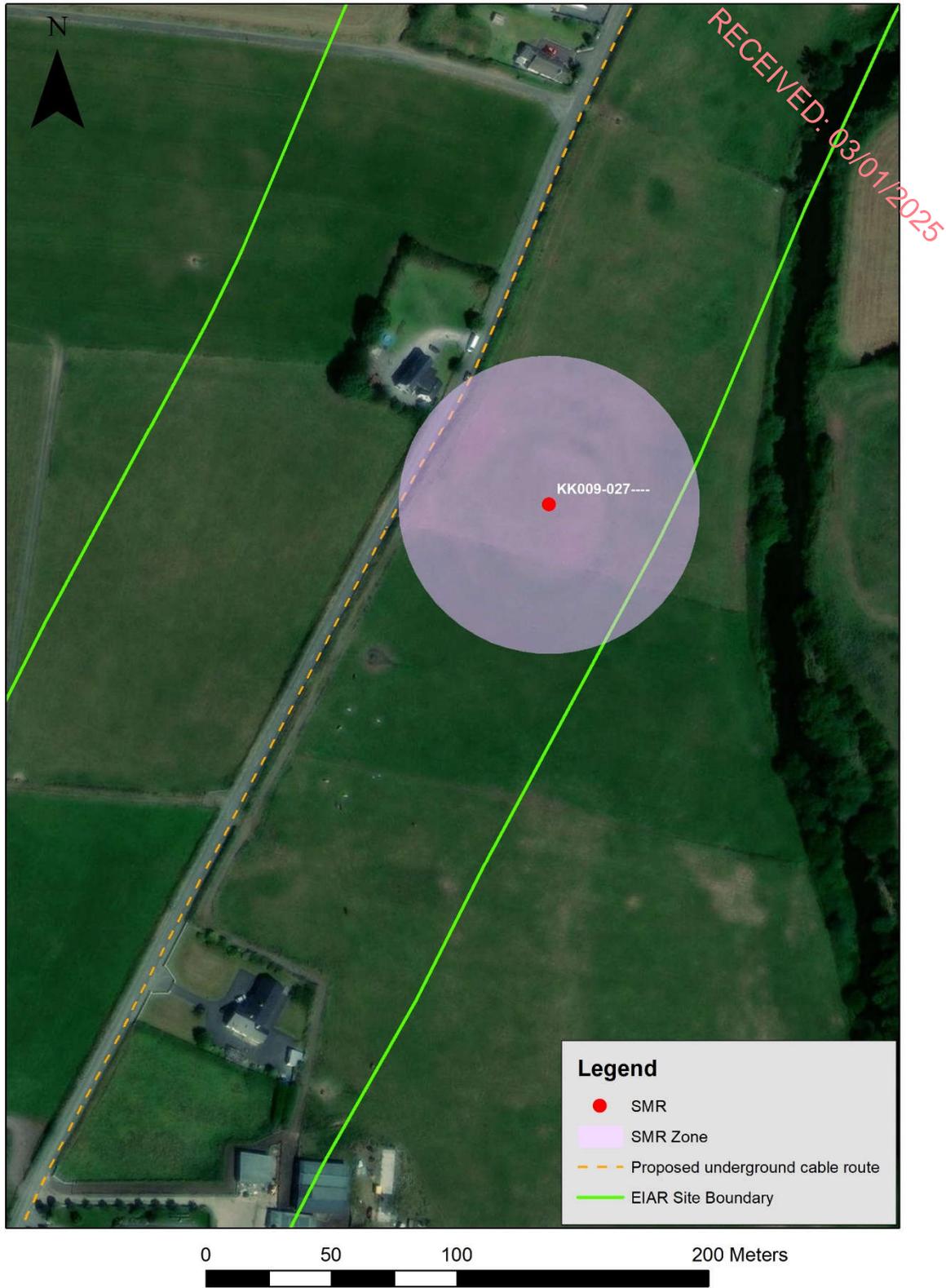


Figure 14.24: Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route in relation to KK009-027— and associated ZoN.

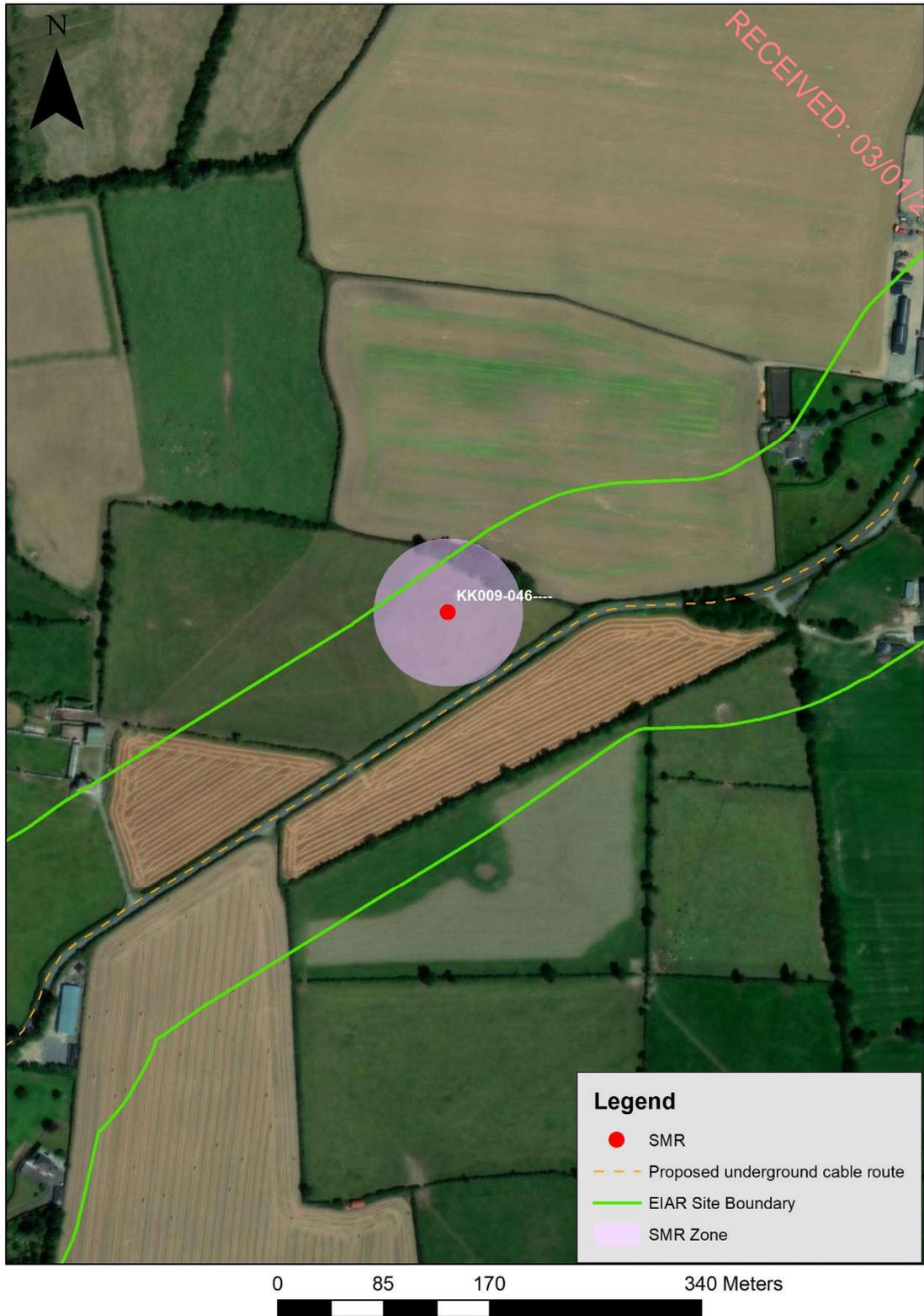


Figure 14.25: Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route in relation to KK009-046— and associated ZoN.

#### 14.3.4.4 Sub-Surface Archaeological Potential

The majority of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route is located along the public road network apart from a short section (approximately 260m) located within a private road southwest of the proposed on-site substation and another short section (approximately 660m) passing through a number of agricultural fields and a private access track north of the Ballyragget substation. While the

potential for sub-surface archaeological remains along the public road network is considered to be lower than greenfield areas it should be noted that there are areas of archaeological potential along the proposed route, in particular where it extends through Freshford.

Similarly the proposed route extends through the ZoN for the historic town of Freshford (KK013-023—) and past the church (KK013-023001- ) and associated graveyard (KK013-023002-) which are located centrally in the town. The road along which the proposed route extends past the church was built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and routed through the former graveyard with reports of human remains being uncovered (see Section 14.3.4.5 below). In this regard there is the potential for uncovering sub-surface archaeological remains associated with the historic town and the church and graveyard along this portion of the proposed route.

Also, where the route extends through the ZoN for other road-side monuments such as at Tullaroan there is considered to be an increased potential for the uncovering of sub-surface archaeology. Sub-surface archaeological sites or features, if present within these areas, may be directly affected by construction phase activities. Mitigation measures to ameliorate this potential effect are detailed in Section 14.4 below.

#### 14.3.4.5 Excavations Database

As the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route extends through the historic town of Freshford and along the road to the west of the National Monument at Tullaroan the excavations database was checked for any licensed work carried out in those areas. The following entries were returned for Freshford and Tullaroan. Of note is the entry for St Lachtains, Freshford which highlights the high potential for uncovering sub-surface archaeological features and deposits, including human remains, where ground works will extend past the church.

***2010:413 - St Lachtain's, Freshford Lots, Freshford, Kilkenny***

*County: Kilkenny Site name: St Lachtain's, Freshford Lots, Freshford*

*Sites and Monuments Record No.: KK013-023 Licence number: 10E0404*

*Author: Cólín Ó Drisceoil, Kilkenny Archaeology, Threecastles, Kilkenny.*

*Site type: Medieval graveyard*

*Period/Dating: —*

*ITM: E 640665m, N 664798m*

*In March 2010 human skeletal remains were discovered by county council workers whilst laying a new path outside the west door of St Lachtain's Church, Freshford. The work was being carried out as part of the published conservation plan (Heritage Council 2004) for the site. The church is still in use by the Church of Ireland and is located on the early medieval monastic site that is reputed to have been founded by Saint Lachtain in the 7th century. The western half of the church incorporates a 10th/11th-century stone church with projecting antae and a fine mid-12th-century Romanesque porch and doorway constructed of dressed sandstone masonry. In the 13th century the church was extended eastwards to form a new chancel. Newbridge Street, which runs immediately outside the west door, was constructed through the former graveyard in the late 18th century and there are local reports that this disturbed human remains. Skeletons were also investigated in the nave of the church by Ben Murtagh in 2001 (Excavations 2001, No. 686, 01E815) and off-set plinths for the antae at the west end of the church were uncovered.*

*The excavation area, which measured 35m north-south and 3m wide (maximum), followed the line of the path from the northern entrance to the graveyard to the corner of Kilkenny Street in the south. The area was cleaned back to record the surface archaeology and the retrieval of bones was limited to scattered disarticulated remains on the surface and the lifting of any in situ bone that was in immediate danger. Up to nineteen individual burials were identified and these were examined on-site by osteoarchaeologist Linda Lynch; further analysis of the bones that were taken off-site was subsequently undertaken. All but two of the interments were in simple earth-cut graves and two neat rows of burials were identified with little intercutting, pointing towards a relatively well-ordered cemetery in this location. However, there was some evidence for phasing: two of the burials overlay earlier interments. Just one child burial was identified amongst the nineteen and the area was most probably given over*

primarily to adults. There was no evidence that coffins were used and instead wrapping and binding of the bodies was noted. Two of the graves were stone-lined, one of which was immediately outside the west door and finely built. The skeleton within this grave was not exposed but it must have been an individual of high status.

Not surprisingly, the evidence of dental and skeletal pathological lesions is limited, given that such a small quantity of bone was removed for analysis. Calculus deposits, carious lesions, and hypoplastic defects were present on the teeth, and there was congenital absence of a third molar. Degenerative joint disease and metabolic disease, muscle trauma, and internal frontal hyperostosis were identified on the skeletal remains and all these are relatively common findings in archaeological populations.

Two of the skeletons (B11 and B12) were of particular interest. B11, a male of 25–45 years old, exhibited injuries consistent with a frenzied assault with a blunt-force weapon. The skeletal evidence suggests that the individual had suffered at least ten individual injuries on the cranium and mandible, with injuries also present on the first and second cervical vertebrae. He had also been incompletely decapitated. The second individual, B12, lay beside B11 and was an adult (further sexing and ageing was not possible) that had his right arm severed at the time of death. The age of both these skeletons is not known at the time of writing – radiocarbon dates are awaited – but it is tempting to associate them with the famous three-day battle of Achadh-Úr that took place near Freshford in 1169 between the combined forces of Irish, Norman and Wexford Norse troops under Diarmait Mac Murchada and the troops of the Mac Gilla Patric King of Ossory.

