

TULLAROAN

Village Design Statement



Steering Group

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References

[A Place of Memories](#) - Christopher Walshe Date unknown

[Tullaroan -Memories of the Second Millennium](#) - Edited by Edward Kennedy 2001

[Landscape Appraisal of County Kilkenny - Document 1,2,3](#) - CAAS Environmental Services Ltd 2003

[County Development Plan](#) - Kilkenny County Council

[Designations](#) - www.archaeology.ie

[Population data](#) - www.cso.ie

Acknowledgements: Thank you to Dick Walshe for the kind loan of his books

Front Cover Images:

Main Image : Main Street, Tullaroan

From top : Community Workshop June 2007, Tullaroan Community Hall

Old petrol pump, Main Street

Statue, Church of Assumption

Cowtailed pump, Crossroads, Tullaroan

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View from Tullaroan Community Hall

1.1 What is a Village Design Statement?



A Village Design Statement (VDS) is a community based document that describes the qualities and characteristics of a settlement. It sets out design guidance for future development and can influence planning applications and decisions. It will help guide change in ways that will enhance rather than detract from the quality of life in the village and its environment.

The production of a VDS offers an opportunity for local people to work together and make a positive contribution to future planning and enhancement of their village and provides an important focus for community development. It is also a recognition of local peoples' knowledge and understanding of the place where they live.

This VDS therefore aims to represent the views and opinions of the people of Tullaroan.

Objectives of the VDS:

- To describe the distinct character of the village and the surrounding countryside
- To show how character can be identified at three levels:
 - the landscape setting of the villages
 - the structure of the settlement
 - the nature of buildings and features of the village
- To draw up design guidelines based on this distinct local character.



Tullaroan VDS Workshop June 2007

1.2 How this VDS was produced

In March 2007, members of the local community, supported by The Heritage Council, Barrow Nore Suir Rural Development and Kilkenny County Council came together for a scoping meeting to explore the possibility of a Village Design Statement for Tullaroan in County Kilkenny.

A Steering Group of local community representatives was established to direct the project. In April 2007, with funding from the Kilkenny Heritage Plan, Kilkenny County Council and The Heritage Council, a team of consultants were appointed to work in partnership with the Steering Group and other village residents to meet this aim.

The VDS was produced through an extensive community consultation programme combined with village visits and desk-based study. This included an introductory meeting with community members, a series of workshops in June 2007 involving a wide cross section of the community including both adults and children, and a comments sheet distributed throughout the village for those who could not attend the workshop. (See Appendices 4 and 5)

The consultation material was made available at local points throughout the village and also on the Kilkenny County Council website. www.kilkennycoco.ie

introduction

1.3 The VDS in the planning process

The Village Design Statement is a non-statutory document. It is intended as supplementary guidance for use alongside local and national planning documents, in particular:

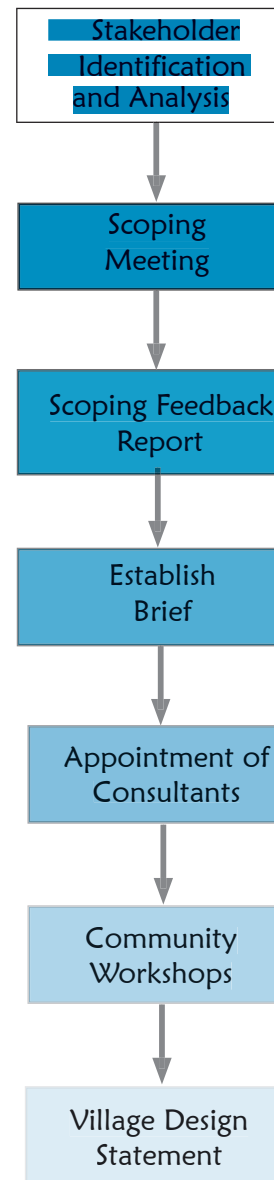
- National Spatial Strategy
- National Development Plan for Ireland, 2006 - 2013
- South East Regional Planning Guidelines
- County Kilkenny Development Plan 2002
- Kilkenny Draft Heritage Plan 2007 - 2011

The VDS will also serve as an input into the review of the County Development Plan, which commenced in July 2006.

The VDS can additionally be used by the community to approach various funding organisations to undertake projects and fulfill community aspirations.



Tullaroan School VDS Workshop June 2007



Flow Diagram Showing
Heritage Council VDS Process
Adopted 2007

1.4 How the VDS will work

The VDS is not a masterplan of design solutions, and its recommendations should not be viewed as a barrier to modern design. Rather, this document highlights the unique qualities of architectural, historical and natural importance that contribute to the character of Tullaroan. It is concerned about how planned development should be carried out, so that it is in harmony with its setting and contributes to the conservation and, where possible, enhancement of the local environment.

The VDS will provide guidance for stakeholders at several levels:

- **PLANNERS** - in determining future development policy.
- **DEVELOPERS** - to inform appropriate development design solutions.
- **COMMUNITY** - to provide a basis for community led projects and initiatives.



Tullaroan School VDS Workshop June 2007

2.1 Brief History of Tullaroan

Tullaroan - translation - Thulac- Ruadhain (meaning mound of the Ruadhan or land of the reddish colour) is a village within the parish also named Tullaroan. The old Irish name for Tullaroan was Pobal aGhrása.

Although archaeological finds show evidence of early bronze age settlements, records show the village developed further during the early part of the 19th Century.

Tullaroan became part of the parochial union of Freshford from the end of the reformation up to 1843 when it became a distinct parish of around 13,600 acres.

In 1210 the Grace family settled in Tullaroan establishing their family seat at Courtstown Castle and owning much of the land around Tullaroan. The Graces are descended from Raymond le Gros, who arrived during the Anglo-Norman invasion.

The territory which they acquired was often known as Graces parish. As influential landowners, they built several notable buildings including Grace's Chapel which adjoined the old church. The Grace family lands were forfeited in 1701 to a sum of 32,870 acres.

The remains of headstones, found at the crossroads, are said to have been erected to commemorate the death of a member of the Grace clan.

In William Shaw Mason's 1819 'Account of Tullaroan', he notes that at that time, the village of Tullaroan consisted of just a dozen cabins at the crossroads. He goes on to describe it as *"a healthy place, there has been striking proof of the salubrity of the air: which is that it is the only parish in the county that has escaped the ravages of the prevailing typhus which raged in all the surrounding parishes: nor has there been any other disease prevalent there..."*

He describes the landscape as agricultural land, its main crops being potatoes and oats with cattle being the main livestock.



Courtstown Castle

2.2 Population of the village

The parish records of 1843 record a population of 182 for Tullaroan. The latest (2006) census records a population of just 308, showing no significant rise.

Interesting facts and events

- 1210 The English Grace Family arrive in Tullaroan
- 1543 Grace's Chapel built in Tullaroan
- 1650 Cromwell's army arrives in Kilkenny
- 1701 Grace family lose their estate lands
- 1800 Courtstown Castle destroyed
- 1826 Church of the Assumption built
- 1845 Tullaroan Famine Relief Committee founded
- 1888 13 Tullaroan Land League members arrested
- 1916 Creamery bought by Tullaroan Co-operative
- c1940 Tullaroan Young Farmers Club established
- 1947 The great snowfall
- 1952 ESB Electricity arrives
- 1959 Technical school built
- 1963 New National School building built
- 1968 Tullaroan Group Water Scheme starts
- 1975 Tullaroan Development Association formed
- 1982 Bronze Age Spearhead found
- 1983 The New Parish Park (GAA Site) acquired
- 1987 Tullaroan GAA celebrates 100 years
- 1992 Sheela na Gig found



Tullaroan Co-operative Creamery 1964

village profile

2.3 Historical and Cultural Heritage

Politics

William Francis Finn is an important political figure who lived in Tullaroan. He was an Irish MP in the British Houses of Parliament from 1832 - 1837 and he was married to Daniel O'Connell's sister. He gave the land for the building of the church and the school house in Tullaroan.

Gaelic Sports



Tullaroan born Tommy Walsh playing for Kilkenny

Tullaroan is the oldest GAA club in Kilkenny. The Club was founded in 1884, the same year as the inauguration of the Association.

Tullaroan lead the roll of honour in Kilkenny with 20 County Senior Hurling titles. Tullaroan, captained by Ger Doheny, represented Kilkenny in the counties first All Ireland success in 1904.

The famous hurling champion Lory Meagher (1899 - 1973) was also born in, and played for Tullaroan.

His childhood home, a 17th Century two storey thatched farmhouse, is now open to the public and home to an exhibition centre and museum.

"Brod Tullaroan" has been restored to represent life for a wealthy Irish family in 1884. The adjoining exhibition centre is dedicated to County Kilkenny's exploits in Gaelic games.



Brod Tullaroan prior to restoration



Brod Tullaroan after restoration

Tullaroan won the Roinn A Feile in 1997 to become the smallest parish ever to achieve this honour. Tommy Walshe, who starred on that Feile team, is the latest of a long list of Tullaroan players to play senior inter - county hurling for Kilkenny.

