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Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage

An Rínn Rua Hotel and Leisure Park County Kerry

Rínn Rua Holiday Park Ltd

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9. Cultural Heritage

9.1 Introduction

This chapter considers the potential effects on relevant cultural heritage assets arising from the Proposed Development. A full description of the Proposed Development, development lands and all associated project elements is provided in **Chapter 2** of this **EIAR**. The **nature and probability** of effects on cultural heritage assets arising from the overall project has been assessed. The assessment comprises:

- A review of the existing receiving environment;
- Prediction and characterisation of likely impacts;
- Evaluation of effects significance; and
- Consideration of mitigation measures, where appropriate.

9.1.1 Competency of Assessor

This chapter was prepared and written by Laurence Dunne of Laurence Dunne Archaeology Ltd (LDA). Laurence is the principal and senior archaeologist of LDA and has been a licensed archaeologist for 28 years. In that time, he has completed an extensive and diverse range of projects, the vast majority of which are development driven. Projects range from small scale single house constructions to large scale residential and major commercial infrastructural projects, wind and solar farms, roadways, water and sewerage schemes, pipelines, inter-connector telecom and electrical cabling both terrestrial and undersea, coastal defence and channel deepening projects, dive surveys and shipwreck excavations. His keen interest and expertise in underwater archaeology and wider coastal cultural heritage have led to a number of high-profile projects including the recovery and conservation of artefacts from the RMS Lusitania as part of an international expedition financed by National Geographic. Laurence has completed over forty archaeological / cultural sections for Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIAR) and Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA), along with licensed excavations and monitoring in Ireland relating to renewable energy developments. Since 1999, Laurence Dunne has completed over thirty wind farm projects. In that context, the various wind farm projects involved all facets of the planning process: EIAR, AIA, test excavations in advance of planning as well as subsequent monitoring of construction works. LDA has also undertaken assessments with regard to linear grid cable trenching for planning purposes as well as targeted test trenching and follow-up monitoring at several sites.

9.1.2 Legislation

9.2 Methodology

The assessment was completed using a combination of the following:

1. Desk-based assessment of all available archaeological, historical, cultural and cartographic sources; and
2. Inspection of the limits of the proposed development site in April 2022 and again in January 2024 at low tide opportunity. Coeval with the physical site inspection, low flown unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) aerial imagery was also undertaken in April 2022 and May 2023.

9.2.1 Desktop Study

The desk-based assessment is defined as a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site that addresses agreed research and / or conservation objectives. The following sources were examined during the desk-based assessment:

- Sites and Monuments Records / Record of Monuments and Places:

The Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) / Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) compiled by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland of the National Monuments Service (NMS) comprises lists, classifications of monuments and maps of all recorded monuments with known locations and zones of archaeological notification. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. The monument records are searchable online from the NMS through their Wreck Viewer (www.archaeology.ie, accessed in January 2024).

- Shipwreck Inventory of Ireland:

The Shipwreck Inventory of Ireland is searchable online from the NMS through their Historic Environment Viewer (www.archaeology.ie, accessed in January 2024). National Monuments in State Care Database.

This is a list of all the National Monuments in the State guardianship or ownership where each monument is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description. A National Monument receives statutory protection and 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). Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with, without the written consent of the Minister.

- Topographic Files of the National Museum of Ireland:

The National Museum of Ireland (NMI) Topographic Files of artefacts found in Ireland by townland, were examined as well as the online searchable browser database of artefacts on the Heritage Maps produced by the Heritage Council (www.heritagemaps.ie, accessed January 2024).

- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Database (Architectural & Garden Survey):

The NIAH was established under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. It is a government-based organisation tasked with making a nationwide record of locally, regionally, nationally and internationally significant structures dating to post-1700 AD, which in turn provides county councils with a guide as to what structures to list within the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). Only those structures of regional importance or above are included in the Minister's recommendations for inclusion in the RPS. The NIAH have also carried out a nationwide desk-based survey of historic gardens, including demesnes that surround large houses.

- The Development Plan:

The Development Plan for County Kerry (2022 - 2028) which contains a catalogue of all the Recorded Protected Structures, archaeological sites and Architectural Conservation Areas within the county was also examined.

- Excavations Bulletin:

The Excavations Bulletin and its online database which contains summaries of all archaeological excavations carried out in Ireland since 1970 up to present, was also examined to establish if any archaeological investigations had been carried out within or near to the area of the proposed development (www.excavations.ie, accessed in January 2024).

- Placename Studies:

Placenames (logainmneacha) are an important aspect of understanding the history and topography of a location particularly when used in association with the Ordnance Survey Name Books (OSNB). The general or baseline placename research source is an online GIS portal which was accessed in January 2024 (www.logainm.ie).

- Cartographic sources:

Several historic maps were examined including Down Survey (c.1655) and the historic Ordnance Survey 6" (1840-1842) and the 25" (1897) maps of Co. Kerry.

- Analysis of aerial imagery:

Aerial photographic coverage provides initial information on the terrain and its likely archaeological potential and is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. A variety of aerial photography was examined including aerial orthoimages from the National Monuments Service, Ordnance Survey (1995-2018), Google Earth (2004-2021), and Bing Maps websites. Also, targeted UAV imagery of the proposed development site was undertaken in April 2022 and June 2023 (LDARCH).

- Field inspection:

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage remains and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded sites or artefacts. Field inspection for the proposed development site was carried out in April 2022 and January 2024 and involved:

- Noting and recording the terrain type and land usage.
- Noting and recording the presence of known and previously unknown features of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage significance.
- Noting the extent and condition of recorded sites and structures (RMPs/ RPS/ NIAH).

- Pre-development archaeological testing:

Given the large-scale nature of the proposed development, and the previous hotel development at the site, pre-development archaeological testing was not undertaken as a component of this Cultural Heritage Chapter.