A 1.8m-diameter circular pit had been dug, possibly in the 17th century, immediately to the north-west of the entrance porch and filled with broken medieval grave slabs. Four fragments, representing three individual slabs, were visible on the surface and were removed for display on-site. The three burial monuments were typical Anglo-Norman cross-inscribed slabs of 13th–14th-century date. Perhaps they were placed in the pit during clearance at the time of the iconoclast Bishop Bale who lived for a time at the episcopal manor of nearby Uppercourt. Following the completion of the archaeological investigation, the laying of the footpath continued with archaeological monitoring. Nothing further of interest was noted during the course of these works.

#### **2006:1099 - Tullaroan, Kilkenny**

County: Kilkenny Site name: Tullaroan

Sites and Monuments Record No.: KK018–032 Licence number: CO81, E2403

Author: Patrick J.H. Neary, 24 Talbots Inch Village, Freshford Road, Kilkenny.

Site type: Ecclesiastical remains

Period/Dating: –

ITM: E 638129m, N 656970m

Some remedial work was being undertaken by the OPW at this recently registered national monument which involved a small amount of digging into a relatively recent build-up of material around the damaged decorative doorway in the western wall of Grace's Chapel (founded 1543) in an attempt to locate and reuse original stones that may have been in the ground at that general location. There was also some work to be done to repair, help protect and display a series of decorated slabs and a tomb from the 13/14th to the 17th centuries. This work was to be monitored, with a photographic record kept.

Besides the human bones that were present in the redeposited graveyard soil, there were numerous associated finds, such as coffin fittings and fixtures, broken and intact glass bottles and jars and a shroud pin. There were also some pieces of worked stone recovered. It was later decided that the levels inside the chapel should be reduced from the doorway to the reconstructed altar tomb of Richard Grace FitzRobert and his wife Onner Shortall in the south-west corner, in order to provide safer access. Once this had been done, it was obvious that the area between the doorway into the chapel and the doorway through the south wall of the church should also be brought to similar levels. Some original stone roof tile fragments were recovered from the excavations in this area.

#### 14.3.4.6 Protected Structures

Thirteen Protected Structures are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route. The majority of the structures are located in the urban centre of Freshford and are also included in the NIAH. They are listed in Table 14.12 and shown on Figure 14.26. The proposed route crosses one bridge which is included in the RPS at Freshford (Ref. C886). It comprises a clapper bridge which is also included in the NIAH (Reg. 12305031), however, the proposed route crosses a stone road bridge element of the structure (see NIAH description below). The proposed underground cable will be laid in a flatbed formation within the public road over the bridge deck at this location. No works to the bridge structure or any associated parapet walls are proposed however therefore direct effects to the bridge are not anticipated. No Protected Structures are located within the footprint or in the vicinity of the proposed 38kV substation and temporary construction compound.

Table 14.12: Protected Structures within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route.

RPS REF.	NIAH REG.	TYPE	LOCATION	ITM E	ITM N	Distance to cable route (m)
C886	12305031	Clapper Bridge	Freshford	640620	664523	0
C556	12305021	Thatched Cottage	Freshford	640577	664125	7
C818	12305021	Thatched cottage	Boherkyle, Freshford	640577	664125	7
C887	12305039	House	Freshford	640587	664212	11
C868	12303001	Corn Mill	Ballyragget	644335	670897	14
C885	12305030	House	Freshford	640608	664535	16
C87	N/A	C of I Church	Freshford	640673	664794	22
C1035	12305035	Gateway	Uppercourt House, Freshford	640513	663860	31
C88	12305004	Catholic Church	Freshford	640666	664616	32
C881	12305003	Former Presbytery	Freshford	640675	664643	39
C16	12303002	School	Ballyragget	644324	670857	39
C14	12303003	Bridge	Ballyragget	644462	670866	93
D32	12303003	Ballyragget Bridge	Ballyragget	644462	670866	93

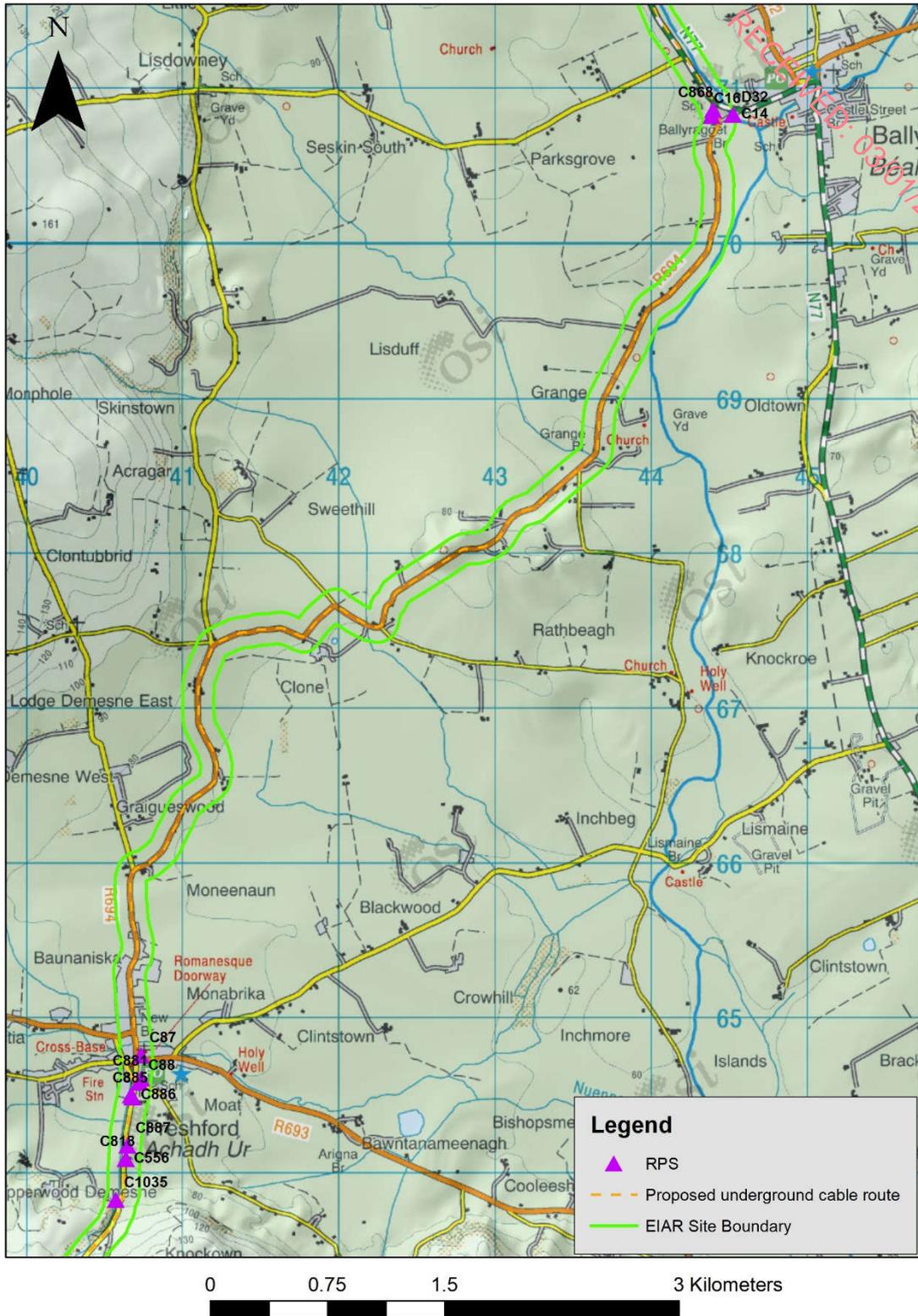


Figure 14.26: Protected structures within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route.

#### 14.3.4.7 NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens

Twenty-nine NIAH structures are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route, while none are located within the footprint or in the vicinity of the proposed 38kV substation and temporary construction compound (Figure 14.27, Figure 14.28 and Figure 14.29). The majority of the structures are located within the urban centre of Freshford and include three bridges

(Reg. 12400902, 12305031 and 12305012,) over which the proposed route extends. HDD is proposed to be utilised at Grange Bridge therefore direct effects to this structure are not anticipated. The proposed underground cable is proposed to be laid in flatbed formation where it crosses New Bridge in Freshford (Reg. 12305012) and the stone road bridge element of Reg. 12305031 in Freshford. The route does not cross the clapper bridge portion of this structure which is located a short distance to the east of the public road. The methodology for crossing the structures in flatbed formation does not include any proposals for works to the bridge structures or associated parapet walls therefore direct effects to same are not anticipated. The NIAH structures within 100m of the proposed route are listed in Table 14.13. Those bridges crossed by the proposed route are described on the NIAH as follows:

#### **NIAH Reg. 12400902 Grange Bridge**

##### *Description*

*Three-arch rubble limestone road bridge over stream, c.1800. Renovated, c.1950, with openings remodelled. Random rubble limestone walls with cut-limestone triangular cutwaters to piers having rendered coping, and rendered rubble limestone coping to parapets. Series of three round arches remodelled, c.1950, with dressed limestone voussoirs, and rubble limestone soffits rising to mass-concrete lintels supported on iron beams. Sited spanning tributary of River Nore with grass banks to stream.*

##### *Appraisal*

*A picturesque bridge representing an important element of the late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century civil engineering legacy of the locality. The construction in locally-sourced rubble stone produces an unrefined, almost rustic quality appropriate to the rural setting. Remodelled reputedly to accommodate a flat deck in place of the original intended humped crossing the profile of the arches has happily survived in place, thereby maintaining some of the integrity of the composition.*



Plate 14.14: Grange Bridge NIAH Reg. 12400902, looking SW.

#### **NIAH Reg. 12305031 Bridge**

##### *Description*

*Pair of bridges including (north): Two-span "clapper" bridge over stream, extant 1839. Now disused. Rubble limestone walls with rubble stone coping to parapets. Pair of flat spans with rough hewn*

*limestone lintels. Sited spanning stream; (south): Single-arch road bridge over stream, extant 1900. Rubble limestone wall (east) with remains of hammered limestone soldier course coping to parapet. Single round or segmental arch with cut-or hammered limestone voussoirs. Sited spanning stream.*

*Appraisal*

*A pair of bridges representing integral components of the civil engineering heritage of Freshford with an early "clapper" bridge showing a rudimentary lintel construction and a later bridge showing an elegant "sweep" with deep grey limestone dressings demonstrating good quality workmanship.*



Plate 14.15: Stone road bridge element of NIAH 12305031 over which the Proposed Underground cabling route extends (photo courtesy of [www.buildingsofireland.ie](http://www.buildingsofireland.ie)).

**NIAH Reg. 12305012 New Bridge**

*Description*

*Two-arch rubble stone road bridge over river, dated 1788. Random rubble stone walls with cut-stone triangular cut-water to pier, and cut-stone coping to parapets. Pair of round arches with squared rubble stone voussoirs, and rendered soffits. Sited spanning Nuenna River with grass banks to river.*

*Appraisal*

*An attractive modest-scale bridge forming an important element of the late eighteenth-century civil engineering heritage of Freshford. The construction in rubble stone serves to assimilate the bridge pleasantly into the surrounding landscape while the elegant profile of the arches contributes to the architectural design aesthetic of the composition.*

No historic gardens are located within 100m of the Proposed Underground cabling route.

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Table 14.13: NIAH structures within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route.

NIAH Reg.	Date from	Date to	Name	Townland	Type	ITM E	ITM N	Distance to cable route (m)
12400902	1790	1810	Grange Bridge	GRANGE	bridge	643572	668666	0
12305012	1785	1790	New Bridge	FRESHFORD LOTS	bridge	640642	664878	0
12305036	1890	1910		FRESHFORD LOTS	vent pipe	640658	664785	7
12400922	1790	1810	Clone House	CLONE	gates/railings/walls	642119	667569	8
12305021	1815	1835	Quigley Cottage	FRESHFORD	house	640577	664124	11
12305039	1840	1860		FRESHFORD	house	640584	664209	11
12305030	1865	1885		FRESHFORD LOTS	house	640609	664534	12
12305003	1890	1910		FRESHFORD LOTS	presbytery/parochial/curate's house	640651	664643	15
12303001	1790	1810		PARKSGROVE	mill (water)	644334	670894	15
12305031	1700	1900		FRESHFORD, FRESHFORD LOTS	bridge	640646	664586	0-15
12400920	1809	1836	Grange House	GRANGE	gates/railings/walls	643493	668575	16



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NIAH Reg.	Date from	Date to	Name	Townland	Type	ITM E	ITM N	Distance to cable route (m)
12305002	1815	1835		FRESHFORD LOTS	house	640656	664700	17
12305001	1725	1735	Saint Lachtain's Church (Freshford)	FRESHFORD LOTS	church/chapel	640671	664794	20
12305023	1815	1835	Saint Lachtain's Church (Freshford)	FRESHFORD LOTS	unknown	640672	664805	22
12305035	1890	1910	Uppercourt House	UPPERWOOD DEMESNE	gates/railings/walls	640514	663860	26
12400919	1809	1836	Grange House	GRANGE	gate lodge	643501	668562	31
12305004	1840	1845	Saint Lachtain's Catholic Church	FRESHFORD LOTS	church/chapel	640666	664616	32
12305011	1875	1880		FRESHFORD LOTS	water pump	640607	664721	33
12303002	1815	1835	Ballyragget National School	PARKSGROVE	school	644326	670858	36



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NIAH Reg.	Date from	Date to	Name	Townland	Type	ITM E	ITM N	Distance to cable route (m)
12305006	1865	1885		FRESHFORD LOTS	water pump	640583	664651	54
12305005	1875	1880		FRESHFORD LOTS	school	640573	664633	62
12305007	1815	1835		FRESHFORD LOTS	house	640574	664650	62
12305024	1815	1835		FRESHFORD LOTS	house	640572	664680	65
12305025	1815	1835		FRESHFORD LOTS	house	640572	664687	66
12305010	1790	1810	J. Kavanagh	FRESHFORD LOTS	house	640577	664772	67
12305008	1815	1835		FRESHFORD LOTS	house	640571	664702	68
12305013	1740	1760		FRESHFORD LOTS, MONABRIKA	unknown	640578	664849	69
12305016	1890	1910		FRESHFORD LOTS	cobbles/flags/paving/kerbing	640568	664768	75
12305020	1925	1930		FRESHFORD LOTS	presbytery/parochial/curate's house	640553	664603	79



Figure 14.27: Overview of NIAH structures within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route.