After 123 years in existence the Tullaroan GAA club is a thriving hub of activity at every level with teams playing from under 12 to senior rank. Members

participate fully in the life of the parish at all levels. Well over 200 players from the club have represented Tullaroan at County level.

A book entitled "Famous Tullaroan" was written in 1984 to celebrate the centenary and to mark 100 years of achievement at the club.

In 2006 members of the local community, the hurling and soccer club and the Tullaroan Development Association produced a successful bid to the National Lottery and Leader to improve the sporting and recreational facilities at the club.

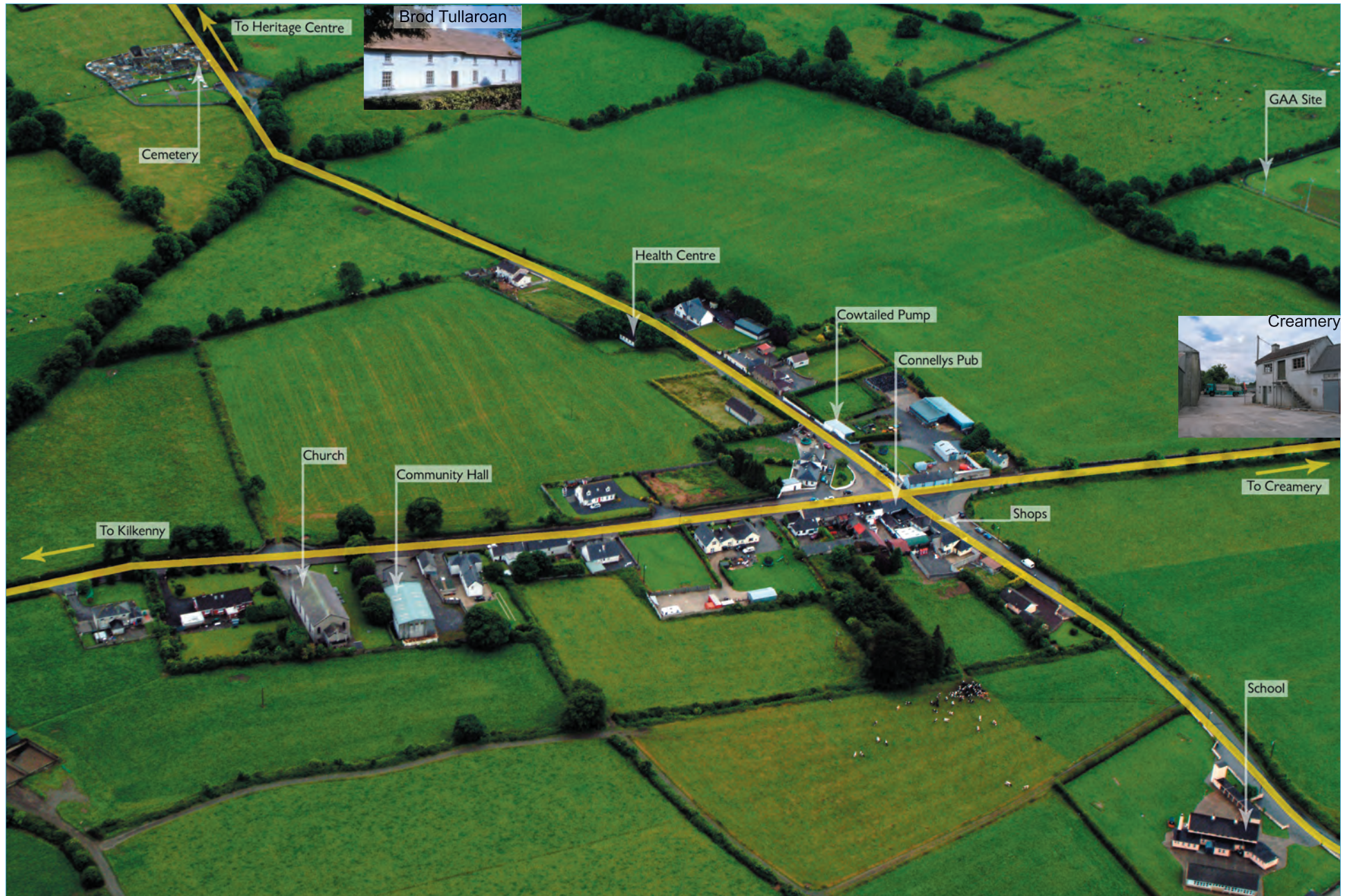
As part of this bid, a new community walkway has been erected around the club as a general amenity for the village. This has proved a popular and important contribution to village life with high visitor numbers and positive feedback from the local community.



New community walkway and Millennium Tree Project commemorative stone

Tullaroan Landmarks

village profile



landscape setting

3.

3.1 Landscape Setting and Character

The settlement of Tullaroan sits at the base of the Slieveardagh Hills, 11 kilometres west of Kilkenny City and lies on the limestone that gives the city its famous Kilkenny Marble.



 Tullaroan's relative location to Kilkenny

The Slieveardagh Hills are located northwest of the village and extend into the neighbouring County of Tipperary.

The character of the landscape is predominantly mixed use arable and pastoral agricultural land, with much of the original field patterns still intact.

Agriculture is still an important part of the economic life of the county and a significant source of employment in the area.

The landscape has a gently undulating topography, rising up towards the Slieveardagh Hills from the Nore Valley.

Residential and traditional farmhouse structures are indicative of the sparse population spread throughout the area.

Tullaroan falls within the 'Uplands' Landscape Protection Policy area as defined in the Landscape Appraisal for County Kilkenny. The policies relating to the area are given in Appendix 1.

Tullaroan falls within the Landscape Character Area A - Southern Slieveardagh Uplands, (Hills) with ridgelines rising to 333m above sea level.

3.2 Archaeological Monuments

The history of Tullaroan village and its surroundings are evident in a landscape that is rich with antiquities and natural features.

The surrounding landscape is home to a number of recorded archaeological sites that are of local interest to residents, including ritual sites, ringforts, earthworks, grave slabs, and medieval enclosures, including a ringfort with a preservation order and an ecclesiastical site that is a National Monument. (See Appendix 2)



Graces chapel ruin and old cemetery



The surrounding landscape of Tullaroan

3.3 Important Open Space

Tullaroan's relationship to the rural landscape is intrinsic to its character. The retention of this surrounding open farmland is vital to ensure that the historic layout, views and structure are not lost.

The **GAA Walkway** has been identified by residents as an important community open space. The lack of public footpaths and bridleways around the village present access issues to the surrounding countryside. In turn this gives the walkway added significance, providing an important function in terms of community recreation and amenity.

The **Cemetery**, which is owned by the Office of Public Works, has been identified by the residents as important to the village. Lighting and water supply were identified as potential improvements to this facility.

The **Stream**, which is on private land, has been identified as an important feature that provides a visual amenity. The stream also provides an important wildlife corridor and habitat. However, the problem of fly tipping and the need for streamside restoration and improvements have been raised by the community.

"Although the surrounding area has changed, more buildings, more people, most people want Tullaroan to stay as a country village....."

workshop comment

3.4 Hedgerows and Planting

The planting in and around Tullaroan is typical of many rural agricultural landscapes. Scattered woodland and a mosaic of mixed size fields with hedgerows and hedgerow trees contribute strongly to the essence of the area.

Vegetation is primarily low lying, owing to the climatic conditions, with a proliferation of hawthorn and gorse. The presence of bog rushes indicate a high water table.

Some shelter vegetation exists in the form of coniferous plantations and broadleaved woodland, although not within the immediate vicinity of the village.

Field hedgerows extend into and through Tullaroan and are an attractive feature, linking and providing visual amenity, and providing wildlife corridors to surrounding wildlife habitats such as the stream and outlying woodland.

The planting of new trees has been identified by the community as important to the village.

Streetscape planting however is limited to ornamental planting to front gardens as opposed to public space planting.

3.5 Views

The surrounding Slieveardagh Hills provide an important backdrop to the village of Tullaroan. Elevated roads throughout the area and low lying vegetation make for a defined skyline and far reaching views.

The views from the approach road down into the village from the west are of particular importance, they encompass both the village and its surroundings.

The tranquility of the village is identified as one of the most positive things about living in Tullaroan.