9.2.2 Study Area

The study area essentially encompasses the Ballinskelligs Bay area extending to Hogs Head at the south; to the eastern limits of Bolus Head (Ballinskelligs Village / Harbour Horse Island area) and to the east as far as Waterville. Terrestrially the study area extends inland around the bay extending inland to a max. of c.3.0km (**Figure 9-1**). The criterion for this study area determination is twofold, viz: - (1) the physical, coastal, sea-girt location of the proposed development site (PDS) projecting into Ballinskelligs Bay; (2) the cultural importance of the pennannular horseshoe shaped bay itself, both in a maritime and terrestrial archaeological context.



Figure 9-1: Study area of 5km radius encompassing Ballinskelligs Bay, highlighted in blue.

9.2.3 Guidelines and Best Practice

This report was undertaken with due regard to:

- National Monuments Act, 1930 to 2014;
- Heritage Acts, 1995 and 2018;
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the 'Valletta Convention') ratified by Ireland in 1997;
- Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (the 'Granada Convention') ratified by Ireland in 1997;
- Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands;
- The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous) Provisions Act, 1999, as amended;
- The conservation principles as set out by International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) in the Venice and Burra Charters;
- Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended;
- Architectural Heritage Protection-Guidelines for Planners by the Department of the Environment Heritage and Local Government 2011 (DoEHLG);
- The Architectural and Archaeological Heritage Objectives as detailed in the County Kerry Development Plan 2022-2028;
- The Advice Series-A Guide to the Care of Older Buildings published by the Architectural Heritage Advisory Unit of the DoEHLG, 2007-2011; and
- The Handbook of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) of March 2021.

9.2.3.1 Assessment Criteria

Determination of the significance of an effect will be made in accordance with the terminology outlined in the EPA Draft Guidelines on Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (2022) as set out in **Table 9.1**.

Table 9-9-1 Impact Assessment Criteria

	Term	Description
Quality of Effects	Positive	A change which improves the quality of the environment
	Neutral	No effects or effects that are imperceptible, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error
	Negative /adverse	A change which reduces the quality of the environment
Significance of Effects	Imperceptible	An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequence
	Not significant	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences
	Slight	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities (no direct impact on an archaeological site / feature).
	Moderate	An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends (change is noticeable but reversible – site / feature can be integrated into development). This arises where an archaeological site can be incorporated into a modern-day development without damage and that all the changes are reversible
	Significant	An effect which, by its character, magnitude duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment (part of an archaeological site / feature would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss character, integrity and data of the site).
	Very Significant	An effect which, by its character, magnitude duration or intensity alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment
	Profound	An impact which obliterates sensitive characteristics (an archaeological site is irreversibly destroyed by proposed development). Mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects.
Duration of Effect	Momentary	Effects lasting from seconds to minutes
	Brief	Effects lasting less than a day
	Temporary	Effects lasting less than a year
	Short-term	Effects lasting one to seven years
	Medium-term	Effects lasting seven to fifteen years
	Long-term	Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years
	Permanent	Effects lasting over sixty years
	Reversible	Effects than can be undone e.g. through remediation or restoration
	Frequency	How often the effect will occur (once, rarely, occasionally, frequently, constantly – or hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, annually)
Types of Effects	Indirect (a.k.a. Secondary or Off-site Effects)	Impacts on t archaeology / cultural heritage, which are not a direct result of the project, often produced as a result of sub-surface works undertaken outside the footprint of the proposed development, secondary environmental change such as a reduction in water levels and visual impacts.

Term	Description
Cumulative	The addition of many minor or significant effects, including effects of other projects, to create a larger, more significant effect.
'Do Nothing'	The environment as it would be in the future should the subject project not be carried out.
'Worst case'	The effects arising from a project in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.
Indeterminable	When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described.
Irreversible	When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.
Residual	The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have been implemented.
Synergistic	Where the resultant effect is of greater significance than the sum of its constituents,

Source: EPA Draft Guidelines on Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (2022)

9.2.4 Statement on Limitations and Difficulties Encountered

No significant limitations were encountered during field work. It is considered that the assessment contained in this chapter is representative of the proposed development.

9.3 Existing Receiving Environment of Proposed Development

The proposed development site (PDS) at Reenroe (*Rinn Rua* – red headland) is located at the northernmost limits of Ballinskelligs Bay (*Bá na Scealg*). The minor headland of Reenroe, comprises of low cliffs that jut into the bay in a general southwest direction (**Plate 9-1**). Disposed to the east of the headland of Reenroe is the expansive Inny Strand (*Trá na hUíne*) that extends for c.3km. The strand is bisected by the Inny River that issues into the Bay c.1.7km from the PDS. *Trá na hUíne* is a sandy beach backing onto an extensive sand-dune system around the estuary of the Inny River. To the west the small crescent shaped strand known as *Trá na Sassanch* -Englishmen's Beach, extends for c.0.4km. Terrestrially, the PDS comprises of poor marginal and boggy land in use as rough pasture. The nature of the land is captured locally as five of the adjoining townlands to the north and east along the shore that contain the toponym '*Emlagh*' (Imleach), which translates as marginal or border land (Dinneen 1927, 592; www.logainm.ie).

The PDS at Reenroe includes the substantial, derelict remains of the Waterville Beach Hotel Reenroe that was constructed in the early 1960's by Billy Huggard, a local hotelier from Waterville. In its day the amenities provided at the hotel included: - sand-yachting, horse riding, surfing, beach sulky racing, outdoor and indoor swimming pools, games rooms, snooker tables. In a wider cultural context Billy Huggard also erected several pseudo-Standing Stones and a beehive hut similar to the nearby St. Michael's Well. These pseudo monuments are still present, disposed along the outer perimeter of the site. The design of Huggard's hotel also incorporated a central square crenelated tower to add further pseudo historic context. Huggard also cleared many boulders off the beach for the yacht and sulky racing. Surfing is particularly good there and in 1967 there was a large contingent of surfers from abroad for a competition there hosted by Billy Huggard.

