

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AT
ROSS ROAD, SCRAHANE,
KILLARNEY, CO. KERRY**

LICENCE NO.: 25E0541

ITM: 496270, 589929

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**REPORT STATUS: DRAFT
JULY 2025**

IAC PROJECT REF.: J4441

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

DATE	DOCUMENT TITLE	REV.	PREPARED BY	REVIEWED BY	APPROVED BY
09.07.25	Archaeological Assessment at Ross Road, Scrahane, Co Kerry	0	M. Ní Cheallacháin	M. Tobin	M. Tobin

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ABSTRACT

IAC Archaeology has prepared this report to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of proposed residential development, which is located at Ross Road, Scrahane, Co Kerry (ITM 496270, 589929). The assessment was carried out by Muireann Ní Cheallacháin of IAC Archaeology under licence 25E0541.

There are no recorded monuments in the proposed development area, but there are ten recorded monuments within 500m of the site. The closest of these is an enclosure (KE066-075) situated c. 55m to the southeast of the proposed development area. This site was subject to archaeological excavation in 1998, which also recorded a number of pits to the south and southeast (KE066-212, 116, 209, 210, 211). The geophysical survey at Scrahane did not reveal any anomalies of clear archaeological potential. Recent agricultural features were revealed, alongside evidence for modern ground disturbance.

Archaeological testing was carried out over the course of four days from 01 July 2025 using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat grading bucket. 26 trenches targeted geophysical anomalies and open green space to fully investigate the archaeological potential of the site. Testing revealed four areas of archaeological significance, which have been designated as Archaeological Areas 1–4. These comprise three charcoal production pits and a possible trough.

Ground disturbances associated with the proposed development will have a direct negative impact on the archaeological remains identified in Archaeological Areas 1–4. Whilst it is acknowledged that preservation *in situ* of the archaeological remains represents best practice for conservation of the archaeological resource, this assessment takes cognisance of the following points relating to the development:

- The lands are zoned residential and will have to be developed at an appropriate density in line with relevant national and local planning policy and in accordance the provisions of the Local Area Plan. Other standards in relation to open space, road layout and engineering services also need to be complied with.
- In order to maintain the feasibility of the project, there is limited scope for curtailing the density of units in the area outside of the allocated greenspaces.

It is therefore recommended that Archaeological Areas 1–4 be preserved by record (archaeological excavation) in advance of development. Preservation by record should be undertaken under licence to the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH). It is also recommended that all topsoil stripping associated with the proposed development be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure full provision is made available for the resolution of any archaeological remains, both on site and during the post excavation process, should that be deemed the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details the results of a programme of archaeological testing undertaken at Ross Road, Scrahane, Co Kerry, prior to proposed development (Figure 1, ITM 496270, 589929). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource that may exist within the site. It was undertaken by Muireann Ní Cheallacháin of IAC Archaeology (IAC) and under licence 25E0541, as issued by the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH).

Test trenching commenced on 01 July 2025 and continued for four days. This was carried out using a 13-tonne 360-degree tracked excavator, with a flat, toothless bucket, under strict archaeological supervision. A total of 26 trenches were mechanically investigated across the test area which measured c.1718.5 linear metres in total.

Testing revealed four areas of archaeological significance, designated as AA1–AA4. Two of the features relate to anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located within the townland of Scrahane, Parish of Killarney and Barony of Magunihy, County Kerry. It is situated within the southwest outskirts of Killarney Town, c. 176m north of the River Flesk. The proposed development area is bounded by residential estates to the east, south and west, and by the Ross Road to the north. The site comprises several fields of open pasture, which have been in use for tillage farming until recently.

While there are no recorded monuments within the proposed development area, there are ten sites recorded within the 500m study area (see Table 1). The closest of these is an enclosure (KE066-075) situated c. 55m southeast of the proposed development area. This site was subject to archaeological excavation in 1998 along with several associated features (KE066-212, 116, 209, 210, 211). As such, these seven sites exist as ‘record only’ and are not subject to statutory protection since they are no longer extant. The zone of notification for these sites abut the proposed development boundary.

TABLE 1: Recorded archaeological within the study area

RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT
KE066-075	Scrahane	Enclosure (excavated)	c. 55m southeast
KE066-212	Scrahane	Excavation - miscellaneous	c. 81m east
KE066-211	Scrahane	Excavation - miscellaneous	c. 159m east
KE066-210	Scrahane	Excavation - miscellaneous	c. 189m east
KE066-209	Scrahane	Excavation - miscellaneous	c. 198m east
KE066-116	Scrahane	Excavation - miscellaneous	c. 206m east
KE066-209	Scrahane	Excavation - miscellaneous	c. 206m east
KE066-073	Cahernane	Enclosure	c. 334m south-southwest
KE066-073001	Cahernane	Enclosure	c. 352m south-southwest
KE066-138	Demesne	Country house	c. 455m north-northeast

2.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2025) has revealed that no previous fieldwork has been carried out within the proposed development. One investigation has taken place in the study area, which is summarised below.

A programme of archaeological testing was carried out 1996 (Licence No 96E0153) as part of a residential development located to the immediate east of the proposed development area, containing recorded enclosure KE066-075. This was followed by a programme of archaeological excavation, undertaken under the same licence in 1998 (O’Donnell 1998). This identified a possible early medieval ringfort, defined as a double ditched enclosure. Evidence

of smelting activity, including hearths, charcoal spreads and ash pits, were recorded within the interior of the enclosure and to the south and southeast. The director of the excavation interpreted the enclosure as earlier than the smelting activity (possibly prehistoric) and the smelting as early medieval in date. No carbon 14 dates were obtained and given the diameter of the enclosure; it may represent a ringfort with phases of activity. Five small pits possibly associated with the enclosure were recorded to the south and southeast of the site (KE066-212, 116, 209, 210, 211).

2.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

William Petty, Down Survey: Barony of Magunihy in County Kerry, c. 1655

This map does not depict the proposed development area in any detail, other than displaying it within the townland of Scrahane, Parish of Killarney and Barony of Magunihy, with the annotation 'Unforfeited Lands'.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1846, scale 1:10,560

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the landscape containing the proposed development area, which is shown within four fields on the southwestern outskirts of Killarney (Figure 3). To the immediate north, Ross Road is shown. It forms the townland boundary between Scrahane and Demesne. Within the Demesne townland, 'Kenmare Ho.' (KE066-138) c. 455m to the north-northeast. Several small country houses are marked in the immediate environs of the proposed development area. To the east is 'Roseville Cottage', whilst to the south another is marked as 'Flesk Priory'.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1897, scale 1:2,500

By the time of this map, the proposed development is shown within three fields (Figure 3). There are no major changes to note within the cartography with regards to the surrounding landscape.

2.4 SUMMARY OF GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

A geophysical survey was undertaken within the proposed development in October 2024 to inform the archaeological impact assessment (Dowling 2024, Licence No. 24R0516, Figure 4). An area of c. 3.5 hectares was targeted for investigation, involving high resolution magnetic gradiometry. The geophysical survey at Scrahane did not reveal any anomalies of clear archaeological potential. Recent agricultural features were revealed, alongside evidence for modern ground disturbance.

2.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995–2013), Google Earth (2008–2025), Bing Maps, and Apple Maps revealed that the proposed development area has remained relatively undisturbed since 1995. The environs of the proposed development saw housing estates constructed during the 1990s and early 2000s, then again in the early 2010s. No previously unrecorded sites of archaeological potential were noted within the proposed development area.

2.6 TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES

Information on artefact finds from the study area in Kerry has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area. No stray finds are found within the study area of the proposed development area.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

3.1 GENERAL

Test trenching took place between 01–04 July 2025, using a 13-tonne 360-degree tracked excavator equipped with a flat, toothless bucket under strict archaeological supervision. Any investigated deposits were preserved by record. This was by means of written, drawn and photographic records.

A total of 26 trenches were excavated across the site measuring c.1718.5 linear metres (Appendices 1 & 2, Figures 4–6, Plates 1-12). Due to the depth of modern infill material within Trench 1, it was excavated in two short test pits. The test trenches were excavated to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains threatened by the proposed development. Test trenching was also carried out to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and to assess the degree of archaeological survival in order to formulate further mitigation strategies. These are designed to reduce or offset the impact of the proposed development scheme.

3.2 TESTING RESULTS

The topsoil across the proposed development consists of a dark brown sandy silt sod layer overlying a light to mid brown stony sandy silt. The natural subsoil across the site consists of a rusty orange gritty stony sand.