Graces stones and planting in front of the former butchers

landscape setting



1 View from the east approach road.



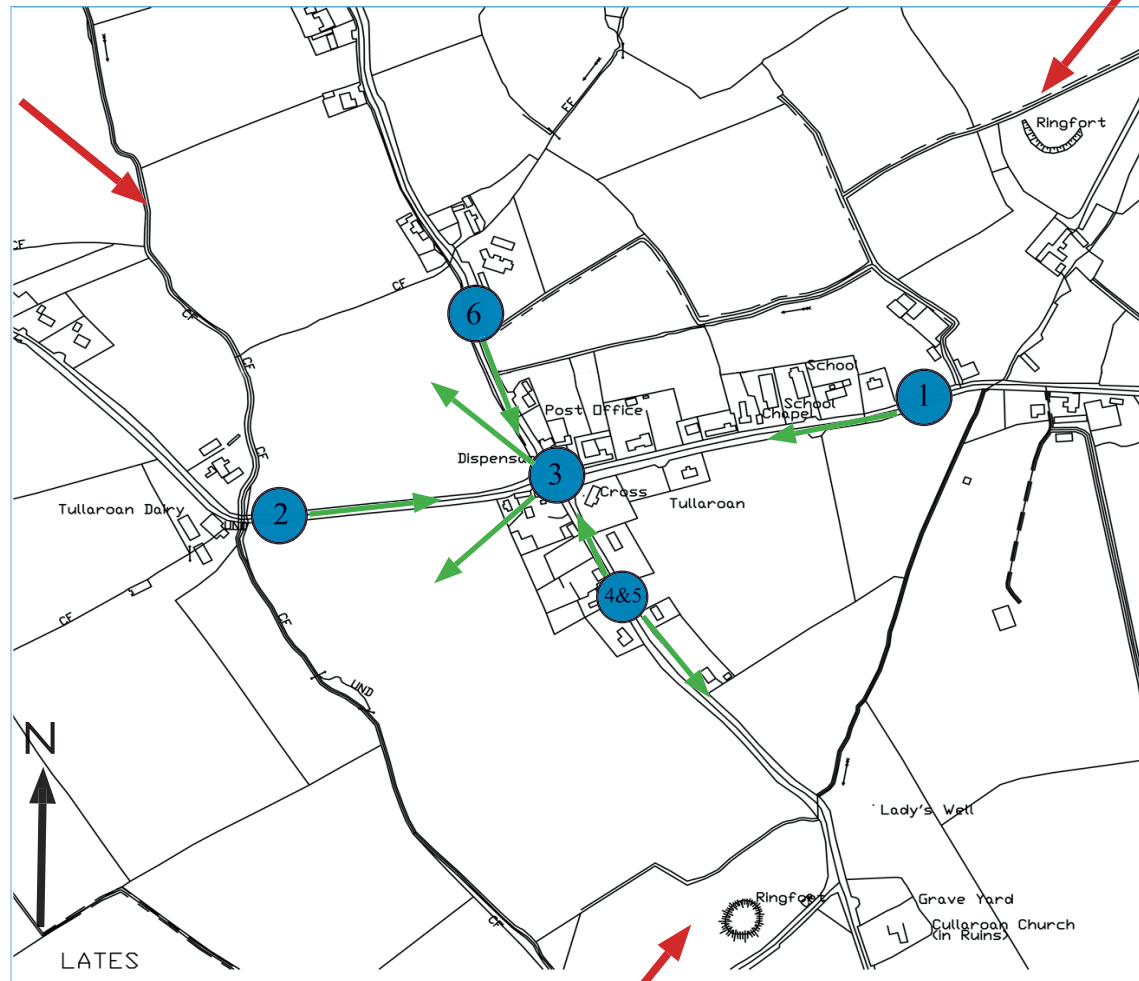
2 View from the west approach road



3 View from the crossroads out towards the west

Legend

Key views in from surrounding hillsides



View down towards Tullaroan from the south west



View of school and surrounding countryside from community hall

VIEWS



4 View from the south approach road.



5 View along south approach road.



6 View from north approach road.

4.1 Tullaroan's Street Pattern and Shape

The street pattern and shape of the village of Tullaroan is essentially a settlement clustered around a crossroads, with the majority of residential properties on the eastern hill approach road.

To the west, over the bridge, larger commercial businesses, such as the creamery, which has since closed, a garage, and the GAA club have established themselves.

Some scattered individual houses and farms line the outlying roads, but essentially the village of Tullaroan has stayed the same, with little alteration or development for many years.



Early map of Tullaroan - circa 1840

4.2 Buildings - Materials and Style

The earliest buildings in Tullaroan are located nearest the crossroads, the majority of which are two storey buildings. These probably date from the early nineteenth century. Behind the modernised facades, old outbuildings with tin roofs can still be found.

Some modern bungalows infill between the crossroads, church, school and out along the other access roads. These larger modern dwellings are usually set back from the road. Sited in individual plots they are reminiscent of the traditional single storey traditional dwelling, but with a much more substantial floor area.



Half-hipped roof on detached house

Traditionally houses had gable ends, but some of the houses in Tullaroan have hipped roofs which would be more common in larger detached properties rather than in terraced rows such as found here.

The vernacular style can still be seen in the random pattern and placing of window openings, such as on the south west corner building which has been gentrified with the application of quoins and larger window opening. However, the random placing and relative sill to head heights reveal its early origins.

The parade of buildings around Connollys pub step up as a terrace, are two-storey and have pitched roofs, some with natural slate and some with artificial slate.

“Time has stood still in Tullaroan....”

workshop comment

4.

village structure

The buildings are rendered and painted with various styles and modern replicas of old style shopfronts.

Windows have almost all been changed to more modern casements in all the buildings, but the vernacular form of the window opening is still visible.

The National School consists of a single storey classroom block and separate water tower with attached playground shelter. This is a typical example of the school style favoured by the Board of Works in the years following the Second World War. The rendered walls have been painted a pale pink and windows have been changed, but the essential form is still evident.

Although various elements have been modernised, the layout and style of the village remains essentially vernacular. New buildings, although larger, are styled on the older single storey dwelling with pitched roof and rendered walls.

Boundary walls throughout the village are primarily constructed in stone and mortar, which appears to be the traditional vernacular. Some walls however, have been removed and replaced with concrete and rough render. The traditional vernacular style walls should be encouraged in future development as they have been identified as an important character feature of the village.

village structure

4.3 Summary of Buildings Design and Style

The typical vernacular architecture of Tullaroan has the following characteristics:

- **Scale and Height** - Typically small, human scale and of one or two storeys. Traditional houses are low with a minimal distance between the top of ground floor windows and the sill of the first floor windows
- **Form** - Simple, without dormers, in cottage, 'L' or 'T' shapes in narrow plan form, of stone construction
- **Design** - Roofs are typically steeply pitched gables with slate. Finishes are typically painted render, sometimes with the addition of quoins.

The traditional window types would have been small wooden sash windows. Most have now been replaced by uPVC frames although the general shape and position of the windows is still traditional.

- **Setting** - The majority of residential properties are currently on the eastern hill approach road.
- **Density** - Buildings are most densely clustered around the crossroads of Tullaroan where separate buildings are joined end to end, effectively forming a terrace. Buildings located in the rural surroundings are typically detached and of low density.



Traditional cottage in T shape



Traditional barn



This row of shops retains traditional roofs, chimneys and painted finish



Traditional building form



Tullaroan School with painted render finish



Modern windows with traditional placing



Building with traditional features

village structure

Frontage walls and boundaries



Simple painted brick and render finishes



uPVC windows following traditional positioning and shape



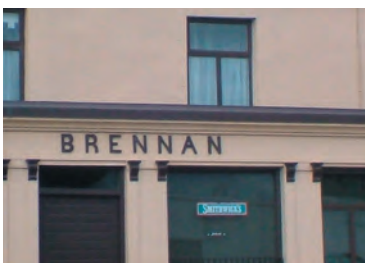
Traditional roof coverings and chimney stacks



Decorative quoins on building corners



Traditional frontages and signage



4.4 Future Development

Future building design should respect the characteristics of the traditional vernacular architecture of Tullaroan.

The buildings around the crossroads - Brennan's, Connolly's, Delaney's and the blue house - provide the best examples of traditional building style. New developments should reflect the scale, height, form, design, setting and density of these buildings.

The following design guidelines are of particular significance:

- DG 8 & 9 village structure and shape & core of the village
- DG 12 property maintenance
- DG 13 & 14 shopfronts & signs
- DG 15 new developments
- DG 16 & 17 stone walls & concrete walls
- DG 21 historic core
- DG 22,23 & 24 extensions, materials & housing styles

Traditional features within the village include:

- Pitched, gable or half-hipped slate roofs
- Stone construction
- Simple rendered and painted walls
- Quoins
- Simple chimney stacks
- Timber window frames and doors

village structure

4.3 Street Furniture and Streetscape

Signage

The heart of the village, identified as being at the crossroads, houses a mix of styles, designs and materials of street furniture. This is particularly evident in the high number and mix of materials used in street signage within a relatively small area.



Signage at the crossroads

Lighting

Lighting throughout the village comprises street lights mounted on standard timber telegraph poles.



Typical lighting column

There is a need to extend street lighting provision to include the section of road between the old creamery site and the crossroads. Timber poles should be replaced with dedicated street lighting columns and improved lights of an appropriate consistent design and appearance in keeping with the character of the village.