The hotel also had its own airstrip whose IATA code was Caherciveen – Reenroe (CHE) that still appears on some databases. Unfortunately, largely because of the troubles in Northern Ireland in the 1970's, visitor numbers slumped and the hotel failed resulting in the now decrepit eyesore edifice.



Plate 9-1: Oblique view from SW of the PDS at Reenroe and Emlaghmore West (LDARCH, April 2022)

9.3.1 Archaeological and Historic Background

9.3.1.1 Prehistory

9.3.1.1.1 Mesolithic Period (8000-4000 BC)

Although there have been a number of Palaeolithic finds from a number of locations in Ireland, most recently from the Brothers Cave in Co. Clare (Carden & Dowd 2016), the earliest definitive recorded settlement evidence for humans in Ireland dates to the Mesolithic period (Middle Stone Age, c.8000-4000BC). Mesolithic people comprised of small mobile transient groups that relied on hunting, fishing, foraging and gathering. Their nomadic lifestyle left a light-touch or low imprint on the landscape and consequently their temporary camps are generally difficult to find. Adding to the difficulty of discovering these ephemeral sites has been rising sea level that has increased by c.6.0m since the Mesolithic period (c.8000-4000 BC). Furthermore, active coastal erosion, would have destroyed many of their sites which are generally disposed along the coastal fringe.

The earliest definitive evidence of human activity in Co. Kerry was discovered at a coastal seasonal hunting - gathering-fishing camp site at Ferriter's Cove, near Ballyferriter on the north-western tip of the Dingle Peninsula dating to the very end of the Mesolithic period, Woodman, Anderson & Finlay 1999, 113). Ferriter's Cove was used intermittently for over a millennium between c.4600-3600BC, straddling the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition (ibid 154). The Late Mesolithic site at Ferriter's Cove revealed that fish and shellfish was their most important resource. Pig was also an important part of their diet while red deer was absent at that time. A series of small shell dumps reflecting several different activities were found in the sand dunes (ibid 106). These shell dumps, also known as middens, generally include a variety of other charcoal enriched material, including hearths, charcoal, bones, tools and other dumped detritus. Human remains were also discovered in Ferriter's Cove and currently

comprise the earliest human remains found in Co. Kerry. Of further interest during this Later Mesolithic period is the evidence for the emergence of domestic animals with the discovery of cattle and sheep bones at Ferriter's Cove, (also the earliest found in Co. Kerry). The discovery of domesticated cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep (*Ovis aries*), at Ferriter's Cove in the Later Mesolithic period (4500-4180 cal. BC) is enigmatic and is plausibly seen as arriving from Brittany as there is only meagre evidence of domestic cattle in Britain at this time (ibid 203).

People have been exploiting the coastal resource of peninsular West and South Kerry during all cultural periods from the Mesolithic to the present day. Coastal groups and fishing communities have seasonally returned to these sites. Some of which, overtime have accumulated into quite extensive layers of dumped material, in some instances developing into quite large midden sites such as Gubbranna Point at Inch (KE055-001) which extends for over 168m and is up to 3.5m deep (Cuppage 1986, 15). Others, are very small, comprising a few charcoal-rich lenses of shell and other material and are often noticed eroding along the coastal fringe.

Currently, there are fifty midden sites recorded in Co. Kerry all of which are located on the coast of the Dingle and Iveragh peninsulas. Of these fifty only one, KE042-035 at Ferriter's Cove, has been firmly dated to the late Mesolithic period (www.archaeology.ie, accessed 07/02/2024) while one site at Inch is Neolithic, however excavations are prohibited because of the protected status of the sand dunes under the European Natura 2000 legislation (Woodman & Devoy 2021, 337 & 346). Some midden sites have now been lost to coastal erosion and rising sea level while others are medieval, post medieval early modern in date. The majority are unexcavated.

There is very little evidence of Mesolithic activity in Iveragh. However, of relevance to this study is the discovery by Prof. Frank Mitchell of what he describes as a Late Mesolithic platform in Clyncartan Bog on Valentia Island, c.10km NW of Reenroe and which appears to be slightly earlier than that excavated at Ferriter's Cove (Mitchell 1989, 94). The paucity of recorded Mesolithic sites may reflect the lack of any above ground monumentality reflective of the almost ephemeral light-touch that these stone-age nomadic people had on their physical environment as well as the rise in sea level over the last six millennia. What does appear certain is that Mesolithic people positively exploited the biodiverse and rich coastal, littoral limits of West and South-West Kerry particularly in and around estuarine environments (Dunne 2018b).

9.3.1.1.2 Neolithic Period (4000-2400 BC)

The arrival of the Neolithic period reflects a cultural / economic revolution to sedentism whereby for the first-time people developed the wherewithal to actually produce and store food which prior to this they hunted, gathered, fished and foraged. The Neolithic period is, in an economic sense, manifest by the development of agriculture that enabled communities of people to stay all year round in preferential areas (ibid).

Up to the recent past there were virtually no Neolithic sites recorded in Kerry. However, there were a number of Neolithic artefacts known from the county including at least sixty-two of stone axes, several of which were found in Iveragh, the nearest of which was found in St. Finan's Glen (Dunne 2016). Furthermore, paleoenvironmental studies by Prof. Mitchell on Valentia Island and Dr. Ann Lynch's work in Cashelkeelty on the Beara Peninsula indicated extensive woodland clearance during the Neolithic period (ibid; Lynch 1981). In his work on Valentia, Prof. Mitchell also discovered a stone wall consisting of a double line of slabs with a fill of stony earth between under the peat in Emlagh Bog on Valentia Island dating to the Neolithic (Mitchell 1989, 95).