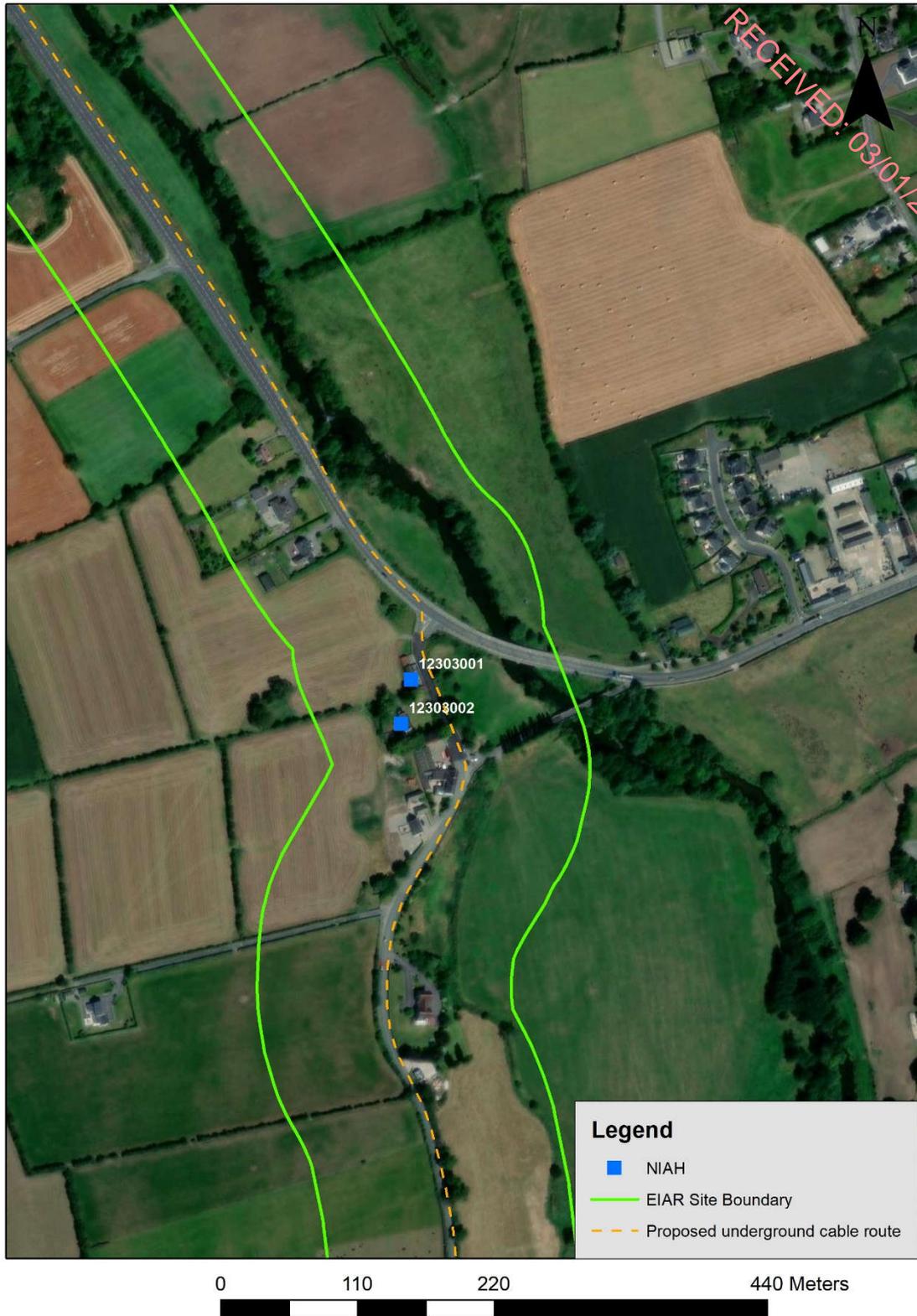


Figure 14.28: Detail of NIAH structures within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route to west of Ballyragget.

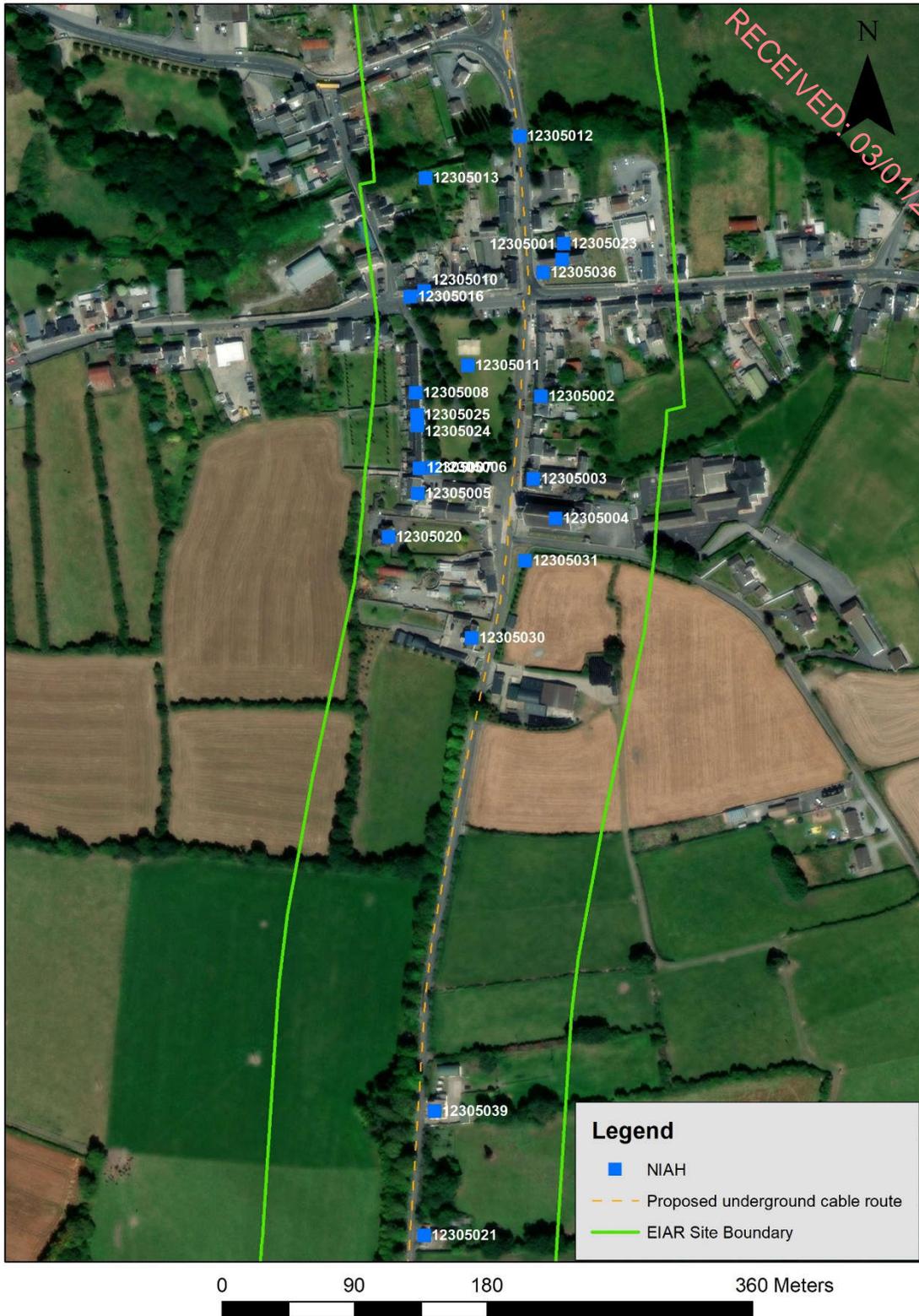


Figure 14.29: Detail of NIAH structures within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route at Freshford.

### 14.3.4.8 Cartographic Evidence and Local Cultural Heritage

The available historic Ordnance Survey maps were consulted for any items of cultural heritage (CH) merit that may be located along the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route, and in the vicinity of the proposed 38kV substation and temporary construction compound. Any items of local cultural heritage merit were assigned a number (CH1, 2, etc) for purposes of identification and

comprise those that are not included in any statutory or non-statutory lists such as the RPS and NIAH. Six bridges (CH3-8) of local cultural heritage merit are located on the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route. None of the bridges, which comprise stone road bridges, are named on the historic mapping. Directional drilling will be utilised at all bridge crossings therefore direct effects to the structures are not anticipated. The bridges are listed in Table 14.14 and shown on Figure 14.30. Further detail on the water crossings along the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route can be found in Chapter 4. A ruinous stone structure (CH9) is located in pasture c. 8m north of the Proposed Grid connection underground cabling route in the townland of Moatpark at the north end of the route. It is indicated on the second edition OS maps on which it is depicted as a rectangular building immediately south-east of a laneway which extends as far as the river Nore c. 200m to the west. A lime kiln which is also depicted on the historic mapping c. 125m to the north-east of the stone structure is no longer extant and has no above-ground expression. The stone structure and the lime kiln are likely to be early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.



Plate 14.16: Ruinous stone structure CH9, looking N.

Table 14.14: Cultural heritage features on Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route.

CH NO.	NAME	ITM E	ITM N
CH3 (WC No. 4)	Unnamed stone bridge	640627	665399
CH4 (WC No. 7)	Unnamed stone bridge	640381	663108
CH5 (WC No. 9)	Unnamed stone bridge	639897	661540



CH NO.	NAME		ITM E	ITM N
CH6 (WC No. 11)	Unnamed bridge	stone	637991	658881
CH7 (WC No. 12)	Unnamed bridge	stone	637759	658024
CH8 (WC No. 13)	Unnamed bridge	stone	639053	655451
CH9	Ruinous structure	stone	644093	672207

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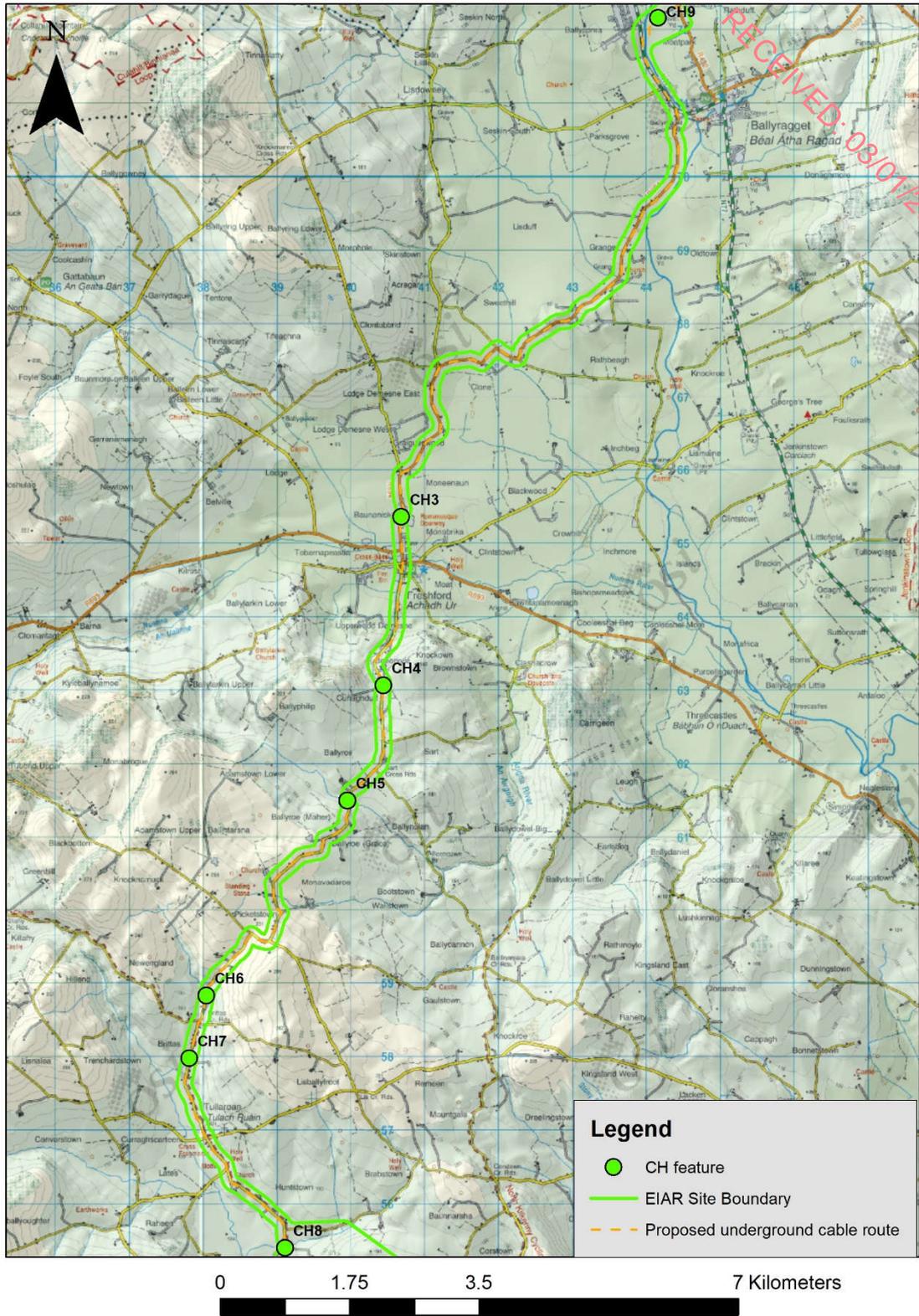


Figure 14.30: CH features along Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route.