Seating

There are limited opportunities for social gathering within the immediate streetscape of the crossroads, although a timber bench is currently available by the old butchers shop.

Despite the village rural setting, Tullaroan is lacking a community green space such as a park and in particular a childrens play space.



Timber bench at the old butchers shop

Footpaths

Footpath surfaces throughout Tullaroan tend to be of tarmac with a concrete kerb, although not all roads in the village have footpaths.

There have been some recent alterations to the area around the crossroads, including new footpath/road alignment for traffic calming measures, but there is a mismatching of materials and along with the high number and mix of signage, this has eroded the original character and quality of the village.

The community felt that the more recent footpath and streetscape additions are “too urban” in their appearance. The effectiveness of the traffic calming measures are also debated, as it is felt that there are still significant safety issues at the crossroads.

Litter Bins

There are very few litter bins in the village. Available ones are in a state of disrepair, resulting in litter problems on the streets of the village.



Litter bins are in need of replacement

Historic Landscape Elements

Tullaroan is home to a number of distinct historical street elements that give the village a particular character and provide a visual record of the past.

These include:

- The cowtailed water pump
- Old petrol pumps
- Commemorative plaque
- Graces Stones
- Stone walls



Graces Stones

There is little visitor information to explain the historic context of these elements, or indeed any of the archaeological remains in Tullaroan and the surrounding area. These include crosses, ringforts, enclosures, holy sites and tombs. A full list is given in Appendix 2.

4.4 New Development

On the whole Tullaroan has not previously faced pressure from larger scale housing development. Most planning applications are to construct or alter individual houses or construction of additional ancillary farm buildings.

The County Development Plan 2002 has identified Tullaroan as a “smaller settlement” in its settlements strategy, which highlights the limitations of development due to limited physical and social services.

The community agree with this approach in that any future development should be on a small scale cluster basis, and only if the appropriate services, such as utilities, sewerage, and community facilities are in place.

In order for the village to survive, new families need to come and settle in Tullaroan, but this must not be at the expense of the prevailing rural character of the village.

What is important to the community is that the tranquility of the village is not compromised by large developments that may potentially alter the scale and character of Tullaroan.

"Community space is threatened by development; a green area should be left in the middle. The developer will want to squeeze in as many houses as possible....."

workshop comment

4.5 Architectural Conservation and Protected Structures

There is one Protected Structure, a Catholic Church, single cell, circa 1840 which is of national importance.

There are two notable buildings within Tullaroan, Timothy Kelly House, a detached Edwardian house built in 1906 and the Catholic Church of Assumption, a detached double height church built in 1826 in the Gothic style, and renovated in 1973.

Both these buildings are recorded on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) as having architectural interest. Please see Appendix 2 for the RPS and NIAH reference numbers)



Timothy Kelly House



Catholic Church of Assumption

role of Tullaroan village today

5.

5.1 Introduction

Tullaroan is the main village in the parish of Tullaroan. Although diminished over recent years in terms of services, the village still has a school, is home to an important sporting centre, it is rich with history and culture and has an important ecclesiastical building. The village retains its importance to the wider rural community.

5.2 Tullaroan Village Services and Amenities

Tullaroan, like many rural villages, has suffered the loss of a number of local shops and services. This is of real concern to local people, particularly the older residents, in terms of increased isolation and the difficulty when shopping.

If the school were ever to close, this could further threaten the future viability of village services and deter families from being attracted to live in Tullaroan. Several important village services have already closed over the years including the butchers, grocers, pub, and the creamery.

Tullaroan continues to be the centre of the Parish and is home to a GAA centre, school, pub, community hall, church, cemetery, health centre, dispensary and small number of convenience stores with limited post office services.

“The closure of the Post Office was an awful loss to the community...”

workshop comment

Businesses and services include :

Keoghs Garage
Brennans Pub
Cuddihy Mobility
Chem Dry
Cummins Tyres
National School
Tullaroan GAA
Delaney's Foodstore



5.3 Infrastructure

Transport

The villagers rely strongly on private cars for travelling to and from Tullaroan, however a daily return bus service to Kilkenny is available Monday to Saturday.

Water Supply Sewage and Drainage

The village of Tullaroan is part of a group water scheme, installed around 1968 and replacing the old cowtailed pump.

Sewerage and drainage is restricted to individual property management such as septic tanks and drainage channels.

“ If the school closes, the village will die...”

workshop comment

This limited service potentially gives rise to a number of problems throughout the village, including:

- Localised flooding
- Limitations to potential development
- Responsibility on landowners to maintain their own wells, pumps and septic tanks

In terms of storm water run off, the village does have drainage gullies along the roads however there remains a problem with flooding. The water, drainage and sewerage infrastructure needs to be improved if further development were to take place in Tullaroan

Roads

The roads around Tullaroan are typical of a rural country road width, and retain an attractive rural character.

Recycling

There are currently no recycling facilities in Tullaroan. The nearest recycling centres are at Kilkenny City and Kilmanagh.

“ We need more houses and people to come and live in Tullaroan...”

workshop comment

6. community workshops

6.1 Children's View

As part of the Community Consultation, a workshop was held in June 2007 with children from Tullaroan National School, to ascertain their thoughts on their village, and what its like to grow up in Tullaroan.



School workshop

The children were extremely enthusiastic about discussing the place where they live and go to school.

The issues covered were based on the adult community consultation workshop but there was also the opportunity to explore the key issues that affected them directly such as play provision, safety and out of school facilities.

Likes

Most of the children were in agreement about what they liked about living in Tullaroan. This emerged as three key themes including:

Village Life - the people, the facilities such as the community hall, church, post office, shop etc and most importantly, that there are plenty of children living in the village.

The Setting - the countryside, the quiet, the trees and flowers, animals and wildlife and the views.

Sport - the sporting facilities and the village's history and achievements in Gaelic sports.



Workshop sheet

Dislikes

When we asked the children about the things they dislike about Tullaroan, three key themes emerged :

1. Lack of things to do
2. Anti - social behaviour
3. Traffic



School workshop

1. Lack of things to do

Although the GAA site was felt to be one of the most important facilities in the village, the children also felt that they would like to see other types of facilities. These included a swimming pool, a youth centre and a park.

community workshops

2. Anti - Social Behaviour

All the children raised concerns about anti social behaviour throughout the village. In particular these included :

Under age drinking

Speeding cars and “doughnutting”
(Handbrake spins)

Litter, including cans and bottles in school grounds



School workshop

“The stream by the bridge needs cleaning up and it’s not safe walking on the bridge to the GAA...”

workshop comment

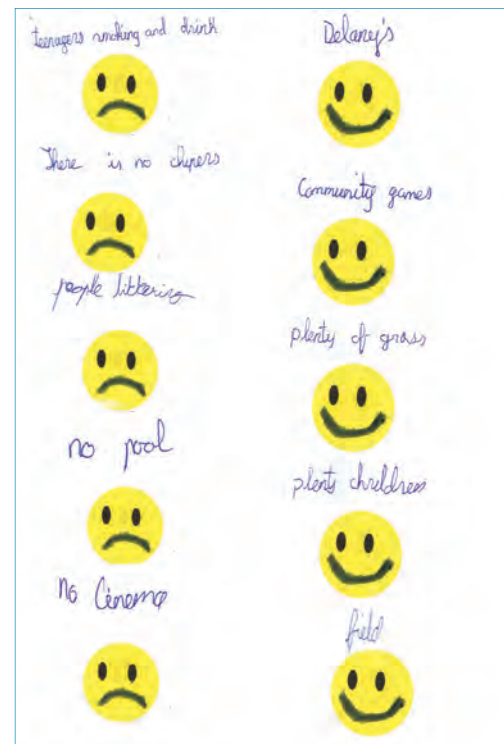
3. Traffic

Some children raised the issue of parking around the school and the shops as something that should be improved.

“The cars are parked in front of the shop and people can’t get home because cars are blocking the way...”

workshop comment

They also said that it would be nice to celebrate Tullaroan in some way, by having a community festival.



As part of the workshop the children meet the future fairy. She visits Tullaroan and the children tell her about the village. Before she leaves she grants them one wish each!



Top Wishes included

Gym

Swimming Pool

Youth Club/Centre

Tullaroan winning the Feile

Playground

Riding Centre

Bigger shop

Cinema

Tennis Court

A big thank you to all the pupils from Tullaroan National School who attended the workshop and gave us their views!