In a wider countywide context, development driven archaeological excavations from the mid 1990's, have uncovered an ever-increasing number of sites particularly in the Tralee area. Excavations by this author at Manor West revealed a complex of multi-period activity with the earliest levels dating to 3951-3713 BC (Dunne 2001). Co-eval with Manor West a large rectangular oak house was built nearby in Cloghers townland overlooking the south bank of the inner reaches of the Lee River estuary. The Neolithic house was radiocarbon dated to between

3765-3640 BC i.e. more or less contemporaneous to Manor West and represents the first farm settlement and therefore the first substantive evidence of agriculture discovered in Co. Kerry (Dunne & Kiely 2005). Pottery sherds from at least ten separate vessels was found. The Early Neolithic vessels were manufactured from local clays and conform to the earliest type of Neolithic pottery known in Ireland, (Case 1961: 'Dunmurry-Ballymarlagh styles'; Sheridan 1995: 'classic' carinated bowls). Stone tools were manufactured from a range of rock types – greenstone, flint, quartz, chert and mudstone to create everyday implements such as, scrapers, arrowheads and polished stone axes. Such axes were a fundamental aspect of Neolithic life when it was necessary to clear areas of woodland for agricultural purposes. The variety of the material culture of these first settlers displays an almost innate familiarity with their surrounding landscape and the resources it had to offer. It is interesting that such a large formidable oak house, (size of a modern 3-bedroom bungalow), appears to reflect the apogee of architectural design and construction capability at this early period (ibid).

In Dingle further excavations by this author in 2006 in Gortonora revealed an Early Neolithic site that produced a small assemblage of pottery representing two carinated pots (**Figure 9-2**) and some lithics. The artefacts were recovered from a post hole that was radiocarbon dated to BC 3697-3533, (Dunne 2006).

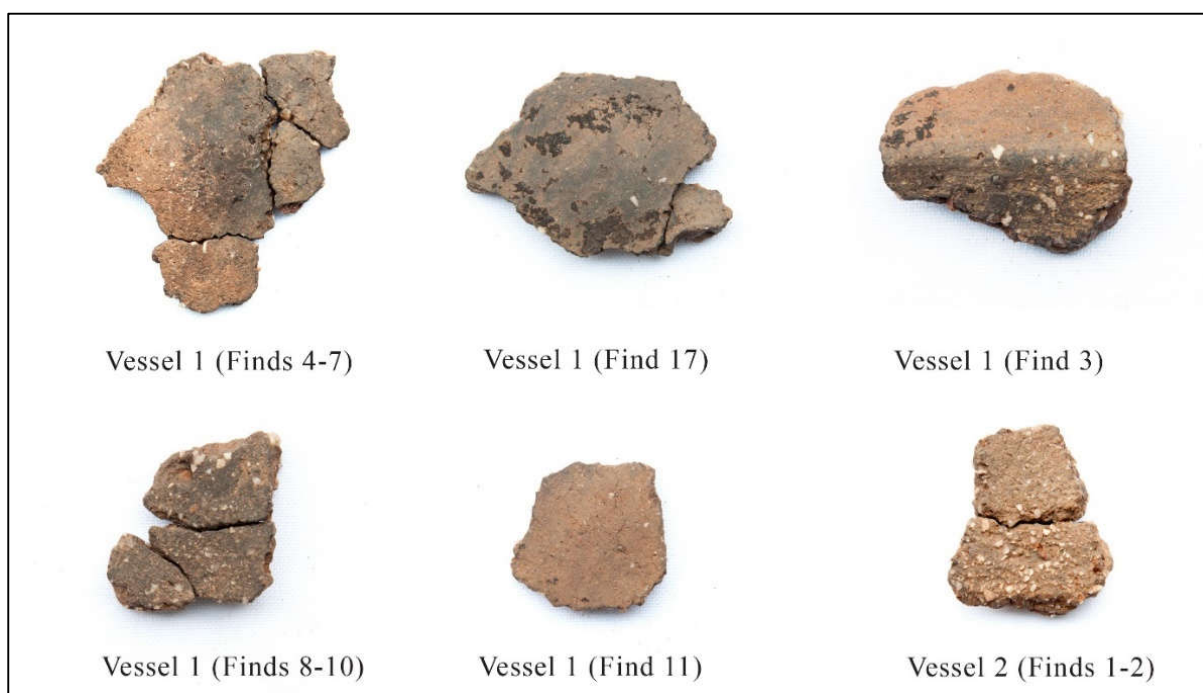


Figure 9-2: Sherds of Early Neolithic, (c.3600 BC), carinated ware from Gortonora, Dingle

Recent excavations by this author at Ballydribbeen, Killarney in 2019 uncovered a number of features, pits and postholes, that were disposed along two distinct lines in a perpendicular axis of orientation. The excavated features represented a wooden solar observatory aligned to both the vernal and winter solstices. A substantial assemblage of Early Neolithic pottery, lithics and coarse-stone artefacts were also found. This extraordinary site at Ballydribbeen was radiocarbon dated to BC 3647-3379. The excavation at Ballydribbeen, Killarney represents the first definitive Neolithic site discovered in the Killarney area (Dunne 2021).

In general, there is a paucity of Neolithic sites recorded in the Iveragh Peninsula, however, some of the pre-bog field systems, of which over fifty-five have been recorded, may date to the Neolithic period (Connolly 2009, 98-99). The nearest field system, which is of uncertain date, is located c.7.5.0km to the E of Reenroe on Church Island

in Lough Currane. A second field system is situated in the townland of Farraniaragh, KE016-03900, c.9.0km to the SE, (www.archaeology.ie).

In a monumental, megalithic funerary context, Neolithic tombs are rare in Co. Kerry. However, Dr. Ml. Connolly excavated a hybrid Passage Tomb at Ballycarty, Tralee and more recently excavated a portal tomb at Killaclohane, near Milltown (Connolly 2009, 98; Connolly 1999).