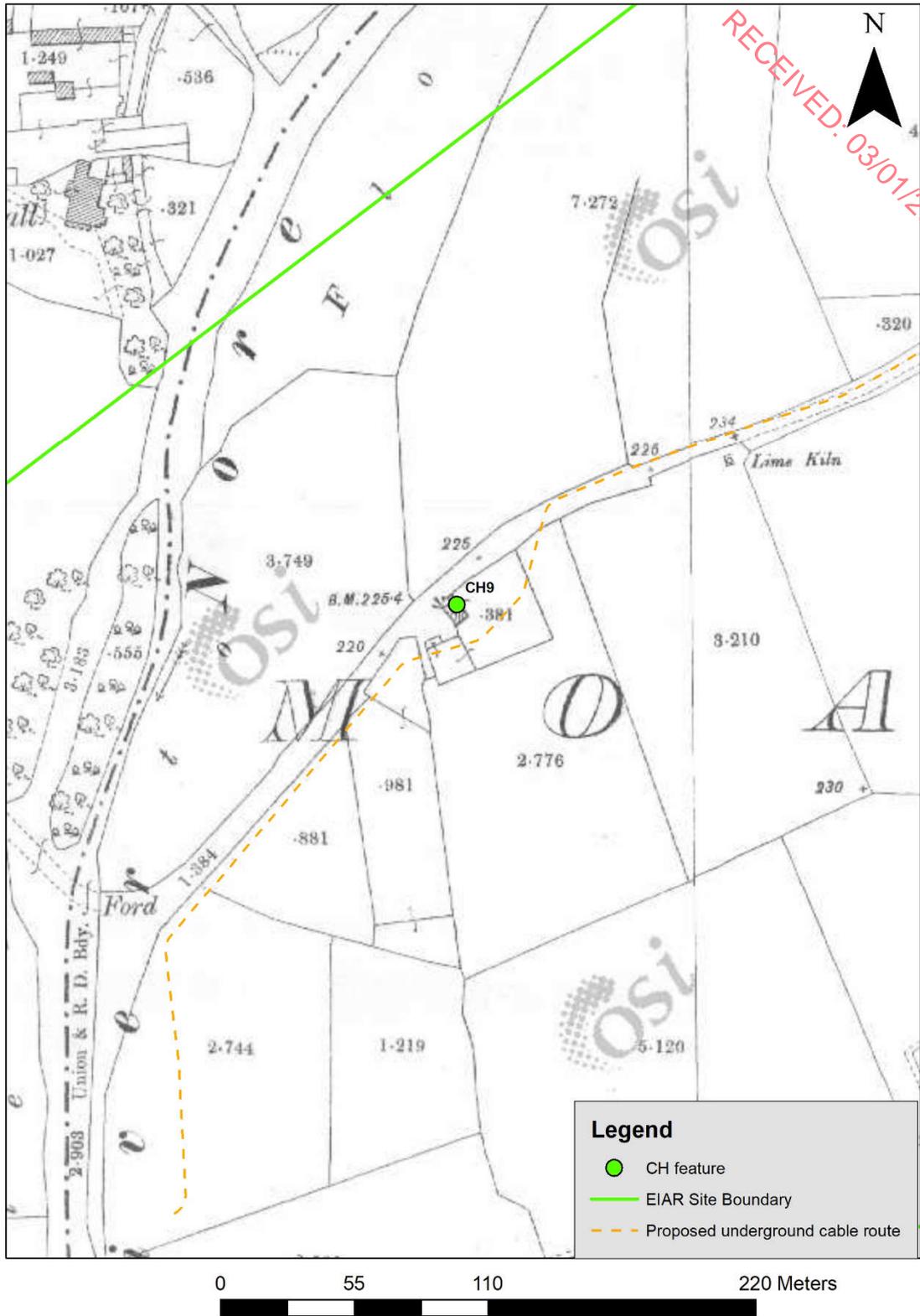


Figure 14.31: Rectangular structure CH9 as depicted on second edition OS map.

### 14.3.5 Proposed Turbine Delivery Route

For the purpose of this EIAR, Waterford has been selected and assessed to facilitate turbine delivery to the Site. It is proposed that the large wind turbine components will be delivered from Belview Port, Waterford to the Site via the M9, exiting at Junction 9 onto the N10 heading north, joining the N76, a combined stretch of 22.4km along the national road network. The turbine components will then turn on to the R695 north of Callan, travelling along the regional road for approx. 9.2km, before turning onto the L1009 in Kilmanagh for approx. 150m before reaching the proposed new temporary access road at the south of the Site. No junction accommodation works which will require ground works to previously undisturbed ground are proposed along the Turbine Delivery Route (TDR) therefore no potential effects to the recorded or unrecorded cultural heritage resource will occur.

## 14.4 Likely Effects and Associated Mitigation Measures

### 14.4.1 Do Nothing Scenario

If the Proposed Project were not to proceed, the potential to effect Cultural Heritage would be removed.

If the Proposed Project were not to proceed, the existing use of agriculture and small scale forestry would continue. The opportunity to harness the wind energy resource of County Kilkenny would be lost, as would the opportunity to contribute to meeting Government and EU targets for the production and consumption of electricity from renewable resources and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The opportunity to generate local employment and investment would also be lost.

### 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 impacts on visual setting of any cultural heritage assets in the wider landscape. Since these effects are only possible once development is operational, they are considered operational effects and are therefore discussed in Section 14.4.4 below. No indirect effects were identified which would occur at the construction stage.

### 14.4.3 Construction Phase Potential Effects (Direct)

Direct effects refers 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 suggested mitigation measures.

#### 14.4.3.1 UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on Tentative List

##### Identification of Effect

##### Proposed Wind Farm

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list are located within 25km of the nearest proposed turbine. The nearest WHS (Tentative list) comprises the royal site of Cashel, Co. Tipperary which is situated c. 34km to the south-west of the proposed turbines. No direct effects to such assets as a result of the Proposed Wind Farm are therefore identified.

### Proposed Grid Connection

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites or those on the Tentative List are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route or in the immediate vicinity of the footprint of the proposed onsite 38kV substation and its associated temporary construction compound. The nearest WHS (Tentative list) comprises the royal site of Cashel, Co. Tipperary which is situated c. 34km to the south-west of the proposed onsite 38kV substation. No direct effects to this resource will therefore occur.

## 14.4.3.2 National Monuments

### Identification of Effect

#### Proposed Wind Farm

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located on or in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Wind Farm. The nearest National Monument comprises the church at Tullaroan (No. 670) c. 2.1km from the nearest proposed turbine, T3. No direct effects to such assets as a result of the Proposed Wind Farm are therefore identified.

#### Proposed Grid Connection

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located on or in the immediate vicinity of the footprint of the proposed onsite 38kV substation and its associated temporary construction compound. One National Monument in State Care (Nat. Mon. No. 690) is located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route. It comprises the church at Tullaroan which is described in Section 14.3.3.2.1 above. The church is located c. 37m to the east of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route which extends along the public road to the west of the church and associated graveyard. No direct effects to the National Monument as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route are identified.

## 14.4.3.3 Recorded Monuments

### Identification of Effect

#### Proposed Wind Farm

Three recorded monuments (KK018-050— Moated site, KK018-035001- Castle - unclassified and KK018-064— Enclosure) are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. The monuments are all located greater than 100m from the Proposed Wind Farm infrastructure footprint. No direct effects to recorded monuments resulting from the Proposed Wind Farm are therefore identified.

#### Proposed Grid Connection

Thirty-one recorded monuments are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route, while none are located in the footprint of the proposed onsite 38kV substation or associated temporary construction compound. The Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route extends through the Zone of Notification for the following recorded monuments:

- KK009-027— Ringfort, Grange
- KK013-023— Historic town, Freshford Lots
- KK013-023001- Church, Freshford Lots
- KK013-023002- Graveyard, Freshford Lots

- KK013-096001- Castle – unclassified, Ballyroe
- KK013-096003- Mill – unclassified, Ballyroe
- KK018-008001 and 002 Cross – wayside cross, Tullaroan
- KK018-032001- and 002- Church and graveyard, Tullaroan
- KK018-034— Enclosure, Huntstown

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The majority comprise roadside monuments and are not located directly on the road network along which the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route extends therefore direct effects to same are not identified. Mitigation measures will be implemented during construction works, however, in order to avoid any negative effects arising to sub-surface archaeology during construction (see Section 14.4.3.4 below). There are instances, however, where direct effects to sub-surface features associated with some recorded monuments along the proposed route may occur as follows:

- Sub-surface features associated with the historic town of Freshford (KK013-023—)
- Sub-surface features and in particular human remains associated with the graveyard (KK013-023002-) at Freshford Lots

In the absence of suitable mitigation measures the potential effect to such features, if present at the aforementioned locations, would be direct, negative and permanent.

### Mitigation measures

- Archaeological monitoring of ground works associated with the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route where it extends through the ZoN for the historic town of Freshford (KK013-023—) and the graveyard (KK013-023002-) at Freshford Lots.
- Archaeological monitoring will be carried out under licence from the National Monuments Service (NMS) subject to the approval of a methodology for same.
- Further mitigation such as preservation in situ (avoidance) or preservation by record (excavation) may be required depending on the results of the monitoring.
- Should human remains be uncovered during the works at Freshford all works shall cease and the NMS will be informed of the findings immediately. The services of an osteoarchaeologist will also be required. A decision on how best to proceed will be made in consultation with the NMS.
- A report on the monitoring will be compiled on completion of the work and submitted to the NMS and the Planning Authority.

### Residual Effect

Any archaeological sites/features, if detected, during archaeological monitoring 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 the mitigation measures is likely to be Not Significant.

### Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects will be Not Significant.

## 14.4.3.4 Sub-surface Archaeological Potential

### Identification of Effect

#### Proposed Wind Farm

Due to the extent of groundworks associated with the construction phase of the Proposed Wind Farm, the largely greenfield nature 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. The potential effect on sub-surface archaeological finds and features, should they exist, as a result of ground works associated with the construction stage of the Proposed Wind Farm are likely to be direct, negative and permanent in the absence of appropriate mitigation measures.

### Proposed Grid Connection

The majority of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route is located along the public road network apart from a short section (approximately 260m) located within a private road southwest of the proposed on-site substation and another short section (approximately 660m) passing through a number of agricultural fields and a private access track north of the Ballyragget substation. While the potential for sub-surface archaeological remains along the public road network is considered to be lower than greenfield areas it should be noted that there are areas of archaeological potential along the proposed route, in particular where it extends through the historic town of Freshford. Potential effects and mitigation measures with regard to same is detailed in Section 14.4.3.3 above.

Where the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route extends through the ZoN for other road-side monuments such as at Tullaroan there is considered to be an increased potential for the uncovering of sub-surface archaeology. Sub-surface archaeological sites or features, if present within these areas, may be directly affected by construction phase activities.

The proposed onsite 38kV substation and associated construction compound are located in pasture. Given the greenfield nature of these areas it is possible that previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological finds, features or deposits are located within the footprint of the proposed onsite 38kV substation and the adjacent temporary construction compound. The potential therefore exists that sub-surface archaeological sites or features, if present within these areas, may be directly affected by construction phase activities. The potential effect on sub-surface archaeological finds and features, should they exist, as a result of ground works located in pasture areas are likely to be direct, negative and permanent in the absence of appropriate mitigation measures.