6.2 Community Consultation Summary

Introduction

The following are the main wish list items and important issues identified by the community during the community workshops

LANDSCAPE

- Protect views in and out of the village as identified on views map
- Protect and enhance the flora and fauna around the village
- Ensure the protection of any trees on approach roads
- Where removal of any mature trees are necessary due to road maintenance, ensure that tree is replaced with younger specimen to avoid loss of avenue trees to all approach roads

EVOLUTION

- Continue consultation process with the community over any future planning of developments or streetscape improvements.
- Support local businesses and community wellbeing
- Provide more housing in small clusters

PUBLIC REALM

- Have a consistent palette of materials for all street furniture and paving surfaces
- Enhance crossroads area to create a better focal point and first impression
- Review existing lighting and assess areas for additional lighting where appropriate, in particular from the crossroads to the GAA site
- Provide visitor signage
- Tackle the issue of litter and anti-social behaviour
- Place overhead cables underground

COMMUNITY FACILITIES/SERVICES

- Create a community park
- Improve play provision within the village for all age groups
- Retain existing village facilities, i.e. shop, school, post office
- Have a community festival
- Provide sewerage and water infrastructure to support the village's development

- Develop and extend the provision of footpaths and walkways to create a circular walk around the village
- Provide lighting and water at the cemetery
- Provide cycleways
- Provide more litterbins
- Provide recycling facilities
- Clean up the stream and develop as an amenity

TRANSPORT

- Review all transport issues affecting the village including:
 - Tackling the issue of speeding and assess the need for further traffic calming measures and improved safety around the crossroads
 - Improve parking provision at the crossroads
 - Improve parking around the school to include a turning circle for the school bus

“Outside the shop/post office cars park four deep across the road especially at school times...”

workshop comment

design guidelines

7.

7.1 Introduction

In seeking to protect and enhance the visual, ecological and built quality of Tullaroan and the surrounding landscape, a series of design guidelines have been drawn up. These derive from the community consultation and are informed by the consultant's supporting research and appraisal work carried out in June 2007.

The design guidelines aim to protect and enhance the distinctive village character and features identified within the VDS. The guidelines seek to ensure that proposals for any new development or village improvements are based upon a considered understanding of the unique character of the village.

Design guidelines tend to be both general; applying across the village environment, and specific; applying to a given part of the village of particular character. General design guidelines are broadly representative of 'good practice' and in certain cases could equally apply elsewhere within other similar sized settlements in Ireland. Specific guidelines are unique to Tullaroan. The village has been categorised into broad character areas to assist in defining the guidelines that apply to given areas of each village.

The guidelines also inform a series of potential projects as outlined in section 8 below.

"There should be a community space created as part of any new development..."

workshop comment

7.2 Landscape Setting and Open Space

DG1 New development, infrastructure and land management should respect the attractive historic character of Tullaroan Village and its rural setting.

DG2 The visual impact and appearance of new development should be fully considered when locating and designing new buildings within the setting of the Tullaroan. Visual intrusion of key views in and out of the village and at village approaches should be avoided and attractive views should be appropriately enhanced or conserved.

DG3 Existing established planting and natural vegetation that contributes to the character of the village, including mature trees and hedgerows, should be preserved and managed to ensure continued good health. New and replacement planting in Tullaroan should be of species appropriate to the location and scale of the space, with a preference for native species appropriate to a rural setting. Non-native coniferous hedging, such as Leyland cypress and Lawson's cypress, should be avoided in the village area as they are fast growing, present maintenance problems, are visually intrusive and support little wildlife.

DG4 New development and infrastructure improvements should avoid direct or indirect damage to sites of known ecological or archaeological interest within and surrounding the village including the stream, hedgerows, trees and field monuments. Areas should be subject to assessment if they are under threat from development and appropriate mitigation measures put in place.

DG5 Steps should be taken to conserve, strengthen and manage existing hedgerows and hedgerow trees, especially around the crossroads at the centre of the village. Where hedgerows have been lost, these should be replanted where possible with appropriate native species and consideration given to the planting of new hedgerows by landowners adjacent to the village. Hedgerows should not be cut back or trimmed during the bird breeding season i.e. from the beginning of March to the end of August.

DG6 With all new development proposals within the village, the provision of useful recreational open space as part of the development should be determined and defined with any planning approval, including childrens' play provision.

DG7 The rural character of Tullaroan's roads and lanes should be protected through appropriate management of hedges and verges for nature conservation value, and through sensitive improvements where these are needed. Hedgerows should not be cut back or trimmed during the bird breeding season i.e. from the beginning of March to the end of August.



Field adjacent to the village

7.3 Village Structure and Streetscape

- DG8 The existing structure and shape of Tullaroan should be respected as a product of the village's evolution. New development should be of a scale that does not overwhelm or engulf the existing settlement pattern of the village.
- DG9 The core areas of Tullaroan should be sensitively enhanced through appropriate introduction of signage, lighting, improved paving and street furniture so as to provide a more comfortable environment for people to meet. Streetscape enhancements should focus around the main village crossroads using traditional natural materials. New lighting should include a link from the crossroads to the GAA ground.
- DG10 Street tree planting with appropriate native species should form part of any enhancement work in the historic core of Tullaroan to strengthen the crossroads and its approaches as the key focal point of the village.
- DG11 Excessive external lighting of buildings and signs throughout Tullaroan should generally be avoided. The sensitive and selective lighting of key buildings and features; however, such as the church, the cowtailed pump and Grace's Stones should be encouraged. Lighting fittings should be as small and unobtrusive as possible. Contact Local Authority for guidance.

7.4 Maintaining the existing built fabric

- DG12 Property owners should be encouraged to retain, maintain, and restore traditional features (such as window frames and stone work, render, roof slates, walls, chimney stacks, gate piers, etc.) as important historic character features of Tullaroan. Original features such as timber sash windows and natural slate roofs should be replaced at all times with similar.
- DG13 New shop fronts within Tullaroan should be sympathetic to the traditional character of buildings and the streetscape. Care should be taken to ensure that new shop fronts are appropriate in terms of material and style.
- DG14 A proliferation of advertising signs should be avoided within Tullaroan. Where signs do exist they should be sympathetic to the existing streetscape and of modest scale.
- DG15 Provision should be made within new development proposals to use any existing but redundant buildings that contribute significantly to Tullaroan's character. These buildings and features should be sympathetically restored and put back into active use.
- DG16 Traditionally constructed stone walls that define plot boundaries and road frontages should be retained and where required, restored using traditional methods, in keeping with the original structure.
- DG17 Where existing concrete block walls front onto the road, property owners should be encouraged to render and paint them in an appropriate manner to blend into the village.

7.5 Design and Implementation of new development

- DG18 Design proposals for new developments should respect the local characteristics of Tullaroan and its wider context, by working with rather than against key features including existing buildings, vegetation, landform and established boundaries. Development should be adapted to Tullaroan, and not Tullaroan adapted to the development.
- DG19 New housing on the fringes of the village should be developed in scale, layout and design appropriate to the surrounding landscape and should avoid causing visual impacts on the setting and appearance of the village from key viewpoint locations.
- DG20 Roads and footpaths serving new development in Tullaroan should be of a scale and appearance appropriate to a rural location rather than a sub-urban location.



A traditional cottage

design guidelines

- DG21 Within the historic core of Tullaroan, new buildings should aim to visually complement the established traditional character of the existing buildings and contribute towards the distinctive sense of place of the village. New buildings should respect the scale, height and set-back from the road of existing historic buildings.
- DG22 Proposed extensions to buildings, such as front, rear and gable walls, should use materials and styles to complement the original building and adjacent boundaries, particularly where these are visible from the roads that pass through the village.
- DG23 Materials used in any proposed new development should fit in with the underlying character of the village and be designed to reflect and respect nearby colours, textures, shapes, styles and proportions. Pastiche new build is not encouraged, but rather contemporary styles that complement the existing.
- DG24 Repetition of standard modern housing types and designs should be avoided. Variation in new building design should be encouraged within defined limits and drawing upon appropriate features, styles and building appearances that currently exist within the village, for example roof pitches, chimney details, window and door proportions, materials and finishes.

“We need a tap and lighting at the cemetery...”

workshop comment

- DG25 New boundary walls that provide a frontage to the roads that pass through the village should be constructed and finished in materials appropriate to their setting within the village. Where new boundary walls are built within the historic core of the village, there should be a preference for natural limestone coursed construction, with lime based mortar and matching stone coping.
- DG26 Boundaries to new development should retain existing hedgerows and stone walls if possible. Where new boundaries need to be constructed, they should be in - keeping with traditional styles.
- DG27 New development in Tullaroan should be phased in line with improvements to local infrastructure, facilities and services, such as the sewage system, roads, pavements, and lighting.



New development should blend with existing styles

7.6 Providing for the local community

- DG28 Parking needs to be catered for without compromising either the character or the safety of the village. This is particularly important around local facilities and amenities.
- DG29 Traffic calming measures and enhanced footways to improve pedestrian safety should be a high priority for implementation throughout Tullaroan to aid travel between services, facilities and homes.
- DG30 Decisions made on future improvements and development proposals for the village should be mindful of the need to maintain and secure the future prosperity of Tullaroan services and amenities including the School, GAA, Church, local retail businesses, the pub and the Health Centre, without compromising the rural quality of life and natural attraction of the village as a place to live.