Archaeological Features (Appendix 2)

AA1, AA3 and AA4 are in the southern half of the proposed development and comprise isolated charcoal production pits. Each pit contains a basal charcoal fill and an upper stony silt fill and show evidence of *in situ* burning at the base and sides (Figures 5 & 6,). AA2 is located at the western extent of the proposed development in the southern half and comprises a possible trough feature that is likely associated with burnt mound activity that may have been located in the vicinity but was not identified in the geophysical survey or the during the testing (Figures 5 & 6). No artefacts were recovered from the limited assessment of features within AA1–4.

Non-archaeological Features

Multiple shallow linear agricultural features including plough furrows and possible relict field boundary ditches were noted across the proposed development site (Appendix 1). Modern ceramics and glass were noted but were not retained from the topsoil and some of these agricultural features.

3.3 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development area is located within the townland of Scrahane, Parish of Killarney and Barony of Magunihy, County Kerry. It is situated within the southwest outskirts of Killarney Town, c. 176m north of the River Flesk. The proposed development area is bounded by residential estates to the east, south and west, and by the Ross Road to the

north. The site comprises several fields of open pasture, which have been in use for tillage farming until recently.

The geophysical survey at Scrahane did not reveal any anomalies of clear archaeological potential. Recent agricultural features were revealed, alongside evidence for modern ground disturbance.

Archaeological testing was carried out over the course of four days from 01 July 2025 using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat grading bucket. 26 trenches targeted geophysical anomalies and open green space in order to fully investigate the archaeological potential of the site. Testing revealed four areas of archaeological significance, which have been designated as Archaeological Areas 1–4. These comprise three charcoal production pits and a possible trough.

4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological resources potentially affected. Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; and burial of sites, limiting access for future archaeological investigation.

4.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Testing has resulted in the identification of four areas of archaeological potential within the site

- AA1, AA2 and AA4 are located in areas where houses will be constructed and AA3 is located under the main access road. Ground disturbances associated with the proposed development will therefore have a direct negative impact on the archaeological remains identified in Archaeological Areas 1–4.
- It remains possible that there may be an adverse impact on small-scale or isolated archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level and outside of the footprint of the excavated trenches. These features may be similar to those identified in AA1–4. This negative impact will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.

4.2 MITIGATION

Whilst it is acknowledged that preservation *in situ* of the archaeological remains represents best practice for conservation of the archaeological resource, this assessment takes cognisance of the following points relating to the development:

- The lands are zoned residential and will have to be developed at an appropriate density in line with relevant national and local planning policy and in accordance the provisions of the Local Area Plan. Other standards in relation to open space, road layout and engineering services also need to be complied with.
- In order to maintain the feasibility of the project, there is limited scope for curtailing the density of units in the area outside of the allocated greenspaces.

It is therefore recommended that Archaeological Areas 1–4 be preserved by record (archaeological excavation) in advance of development. Indicative proposed excavation areas are shown on Figure 4. Preservation by record should be undertaken under licence to the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH).

It is also recommended that all topsoil stripping associated with the proposed development be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be

required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure full provision is made available for the resolution of any archaeological remains, both on site and during the post excavation process, should that be deemed the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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- National Museum of Ireland. *Topographical Files, County Kerry*.
- O'Donnell, M. 1998. Archaeological Excavations at Scrahane, Killarney, Co. Kerry. Licence No 96E0153. Unpublished report prepared by Archaeological Services Unit, University College Cork.

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- William Petty, Down Survey, *Barony of Magunihy*, c. 1655.
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Kerry, 1846, and 1897.

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

- www.excavations.ie – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2025.
- www.archaeology.ie – DoHLGH website listing all SMR/RMP sites.
- www.heritagemaps.ie – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.
- www.geohive.ie – GeoHive is the State's Geospatial Data Hub, enabling search, view and access to the key authoritative geospatial information via interactive maps, data catalogues and geospatial applications (including National Townland and Historical Map Viewer and Aerial imagery 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2013).
- www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery (2005–2025).
- www.booksulster.com/library/plnm/placenamesC.php - Contains the text from Irish Local Names Explained by P.W Joyce (1870).

www.logainm.ie – Placenames Database of Ireland, developed by Fiontar (DCU) and The Placenames Branch (DoAHG).

APPENDIX 1 TRENCH RESULTS

TRENCH	LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	ORIENTATION	DETAILS
1	11.5	2	3+	North–South	No Archaeology found. Targeted an area of increased response from the geophysical survey. Over 3m of modern infill comprising greyish brown sandy silt, concrete blocks, metal and stone. Figure 4, Plate 1.
2	14	2	0.32–1	North–South	No Archaeology found. Targeted an area of increased response from the geophysical survey. 1m of modern infill comprising greyish brown sandy silt identified at the north of the trench. A 0.7m wide, NNW–SSE aligned linear agricultural feature was noted at the south of the trench. Figure 4, Plate 2.
3	30	2	0.42–1.1	North–South	No Archaeology found. Targeted a ‘ferrous-type’ response from the geophysical survey. An area of modern disturbance was recorded in the centre of the trench comprising 0.8m of building debris likely associated with the construction of a nearby house. A 0.5m wide, NNW–SSE aligned linear agricultural feature was noted at the south of the trench. Figure 4, Plate 3.
4	15	2	0.3–0.7	North–South	No Archaeology found. Targeted a ‘ferrous-type’ response from the geophysical survey. An area of modern disturbance was recorded in the centre of the trench comprising gravel and building debris likely associated with the construction of a nearby house. Figure 4.
5	30	2	0.4	Northeast–Southwest	No Archaeology found. No geophysical anomalies targeted. A 1m wide, west–east aligned linear agricultural feature was noted at the south of the trench. Figure 4.
6	30	2	0.25	North–South	No Archaeology found. A 1.1m wide and 0.25m deep west–east aligned linear agricultural feature identified in the middle of the trench corresponds with a ‘positive trend’ from the geophysical survey. Three NNW–SSE aligned linear agricultural features measuring 0.6m in width were noted throughout the trench. Figure 4.
7	30	2	0.3–0.45	North–South	No Archaeology found. A 1.1m wide and 0.25m deep west–east aligned linear agricultural feature identified in the middle of the trench corresponds with a ‘positive trend’ from the geophysical survey. One NNW–SSE aligned linear agricultural feature measuring 0.8m in width was noted at the north of the trench. Figure 4, Plate 4.
8	100	2	0.3	NNW–SSE	No Archaeology found. No geophysical anomalies targeted. Several 1m wide, north–south aligned linear agricultural features were noted throughout the trench. Figure 4.
9	100	2	0.35	NNW–SSE	No Archaeology found. No geophysical anomalies targeted. Several 1m wide, north–south aligned linear agricultural features were noted throughout the trench. Figure 4, Plate 5.
10	100	2	0.35	NNW–SSE	No Archaeology found. No geophysical anomalies targeted. Several 1m wide, north–south aligned linear agricultural features were noted throughout the trench. Figure 4.
11	100	2	0.35	Northwest–Southeast	No Archaeology found. No geophysical anomalies targeted. Several 1m wide, north–south aligned linear agricultural