### Mitigation measures

- Pre-development archaeological testing of the proposed infrastructure in previously undisturbed greenfield areas of the Site will be carried out under licence from the National Monuments Service. This is to identify any archaeological features at the earliest stage possible in the project to allow time to deal with any requirements such as preservation in situ (redesign / avoidance) or preservation by record (archaeological excavation).
- A report on the testing will be compiled on completion of the work and submitted to the NMS and the Planning Authority.
- Further mitigation such as preservation in situ (avoidance), preservation by record (excavation) or buffer zones may be required depending on the results of the testing.
- Should archaeological remains be uncovered during the testing consultation with the NMS will be required regarding the best course of action and further mitigation.
- Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks during the construction stage of the Proposed Project by a licensed archaeologist.
- A report on the monitoring will be compiled on completion of the work and submitted to the NMS and the Planning Authority as necessary.

- Further mitigation such as preservation in situ (avoidance), preservation by record (excavation), buffer zones may be required depending on the results of the monitoring.

### Residual Effect

Any archaeological sites/features, if detected, during testing and/or monitoring 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 the mitigation measures is likely to be Not Significant.

### Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects will be Not Significant.

## 14.4.3.5 Newly Recorded Monuments

### Identification of Effect

#### Proposed Wind Farm

No potential new archaeological monuments were noted within the Proposed Wind Farm during the walk-over survey. Direct effects to this aspect of the cultural heritage resource as a result of the Proposed Wind Farm are not therefore identified.

#### Proposed Grid Connection

No potential new archaeological monuments were noted along the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route or in the footprint of the proposed 38kV substation and associated construction compound during the walk-over survey. Direct effects to this aspect of the cultural heritage resource as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection are not therefore identified.

## 14.4.3.6 Protected Structures

### Identification of Effect

#### Proposed Wind Farm

No Protected Structures subject to statutory protection are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site therefore no potential direct effects to this resource are identified.

#### Proposed Grid Connection

Thirteen Protected Structures are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route. The majority of the structures are located in the urban centre of Freshford and are also included in the NIAH. The proposed route crosses one bridge which is included in the RPS at Freshford (Ref. C886). It comprises a clapper bridge which is also included in the NIAH (Reg. 12305031), however, the proposed route crosses a stone road bridge element of the structure (see NIAH description below). The proposed underground cable will be laid in a flatbed formation within the public road over the bridge deck at this location. No works or alterations to the bridge structure or any associated parapet walls are proposed however therefore direct effects to the bridge are not anticipated. No Protected Structures are located within the footprint or in the vicinity of the proposed 38kV substation and temporary construction compound.

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### 14.4.3.7 NIAH structures and Historic Gardens

#### Identification of Effect

##### Proposed Wind Farm

Two NIAH structures (Reg. 12307008, house and 12307009, water pump) are located just within the southern limits of the Site. Both structures are located within the settlement of Kilmanagh and are not located in the footprint of any proposed infrastructure. No direct effects to the structures are therefore identified.

##### Proposed Grid Connection

Twenty-nine NIAH structures are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route, while none are located within the footprint or in the vicinity of the proposed 38kV substation and temporary construction compound. The majority of the structures are located within the urban centre of Freshford and include three bridges (Reg. 12400902, 12305031 and 12305012,) over which the proposed route extends. HDD is proposed to be utilised at Grange Bridge therefore direct effects to this structure are not anticipated. The proposed underground cable is proposed to be laid in flatbed formation where it crosses New Bridge in Freshford (Reg. 12305012) and the stone road bridge element of Reg. 12305031 in Freshford. The route does not cross the clapper bridge portion of this structure which is located a short distance to the east of the public road. The methodology for crossing the structures in flatbed formation does not include any proposals for alterations or works to the bridge structures or associated parapet walls therefore direct effects to same are not identified.

No historic gardens are located on the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route or in the footprint of the proposed 38kV substation and temporary construction compound.

### 14.4.3.8 Features of Local Cultural Heritage Merit

#### Identification of Effect

##### Proposed Wind Farm

Two items of local cultural heritage merit (CH1 and CH2) were noted within the Proposed Wind Farm site during the assessment process. They comprise a complex of ruinous stone farm buildings (CH1) and a lime kiln (CH2). Neither are located within the footprint of any proposed infrastructure therefore direct effects to same are not identified.

##### Proposed Grid Connection

Six bridges (CH3-8) of local cultural heritage merit are located on the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route. None of the bridges, which comprise stone road bridges, are named on the historic mapping. The proposed crossing methodologies are outlined in Chapter 4, Section 4.8.2.8 of this EIAR. No alterations to bridges are proposed therefore direct effects to the bridge structures are not anticipated. A ruinous stone structure (CH9) is located c. 8m north of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route where it extends through pasture at Moatpark townland. While no direct effects to the structure are identified some mitigation is proposed in order to ensure that accidental damage does not occur to same during the construction stage of the Proposed Project.

### Mitigation measures

- Protective temporary fencing should be placed around the stone structure CH9 for the duration of the construction works associated with the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route in this area.

### Residual Effect

The potential effect after the implementation of the mitigation measures is likely to be Imperceptible.

### Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects will be Imperceptible.

## 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. 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. 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 photomontages / Photowires. 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

#### Proposed Wind Farm

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list are located within 25km of the nearest proposed turbine. The nearest WHS (Tentative list) comprises the royal site of Cashel, Co. Tipperary which is situated c. 34km to the south-west of the proposed turbines. No potential effects to the setting of such sites as a result of the Proposed Wind Farm are therefore identified.

#### Proposed Grid Connection

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection route or in the vicinity of the proposed onsite 38kV substation and associated temporary construction compound. The nearest WHS (Tentative list) comprises the royal site of Cashel, Co. Tipperary which is situated c. 34km to the south-west. No potential effects to the setting of such sites as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection are therefore identified.

## 14.4.4.2 National Monuments

### Identification of Effect

#### Proposed Wind Farm

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. Seven National Monuments in State Care are located within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine and are listed in Table 14.3 and shown on Figure 14.3. Two monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine and are also listed in Table 14.3. They include the town defences of Kilkenny which as a walled town is also regarded as a National Monument.

A change to the immediate setting of the National Monuments and those subject to Preservation Orders will not occur, however, a change to their wider setting is acknowledged and ranges from Imperceptible to Moderate.

The National Monument (No. 670) at Tullaroan comprises a church located c. 2.1km from the nearest proposed turbine, T3. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 7 turbines from this location. VP01 taken from the townland of Tullaroan a short distance north-west of the National Monument also demonstrates visibility of all of the proposed turbines from this general area. A change to the immediate setting of the National Monument will not occur, however, a change to its wider setting is acknowledged and is regarded as Moderate.

National Monument No. 376 is listed in the *National Monuments in State Care: Ownership & Guardianship* (2009) as a ringfort in Rathealy townland, however, the monument description refers to it as a Castle – ringwork . It is located c. 5.8km to the north of the nearest proposed turbine, T1, in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 5-6 turbines from the centre and western portion of the monument and 3-4 turbines from the eastern portion of the monument. While the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of up to 5-6 turbines from this area, a change to its immediate setting will not occur. The change to the wider setting within which the monument is located is regarded as Not Significant.

The church at Ballylarkin Upper (Nat. Mon. no. 282) is located c. 8.7km to the north of the nearest proposed turbine, T1. The ZTV demonstrates no theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines from this area therefore the potential visual effect is regarded as Imperceptible.

National monument No. 372 comprises a motte located in the townland of Westcourt Demesne, Callan. It is situated c. 9.7km to the south-south-east of the nearest proposed turbine, T7. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 7 proposed turbines from this area. The immediate setting of this National Monument will not change as a result of the proposed turbines. While a change to the wider setting within which it is located will occur this is regarded as Not Significant given the distance to the proposed turbines and intervening screening and topography.

Augustinian friary (Nat. Mon. No. 475) is also located in Callan, c. 9.9km south-south-east of the nearest proposed turbine, T7. The ZTV demonstrates no theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines from this area. While there are no upstanding remains of the town defences at Callan they are still regarded as a National Monument on the basis of the National Policy on Town Defences (2008). The town defences at Callan are located within c. 10km of the nearest proposed turbine, T7. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 7 proposed turbines from the town. While theoretical visibility of 7 turbines is demonstrated by the ZTV the immediate setting of the monuments will not change. The change to the wider setting within which they are located is regarded as Not Significant given the distance to the proposed turbines and intervening screening and topography.

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The National Monument at Burnchurch (Nat. Mon. No. 321 Castle and tower) is located c. 9.8km south-east of the nearest proposed turbine, T4. While the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of up to 7 turbines from this area, a change to its immediate setting will not occur. The change to the wider setting within which the monument is located is regarded as Not Significant.

National Monument (Nat. Mon. No. 659 house with historical associations) is located in county Tipperary c. 6.9km south-west of the nearest proposed turbine, T7. While the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of up to 7 turbines from this area, a change to its immediate setting will not occur. The change to the wider setting within which the monument is located is regarded as Not Significant.

As per the National Policy on Town Defences (2008) outlined above in relation to Callan, the town defences of Kilkenny are also regarded as a National Monument. A number of sections of the defences in Kilkenny are subject to a Preservation Order as listed in Table 14.3 . The town defences are located c. 9.7km from the nearest proposed turbine, T4. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 7 proposed turbines from this area. The immediate setting of this National Monument will not change as a result of the proposed turbines. While a change to the wider setting within which they are located will occur this is regarded as Not Significant given the distance to the proposed turbines and intervening screening and topography.

This ringfort subject to a Preservation Order (10/1956) is located in the townland of Tullaroan c. 3.4km north-west of the nearest proposed turbine, T1. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 7 proposed turbines from this location, however, it should be noted that the monument is largely levelled. In this regard the change to the wider setting in which the monument is located is regarded as Imperceptible given the poorly preserved remains of the monument and the intervening distance to the proposed turbines.

### **Proposed Grid Connection**

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located on or in the immediate vicinity of the footprint of the proposed onsite 38kV substation and its associated temporary construction compound. One National Monument in State Care (Nat. Mon. No. 690) is located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route and comprises the church at Tullaroan. It is located c. 1.8km north-west of the proposed onsite 38kV substation. A change to the immediate setting of the monument as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection will not occur. The change to the wider setting within which the monument is located is regarded as Not Significant.

### Mitigation Measures

The distance of the National Monuments and those subject to Preservation Orders from the proposed turbines in addition to the low-visibility /sub-surface nature of some of the monuments will mitigate potential visual effects. It is also noted that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation are not taken into account in the ZTV model and therefore potential visual effects will in reality be less severe.

### Residual Effect

Imperceptible-Moderate.

### Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects will be Imperceptible-Moderate.

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Table 14.15: National Monuments and those subject to a Preservation Order within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine and potential visual effect.

Nat. Mon. No.	SMR NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST TURBINE (m)	Potential Effect	Potential Significance of Effect
670	KK018-032001-	Church	Tullaroan	T03	2150	Indirect visual	Moderate
10/1956	KK018-011—	A ring-fort	TULLAROAN	T01	3450	Indirect visual	Imperceptible
376	KK013-059001-	Ringfort	Rathealy	T01	5810	Indirect visual	Not Significant
659	TS049-062—	House with historical associations	Farranrory Upper	T07	6923	Indirect visual	Not Significant
282	KK013-018001-	Church	Ballylarkin Upper	T01	8794	Indirect visual	Imperceptible
372	KK026-010009-	Motte	Westcourt Demesne	7	9786	Indirect visual	Not Significant
475	KK026-010016-	Friary (Augustinian)	Callan North	T07	9952	Indirect visual	Not Significant
1/2006, 2/1996 and 1/1997	KK019-026001- (Part of) and KK019-026002-	Town defences	GARDENS (Kilkenny City By., St. John's Par.), ST. MARY'S PARISH and GARDENS	T04	9749	Indirect visual	Not Significant



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Nat. Mon. No.	SMR NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST TURBINE (m)	Potential Effect	Potential Significance of Effect
			(Kilkenny City By., St. Canice Par.)				
321	KK023-071001-, KK023-071003-	Castle & Tower	Farmley	T04	9874	Indirect visual	Not Significant

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### 14.4.4.3 Recorded Monuments

#### Identification of Effect

##### Proposed Wind Farm

Three recorded monuments are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. A total of one hundred and forty-six (146) recorded monuments are located within 5km of the proposed turbines. This number includes the monuments located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. The ZTV shows that 77 of the 146 monuments are located in areas where 7 turbines will theoretically be visible (Figure 14.7). Eight monuments are located where 5-6 turbines will theoretically be visible, with 23 monuments in areas where 3-4 turbines will theoretically be visible. Twenty-five monuments are located in areas where 1-2 turbines will theoretically be visible, while thirteen monuments are located where none of the proposed turbines will theoretically be visible.

Both the distance to the nearest turbine and the number of turbines visible from each asset are used to arrive at a level of potential effect on setting. Potential effects on setting as detailed in Table 14.16 below are based on the worst-case 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 may not be readily discernible in the landscape which further ameliorates effects on setting. The physical status of those monuments closest to the proposed turbines, i.e. within 1-2km (Map ID 1-34) was checked on the HEV and where no surface trace of the monuments survives no potential visual effect is concluded. The same is concluded for redundant records. The theoretical significance of effects for such monuments (both redundant records and those with no surface trace) is graded as N/A in Table 14.16 below while an Imperceptible significance of effects is concluded for monuments located where no turbines will theoretically be visible. In addition, where upstanding remains of monuments are extant, the level of preservation of those monuments is taken into consideration when determining the potential significance of effect. For example, the potential effect on the setting of low-visibility monuments such as enclosures and ringforts with poorly preserved remains is considered to be less than the potential effect on the setting of a well preserved church, tower house or other upstanding monument. In this regard, the theoretical significance of effect on monuments within 1-2km and where 7 turbines will theoretically be visible is reduced from Significant to Moderate where those monuments are regarded as low visibility and/or with poorly preserved remains.