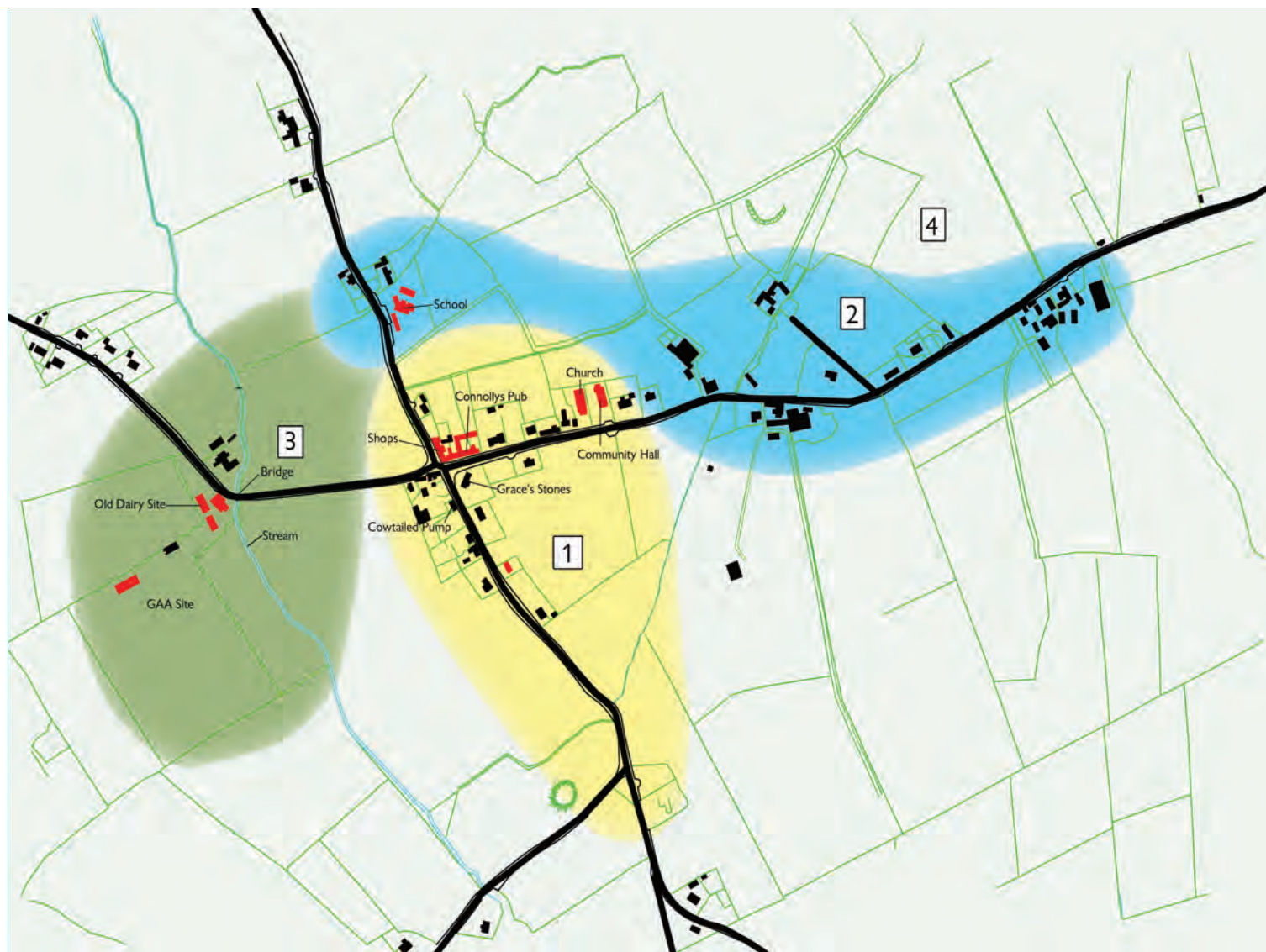
“Large housing developments are a threat to the village....”

workshop comment

Tullaroan Character Areas

8.

character areas



- 1 Historic Village Core
- 2 Later Development
- 3 GAA Site/Amenity land
- 4 Surrounding farmland
- Community Buildings
- Buildings
- Primary Roads
- Hedges/Boundaries
- Stream

character areas

8.1 Historic Core

Character: The core comprises the settlement area around the crossroads and consists of predominantly two storey buildings dating from the early 19th century. Thought of by residents as the hub of the village.

Key elements: Church of Assumption, (1826) Community Hall, Cow-tailed Pump, Graces Stones, Connelly's Pub, Shops, Ringfort and Cemetery.

Community perception: Perceived as the very heart of the village with all four roads into the village converging at the crossroads. The pub, shops, church and community hall are the main focus of community activity and provide local community services to Tullaroan and the wider rural area.

Design Guidelines:

Any of the design guidelines could be of relevance to the Historic Core; however, the following guidelines are of particular significance:

- DG1 Respect of historic character
- DG2 Visual impact and appearance
- DG3 Existing planting and natural vegetation
- DG5 Conservation of hedgerows
- DG8 Existing village structure and streetscape
- DG9 Streetscape enhancements
- DG10 Street tree planting
- DG11 External lighting
- DG12 Restoration of historic buildings
- DG13 New shop fronts
- DG14 Advertising signs
- DG15 Use of redundant buildings
- DG16 Stone walls
- DG18 New development
- DG21 New buildings
- DG22 Proposed extensions
- DG23 Materials
- DG25 Boundary walls
- DG28 Car Parking
- DG29 Traffic Calming
- DG30 Village services and amenities



8.2 Later Development

Character: Area of predominantly low-density residential housing on the eastern and northern approach roads into the village, set on individual plots. Also includes the National School (c 1940s).

Key elements: The National School, Timothy Kelly House (1906)

Community perception: The school is a vital part of the community and keeps the village alive. There is some interesting newer housing development within the area but most significant in terms of architecture is Timothy Kelly House.

Design Guidelines:

Any of the design guidelines could be of relevance to Later Development; however, the following guidelines are of particular significance:

- DG1 Respect of historic character
- DG2 Visual impact and appearance
- DG3 Existing planting and natural vegetation
- DG4 Sites of ecological and archaeological interest
- DG5 Conservation of hedgerows
- DG6 Recreational Open Space
- DG7 Rural roads and lanes
- DG8 Existing village structure and streetscape
- DG16 Stone walls
- DG17 Existing boundary walls
- DG18 Respect for site characteristics and local context
- DG19 Scale, layout and design of new housing
- DG20 New roads and footpaths
- DG22 Proposed extensions
- DG23 Materials
- DG24 Modern housing designs
- DG26 New Boundary walls
- DG27 Phasing of new development
- DG28 Car parking
- DG29 Traffic calming
- DG30 Village services and amenities



8.3 GAA Site/Amenity Land *

Character: Mixed area of existing and disused commercial buildings and amenity space, bounded by fields and stream.

Key Elements: GAA and Soccer Pitch, Walkway, Amenity Land, Sporting Facilities, Stream, Bridge and redundant old Creamery (Dairy) site.

Community Perception: The GAA is an integral part of the community and provides the area with an important leisure and sporting facility. The closure of the old dairy is seen as a loss to village life and the area along the stream needs to be improved.

Design Guidelines:

Any of the design guidelines could be of relevance to the GAA Site/Amenity Land; however, the following guidelines are of particular significance:

- DG1 Respect of historic character
- DG2 Visual impact and appearance
- DG3 Existing planting and natural vegetation
- DG4 Sites of ecological and archaeological interest
- DG5 Conservation of hedgerows
- DG6 Recreational Open Space
- DG7 Rural roads and lanes
- DG15 Use of redundant buildings
- DG16 Stone walls
- DG17 Existing boundary walls
- DG18 Respect for site characteristics and local context
- DG26 New Boundary walls
- DG29 Traffic calming
- DG30 Village services and amenities

* Land which is accessible to the general public for recreational or leisure use.



8.4 Surrounding Farmland

Character: Open, undulating agricultural land with low-lying vegetation and extensive views with blocks of woodland and a good network of established and wooded hedgerows enclosing pastoral and rough grassland. Scattered farms and rural dwellings. Roads and lanes are rural in character, un-lit, without footpaths and bounded by either dry limestone walls or hedge banks. The roads are shared by private cars, farm vehicles, goods vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians.

Key Elements: Rural views, trees and hedgerows, wildlife habitats and historic farm buildings. Brod Tullaroan lies within the surrounding farmland.

Community Perception: The landscape setting and countryside that surrounds Tullaroan is very important. The peace, quiet and attractiveness of the surrounding countryside is valued by the community. The rural surroundings also provide a vital catchment of people for the shops, pub, church and Tullaroan school and are perceived as part of the wider village. The setting is also seen as a natural recreational resource.