TRENCH	LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	ORIENTATION	DETAILS
					features were noted throughout the trench. Figure 4.
12	100	2	0.35	North–South	No Archaeology found. No geophysical anomalies targeted. A 1m wide, west–east aligned linear agricultural feature was noted at the south of the trench. Figure 4.
13	9	2	0.4	West–East	No Archaeology found. Two parallel west–east aligned linear agricultural features measuring 1.2–1.5m wide and 0.3m deep, identified in the middle of the trench correspond with a ‘relict field boundary’ response from the geophysical survey. Figure 4, Plate 6.
14	9	2	0.4	West–East	No Archaeology found. Two parallel west–east aligned linear agricultural features measuring 1.2–1.5m wide and 0.3m deep, identified in the middle of the trench correspond with a ‘relict field boundary’ response from the geophysical survey. Figure 4.
15	100	2	0.36	North–South	AA1: A north–south aligned rectangular feature C15.1 , interpreted as a charcoal production pit, was recorded at the southern end of Trench 15. It is truncated by a linear agricultural feature and measures 1.4m long, 0.53m wide and 0.05m deep and contains an upper silt fill, C15.3 containing frequent charcoal and ash and a basal charcoal fill C15.2 . Figures 4–6, Plate 7.
16	70	2	0.35–0.48	North–South	No Archaeology found. No geophysical anomalies targeted. A 1m wide, northwest–southeast aligned linear agricultural feature was noted in the middle of the trench. Figure 4.
17	50	2	0.35	Northeast–Southwest	No Archaeology found. No geophysical anomalies targeted. Several 0.4m wide, north–south aligned linear agricultural features were noted throughout the trench. Figure 4.
18	70	2	0.34–0.42	Northeast–Southwest	No Archaeology found. Several 0.4–1.1m wide, north–south aligned linear agricultural features were noted throughout the trench, one of which may correspond with a ‘possible relict field boundary’ response from the geophysical survey. Figure 4.
19	60	2	0.35	Northeast–Southwest	No Archaeology found. No geophysical anomalies targeted. Several 0.4–0.9m wide, north–south aligned linear agricultural features were noted throughout the trench. Figure 4.
20	50	2	0.35–0.4	Northeast–Southwest	No Archaeology found. No geophysical anomalies targeted. Several 0.4–1.5m wide, north–south aligned linear agricultural features were noted throughout the trench. Figure 4, Plate 8.
21	20	2	0.4	Northeast–Southwest	No Archaeology found. No geophysical anomalies targeted. Several 0.9–1.4m wide, north–south aligned linear agricultural features were noted throughout the trench. Figure 4.
22	140	2	0.36	Northwest–Southeast	AA2: A north–south aligned sub-rectangular feature C22.1 , interpreted as a possible trough associated with nearby unidentified burnt mound activity, was recorded at the northern end of Trench 22. It measures 1.6m long, 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep and contains a single fill, C22.2 containing frequent heat shattered stone, black charcoal rich silt with a concentration of grey ash material at the south. Two 1.3m wide, northeast–southwest aligned linear

TRENCH	LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	ORIENTATION	DETAILS
					agricultural features were noted in the middle of the trench, which correspond with a 'possible relict field boundary' response from the geophysical survey. Figures 4–6, Plate 9.
23	140	2	0.36	Northwest–Southeast	No Archaeology found. Two 1.3m wide, northeast–southwest aligned linear agricultural features were noted in the middle of the trench, which correspond with a 'possible relict field boundary' response from the geophysical survey. Figure 4.
24	140	2	0.33–0.42	Northwest–Southeast	AA3: A sub-rectangular feature C24.1 , interpreted as a charcoal production pit was recorded in the middle of Trench 24. It measures 1m long, 0.85m wide and 0.12m deep and contains an upper stony sandy silt fill (C24.2) and a basal charcoal rich fill (C24.3) overlying oxidised sides and base. Several, northwest–southeast aligned linear agricultural features were noted at the south of the trench along with several north–south aligned linear agricultural features at the north. The two groups of probable furrows were separated by two parallel 1.3m wide, northeast–southwest aligned linear agricultural features noted in the middle of the trench, which correspond with a 'possible relict field boundary' response from the geophysical survey. Figures 4–6, Plate 10.
25	150	2	0.4	Northwest–Southeast	AA4: A sub-oval feature C25.1 , interpreted as a charcoal production pit was recorded in the south of Trench 25. It measures 1.7m long, 1.4m wide and 0.35m deep and contains an upper stony silt fill (C25.2) containing occasional flecks of charcoal and a black charcoal basal fill (C25.3) overlying an oxidised base. Several northwest–southeast linear agricultural features were recorded at the south of the trench and two 1.3m wide, northeast–southwest aligned linear agricultural features were noted in the middle of the trench, which correspond with a 'possible relict field boundary' response from the geophysical survey. Figures 4–6, Plate 11.
26	50	2	0.36	West–East	No Archaeology found. No geophysical anomalies targeted. Several 0.6–1.4m wide, north–south aligned linear agricultural features were noted throughout the trench. Figure 4, Plate 12.

APPENDIX 2 CONTEXTS

CONTEXT NO.	TRENCH NO.	DESCRIPTION
15.1	15	A north–south aligned rectangular charcoal production pit with a gradual break of slope at the top, very gradually sloping sides, an imperceptible break of slope at the base and a flat base. Measures 1.4m long, 0.53m wide and 0.05m deep with an oxidised base and sides.
15.2	15	Basal black charcoal fill in charcoal production pit C15.1. Measures 0.02m in thickness.
15.3	15	Top mid grey black ashy silt fill containing moderate charcoal in charcoal production pit C15.1 measuring 0.03m in thickness.
22.1	22	A north–south aligned sub-rectangular feature interpreted as a possible trough associated with nearby unidentified burnt mound activity. It has a sharp break of slope at the top, steep sloping sides, a sharp break of slope at the base and a flat stony base. C22.1 measures 1.6m long, 1.5m wide and 0.18m deep
22.2	22	Single fill of trough feature C22.1 that measures 0.18m in thickness and contains frequent heat shattered stone and black charcoal rich silt with a concentration of grey ash material at the south.
24.1	24	A northeast–southwest aligned sub-rectangular feature, interpreted as a charcoal production pit, with a gradual break of slope at the top, gradual sloping sides, an imperceptible break of slope at the base and a flat base. It measures 1m long, 0.85m wide and 0.12m deep with an oxidised base and sides.
24.2	24	Top light brown stony sandy silt fill of charcoal production pit C24.1 measuring 0.09m in thickness.
24.3	24	Basal black silty charcoal fill measuring 0.03m in thickness, overlying the oxidised sides and base of charcoal production pit C24.1.
25.1	25	A sub-oval feature interpreted as a charcoal production pit. It has a sharp break of slope at the top, steep sloping sides, a gradual break of slope at the base and a flat base. It measures 1.7m long, 1.4m wide and 0.35m deep with an oxidised base and sides.
25.2	25	Top mid greyish brown stony silty sand fill of charcoal production pit C25.1 measuring 0.11m in thickness and containing occasional flecks of charcoal
25.3	25	Basal black charcoal fill measuring 0.24m in thickness overlying the oxidised sides and base of charcoal production pit C25.1.

APPENDIX 3 RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR NO.	KE066-075
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Scrahane
PARISH	Killarney
BARONY	Magunihy
I.T.M.	496366, 589846
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 55m southeast
DESCRIPTION	In a new housing development, c. 800m S of Killarney. A circular enclosure, which is visible as a cropmark in an aerial photograph, was excavated in 1998 prior to the construction of houses (O'Donnell 2000, 95-6). Excavation revealed a circular area (int. diam. 32m) defined by a U-shaped fosse (Wth 2.35-3.66m; D 0.69-1.13m) with an undug section of the fosse at W that was interpreted as an entrance. A V-shaped inner fosse (Wth 0.62-1.39m; D 0.42-0.89m) defining a subcircular area (25m N-S by c. 22m) was found inside the U-shaped fosse but was not concentric with it and the distance between the two fosses varied. No features or deposits associated with the original use of the fosses survived and as a result it was not possible to obtain absolute dates for the enclosure. Evidence of smelting activity, noted in the interior of the enclosure, was found to post-date the construction of the enclosure. A furnace, surrounded by a semicircular arrangement of stake-holes was uncovered in the SE quadrant and a hearth, surrounded by numerous small pits and stake-holes, was found in the centre of the interior. A series of shallow pits (KE066-116----, KE066-209----, KE066-210----, KE066-211----, KE066-212----) lie immediately to the SE. (O'Donnell 1998, 87)
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	KE066-212
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Scrahane
PARISH	Killarney
BARONY	Magunihy
I.T.M.	496369, 589796
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 81m east
DESCRIPTION	Archaeological monitoring of foundations for a housing development revealed five shallow pits (see KE066-116----; KE066-209----; KE066-210----; KE066-211----) containing burnt earth and charcoal in an area immediately to the SE of the enclosure (KE066-075----) (Breen 1998, 87). This pit (Wth 1m; D 0.4m) narrowed sharply towards its base and

	contained dark red-brown clay mixed with charcoal (Breen 1997, feature 6). A possible post hole (Wth 0.08m) was found c. 15m to the SE
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	KE066-211
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Scrahane
PARISH	Killarney
BARONY	Magunihy
I.T.M.	496448, 589785
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 159m east
DESCRIPTION	Archaeological monitoring of foundations for a housing development revealed five shallow pits (see KE066-116----; KE066-209----; KE066-210----; KE066-212----) containing burnt earth and charcoal in an area immediately to the SE of the enclosure (KE066-075----) (Breen 1998, 87). A thin slightly concave layer of charcoal and ash (Wth 0.8m; max. T 0.04m) was interpreted as the edge of a pit underneath which was burnt soil (Breen 1997, feature 4). Another pit (KE066-212---) was found c. 80m to the WNW.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	KE066-210
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Scrahane
PARISH	Killarney
BARONY	Magunihy
I.T.M.	496474, 589799
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 189m east
DESCRIPTION	Archaeological monitoring of foundations for a housing development revealed five shallow pits (see KE066-116----; KE066-209----; KE066-211----; KE066-212----) containing burnt earth and charcoal in an area immediately to the SE of the enclosure (KE066-075----) (Breen 1998, 87). A very slight concavity with fill of charcoal and ash was interpreted as probably the edge of a pit (Wth 1.55m) (Breen 1997, feature 3). Another pit (KE066-211---) was found c. 30m to the SW.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	KE066-209
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Scrahane
PARISH	Killarney