9.3.1.1.3 Bronze Age (2400-600 BC)

Monumentally, the Bronze Age in Iveragh is represented in a megalithic context by wedge tombs, stone rows (aka alignments), standing stones and rock art boulders. Indeed, of the twenty or so wedge tombs in Iveragh there are two located within the study area encompassing Ballinskelligs Bay. There is a noticeable concentration of standing stones and rock art boulders around the western limits of Lough Currane (Connolly 2009, 100). There are two wedge tombs within the study area, at Meelagulleen (KE097-008) situated c.1.4km west of the PDS and the second megalithic tomb at Cloghanenua, KE097-007, c.2.3km to the WSW. The former, is known as Labbydermot while the latter comprises the poorly preserved remains of a megalithic chamber. Both of which are located on private property and inaccessible. In the wider study area, the megalith in Baslickane, near Waterville, known locally as the Ballybrack Dolmen (**Plate 9-2**), is mythologically reputed to be the burial place of Fial, wife of one of the Milesians who reputedly landed in Ballinskelligs Bay (Barrington 1976, 285). In a non-megalithic ritual funerary context, a short cist grave was recorded at Pound, Caherciveen that contained a pygmy cup and the cremated remains of an adult and a juvenile of about six years of age. The site, only example of its kind in Kerry, was discovered during land clearance works and had been severely impacted prior to archaeological excavation (Cleary 1985, 215 -217).

The evidence of other Bronze Age activity occurs principally in the form of burnt mounds, more commonly referred to as '*fulachta fiadh*'. These are the most prolific Bronze Age monument type present in the Irish landscape and date, by and large, to the Middle Bronze Age (1600-1200 BC). *Fulachta fiadh* have often been seen as reflecting temporary hunting camps where meals were expediently prepared in prehistoric times. The early work of M.J. O'Kelly, particularly his experiments relating to excavations of burnt mounds at Ballyvourney, Co. Cork, have often been cited as concrete evidence that cooking was the primary purpose of these monuments (O'Kelly 1954). They are usually recognized by the presence of mounds of heat-shattered stone and charcoal enriched soil. These burnt mounds are usually associated with a large trough, which was used to boil water. Apart from the traditionally suggested activities of cooking, more recent excavations have revealed possible connections with other types of activity include brewing, tanning (Waddell, 1998), bathing and partaking in saunas (Eogan and Shee Twohig, 2012). *Fulachta fiadh* require a water source to fill the trough and are usually located in boggy, marshy land or beside a river or stream.

There are no recorded *fulachta fiadh* within the PDS. The nearest recorded *fulacht fiadh* is in the townland of Emlaghnamuck, c.1.5km to the east of the PDS near the Inny River (**Figure 9-3**)

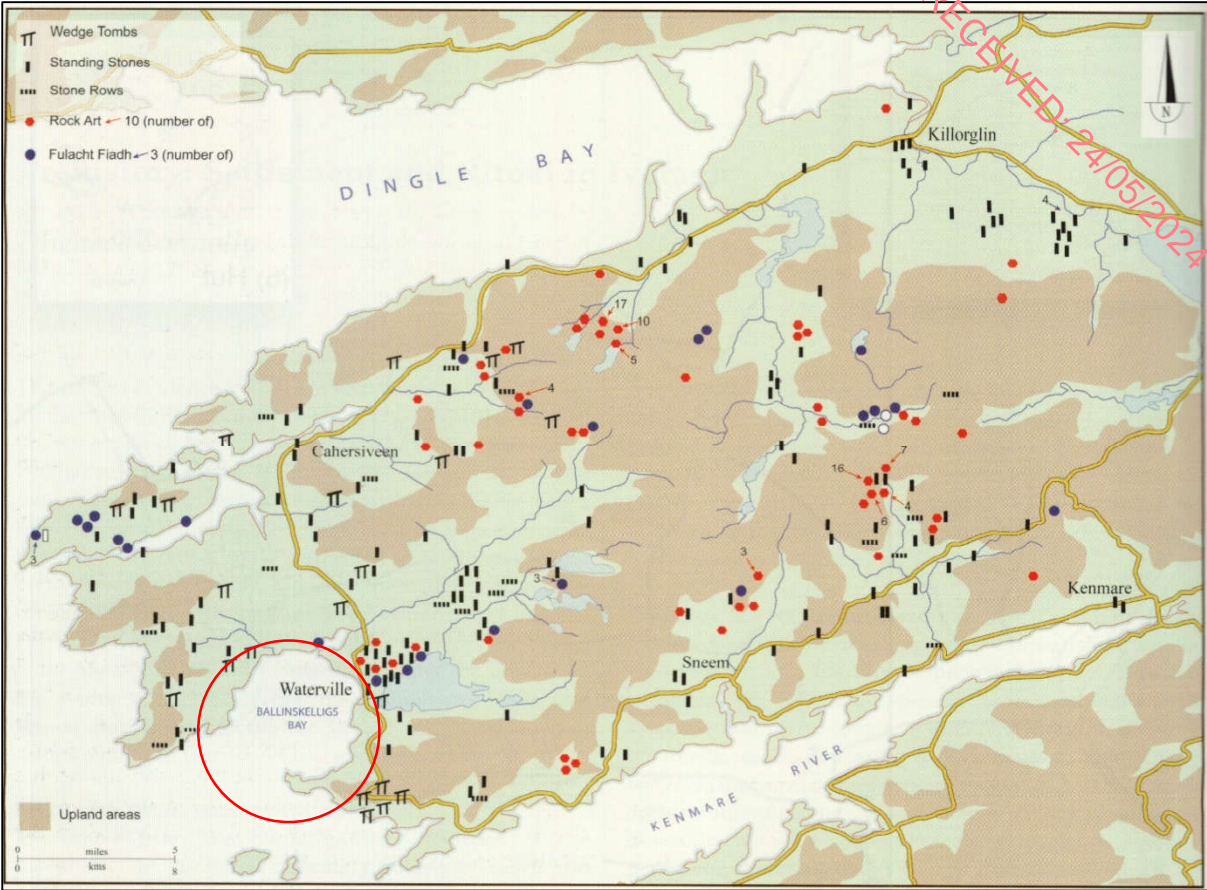


Figure 9-3: Distribution map of prehistoric monuments in Iveragh (Connolly 2009,100). Study area encircled