Design Guidelines:

Any of the design guidelines could be of relevance to the surrounding farmland; however, the following guidelines are of particular significance:

- DG2 Visual impact and appearance
- DG3 Existing planting and natural vegetation
- DG4 Sites of ecological or archaeological interest
- DG5 Conservation of hedgerows
- DG7 Rural roads and lanes
- DG16 Stone walls
- DG17 Existing boundary walls
- DG18 Respect for site characteristics and local context
- DG19 Scale, layout and design of new housing
- DG20 New roads and footpaths
- DG26 New Boundary walls
- DG30 Village services and amenities



Introduction

The following section sets out identified project proposals for the village of Tullaroan drawn from the community consultation process and visual assessment. The proposals address issues highlighted by the community and seek to provide design solutions that enable them to take a lead in driving the projects forward to meet their aspirations for Tullaroan.

Further details of each project proposal can be found in the Appendices including -

- Target time scale for project delivery
- Potential partners
- Possible sources of funding

Priorities for village improvement often change over time. The proposals set out in the VDS are therefore in no way finite but represent a 'snapshot' of project aspirations as expressed by the community in summer 2007. Initiatives for village enhancement should continue to be community led and met with a flexible response to aid new ideas, collaborations, phasing of development and changing funding opportunities.

The proposals are not a schedule of detailed project works, but a framework for further dialogue between the community, local authority and other relevant agencies.

Project 1

Project Title: Village Future Liaison Committee

Current Issue:

A steering group has been established for the purpose of completing the Village Design Statements. In order to enact on the guidance in the Village Design Statement, the community need to take the lead in establishing potential projects.

Project Brief: Establish a village future liaison committee whose role would be to drive further dialogue with the local authority and funding organizations on the progressing of potential projects.

The village future liaison committee could also initiate 'Quick Win Projects'. These are small scale community initiatives that have been identified to give residents the opportunity to directly make a difference to the village..

Some suggestions for 'Quick Win Projects' are;

QW1 Community days with litter picks in the village, focusing on specific areas such as along the banks of the stream.

QW2 Organise a **community festival**, perhaps with a Tullaroan historical or cultural theme.

QW3 Work with the school on **wildlife projects** to create better habitats for local wildlife within and around the village. For example, the making and installation of bird and bat boxes.

QW4 Undertake small scale **recycling projects** in collaboration with the school, the shops and the pub.

QW5 Devise an **inter-generational project** to bring older and younger residents together to perhaps look at the history of the village and produce a display.

QW6 Undertake a village art project, a **village logo** or artwork for use in **visitor signage or a leaflet**.

QW7 Erect a plaque to commemorate **William Francis Finn** opposite the church.

Project 2

Project Title: Provision of Recycling Facility

Current Issue:

There is currently no facility in the village for domestic recycling of glass, paper, cans etc. People therefore need to discard materials that could otherwise be re-cycled, or to travel some distance to the nearest recycling facility.

Project Brief:

The possibility of providing recycling facilities should be discussed with the environment section of Kilkenny County Council. The facilities should be located in a central, accessible part of the village, and designed so as to avoid visual intrusion.

Project 3

Project Title: Streamside Improvements

Current Issue:

With improved access, the village stream has the potential to provide visitors and residents with a new natural community amenity and village attraction.

Project Brief:

Clear banks of debris, selectively cut back vegetation to avoid debris build up, assess potential to create views by selective removal of trees and shrubs. Extend the GAA walkway to include streamside walk with seating. Any work carried out should conserve and enhance the biodiversity of the area and be carried out in accordance with guidance from the relevant agencies.



Litter and debris at the stream

Project 4

Project Title: Visitor Information Signage

Current Issue:

There is currently no readily available information on the history and landscape of Tullaroan for visitors to the village. There is an opportunity to enhance levels of tourism and familiarity with the village through information and interpretational signage. This could also help clarify walking routes, cycle-routes and tourist routes for pedestrians, cyclists and car drivers.

Project Brief:

The introduction of a visitor information board at the village crossroads, constructed to a durable, weatherproof design and using materials appropriate and sympathetic to a wider integrated streetscape and street furniture enhancement scheme.



The old cemetery

Project 5

Project Title: Car Parking Improvements

Current Issue:

Car parking in the village at peak times (school drop off and collection times, church services etc.) is problematic with disordered and ill-defined parking in the centre of the village. This is exacerbated by a lack of demarcated parking bays.

Project Brief:

Undertake a survey of current car parking patterns and habits and identify the number of vehicles involved at key times of the day. Information collected should be used to inform the design of a car parking improvement scheme involving demarcation of spaces and other methods of vehicle management to overcome the problem. Proposals should form part of an integrated streetscape enhancement design.



At certain times the crossroads can be congested

potential projects

Project 6

Project Title: Traffic Study and Bus Access to Tullaroan School

Current Issue:

The school bus currently has to reverse along the road at school drop off and pick up times due to the lack of any bus turning provision outside Tullaroan school. As well as inconvenience, this raises safety and environmental issues, potential conflicts with school children and increased air quality emissions.

Project Brief:

Undertake a traffic study looking at the current bus turning problem. The study should also consider school transport alternatives to private vehicles, cycle opportunities, HGV movements through the village and traffic calming measures associated with the centre of the village and the school. The study could be undertaken alongside the survey of current car parking. Survey findings should inform an integrated streetscape enhancement design.

Project 7

Project Title: Repair of stone walls

Current Issue:

The traditional stone walls found throughout the village are key historic features of Tullaroan. Some have deteriorated and are in need of repair or reconstruction to enhance and restore the original character of specific parts the village.

Project Brief:

Undertake survey of the existing location and style of stone walls throughout the village. This could be supported by research through the use of old photographs and liaison with landowners. Implement a programme of repair and reconstruction as needed around the village, in collaboration with landowners, to ensure a consistent palette of materials in any new development. The involvement of local skills and crafts people should be encouraged.



Stone walls are a typical village feature

Project 8

Project Title: Street Tree Planting

Current Issue:

The use of appropriate vegetation in the village centre is currently very limited. The potential for some sensitive new tree planting on approach roads and in the village centre to enhance the village environment and improve the appearance of approaches should be considered as part of a future street enhancement scheme. The eastern approach road at the crossroads could provide a focus for new planting.

Project Brief:

The introduction of native specimen trees of appropriate species, carefully positioned as part of an integrated streetscape enhancement project. The design of planting pits and surfacing around trees should form an integral part of pavement improvement proposals.



Trees could visually enhance the streetscape

Project 9

Project Title: Street Furniture and Signage Improvements

Current Issue:

The existing mix of street furniture, styles and condition has occurred over time, resulting in some inappropriate use of materials and siting of items of street furniture and signage. This has added visual clutter to the village centre and creates an incoherent and uncoordinated appearance.

Project Brief:

The rationalization of street furniture and signage to visually simplify the appearance of village streets through the use of a simple and consistent palette of high quality, durable but visually sensitive materials of a design appropriate to the rural character of the village. Improvements should be designed as part of an integrated streetscape enhancement project.

Project 10

Project Title: Footpath Improvements

Current Issue:

Traditional materials have been repaired and replaced over time using modern replacements. This mix of traditional and modern materials has eroded some of Tullaroan's original street character and style.

Project Brief:

Rationalisation of existing materials and co-ordination and considered use of alternative, more sympathetic natural materials in high profile areas to improve the condition, quality and appearance of the village centre.

The upgrading and renewal of surfacing, kerbs, drainage channels, manholes and thresholds will enhance the appearance and legibility of streets and footways. Pavement improvements should form part of an integrated street enhancement scheme including street tree planting.



The cow tailed pump

Project 11

Project Title: Tullaroan Community Open Space

Current Issue:

Despite its rural setting and the provision of sports and recreation at the GAA ground, Tullaroan lacks any informal community open space or children's play area. The introduction of a community open space would bring social and economic benefits to the village and provide a focal point in the village core.

Project Brief:

Design and implementation of community open space in a central location in the village with a possible site agreed through consultation and collaboration with the local community, local landowners and the local authority.



A community park would be welcome

potential projects

Project 12

Project Title: Formation of Cycle-Paths and Safer Cycle Routes

Current Issue:

Tullaroan currently lacks cycle paths throughout the village. The children of the village in particular would benefit from provision of either dedicated cycleways or safer routes to and from school, the GAA ground and the wider countryside.

Project Brief:

Introduce a series of cycle ways throughout the village with a priority scheme that would connect the main amenities including the school, main crossroads and GAA ground.



Cycle ways to the GAA would be beneficial

Project 13

Project Title: GAA Access Improvements

Current Issue

There is currently poor pedestrian access from the village to the GAA site. Access is currently gained along the road and across the bridge, which some residents feel raises safety issues.

Project Brief

Provision of a new pedestrian walkway or footpath to connect the GAA to the village in collaboration if applicable with landowners or relevant agency.

Project 14

Project Title: Re-routing and Replacement of Lighting and Overhead Cables

Current Issue:

Lighting and overhead cables in the village currently share the same timber poles. The village crossroads in particular are cluttered by overhead cables and the pole mounted street-lights are inadequate and in need of up-grading. The appearance of the centre of the village is cluttered as a result.