BARONY	Magunihy
I.T.M.	496482, 589802
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 198m east
DESCRIPTION	Archaeological monitoring of foundations for a housing development revealed five shallow pits (see KE066-116----; KE066-210----; KE066-211----; KE066-212----) containing burnt earth and charcoal in an area immediately to the SE of the enclosure (KE066-075----) (Breen 1998, 87). This pit (Wth 1.4m, D 0.32m) contained charcoal and ash (Breen 1997, feature 2). Another pit (KE066-210---) was found c. 7m to the W.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	KE066-116
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Scrahane
PARISH	Killarney
BARONY	Magunihy
I.T.M.	496487, 589806
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 206m east
DESCRIPTION	Archaeological monitoring of foundations for a housing development revealed five shallow pits (see KE066-209----; KE066-210----; KE066-211----; KE066-212----) containing burnt earth and charcoal in an area immediately to the SE of the enclosure (KE066-075----) (Breen 1998, 87). This flat-bottomed pit (Wth 0.8m, D 0.22m) contained charcoal and ash (Breen 1997, feature 1). Another pit (KE066-209---) was found c. 5m to the SW.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	KE066-209
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Scrahane
PARISH	Killarney
BARONY	Magunihy
I.T.M.	496482, 589802
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 206m east
DESCRIPTION	Archaeological monitoring of foundations for a housing development revealed five shallow pits (see KE066-116----; KE066-210----; KE066-211----; KE066-212----) containing burnt earth and charcoal in an area immediately to the SE of the enclosure (KE066-075----) (Breen 1998, 87). This pit (Wth 1.4m, D 0.32m) contained charcoal and ash (Breen 1997, feature 2). Another pit (KE066-210---) was found c. 7m to the W.

REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file
SMR NO.	KE066-073
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Cahernane
PARISH	Killarney
BARONY	Magunihy
I.T.M.	496191 , 589364
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 334m south-southwest
DESCRIPTION	In pasture, on the E bank of the Flesk River. The N arc (C. 10m) of a possible circular enclosure is clearly visible as a shadow site in an aerial photograph (ACAP, V 245/143-144) taken in 1956, with the faint trace of a possible circular feature at its centre. This possible enclosure is not visible at ground level. A smaller enclosure (KE066-073001-) is immediately to the SW.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	KE066-073001
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Cahernane
PARISH	Killarney
BARONY	Magunihy
I.T.M.	496175, 589352
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 352m south-southwest
DESCRIPTION	In pasture, on the E bank of the Flesk River. A small circular enclosure (diam. c. 5m) is visible in an aerial photograph (ACAP, V 245/143-144) taken in 1956. This enclosure is not visible at ground level. A larger possible circular enclosure (KE066-073----) is immediately to the NE.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	KE066-138
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Demesne
PARISH	Killarney
BARONY	Magunihy
I.T.M.	496536 , 590499
CLASSIFICATION	Country house
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 455m north-northeast
DESCRIPTION	In the S outskirts of Killarney. Two-storey former stable ranges built

	<p>around an open courtyard. The present structure was originally the stable yard of an early 18th-century house, associated with the Earls of Kenmare, which stood immediately to the S. This house was demolished in the 1870s when another house, Killarney House, was built c. 1.1km to the WNW. This house was burnt in 1913 and the stable yard was consequently renovated as a dwelling (Bence-Jones 1990, 162-3). A further enclosed yard with a two-storey dovecote stands to the S. There are ornate entrance gates and a lodge to the E.</p>
REFERENCE	<p>www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file</p>

APPENDIX 4 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, 35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The *National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014* and relevant provisions of the *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997* are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as ‘a monument or the remains of 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 Act 1930 Section 2). A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS

The Minister may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the

situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the proposed development site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that ‘where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Housing, Local Government and Heritage to carry out work and shall not, except in case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after giving of notice’.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition, they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the *European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989*, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document’s recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the proposed development must proceed and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

KERRY COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022–2028

It is an objective of the Council to:

KCDP 8-24

- (i) Secure the preservation in situ of all sites, features, protected wrecks, and objects of archaeological interest within the county. In securing such preservation the Council will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, the National Museum of Ireland, and the County Archaeologist.
- (ii) Ensure that proposed development (due to location, size, or nature) which may have implications for the archaeological heritage of the county will be subject to an Archaeological Assessment (including Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessment) which may lead to further subsequent archaeological mitigation – buffer zones/exclusion zones, monitoring, pre-development archaeological testing, archaeological excavation and/or refusal of planning permission. This includes areas close to archaeological monuments, development sites which are extensive in area (half hectare or more) or length (1km or more) or include potential impacts on underwater cultural heritage and development that requires an Environmental Impact Assessment.

KCDP 8-25

Ensure the protection and preservation of archaeological monuments, wrecks, and features, not yet listed in the Record of Monuments & Places (RMP), Sites & Monuments Record (SMR) or Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database and such unrecorded, through on-going review of the archaeological potential of the plan area. In securing such protection the council will have regard to the advice and recommendations of The National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, and the County Archaeologist.

KCDP 8-26

Protect and preserve and promote the underwater archaeological heritage of the county. In assessing proposals for development, the Council will take account of the Archaeological Potential of rivers, lakes, intertidal and sub-tidal environments. Where flood relief schemes are being undertaken the Council will have regard to the Archaeological Guidelines for Flood Relief Schemes (DHLGH and OPW 2021).

KCDP 8-27

Ensure that development (including forestry, renewable energy developments and extractive industries) within the vicinity of a recorded monument, zone of archaeological potential or archaeological landscape does not detract from the setting of the feature and is sited and designed appropriately and sympathetically with the character of the monument/feature/landscape and its setting.

KCDP 8-28

Ensure the active protection of the 19 identified, significant archaeological landscapes outlined in Volume 3 with particular emphasis on the landscape settings, views to and from the landscapes and monument/feature inter-visibility within these landscapes.

KCDP 8-29

Protect archaeological/historical graveyards within the county and to encourage and promote their maintenance in accordance with legislation, conservation principles and best practice.

KCDP 8-30

Protect and preserve the industrial, military, maritime, riverine, lacustrine, and post-medieval archaeological heritage of the county as reflected in such sites as mills, lighthouses, harbours, Valentia cable station, gun batteries, towers, and demesnes. Proposals for refurbishment, works to or redevelopment of these sites should be subject to a full architectural and archaeological assessment including, where appropriate, an Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessment.

KCDP 8-31

Promote public awareness and facilitate appropriate access to archaeological monuments through public engagement and appropriate advisory guidance.

KCDP 8-32

Promote awareness of the impact of climate change on the archaeology of the county, and promote appropriate identification, assessment, and adaption measures to reduce climate risk and develop resilience strategies for the archaeology of the county.

KCDP 8-33

Continue to research and record the archaeological heritage of the county and to promote the timely public access to the results of archaeological research and excavation.

APPENDIX 5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT & THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS

Impacts are defined as ‘the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development’ (Environmental Protection Agency 2003: 31). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in several ways.

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in several ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

PREDICTED IMPACTS

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site-specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

APPENDIX 6 MITIGATION MEASURES & THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

Mitigation is defined as features of the design or other measures of the proposed development that can be adopted to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects.

The best opportunities for avoiding damage to archaeological remains or intrusion on their setting and amenity arise when the site options for the development are being considered. Damage to the archaeological resource immediately adjacent to developments may be prevented by the selection of appropriate construction methods. Reducing adverse effects can be achieved by good design, for example by screening historic buildings or upstanding archaeological monuments or by burying archaeological sites undisturbed rather than destroying them. Offsetting adverse effects is probably best illustrated by the full investigation and recording of archaeological sites that cannot be preserved *in situ*.

DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

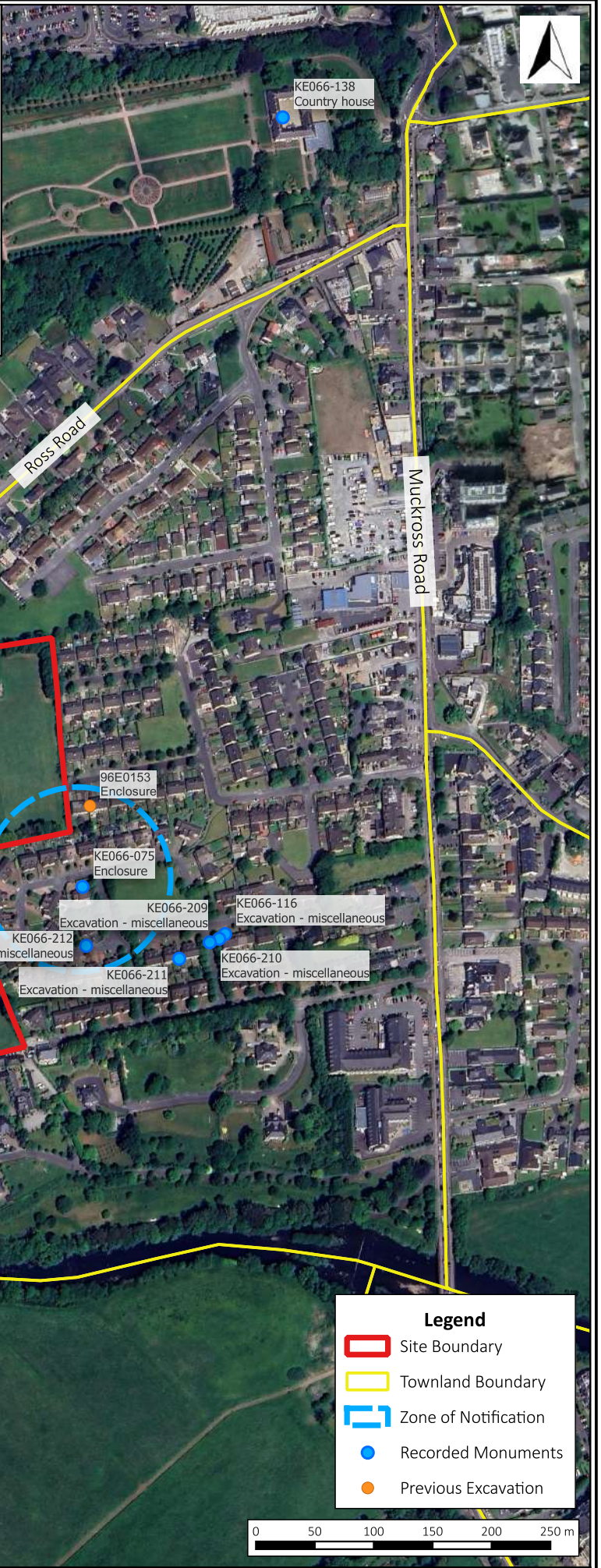
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The ideal mitigation for all archaeological sites is preservation *in situ*. This is not always a practical solution, however. Therefore, a series of recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures where avoidance and preservation *in situ* are not possible.

Full Archaeological Excavation involves the scientific removal and recording of all archaeological features, deposits and objects to the level of geological strata or the base level of any given development. Full archaeological excavation is recommended where initial investigation has uncovered evidence of archaeologically significant material or structures and where avoidance of the site is not possible. (ClfA 2020b)

Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as ‘a limited programme... of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present test trenching defines their character and extent and relative quality.’ (ClfA 2020a)

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as a ‘formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.’ (ClfA 2020c)



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Townland Boundary
- Zone of Notification
- Recorded Monuments
- Previous Excavation



Title	Google Earth (March 2024) showing site location, nearby archaeology and previous investigations	Scale	1:5000@A4	Drawn By	RB
Project	Ross Road, Scrahane, Killarney, Co. Kerry	Date	17.07.25	Checked By	MNC
		Job No.	J4441	Approved By	MT
				Fig. 1	Rev. 1

ROSS ROAD LRD - KILLARNEY

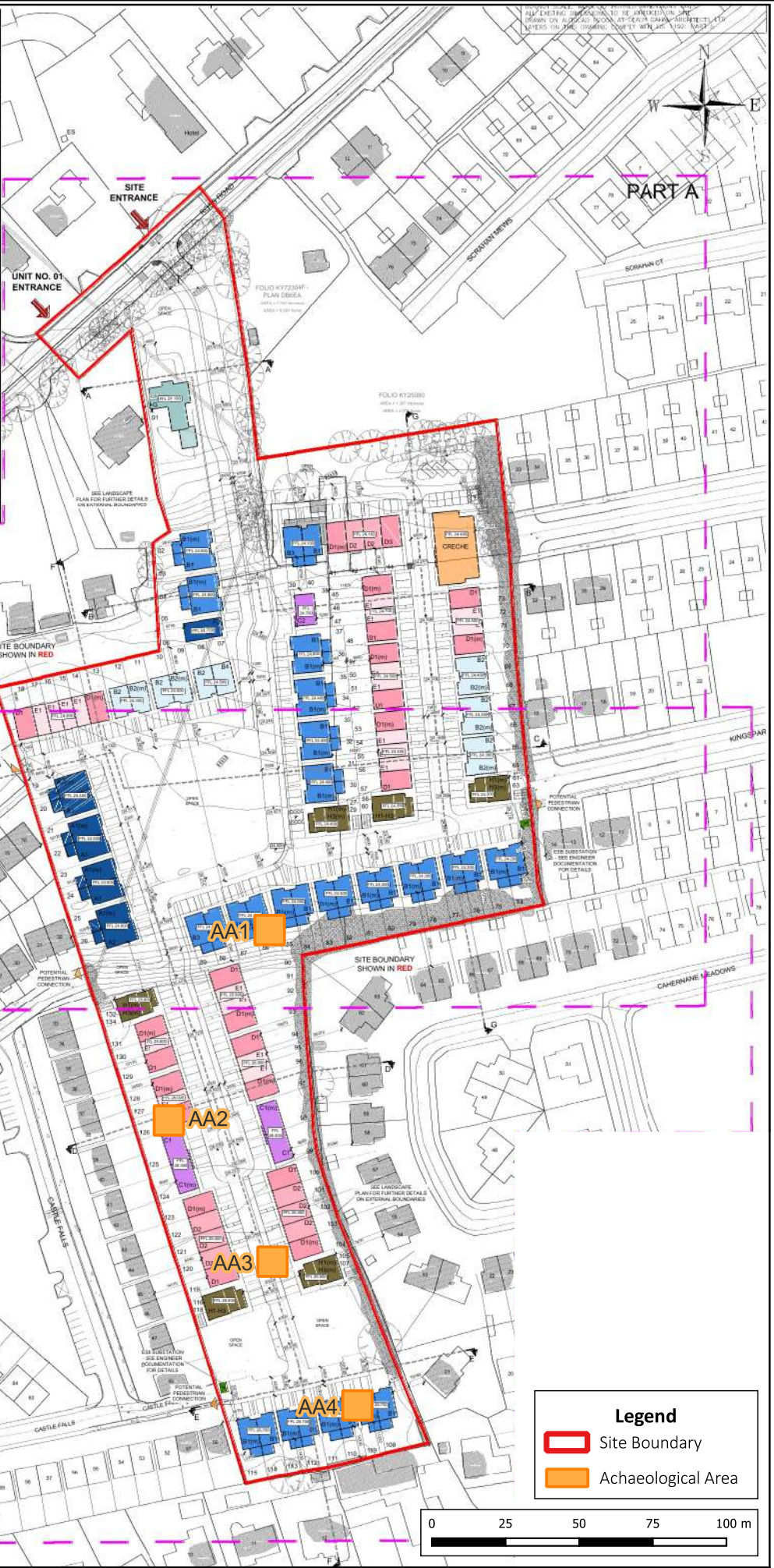
UNIT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF BEDROOMS	BED SPACES	UNIT AREA (m ²)	NO. OF UNITS	
A1	4 Bed Semi-Detached	4	7	134.0	6	4.5%
A2	4 Bed Semi-Detached	4	6	136.5	2	1.5%
B1	3 Bed Semi-Detached	3	5	115.3	36	26.9%
B2	3 Bed Semi-Detached	3	5	104.4	11	8.2%
B3	3 Bed Semi-Detached	3	5	119.6	2	1.5%
B4	3 Bed Semi-Detached	3	5	108.6	1	0.7%
C1	3 Bed Semi-Detached	3	5	115.8	4	3.0%
C2	3 Bed Detached	3	5	115.8	1	0.7%
D1	3 Bed End Townhouse	3	5	109.8	23	17.2%
D2	3 Bed Mid Townhouse	3	5	109.8	8	6.0%
D3	3 Bed End Townhouse	3	5	113.3	1	0.7%
E1	2 Bed Mid Townhouse	2	4	80.2	15	14.2%
F2	4 Bed Detached	4	6	126.8	1	0.7%
G	4 Bed Detached	4	8	272.8	1	0.7%
H1	2 Bed Apartment	2	3	71.9	6	4.5%
H2	1 Bed Apartment	1	2	61.6	6	4.5%
H3	2 Bed Apartment	2	3	69.4	6	4.5%
TOTAL NO. OF UNITS					134	100.0%

4 bed	10	7.4%
3 bed	87	64.9%
2 bed	31	23.2%
1 bed	6	4.5%

Detached/Semi-Detached	65	48.4%
Townhouses	51	38.1%
Apartments	18	13.5%

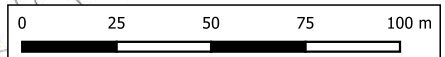
TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS	134
------------------------------	------------

SITE AREA (RED LINE BOUNDARY)	3.94 HA
DEVELOPABLE AREA	3.35 HA
DENSITY	40 Units / Ha
OPEN SPACE	15%
102 CHILD CRECHE	G.I.A. 585 sq.m.