Plate 9-2: Megalithic structure, KE098-082, known locally as the 'Ballybrack Dolmen' near Waterville (LDARCH 2017)

Up until the very recent past the earliest excavated archaeological evidence in Iveragh dated to the Early Bronze Age (EBA), c.2400 - 2000 BC from the copper mining works at Ross Island, Killarney (O'Brien, 2000, 2004 & 2005). This was a period of immense technological advance transitioning from stone to metal and heralding the first use of and manufacture of copper tools in Ireland. Apart from Killarney, copper ores were also extracted from mines in Iveragh at Coad, Derrynane and Ardtully, near Kenmare (O'Brien 2004, 548).

Artefactually, the Late Bronze Age (LBA), c.1200-800 BC features several impressive bronze objects including a number of horns found in a bog near Killarney in 1835-1836. It is thought that at least four were originally found. The other three are in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, all of which are Class II end-blow horns (O'Carroll? 9; Dunne 2015). Six other Class II bronze horns were found in a bog in Clogherclemin, near Tralee in 1875 (ibid; NMI Reg. Nos. 1886: 035-040). Of particular relevance to this report is the discovery of another very fine example of a side blown horn from Derrynane that dates to c.1000-600 BC. The side walls of the Derrynane horn are so thin that at some point in its playing life the metal broke at the mouthpiece and a braising repair was made (**Figure 9-4**). The Derrynane horn is the logo of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society (ibid). The classification of horns was undertaken in 1963 when Prof. John Coles studied many horns across Europe, including the Irish examples when it was realised that some of the horns were side blown as well as end blown (Coles 1963, 351). Further studies on Irish Bronze Horns were later done by Prof. George Eogan in 1983. In 1857 Dr. Robert Ball managed to produce a deep bass note from a bronze horn that resembled the billowing of a bull. Unfortunately, from the strain of his effort he burst a blood vessel and died shortly after. Tom Condit (2004, 41) recounts a similar story albeit '*... a more ancient accident was recorded in the twelfth century by Geraldus Cambrensis, who states that a certain monk who blew on a sacred bronze horn that had allegedly belonged to St. Brendan appears to have suffered some kind of stroke*'.

Musically each horn could only produce a single note-a deep drone somewhat similar to the bellowing of a bull. Furthermore, in that context as their shape resembles cattle horns and further as often they are found in pairs, schools have speculated that there may have been a bull cult in late prehistoric Ireland (Sheehan 2009, 108).