Of the three monuments located within the Proposed Wind Farm site, two (KK018-064— enclosure and KK018-035001- castle- unclassified) comprise levelled monuments which do not have any above-ground remains therefore visual effects to same are not identified. The moated site KK018-050— comprises an upstanding monument, albeit overgrown. The immediate setting of the monument has already been altered through the introduction of farm buildings adjacent to the north and east side of the site. A change to its wider setting as a result of the proposed turbines is acknowledged and is considered to be Moderate.

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Table 14.16: Table of potential effects on setting of recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

MAP ID	SMR	TD.	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
1	KK018-050—	BRISKALAGH	Moated site	T05	251	7	Moderate
2	KK018-064—	BANSE GLEBE	Enclosure	T07	446	7	N/A
3	KK018-035001-	OLDTOWN (Crannagh By.)	Castle - unclassified	T03	775	7	N/A
4	KK018-063—	BANSE GLEBE	Enclosure	T07	958	7	Moderate
5	KK018-037—	BRABSTOWN (Crannagh By.)	Water mill - horizontal-wheeled	T01	1082	7	N/A
6	KK018-067—	KNOCKEENGLASS	Enclosure	T07	1181	7	Moderate
7	KK018-068—	KNOCKEENGLASS	Enclosure	T05	1181	7	Moderate
8	KK018-070—	BALLYCUDDIH Y (Crannagh By.)	Ringfort - rath	T04	1215	7	Moderate
9	KK018-103—	BALLYCUDDIH Y (Crannagh By.)	Enclosure	T04	1296	5-6	N/A
10	KK018-048—	BALLAGHCLO NEEN	Ringfort - unclassified	T07	1307	7	N/A
11	KK018-066002-	KILMANAGH	Architectural fragment	T07	1311	7	Moderate



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
12	KK018-066—	KILMANAGH	Settlement cluster	T07	1315	7	Moderate
13	KK018-066003-	KILMANAGH	Earthwork	T07	1315	7	N/A
14	KK018-066001-	KILMANAGH	Church	T07	1329	7	N/A
15	KK018-066005-	KILMANAGH	Graveyard	T07	1329	7	Moderate
16	KK018-047—	BALLAGHCLO NEEN	Moated site	T07	1331	7	N/A
17	KK018-066004-	KILMANAGH	Bridge	T07	1341	7	Moderate
18	KK018-034—	HUNTSTOWN	Enclosure	T03	1361	7	N/A
19	KK018-065—	POTTLERATH	Enclosure	T07	1380	7	Moderate
20	KK018-043002-	CORSTOWN	Enclosure	T02	1395	7	N/A
21	KK018-062—	BANSE GLEBE	Enclosure	T07	1401	7	Moderate
22	KK018-049—	FOYLATALURE	Enclosure	T07	1450	7	N/A
23	KK018-033—	RAHEEN (Crannagh By.)	Ringfort - unclassified	T03	1471	7	Moderate
24	KK018-043001-	CORSTOWN	Earthwork	T02	1577	7	N/A



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
25	KK018-038001-	BRABSTOWN (Crannagh By.)	Ritual site - holy well	T01	1636	7	Moderate
26	KK022-004—	POTTLERATH	Ritual site - holy well	T07	1655	7	N/A
27	KK018-069—	KNOCKEENBAUN, DOORATH	Enclosure	T05	1707	7	N/A
28	KK018-042—	BAUNNARAHA	Enclosure	T02	1707	7	N/A
29	KK018-046—	BALLAGHCLO NEEN	Enclosure	T07	1769	7	Moderate
30	KK018-045—	BALLAGHCLO NEEN	Ringfort - unclassified	T03	1792	7	N/A
31	KK018-040—	BAUNNARAHA	Enclosure	T02	1805	7	Moderate
32	KK018-039—	REMEEN	Enclosure	T01	1834	7	Moderate
33	KK018-036—	HUNTSTOWN	Ringfort - rath	T01	1884	7	N/A
34	KK018-041—	BAUNNARAHA	Ringfort - rath	T02	1935	3-4	N/A
35	KK018-014—	LISBALLYFROOT	Ringfort - rath	T01	2061	7	Moderate
36	KK022-029—	POTTLERATH	Dovecote	T07	2083	7	Moderate

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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
37	KK022-002—	POTTLERATH	Church	T07	2117	7	Moderate
38	KK022-002001-	POTTLERATH	Graveyard	T07	2117	7	Moderate
39	KK018-032008-	TULLAROAN	Graveslab	T03	2140	7	Moderate
40	KK018-032006-	TULLAROAN	Tomb - chest tomb	T03	2140	7	Moderate
41	KK018-032003-	TULLAROAN	Redundant record	T03	2140	7	N/A
42	KK018-032004-	TULLAROAN	Graveslab	T03	2142	7	Moderate
43	KK018-032005-	TULLAROAN	Tomb - chest tomb	T03	2148	7	Moderate
44	KK018-032001-	TULLAROAN	Church	T03	2150	7	Moderate
45	KK018-032007-	TULLAROAN	Graveslab	T03	2154	7	Moderate
46	KK018-032002-	TULLAROAN	Graveyard	T03	2160	7	Moderate
47	KK018-032009-	TULLAROAN	Graveslab	T03	2161	7	Moderate
48	KK022-003—	POTTLERATH	Castle - unclassified	T07	2189	7	Moderate
49	KK018-071—	GORTEENTEEEN	Ringfort - rath	T04	2217	3-4	Slight
50	KK018-030—	TULLAROAN	Ringfort - rath	T03	2244	7	Moderate
51	KK018-031—	TULLAROAN	Ritual site - holy well	T03	2269	7	Moderate

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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
52	KK018-015—	LISBALLYFROO T	Enclosure	T01	2334	7	Moderate
53	KK018-010—	TULLAROAN	Enclosure	T01	2463	7	Moderate
54	KK018-022—	MOUNTGALE	Enclosure	T02	2488	3-4	Slight
55	KK018-022001-	MOUNTGALE	Burial	T02	2488	3-4	Slight
56	KK018-021—	MOUNTGALE	Enclosure	T02	2592	3-4	Slight
57	KK018-058—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	Ringfort - rath	T07	2615	1-2	Not Significant
58	KK018-029—	COURTSTOWN	Enclosure	T07	2687	3-4	Slight
59	KK018-008002-	TULLAROAN	Cross - Wayside cross	T03	2690	7	Moderate
60	KK018-008001-	TULLAROAN	Cross - Wayside cross	T03	2692	7	Moderate
61	KK018-061—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	Enclosure	T07	2760	0	Imperceptible
62	KK018-020—	MOUNTGALE	Ringfort - rath	T01	2763	3-4	Slight
63	KK022-001—	POTTLERATH	Ringfort - unclassified	T07	2780	7	Moderate
64	KK018-057—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	Ringfort - rath	T07	2798	1-2	Not Significant



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
65	KK018-099—	BALLYCALLAN	Architectural fragment	T04	2806	1-2	Not Significant
66	KK018-019—	REMEEN	Mound	T01	2808	7	Moderate
67	KK018-009—	TULLAROAN	Enclosure	T03	2810	7	Moderate
68	KK022-005001-	BRITTASDRYL AND	Castle - unclassified	T07	2848	7	Moderate
69	KK022-005002-	BRITTASDRYL AND	Enclosure	T07	2848	7	Moderate
70	KK018-102—	RAHEEN (Crannagh By.)	Enclosure	T03	2869	7	Moderate
71	KK018-060—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	Enclosure	T07	2942	1-2	Not Significant
72	KK018-024—	DREELINGSTO WN	Barrow - unclassified	T02	2999	3-4	Slight
73	KK018-072005-	BALLYCALLAN	Graveslab	T04	3009	3-4	Not Significant
74	KK018-072002-	BALLYCALLAN	Graveyard	T04	3015	3-4	Not Significant
75	KK018-072007-	BALLYCALLAN	Graveslab	T04	3015	3-4	Not Significant
76	KK018-072003-	BALLYCALLAN	Cross	T04	3017	3-4	Not Significant

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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
77	KK018-072006-	BALLYCALLAN	Graveslab	T04	3018	3-4	Not Significant
78	KK018-072001-	BALLYCALLAN	Church	T04	3018	3-4	Not Significant
79	KK018-072004-	BALLYCALLAN	Graveslab	T04	3031	3-4	Not Significant
80	KK018-100001-	COURTSTOWN	Earthwork	T03	3046	7	Slight
81	KK018-017—	LISBALLYFROO T	Enclosure	T01	3046	5-6	Slight
82	KK018-100002-	COURTSTOWN	Fulacht fia	T03	3092	7	Slight
83	KK018-056—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	Ringfort - rath	T07	3093	1-2	Not Significant
84	KK018-059—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	Enclosure	T07	3099	1-2	Not Significant
85	KK018-028001-	COURTSTOWN	Castle - unclassified	T03	3175	7	Slight
86	KK018-028002-	COURTSTOWN	Bawn	T03	3175	7	Slight
87	KK018-018—	GAULSTOWN UPPER	Enclosure	T01	3195	5-6	Slight
88	KK018-055—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	Enclosure	T07	3237	1-2	Not Significant

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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
89	KK018-013—	LISBALLYFROO T	Enclosure	T01	3242	7	Slight
90	KK022-057—	BALLYKEEFE HILL	Enclosure - large enclosure	T04	3287	0	Imperceptible
91	KK022-056—	BALLYKEEFE HILL	Enclosure	T04	3305	0	Imperceptible
92	KK018-016—	GAULSTOWN UPPER	Enclosure	T01	3332	3-4	Not Significant
93	KK022-007—	BALLYCALLAN	Inscribed stone	T04	3370	1-2	Not Significant
94	KK022-010—	BALLYCALLAN	Enclosure	T04	3376	3-4	Not Significant
95	KK018-007—	CURRAGHSCA RTEEN	Ringfort - rath	T03	3380	7	Slight
96	KK022-008—	CURRAGH (Crannagh By.)	Cross	T04	3396	1-2	Not Significant
97	KK018-011—	TULLAROAN	Ringfort - rath	T01	3446	7	Slight
98	KK018-012001-	LISBALLYFROO T	Enclosure	T01	3460	7	Slight
99	KK018-012—	LISBALLYFROO T	Ringfort - rath	T01	3469	7	Slight



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
100	KK018-006—	TRENCHARDST OWN	Enclosure	T03	3544	7	Slight
101	KK018-054—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	Ringfort - rath	T07	3596	1-2	Not Significant
102	KK022-009—	CURRAGH (Crannagh By.)	Enclosure	T04	3608	1-2	Not Significant
103	KK018-051003-	MICHAELSCHU RCH	Redundant record	T04	3661	5-6	N/A
104	KK018-051002-	MICHAELSCHU RCH	Graveyard	T04	3662	5-6	Slight
105	KK018-082—	BALLYDUN	Enclosure	T02	3668	7	Slight
106	KK018-023—	MOUNTGALE	Enclosure	T02	3670	7	Slight
107	KK018-051004-	MICHAELSCHU RCH	Wall monument	T04	3670	5-6	Slight
108	KK018-051001-	MICHAELSCHU RCH	Church	T04	3671	5-6	Slight
109	KK018-027—	CANVARSTOW N	Enclosure	T03	3675	7	Slight

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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
110	KK018-051005-	MICHAELSCHURCH	Wall monument	T04	3680	5-6	Slight
111	KK018-053—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	Enclosure	T07	3734	0	Imperceptible
112	KK018-044—	RATHMACAN	Children's burial ground	T07	3879	0	Imperceptible
113	KK013-127—	WALLSTOWN	Redundant record	T01	3905	3-4	N/A
114	KK022-006—	KILBALLYKEEFE	Moated site	T04	3949	1-2	Not Significant
115	KK019-125—	DAMMA UPPER	House - 17th century	T04	3966	7	Slight
116	KK018-052—	KILLEEN (Crannagh By.)	Enclosure	T07	4091	0	Imperceptible
117	KK013-082—	GAULSTOWN LOWER	Castle - unclassified	T01	4134	0	Imperceptible
118	TS049-035—	GORTFREE	Children's burial ground	T07	4159	0	Imperceptible
119	KK018-025002-	BOOLYSHEA	Bawn	T02	4171	3-4	Not Significant
120	KK018-025001-	BOOLYSHEA	Castle - tower house	T02	4177	3-4	Not Significant
121	KK013-078—	WALLSTOWN	Enclosure	T01	4253	3-4	Not Significant