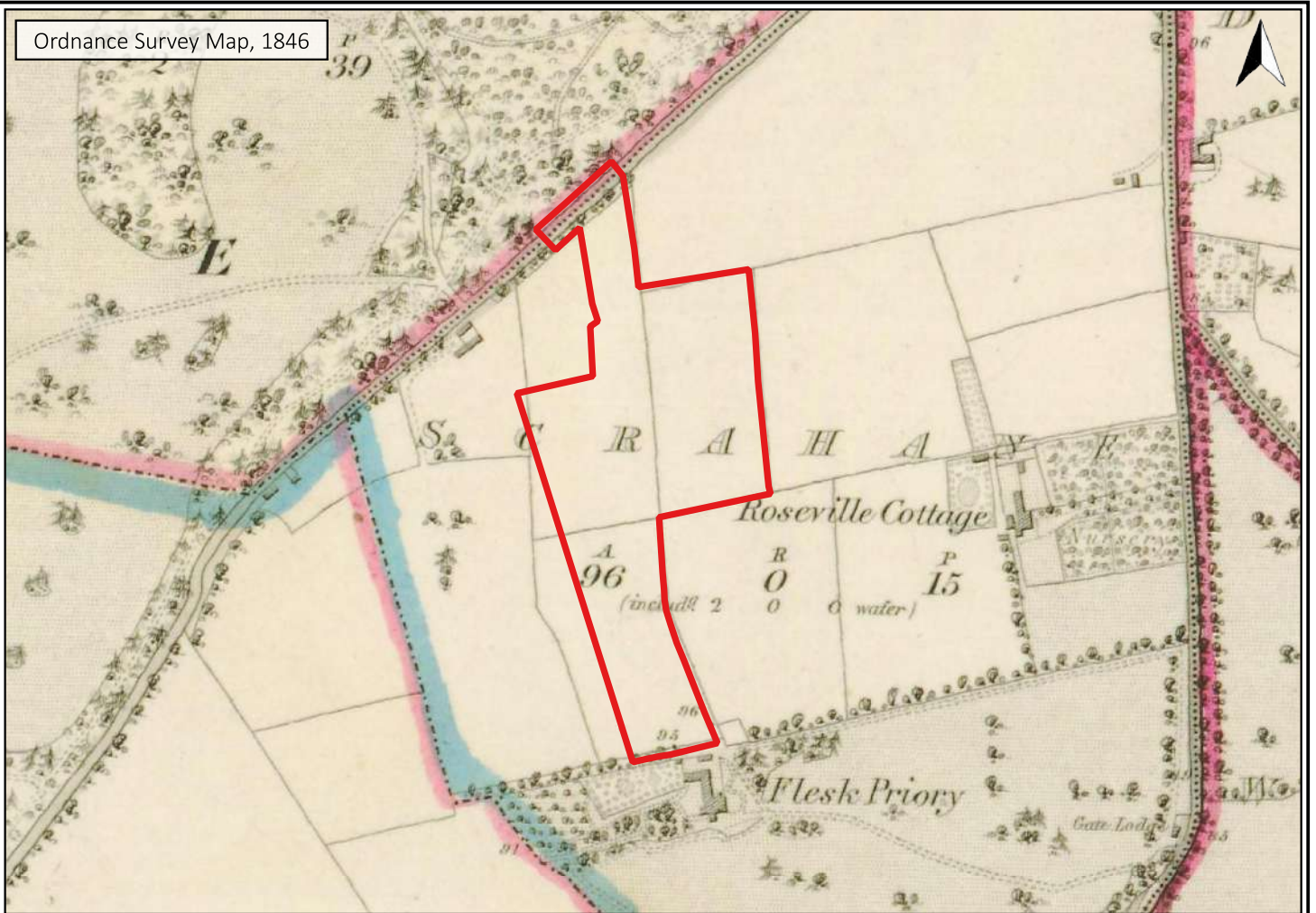


Legend

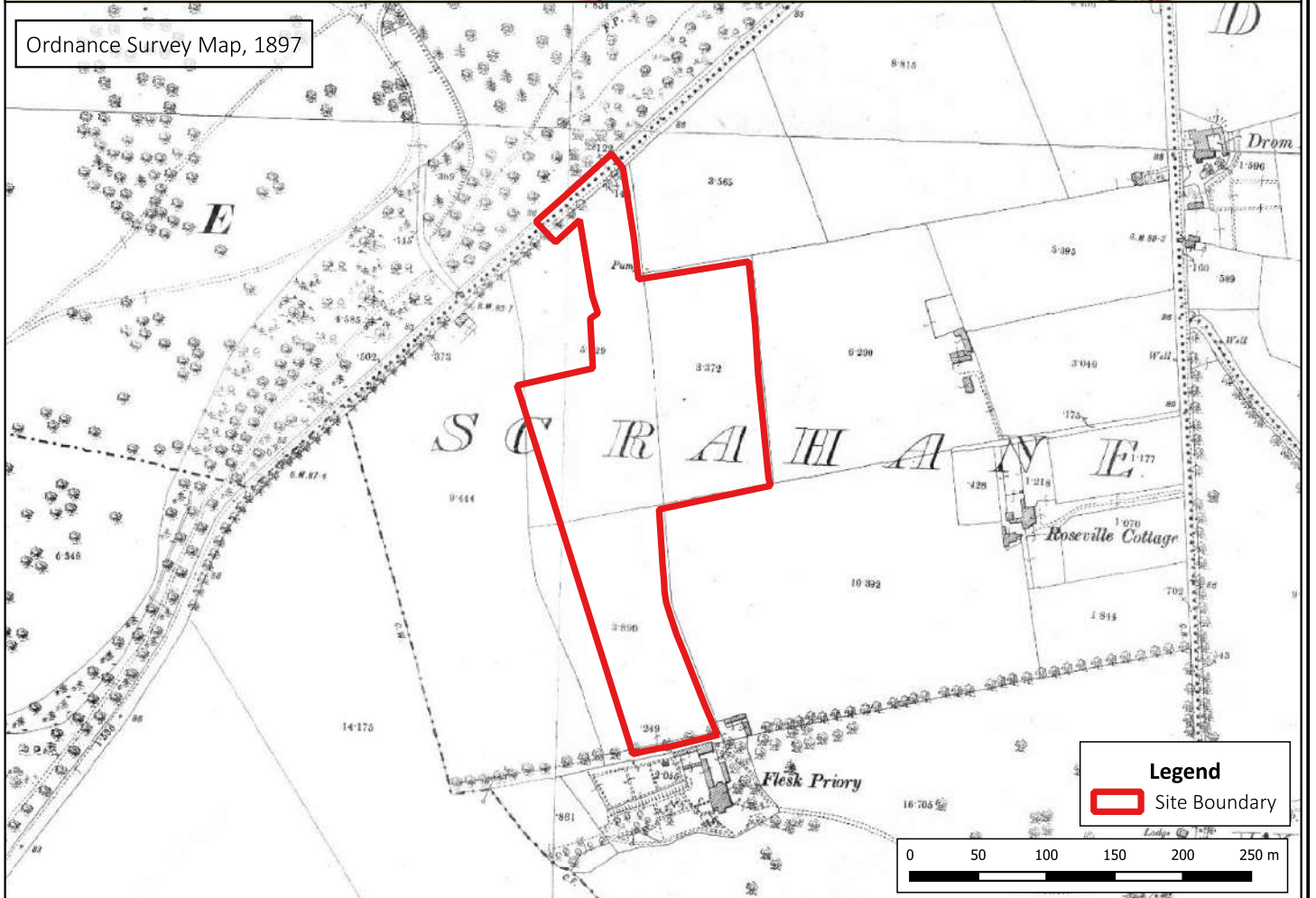
- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Area