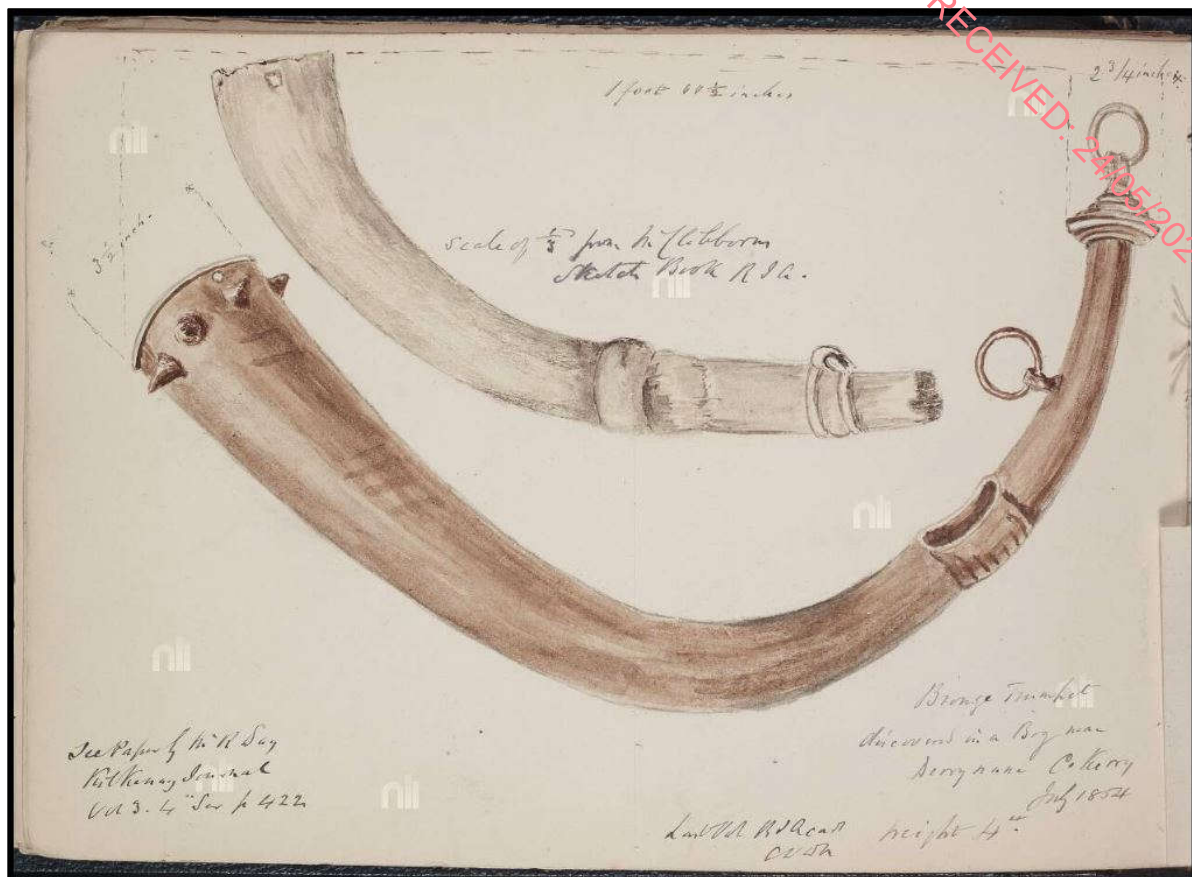


Figure 9-4: Late Bronze Age side-blow horn discovered in Derrynane, July 1854

9.3.1.1.4 Iron Age (600 BC – 400 AD)

The arrival of iron-working technology in Ireland saw the advent of the Iron Age (600 BC – 400 AD) and has been traditionally associated with a Celtic ‘invasion’. This view is no longer widely accepted as recent archaeological evidence points instead to a gradual acculturation of the Irish Bronze Age communities following centuries of contacts with Celtic-type cultures in Europe. As a caveat to that, the number of excavated archaeological sites with evidence of Iron Age settlement and ritual practices still remains small. Furthermore, in a monumental and artefactual context, there is a dearth of records, particularly in the southern half of Ireland. This situation is unlikely improve as the indigenous population did not make or generally use pottery. There is an absence of other domestic artefacts as well. Interestingly, the population of Ireland continued to be largely aceramic throughout the subsequent Early Medieval Period as well.

Iron Age Sites in Kerry

As elsewhere in Munster, the archaeological evidence from Kerry from the Iron Age is also very low. Of interest though were the results of test excavations undertaken in Tralee by this author of a bi-vallate Hillfort that returned four radiocarbon Iron Age dates (Dunne 2007). Another possible Iron Age monument is the *Cliath Ruadh* or Red Ditch, which runs from Killoory parish out along Kerry Head.

The corpus of excavated Iron Age sites in Kerry while still quite small is ever increasing. At Knockeenduff, Killarney recent excavations by this author, uncovered Iron Age activity including pits, hearths and spreads, several of which contained iron slag (Dunne 2020). Hazel charcoal from one pit returned an Iron Age date of cal BC 51-AD 124.

Examination of the slag concluded that the waste from the pit undoubtedly reflected both iron smelting and smithing. Charcoal analysis showed a predominance of oak which suggests its use particularly for fuel/firewood. Iron Age evidence for the smelting and smithing of iron ore is extremely rare with no evidence previously from the Killarney area or elsewhere in Kerry. Its discovery in Knockeenduff, Killarney is particularly important as it demonstrates a continuity of the ancient tradition of metallurgical processing first established in Ireland in the Early Bronze Age at Ross Island (ibid).

One of the monuments traditionally associated with the Iron Age by scholars in the past are coastal promontory forts. These monuments occupy narrow headlands that often jut dramatically into the sea. Girt on top of these headlands by impregnable natural defences the landward approach was protected by a deep fosse and bank or indeed a series of fosses, banks and sometimes stone ramparts. A causeway usually extends across the defences to the entrance. Hut-sites (*clocháns*) are frequently present and souterrains are also found in the interior of others. Traditionally promontory forts were regarded as evidence of the arrival of the Celtic Iron Age to Ireland due to structural similarities with Breton and Cornish examples. Due to their dramatic cliff edge locations, they are often looked at as the bridgehead evidence of the arrival of the Celtic Veneti to Ireland. The Veneti were a seafaring people whose caput was around the modern city of Vannes in Brittany, a region of Northwestern Gaul known by the Romans as *Armorica*. Interestingly, a memory of another Celtic tribe, the Gangani, may possibly be captured in the South Kerry placename of *Dún Geagan* at Ballinskelligs (ÓCiobháin). An alternative explanation for coastal promontory forts is that they functioned as the last places of refuge for retreating indigenous people which is a more probable explanation. Archaeologically, very few have been excavated and the meagre results tend to date them to the Early Medieval period, between the 6th and 11th centuries AD. As a caveat to the above, the excavation at Dún Beag on the Dingle Peninsula in 1977 did produce an Iron Age radiocarbon date of 580+/-35bc (UB-2216) from hazel charcoal that was recovered from a 19m long ditch under the rampart.

There are no coastal promontory forts within the limits of the PDS or indeed in the wider study area encompassing Ballinskelligs Bay. However, there are twenty-one recorded in Iveragh, mostly in the Portmagee, Valentia, Caherciveen area. The nearest example is known as Doongar (KE096-014) situated between St. Finan's Bay and Ducalla Head, c.7.3 km from Reenroe. A second example known simply as Doon / *An Dún*, KE096-005, is situated on a cliff projecting out into St. Finan's Bay at a similar distance from Reenroe (www.archaeology.ie, accessed 08/02/2024).

In an unusual artefactual context, a wooden copy of a Halstatt-type sword was found in 1958 in the townland of Cappagh, near Caherciveen (NMI 1958: 94; Connolly 2009, 103).

Iron Age Site at Emlaghmore West, Ballinskelligs

However, in the context of this report, Iron Age pre-bog wall, (KE097-010), exposed on the beach at Inny Strand was radiocarbon dated to 1730 BP by Prof. Frank Mitchell in 1989.

Holy Wells

Holy Wells, while still in use as ritual sites of Christian devotion most likely have their origins in the elder faiths of Celtic Iron Age Ireland. Ó Danachair (1960, 67). For the most part wells were only visited on a certain day or days of the year, furthermore very few wells in Iveragh have no 'improvements' embellishments, statues or railings, and very little trace or evidence of recent devotion. In former times great patterns were held at some of the wells. Some of these have now died out and none of the others retain their former vigour. The extinction of the associated patterns follows the same course as in other places in Kerry and elsewhere in Ireland. Initially the secular amusements and merrymaking were discouraged as being vulgar or condemned as being improper or irreverent, and then the consequent falling off of the numbers of people coming to the pattern led to a gradual

abandonment of the devotions at the well (ibid). Healing properties were attributed to some of the wells, as in all parts of Ireland, and there are many tales of cures effected. By some these are ascribed to the virtue of the water itself, but more generally the belief is that a cure may be granted to pilgrims who perform the prescribed ritual with good intentions. Several of the wells held a cure for sore eyes, others for pains and aches such as headache, toothache, backache and rheumatism (ibid).