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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
122	KK022-013001-	BALLYKEEFEC ASTLE	Castle - unclassified	T07	4306	0	Imperceptible
123	KK022-013005-	BALLYKEEFEC ASTLE	Bawn	T07	4306	0	Imperceptible
124	KK022-015003-	KILBALLYKEEF E	Redundant record	T04	4366	1-2	Not Significant
125	KK022-015001-	KILBALLYKEEF E	Church	T04	4368	1-2	Not Significant
126	KK022-015—	KILBALLYKEEF E	Redundant record	T04	4370	1-2	Not Significant
127	KK022-015002-	KILBALLYKEEF E	Graveyard	T04	4371	1-2	Not Significant
128	KK013-083—	BALLYCANNO N	Ringfort - rath	T01	4381	3-4	Not Significant
129	KK018-074—	BRITTAS	Moated site	T03	4415	7	Not Significant
130	KK013-125—	BALLYCANNO N,GAULSTOWN LOWER	Redundant record	T01	4517	1-2	Not Significant
131	KK018-005—	TRENCHARDST OWN	Ringfort - rath	T03	4530	7	Not Significant

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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
132	KK018-026—	CANVARSTOWN	Enclosure	T03	4544	0	Imperceptible
133	KK013-136—	RATHEALY	Sheela-na-gig (present location)	T01	4605	1-2	Not Significant
134	TS049-034—	GORTFREE	Ringfort - rath	T07	4659	3-4	Not Significant
135	KK013-079—	WALLSTOWN	Enclosure	T01	4721	0	Imperceptible
136	KK018-003—	LISNALEA	Enclosure	T03	4778	7	Not Significant
137	KK022-044—	KILBRAGHAN (Crannagh By.)	Ritual site - holy well	T07	4835	1-2	Not Significant
138	KK013-077—	NEWENGLAND	Enclosure	T03	4860	7	Not Significant
139	KK018-004—	CANVARSTOWN, LISNALEA	Enclosure	T03	4875	7	Not Significant
140	KK013-081—	GAULSTOWN LOWER	Enclosure	T01	4912	0	Imperceptible
141	KK022-014—	BALLYKEEFE BOG	Enclosure	T07	4947	1-2	Not Significant
142	KK013-080—	GAULSTOWN LOWER	Enclosure	T01	4969	1-2	Not Significant



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MAP ID	SMR	TD.	TYPE	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
143	KK022-011—	KILBRAGHAN (Crannagh By.)	Redundant record	T07	4991	1-2	Not Significant
144	KK022-011001-	KILBRAGHAN (Crannagh By.)	Church	T07	4991	1-2	Not Significant
145	KK022-011002-	KILBRAGHAN (Crannagh By.)	Graveyard	T07	4991	1-2	Not Significant
146	KK022-011003-	KILBRAGHAN (Crannagh By.)	Ecclesiastical enclosure	T07	4997	1-2	Not Significant

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### Proposed Grid Connection

Thirty-one recorded monuments are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route, while none are located in the footprint of the proposed onsite 38kV substation or associated temporary construction compound. The nearest recorded monument to the proposed onsite 38kV substation comprises an unclassified castle KK018-035001- which is located c. 800m to the north-east. The castle has no surviving above-ground remains therefore no visual effects to the monument as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection are identified. The moated site KK018-050- is located c. 830m to the south-east of the proposed onsite 38kV substation. While it is an upstanding monument its immediate setting has already been altered by the surrounding modern farm buildings. It is also regarded as a low-visibility monument. No potential visual effects to its immediate setting are identified as a result of the proposed substation, however, a change to its wider setting is acknowledged and is regarded as Slight.

### Mitigation Measures

The distance of recorded monuments from the proposed turbines and the proposed onsite 38kV substation in addition to the low-visibility /sub-surface nature of some of the monuments will mitigate potential visual effects. Additionally many of these monuments 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 potentially screen some visual effects.

### Residual Effect

The residual effects will be the same as those identified in the table of Potential Effects.

### Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects ranges from Imperceptible to Moderate.

## 14.4.4.4 Newly Recorded Monuments

### Identification of Effect

#### Proposed Wind Farm

No potential new archaeological monuments were noted within the Proposed Wind Farm during the walk-over survey. Indirect visual effects to this aspect of the cultural heritage resource as a result of the Proposed Wind Farm are not therefore identified.

#### Proposed Grid Connection

No potential new archaeological monuments were noted along the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route or in the footprint of the proposed 38kV substation and associated construction compound during the walk-over survey. Indirect visual effects to this aspect of the cultural heritage resource as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection are not therefore identified.

#### 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.

#### 14.4.4.6 Archaeological Landscapes

None of the archaeological landscapes identified in the KCDP are located in close proximity to the Proposed Wind Farm site or the Proposed Grid Connection. The nearest of the three landscapes comprises that at Freestone Hill which is located c. 18km to the east. The Lingaun Valley is situated c. 21km to the south with Tory Hill approximately 37km to the south-east. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 7 turbines from the summit of Freestone Hill, however, at a distance of c. 18km to the nearest proposed turbine, T04, the potential visual effect is regarded as Not Significant.

#### 14.4.4.7 Protected Structures

##### Identification of Effect

##### Proposed Wind Farm

No Protected Structures subject to statutory protection are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site.

A total of 16 no. protected structures are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine. They are shown on Figure 14.9 and listed in Table 14.6. The ZTV shows that thirteen structures are located in areas where 7 turbines will theoretically be visible, one structure is located where 5-6 turbines will theoretically be visible and two structures are located where 3-4 turbines will theoretically be visible (Figure 14.10). The nearest protected structure comprises a grain mill (Ref. D37) in Kilmanagh, c. 1.3km south-west of T7.

Both the distance to the nearest turbine and the number of turbines visible from each asset are used to arrive at a level of potential effect on setting. Potential effects on setting as detailed in Table 14-17 below are based on a theoretical model and therefore the worst-case 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 than that identified. While photomontages VP11, 12 and 13 all demonstrate visibility of the proposed turbines from Kilmanagh it should be noted that the immediate setting of the structures therein will not be affected. Additionally the structures are located in a settlement setting which has been altered through the addition of modern residential and commercial developments. In this regard a Moderate visual effect on the structures was identified.

##### Proposed Grid Connection

Thirteen Protected Structures are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route. The majority of the structures are located in the urban centre of Freshford and are also included in the NIAH. No Protected Structures are located within the footprint or in the vicinity of the proposed 38kV substation and temporary construction compound. The nearest Protected Structure to the proposed substation comprises C196 the Church of Ireland church in Kilmanagh c. 2.2km to the south-west. No potential effects to the immediate setting of this or any other Protected Structures as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection are identified. A potential change to the wider setting in which the protected structures are located is acknowledged but is regarded as Not Significant.

Table 14.17: Potential visual effects on RPS structures within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

RPS ID	NAH REG.	STRUCTURE	LOCATION	TURBINE	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
D37	12307007	Mill (Grain)	Kilmanagh	T07	1322	7	Moderate
C196	12307005	Church of I	Kilmanagh	T07	1323	7	Moderate
D38	12307001	Kilmanagh Creamery	Knockeenbaun	T07	1350	7	Moderate
C817	12307003	Thatched cottage	Kilmanagh	T07	1445	7	Moderate
D146	12307004	Dovecot	Pottlerath	T07	2082	7	Moderate
C373	12307004, 06	Pottlerath House, Country House	Pottlerath	T07	2146	7	Moderate
C259	N/A	Catholic Church	Ballyeven	T04	2204	3-4	Slight
C972	12401807	House	Tullaroan	T01	2537	7	Moderate
C293	12401803	Catholic Church	Tullaroan	T03	2681	7	Moderate
C562	12401806	The Thatch, Cottage	Balleven	T04	2871	3-4	Slight
C971	12401802	Farmhouse	Mountgale, Tullaroan	T02	2895	5-6	Slight
C379	12402207	Sheeptown House, Country House	Sheeptown	T07	2951	7	Moderate
C974	12401809	Gateway	Curragh, Tullaroan	T03	3372	7	Slight
C829	12401804	Thatched House	Curraghscarteen, Tullaroan	T03	3388	7	Slight
C973	12401808	Farmyard Complex	Curragh, Tullaroan	T03	3389	7	Slight

RPS ID	NIAH REG.	STRUCTURE	LOCATION	TURBINE	DISTANCE TO TURBINE (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
D72	12402206	Smithy	Graigue (Hartford)	T07	3672	7	Slight

### Mitigation Measures

It is noted that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation will potentially screen visual effects.

### Residual Effect

Since no mitigation measures are being proposed the residual effect will range from Slight to Moderate.

### Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects will range from Slight to Moderate. In reality the effect will be less severe since the ZTV model does not take natural screening and buildings into consideration which will alleviate if not remove the effect on setting altogether in some instances.

## 14.4.4.8 NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens

### Identification of Effect

#### Proposed Wind Farm

Two NIAH structures (Reg. 12307008, house and 12307009, water pump) are located just within the southern limits of the Site. Both structures are located within the settlement of Kilmanagh. A total of twenty-two structures listed in the NIAH are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine (including the two structures within the Site), many of which are also listed in the RPS. Twenty-one of the structures are located in County Kilkenny, with one in County Tipperary. The nearest structures to the proposed turbines comprise two houses (Reg. 12307008 and 12307011) and a water pump (Reg. 12307009) also in Kilmanagh which are located c. 1.2km from the nearest proposed turbine, T7. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 7 proposed turbines from 17 of the NIAH structures, theoretical visibility of 5-6 turbines from one structure and theoretical visibility of 3-4 turbines from two structures. It also demonstrates theoretical visibility of 1-2 turbines from one structure and no theoretical visibility from the structure in County Tipperary. .

No historic gardens are located within the Site , with four within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine as listed in Table 14.8.

Both the distance to the nearest turbine and the number of turbines visible from each NIAH structure and garden are used to arrive a level of potential effect on setting (Table 14.18 and Table 14.19). Potential effects on setting as detailed in the tables below are based on the worst-case 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 than that identified. As outlined above, the potential visual effect may in reality be ameliorated by natural screening, buildings and vegetation thereby reducing the effects outlined in Table 14.18 below. While photomontages VP11, 12 and 13 all demonstrate visibility of the proposed turbines from Kilmanagh it should be noted that the immediate setting of the NIAH structures therein will not be affected. Additionally the structures are located in a

settlement setting which has been altered through the addition of modern residential and commercial developments. Furthermore, in the case of historic gardens the level of surviving original garden features is taken into consideration when determining the potential significance of effect. For example, where the available cartographic or aerial photography demonstrates minimal surviving features the theoretical significance of effects is less than that where the majority of the original garden features are extant. Similarly, the level of preservation of NIAH structures or their visibility in the landscape is taken into consideration when determining potential visual effects. In this regard a Moderate visual effect on the structures was identified.

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Table 14.18: Potential visual effects on NIAH structures within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

NIAH Reg.	Date from	Date to	Structure]	Townland	Turbine No.	Distance To Turbine (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
12307008	house	1890	1910	KILMANAGH	T07	1235	7	Moderate
12307011	house	1815	1835	BANSE GLEBE	T07	1257	7	Moderate
12307009	water pump	1865	1885	KILMANAGH	T07	1260	7	Moderate
12307007	outbuilding	1840	1860	KILMANAGH	T07	1319	7	Moderate
12307005	church/chapel	1845	1850	KILMANAGH	T07	1322	7	Moderate
12307002	bridge	1790	1810	KILMANAGH, KNOCKEENBAUN	T07	1341	7	Moderate
12307001	creamery	1890	1910	KNOCKEENBAUN	T07	1346	7	Moderate
12307003	house	1865	1885	KILMANAGH	T07	1442	7	Moderate
12307010	water pump	1865	1885	BRITTASDRYLAND	T07	2127	1-2	Not Significant
12307004	house	1815	1835	POTTLERATH	T07	2152	7	Moderate
12307006	farmyard complex	1815	1835	POTTLERATH	T07	2181	7	Moderate
12401805	church/chapel	1845	1850	GORTEENTEN	T04	2202	3-4	Slight
12401807	house	1905	1910	TULLAROAN	T01	2523	7	Moderate

NIAH Reg.	Date from	Date to	Structure]	Townland	Turbine No.	Distance To Turbine (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
12401803	church/chapel	1825	1830	TULLAROAN	T03	2675	7	Moderate
12401806	house	1790	1810	BALLEVEN	T04	2864	3-4	Slight
12401802	farm house	1740	1760	MOUNTGALE	T02	2897	5-6	Slight
12402207	farm house	1700	1773	SHEEPTOWN	T07	2957	7	Moderate
12401809	gates/railings/walls	1843	1900	CURRAGHSCARTEEN	T03	3343	7	Slight
12401808	farmyard complex	1700	1839	CURRAGHSCARTEEN	T03	3375	7	Slight
12401804	farm house	1700	1839	CURRAGHSCARTEEN	T03	3387	7	Slight
12402206	house	1790	1810	GRAIGUE (HARTFORD)	T07	3667	7	Slight
22204908	bridge	1840	1880	BOLAKEALE, GORTFREE	T07	4206	0	Imperceptible

Table 14.19: Potential visual effects on historic gardens within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

Site Name	Turbine No.	Distance To Turbine (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
Banse	T07	1315	7	Moderate
Pottlerath	T07	2251	7	Moderate



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Site Name	Turbine No.	Distance To Turbine (m)	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Theoretical Significance of Effect
Balleven House	T04	2234	5-6	Slight
Sheeptown House	T08	2998	7	Moderate

### Proposed Grid Connection

Twenty-nine NIAH structures are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route, while none are located in the footprint or in the vicinity of the proposed 38kV substation and temporary construction compound. The majority of the structures are located within the urban centre of Freshford. The nearest NIAH Structure to the proposed substation comprises Reg. 12307011 house at Banse Glebe c. 1.9km to the south-west. No potential effects to the immediate setting of this or any other NIAH structure as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection are identified. A potential change to the wider setting in which the structures are located is acknowledged but is regarded as Not Significant.

### Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are provided. It is noted that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation will potentially screen visual effects.

### Residual Effect

Since no mitigation measures are being proposed the residual effect will range from Not Significant to Moderate.

### Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects will range from Not Significant to Moderate. In reality the effect will be less severe since the ZTV model does not take natural screening and buildings into consideration which will alleviate if not remove the effect on setting altogether in some instances.

## 14.4.4.9 Features of Local Cultural Heritage Merit

### Identification of Effect

#### Proposed Wind Farm

Two items of local cultural heritage merit (CH1 and CH2) were noted within the Proposed Wind Farm site during the assessment process. They comprise a complex of ruinous stone farm buildings (CH1) and a lime kiln (CH2). A change to the immediate setting of these items will not occur, however, a change to their wider setting is acknowledged and is regarded as Slight.

#### Proposed Grid Connection

No items of cultural heritage merit are located within or close to the proposed 38kV onsite substation and temporary construction compound. The nearest items of local cultural heritage merit comprise CH1 and CH2 which are located c. 640m and 211m to the south-east of the proposed onsite 38kV substation, respectively. A change to the immediate setting of these features as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection will not occur, however the introduction of the proposed 38kV substation will result in a change to their wider setting. This is regarded as Slight.

Six bridges (CH3-8) of local cultural heritage merit are located on the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route. A ruinous stone structure (CH9) is also located c. 8m to the north of the proposed route where it extends through pasture in Moatpark townland towards the northern end of the route. Given the underground nature of the proposed cabling no potential visual effects to the bridges or the stone structure are identified.

## Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are provided. It is noted that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation will potentially screen visual effects.

## Residual Effect

Since no mitigation measures are being proposed the residual effect will be Slight.

## Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects will be Slight. In reality the effect will be less severe since the ZTV model does not take natural screening and buildings into consideration which will alleviate if not remove the effect on setting altogether in some instances.

14.5

# Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effect is defined as 'The addition of many small impacts to create one larger, more significant, impact' (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 and the Proposed Project 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.

Cumulative impacts on setting are more likely to occur at the operational stage of the development (i.e. post-construction). In this regard in order to assess overall cumulative effects on archaeology and cultural heritage the Proposed Project is considered in the context of other developments, in particular other permitted and proposed wind farms within 20km of the Proposed Wind Farm turbines.

Direct effects for the Proposed Project are considered to be confined to within the EIAR Site Boundary and relate to construction effects.

Due to the narrow nature of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route trench, a 200m buffer zone is an appropriate scale when considering potential cumulative noise effects

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:

14.5.1

## Non-Wind Farm Projects within 20km

A list of all extant planning applications within 20km of the proposed turbines and within 200m of the proposed grid connection 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, battery energy storage systems, 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.

## 14.5.2 Other Wind Farms

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

These wind farms are located as separate clusters to the west (Foyle – Existing, An Cnoc – Existing, Gurteen Lower – Existing, Kyleballoughter Wind Farm – Permitted, Littleton – Proposed), north-west (Ballybay – Existing, Ballybay (Extension) – Permitted, Killoshulan – Proposed, Lisheen I and II – Existing, Brukana – Existing), north (Lisdowney – Existing) and north-east (Loughill – Proposed, White Hill – Permitted and Freneystown – Proposed) and south-west (Farranrory Wind Farm – Permitted, Knockroe Wind Farm - Permitted). It also includes a single turbine to the west (Gurteen Lower) and two turbines to the south-west (Ballincurry 1 and 2) The wind farms were considered cumulatively with the proposed turbines and in particular with regard to potential cumulative visual effects.

## 14.5.3 Cumulative Effects (Direct Effects – Construction stage)

The addition of other projects to the proposed turbines was considered in order to assess Cumulative Effects. These included 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.

### 14.5.3.1 Cumulative effects (direct) considering other windfarms within 20km

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

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites, National Monuments in State Care, RPS 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. When the Proposed Project is added to other projects therefore, it does not result in direct cumulative effects since none were identified in the first place. The aforementioned cultural heritage assets are located away from the Site and therefore are not capable of being directly affected by the Proposed Project. No cumulative effects will occur therefore.

Two recorded monuments are located within the Site at the Proposed Wind Farm site. The monuments are not, however, located in proximity to proposed turbines or other Proposed Wind Farm infrastructure. No direct effects to recorded monuments resulting from the Proposed Wind Farm are therefore identified. Thirty-three recorded monuments are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route, while none are located in the footprint of the proposed onsite 38kV substation or associated temporary construction compound. Potential direct effects to sub-surface features associated with some recorded monuments along the proposed route have been identified as follows:

- Sub-surface features associated with the historic town of Freshford (KK013-023—)
- Sub-surface features and in particular human remains associated with the graveyard (KK013-023002-) at Freshford Lots

This potential effect was identified as being direct, permanent and negative. After the proposed mitigation measures are implemented, however, these potential effects will be Not Significant. The overall significance of effects is therefore Not Significant.

The same potential construction stage effect could be identified for the other wind farm projects if utilising the same proposed grid connection route or since groundworks could impact on sub-surface features associated with recorded monuments. In this regard there could potentially be a cumulative effect when the Proposed Project is added to the other wind farm sites. Mitigation measures seek to alleviate such negative effects if not remove the effect altogether, therefore there will be no significant cumulative effects on recorded monuments.

#### 14.5.3.1.2 **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 and negative. After the mitigation measures are implemented, however, these potential effects will be Not Significant. The overall significance of effects is therefore 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 added to the 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 cumulative direct effects to unknown sub-surface archaeology will not occur, regardless of the other identified cumulative projects.

### 14.5.4 **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 2.8.1 for detail regarding the methodology for cumulative assessment.

#### 14.5.4.1 **UNESCO World Heritage sites (tentative)**

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list are located within 25km of the nearest proposed turbine. No potential effects to the setting of such sites as a result of the Proposed Project are therefore identified. No potential cumulative effects will therefore occur to this aspect of the Cultural Heritage resource when considering the Proposed Project with the identified cumulative projects.

#### 14.5.4.2 **National Monuments**

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. Seven National Monuments in State Care are located within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine. Two monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine. They include the town defences of Kilkenny which as a walled town is also regarded as a National Monument.

A change to the immediate setting of the National Monuments and those subject to Preservation Orders will not occur, however, a change to their wider setting is acknowledged and ranges from Imperceptible to Moderate.

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located on or in the immediate vicinity of the footprint of the proposed onsite 38kV substation and its associated temporary construction compound. One National Monument in State Care (Nat. Mon. No. 690) is located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route and comprises the church at Tullaroan. It is located c. 1.8km north-west of the proposed onsite 38kV substation. A change to the immediate setting of the monument as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection will not occur. The change to the wider setting within which the monument is located is regarded as Not Significant.

When considered cumulatively with other wind farms within 20km of the proposed turbines the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Project turbines and the existing turbines of the existing and permitted Foyle WF turbines, the permitted Farranrory WF turbines, the existing An Cnoc turbines and some of the existing Ballybay WF turbines. It also demonstrates theoretical visibility of one of the Kyleballoughter turbines and some of the Knockroe turbines further to the south-west. In this regard there is potential for cumulative effects to the wider setting of the National Monuments and those subject to a Preservation Order within the 10km study area. No cumulative effects to the immediate setting of the monuments is identified, however, as neither the Proposed Project turbines or the existing, permitted or proposed turbines are located immediately adjacent to same, and in this regard potential cumulative effects to setting are to the wider setting within which the monuments are located and are regarded as Not Significant.

#### 14.5.4.3 Archaeological Landscapes

None of the archaeological landscapes identified in the KCDP are located in close proximity to the Proposed Project. The nearest of the three landscapes comprises that at Freestone Hill which is located c. 18km to the east. The Lingaun Valley is situated c. 21km to the south with Tory Hill approximately 37km to the south-east. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines from the summit of Freestone Hill, however, at a distance of c. 18km to the nearest proposed turbine, the potential visual effect is regarded as Not Significant. When considered cumulatively with the other existing, permitted and proposed wind farms within 20km of the Proposed Project turbines, none are located in close proximity to the archaeological landscape at Freestone Hill apart from the proposed Freneystown wind farm which is situated c. 3.6km to the north-east. At a distance of c. 18km to the west-south-west the Proposed Project turbines are not considered to have a cumulative visual effect on the archaeological landscape at Freestone Hill when considered with the Freneystown wind farm.

#### 14.5.4.4 Recorded Monuments

Three recorded monuments are located within the Site at the Proposed Wind Farm site. A total of one hundred and forty-six (146) recorded monuments are located within 5km of the proposed turbines. This number includes the monuments located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. The ZTV shows that 77 of the 146 monuments are located in areas where 7 turbines will theoretically be visible. Eight monuments are located where 5-6 turbines will theoretically be visible, with 23 monuments in areas where 3-4 turbines will theoretically be visible. Twenty-five monuments are located in areas where 1-2 turbines will theoretically be visible, while thirteen monuments are located where none of the proposed turbines will theoretically be visible. The overall significance of effects on recorded monuments within 5km range from Imperceptible to Moderate. In reality the effect will be less severe due to natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation, which will alleviate if not remove the effect on setting in some instances. Additionally the distance of recorded monuments from the proposed turbines and the low-visibility nature of some monuments will minimise potential visual effects.

When considered cumulatively with the identified cumulative wind farm projects it should be noted that only the existing Foyle Wind Farm, the permitted Foyle turbine and the permitted Kyleballoughter Wind Farm are located within the 5km study area. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Project turbines and the existing and permitted Foyle WF turbines, the permitted Farranrory WF turbines, the existing An Cnoc turbines and some of the existing Ballybay WF turbines and proposed Knockroe turbines, but at a distance in excess of the 5km study area apart from Foyle WF.

While there is potential for cumulative effects to the wider setting of recorded monuments, no significant visual effects are identified given the distance of the existing, permitted and proposed turbines to the monuments within 5km. No potential cumulative effects to the immediate setting of such monuments will occur.

#### 14.5.4.5 Protected Structures and NIAH

No Protected Structures subject to statutory protection are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. A total of 16 no. protected structures are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine. Two NIAH structures (Reg. 12307008, house and 12307009, water pump) are located just within the southern limits of the Site. Both structures are located within the settlement of Kilmanagh. A total of twenty-two structures listed in the NIAH are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine (including the two structures within the Site), many of which are also listed in the RPS. The overall significance of effects will range from Slight to Moderate. In reality the effect will be less severe since the ZTV model does not take natural screening and buildings into consideration which will alleviate if not remove the effect on setting altogether in some instances.

When considered cumulatively with other identified cumulative wind farm projects it should be noted that only the existing and permitted Foyle Wind Farm and the permitted Kyleballylougher Wind Farm are located within the 5km study area. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Project turbines and the existing and permitted Foyle WF turbines, the permitted Farranrory WF turbines, the existing An Cnoc turbines and some of the existing Ballybay WF turbines and proposed Knockroe turbines, but at a distance in excess of the 5km study area apart from Foyle WF. While there is potential for cumulative effects to the wider setting of Protected Structures, NIAH structures and historic gardens, no significant visual effects are identified given the distance of the existing, permitted and proposed turbines to the monuments within 5km. No potential cumulative effects to the immediate setting of such monuments will occur.

#### 14.6 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.

#### 14.7 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 survey, GIS based mapping, ZTV and was also assisted by representative photomontages and photowire 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 Proposed Wind Farm site and any proposed infrastructure therein and a windscreen survey and walk-over survey of the Proposed Grid Connection.

Where potential effects have been identified, such as to potential sub-surface archaeology and to potential sub-surface remains associated with recorded monuments, appropriate mitigation measures have been recommended in order to minimise any such impacts. Recommended mitigation includes pre-development archaeological testing of the Proposed Project infrastructure (turbine bases, hardstands, compounds, new roads, in undisturbed greenfield ground) and archaeological monitoring during the construction stage of the Proposed Project including the areas of archaeological potential at Freshford along the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route.

Potential indirect effects on the setting of any UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on a Tentative List within 25km, 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. No UNESCO WHS or those on a Tentative List are located within 25km of the nearest proposed turbine. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines from the majority of cultural heritage assets within 5km and from National Monuments and those subject to a preservation order within 10km. Both the distance to the nearest turbine and the number of 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 worst case 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.

All cultural heritage assets within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route were assessed for potential effects to same. Potential direct effects to sub-surface features associated with the historic town of Freshford and the graveyard associated with St Lachtain's church at Freshford are identified. Mitigation in the form of licensed archaeological monitoring of all ground works associated with the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling is proposed as mitigation. Monitoring of ground works within the Zone of Notification for other recorded monuments along the route is also proposed.

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 is possible when considered with the identified 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.