Ordnance Survey Map, 1846

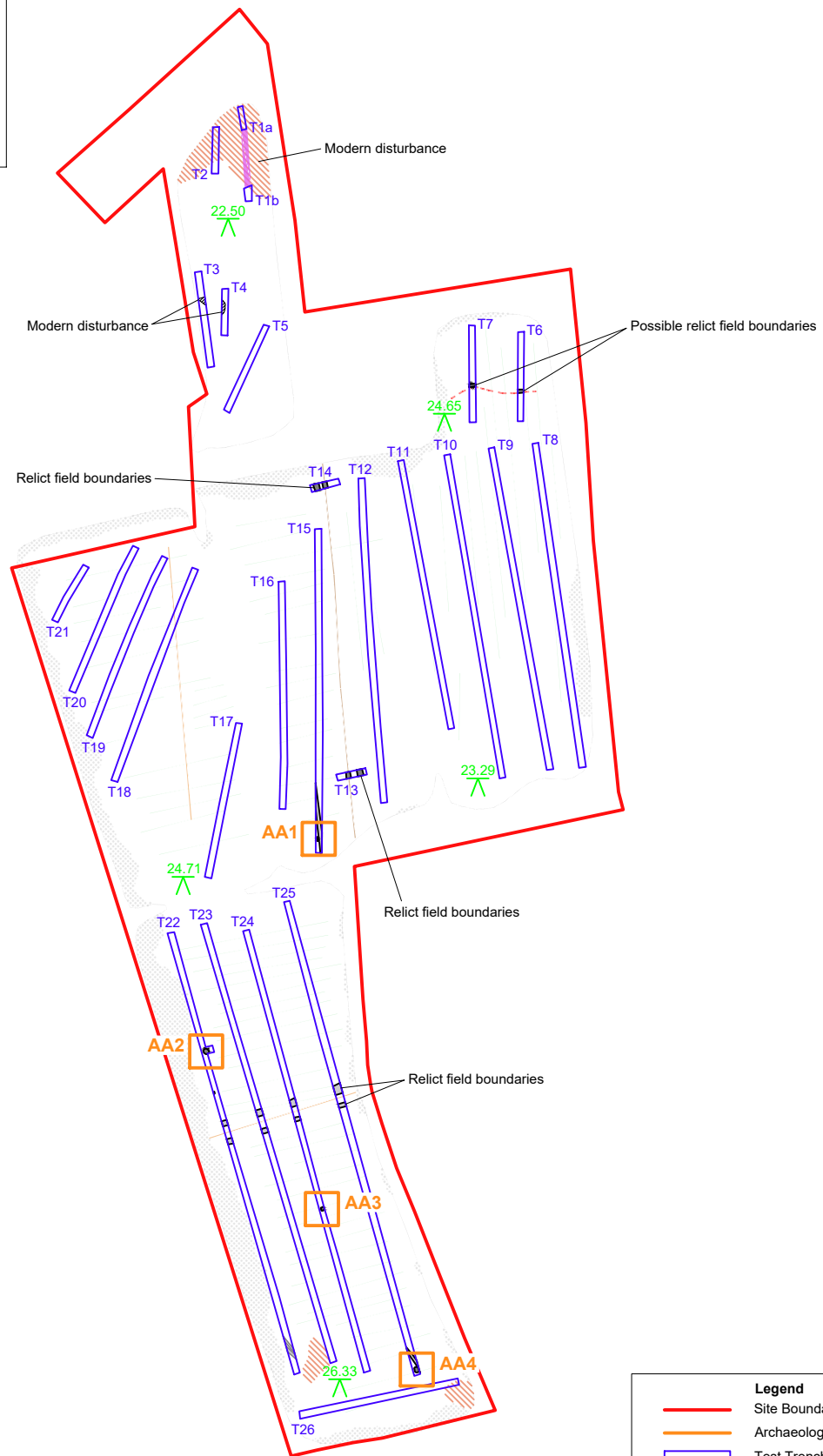








Ordnance Survey Map, 1897

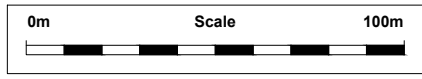


Geophysical Legend

-  Pit-type response
-  Positive trend
-  Relict field boundary
-  Poss. relict field boundary
-  Plough trend
-  Increased response
-  Ferrous-type response
-  Drain
-  Wire fence
-  Magnetic disturbance