Project Brief:

Re-route current overhead cables underground as a precursor of an integrated streetscape enhancement scheme. Remove timber poles and replace with dedicated street lighting columns

and improved lights of an appropriate consistent design and appearance in keeping with the character of the village.



Re-routing of overhead cables could improve the appearance of the village

Project 15

Project Title: Sewerage System Upgrade

Current Issue:

The sewerage system is based on septic tank storage, collection and disposal with no local water treatment facilities. It is accepted that for the village to grow, an improved sewerage and treatment system will be required to serve the local community.

Project Brief:

It is understood that a project has been initiated to address this. It is necessary to ensure this is completed.

The Upland Areas

These distinctive areas of the County form a single large policy unit due to the similar visual characteristics. These include undulating topography, areas of low-growing vegetation, steep slopes and prominent ridgelines.

These areas are conspicuous when seen from lowland areas. However, these character units also have areas of 'internal' visual robustness (due to high degree of enclosures) despite 'external' visual vulnerability - due to elevation, ridgelines and steep slopes. Therefore, within the upland areas mixed robustness/ vulnerability zones can be found, depending on configuration and topography.



Map of Landscape Protection Policy Areas

Policy 1

Ensure that development will not disrupt disproportionately the integrity of distinctive primary ridgelines when viewed from relevant scenic routes and settlements.

Policy 2

Ensure that development will not have a disproportionate visual impact (due to excessive bulk, scale or inappropriate siting) and will not significantly interfere or detract from scenic upland vistas, as identified in the Development Plan, when viewed from areas nearby scenic routes or settlements.

Policy 3

Ensure that developments on steep slopes (i.e. >10%) will not be conspicuous or have a disproportionate or dominating visual impact on the surrounding environment as seen from relevant scenic routes and settlements.

Policy 4

Facilitate developments that have a functional and locational natural resource requirement to be situated on steep or elevated sites (e.g. reservoir or wind energy structures) with reference to the appropriate County strategies currently in place, which ensure that any residual adverse visual impacts are minimised or mitigated.

Policy 5

Maintain the visual integrity of areas, which have retained a dominantly undisturbed upland character.

Policy 6

Have particular regards to any sensitive upland areas as identified in Map 2.

APPENDIX 2 - Designations

Table of Designations	Ref No
ARCHAEOLOGICAL	
Cross	KK018-008001
Cross	KK018-008002
Ringfort	KK018-009
Enclosure	KK018-010
Ringfort	KK018-011
Ringfort	KK018-030
Ritual Site, Holy Well	KK0181-031
Tullaroan Ecclesiastical Site	KK018032 National Monument
Church	KK018-032001
Graveyard	KK018-032002
Earthworks	KK018-032003
Grave Slabs	KK018-032004
Tomb	KK018-032005
ARCHITECTURAL	
RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES (RPS)	
Single cell circa 1840	C293
NATIONAL INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE (NIAH)	
Catholic Church of Assumption	12401803
Timothy Kelly House	12401807

APPENDIX 3 - Native Trees Species

Native Irish Tree Species - Where to Plant

Common Name	Latin Name	Suitability Public Open Spaces	Streets	Artificial
Alder (common)	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	*	-	*
Alder Buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	*	-	*
Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	*	-	*
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	*	*	-
Aspen	<i>Populus tremulus</i>	*	-	-
Birch (Silver)	<i>Betula pendula</i>	*	*	*
Birch (Downy)	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	*	*	*
Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	*	*	*
Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	*	-	-
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	*	-	*
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	*	-	-
Oak (pedunculate)	<i>Quercus robur</i>	*	-	-
Oak (sessile)	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	*	-	-
Rowan/Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	*	*	*
Scot's Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	*	-	-
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	*	*	*
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	*	*	*
Wych Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	*	-	-
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	*	-	*

Public Open Space

* indicates a species of large proportions or of ornamental qualities suitable for planting in public open spaces such as parks or squares

Streets

* indicates ornamental trees which are suitable for planting in streets and confined spaces.

Artificial Conditions

* indicates trees which can be grown in paved areas, containers, raised beds and courtyards.

Source: An Foras Forbartha. 1982. A Manual on Urban Trees

March 2007
Scoping meeting

April 2007
Steering group
established and
consultants appointed

June 2007
Introductory meeting
with community
members and a series
of workshops

July 2007
Issue of first draft

September 2007
Issue of subsequent
drafts

January/February 2008
Final draft and printing

March 2008
Final VDS presentation
by Soltys Brewster
Manogue to the
community

Tullaroan Village Design Statement

This sheet has been provided for your comments and thoughts about your village in case you can't make the Community Workshop on

Monday 25th June 2007 at 7.30pm at Community Hall, T ullaroan.

OR you may want to use it to make a note of some of the ideas you may have for your village or issues you think need to be addressed or raised at the workshop.

Please send your completed sheets to Mairead Rohan, Community Development Officer,
BNS Rural Development Ltd. 42 Parliament Street, Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny, or bring them to
the workshop

Kilkenny County Council, in partnership with The Heritage Council and Barrow Nore
Suir Rural Development has commissioned Manogue Architects and Soltys:Brewster
Consulting to facilitate the production of a Village Design Statement (VDS) for Tullaroan.



The purpose of a VDS is to highlight and describe the qualities and characteristics of Tullaroan that contribute to the village's distinct identity, and are appreciated and valued by local residents. The VDS also provides broad design guidance that seeks to preserve and enhance important character features and endeavours to ensure that any new development is based upon a considered understanding of the village's unique character.

As part of this process we are continuing to seek the views from members of the community who were unable to attend the Community Workshop held on 25th June 2007.

If you are interested in contributing to this important document, please complete the following set of questions. To help you, we have provided a map on the back of this sheet if you want to show particular areas you are telling us about.

Can you describe what makes Tullaroan a pleasant rural village?

What aspects of Tullaroan do you appreciate and value the most? Please list them.

Are there any threats to present day life within the village? If so can you say what they are?

What improvements could be made to the village if any? Please list them

Are there any other issues that you feel are important to the future of the village? If so what are they?

Please drop your completed sheet in the comments box at **Delaneys** shop, or post to **Mairead Rohan, BNS Rural Development Ltd, 42 Parliament Street, Kilkenny, by WEDNESDAY 18th JULY**



APPENDIX 6 - Details of project proposals

No.	Name	Time	Potential Partners	Potential Sources of Funding	Costing	
1	Set up village liaison committee QW1 Community days QW2 Community festival QW3 Wildlife projects QW4 Recycling projects (Small scale) QW5 Inter generational projects QW6 Artwork QW7 Commemorative plaque	<1yr	KCC; BNS; Community groups	LEADER+ Local business sponsor ship	Very low	Very low - starting at €5000 and upwards Low – less than €50,000 Medium - €50,000 – € 250,000 High – greater than
2	Provision of recycling facility	1-2 yrs	KCC; Community groups	Local agenda 21 grants (recycling and anti-litter)	Low	(REPS -Rural Environmental Protection Scheme – grants for environmental improvement on existing farms, including hedgerows, stone walls etc.)
3	Streamside Improvements		KCC; BNS;Teagasc	LEADER+; REPS	Low	
4	Visitor Information Signage		KCC; BNS; Community groups	Heritage Council; Failte Ireland; Irish Heart Society	Medium	
5	Car Parking Improvements		KCC; BNS	Clár	Medium	
6	Traffic Study and bus access to Tullaroan School		KCC; BNS	LEADER+;	Medium	
7	Repair of stone walls		BNS;Teagasc	LEADER+; Heritage Council; REPS	Medium	
8	Street tree planting	3-5 yrs	KCC; BNS	LEADER+; Heritage Council	Low	The proposals are not a schedule of actual works, but a framework for further dialogue between the community, local authority and other relevant agencies.
9	Street furniture and signage improvements		KCC; BNS	LEADER+	Low	
10	Footpath improvements		KCC; DEHLG	Non-National Road Grant Allocation	Medium	
11	Tullaroan Community Open Space		KCC; BNS; Community groups	LEADER+;	Medium	
12	Formation of cycle paths and safer cycle routes		KCC; BNS; DEHLG	Non-National road Grant Allocation LEADER+; Failte Ireland; Kilkenny Tourism	Medium	
13	Community Field Improvements		KCC; BNS	LEADER+	Medium	
14	Re routing and replacement of Lighting and Overhead Cables	>5 yrs	KCC	KCC	High	
15	Sewerage system upgrade		KCC; community groups	KCC funded & householders	High	



This Village Design Statement, undertaken in partnership with the community of Tullaroan, has been produced by Kilkenny County Council with support from The Heritage Council and BNS Rural Development and is an action of the Draft Kilkenny Heritage Plan 2007 - 2011.

Kilkenny County Council would like to acknowledge the role of Soltys:Brewster Consulting and Manogue Architects in working with the community of Tullaroan towards the production of this document.

For further information, please contact:

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County Hall
John Street
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Tel: 056 7794000

February 2008