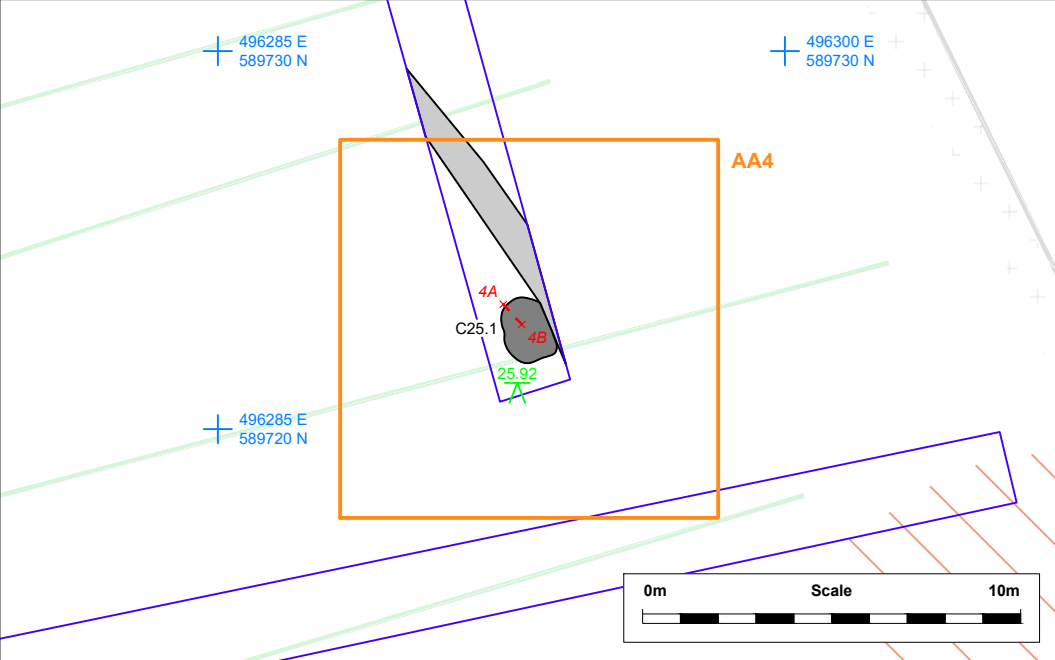
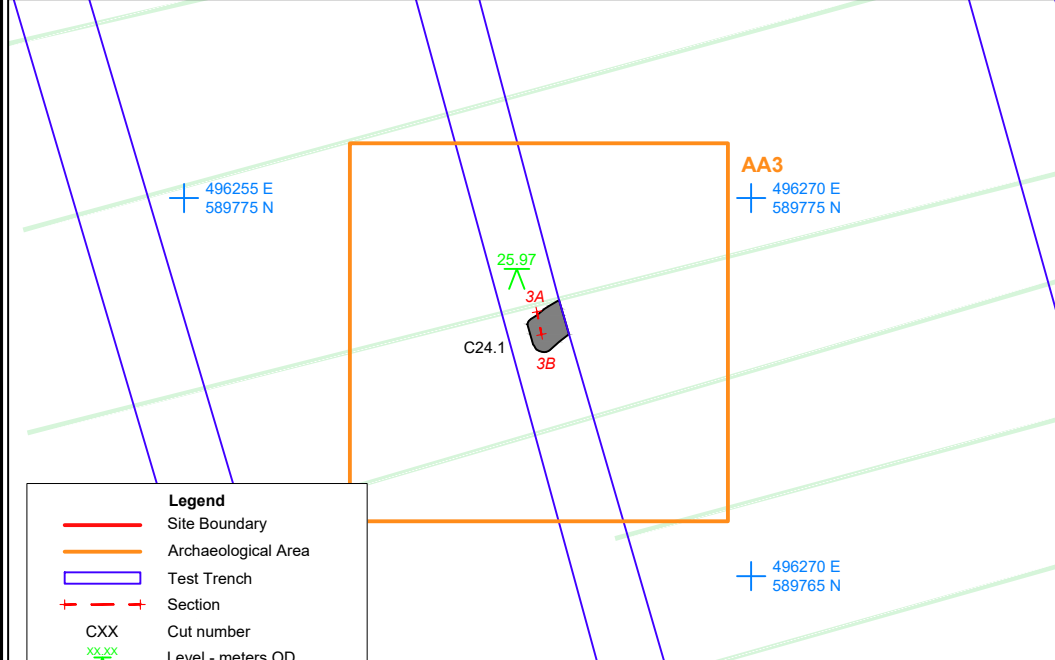
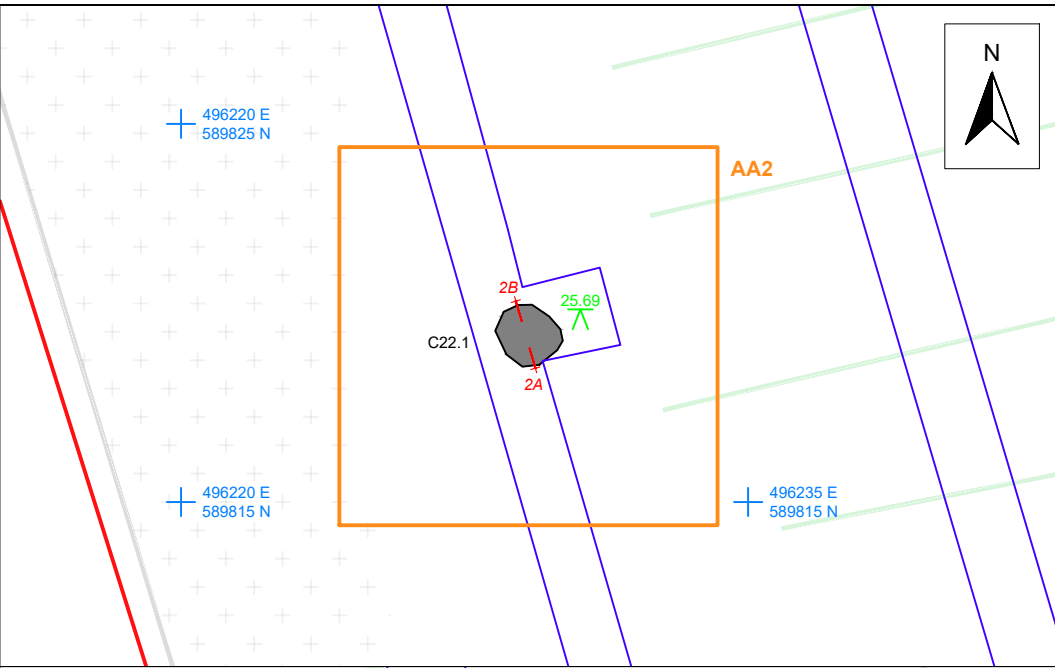
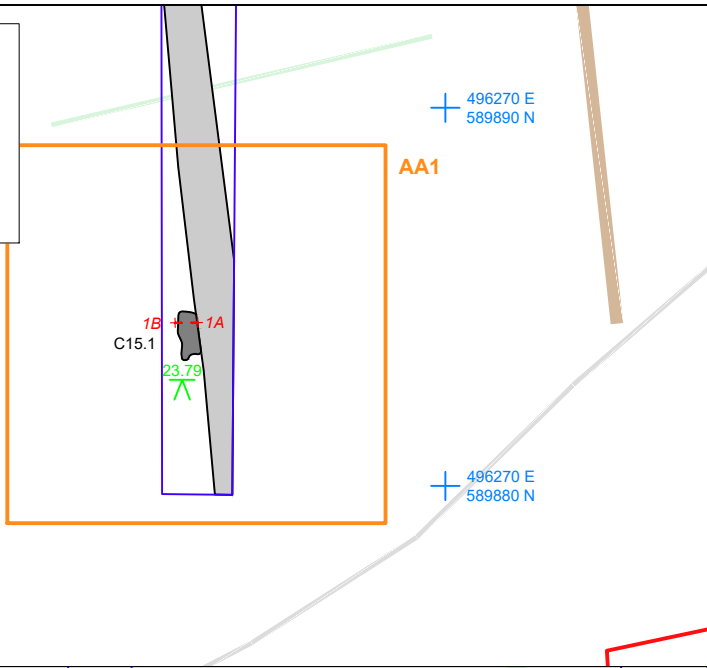
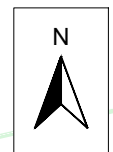


- Legend**
-  Site Boundary
 -  Archaeological Area
 -  Test Trench
 -  Test Trench (Unexcavated)
 -  Level - meters OD
 -  ITM Reference



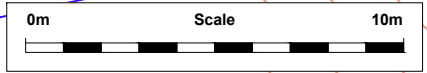
Geophysical Legend

- Pit-type response
- Relict field boundary
- Plough trend
- Increased response
- Ferrous-type response
- Wire fence
- Magnetic disturbance



Legend

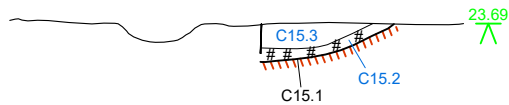
- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Area
- Test Trench
- Section
- CXX Cut number
- Level - meters OD
- ITM Reference
- Archaeological Feature
- Agricultural Linear



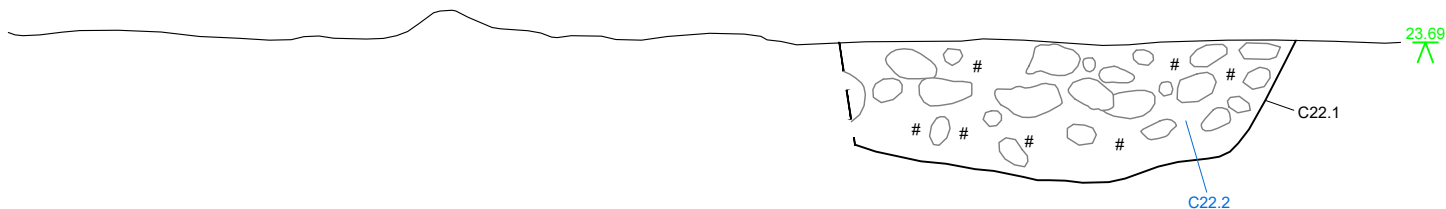
IAC Archaeology

Title	Detail plans of AA1–AA4 overlaying the geophysical survey results	Scale	1:200@A4	Drawn by	RB
Project	Ross Road, Scrahane, Killarney, Co. Kerry	Date	17.07.25	Checked by	MNC
		Job no.	J4441	Approved by	MT
				Fig. 5	Rev. 1

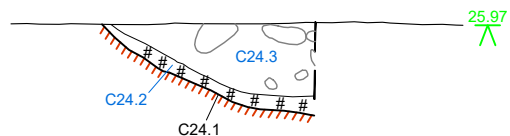
North-facing section of pit C15.1
1A +-----+ 1B



Northeast-facing section of pit C22.1
2A +-----+ 2B



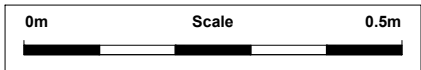
West-facing section of pit C24.1
3A +-----+ 3B



Southwest-facing section of pit C25.1
4A +-----+ 4B



Legend	
+ - - - +	Section
CXX	Cut number
CXX	Fill number
xxx	Level - meters OD
###	Charcoal
	Oxidation
O	Stone



IAC Archaeology

Title	Sections	Scale	1:10@A4	Drawn by	RB
Project	Ross Road, Scrahane, Killarney, Co. Kerry	Date	07.07.25	Checked by	MNC
		Job no.	J4441	Approved by	MT
				Fig. 6	Rev. -



Plate 1: Trench 1a, facing south



Plate 2: Trench 2, facing south



Plate 3: Trench 3, facing east



Plate 4: Trench 7, facing north



Plate 5: Trench 9, facing north



Plate 6: Trench 13, facing west



Plate 7: AA1, C15.1 charcoal production pit, facing east



Plate 8: Trench 20, facing northeast



Plate 9: AA2,C22.1 trough, facing south



Plate 10: AA3,C24.1 charcoal production pit, facing northwest



Plate 11: Trench 25 and AA4, C25.1 charcoal production pit, facing northwest



Plate 12: Trench 26, facing west