St. Michael's Well – Tobar Mhichíl (KE097-029) and the Cult of St. Michael

There are four wells dedicated to St. Michael in Co. Kerry, one in Lixnaw, two on the Dingle Peninsula (Ballymore and Kinard) and the fourth at Dungeagan near the shore of Ballinskelligs Bay - all of which are visited on the 29th September (Michaelmas), (Ó Danachair 1958). The well legend from the Dingle Peninsula is that St. Fionán landed at both places from Skellig Michael and the wells sprang up at their prayers (Ó Danachair 1960). St. Michael's Well's In Ballinskelligs it was traditionally visited '*by a great concourse of people, some of whom bring their sick, blind and lame friends, in order...to be healed by this miraculous water*' (Smith 1756, 56). The importance of the well was also referenced by Richard Pococke when he passed by the well in August 1758 (Pococke 1758). The well at Ballinskelligs is probably the best known of the four recorded in Kerry and may have derived much of its reputation by its association with the pilgrimage to Skellig Michael.



Plate 9-3: St Michael's Well, Dungeagan, Ballinskelligs (Ó Danachair Collection, www.duchas.ie)

St. Michael's Well, KE097-029 (**Plate 9-3**) is recorded in the RMP as a 'stone-lined pool, 1m x 0.65m, covered by a roughly built beehive-shaped structure that stands 2.3m high and is 2.8m in overall diameter. It features a lintelled entrance at SE, and a paved pathway runs around its circumference. A major pattern, comprising religious devotions at the well followed by games and dancing, used to be held here on the 29th of September. Delap noted that a turas or pilgrimage to St Buonia's (KE088-027004-) and St Finan's Well (KE096-007----), both in The Glen, and over Kilkeaveragh mountain to Coomanaspig holy well (KE087-052001-), formed part of this pattern in

the early twentieth century (1911, 411). Crawford noted the custom of placing token offerings, such as medals, crosses, beads, buttons, scapulars, nails and threads from shawl fringes, in the interstices of the beehive structure on pattern days (1915, 155). The pattern day is still observed locally' (www.archaeology.ie). Crawford goes on to say that similar objects are often placed in the font of the neighbouring Abbey (Crawford 1915, 155). This font is now missing.

It would appear that Michaelmas, 29th September, had little significance in the early Irish calendar until after the arrival of the Anglo / Normans. Their legal customs and dates gave a much greater emphasis on the importance of Michaelmas in the annual calendar. All of the ancient charters and deeds of the Anglo / Irish show that rents, grants, settlements, grazing rights, hiring of servants, contracts, elections and most matters legal were completed at Michaelmas and Easter (Danaher 1972, 187). Michaelmas marked *Fomhar na nGéan*-the goose harvest, when geese hatched in spring were now ready for market. Michaelmas was also the traditional day for eating a goose. It was also the day when farmers killed an animal and distributing portions to the poor. This evolved into the tradition of killing a sheep on St. Michael's day known as St. Michael's Sheep or Cuid Mhichíl (ibid 188). In some parts of the south and south-west Michaelmas marked the end of the fishing season and the boats and gear were stowed for the winter (ibid 189).

The Cult of St. Michael the Archangel is a phenomenon across all of Christendom and in the Jewish and Moslem faiths as well. The name Michael means '*who is like God*' while angel is derived from the Greek word *angelos* - messenger. Michael was the angel who cast Lucifer and other rebellious angels from Heaven. In that context Michael is generally portrayed in a martial context as a defender and protector often portrayed with a spear or sword killing a dragon. In the Byzantine Church he is also recognised as a healer with many hot springs dedicated to him in Phrygia-his feast day there is November 8th. In Western Christendom Michael is popular in Germany and France where he is often associated with rugged natural landscape and mountains of which the most famous are Mont St. Michael in Brittany and St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall (Dunne 2018).

9.3.1.1.5 Early Medieval Period (400-1169 AD)

The Early Medieval Period in Ireland extended from the 5th to the 12th century AD the advent of which saw a manifest societal shift away from the existing indigenous insular Irish Iron Age to a more Roman influenced Christian society. Up to the 5th century the Celtic Irish had retained their insular identity as it had not been overtly subjected to influence from the Roman Empire. However, coeval with the demise of the Roman Empire in the 4th century, increased trading and raiding by the Irish to Wales and other areas on the west coast of England and Scotland, facilitating a marked cultural increase or shift that included the arrival of literacy manifest by the Ogham alphabet based on Latin and in agriculture with the arrival of the much more efficient coulter plough that was in use in Roman Britain, replacing the ard plough that had been in use in Ireland for millennia. The 5th century also saw the arrival of Christian missionaries that by this time was the official Roman religion. The monastic movement became the paradigm feature of the early Irish church whose origins lay in the eastern Mediterranean desert regions influenced by hermit monks like SS Paul and Anthony. The most notable Early Christian saint of Iveragh is the 6th century Fíonán Cam who is associated in particular with Innisfallen in Lough Leane and more locally with Lough Currane.

According to archaeologist John Sheehan (2009,113), 'as a consequence of these changes Ireland was transformed from a somewhat moribund Iron Age society into a literate Christian country with a strong agricultural economy and an expanding population'. At the time the indigenous people of the area were the Uí Ráthach from whom Iveragh gets its name. The Uí Ráthach were a sept of the Corca Dhuibhne tribe who ruled the Dingle Peninsula and whose control extended over much of Iveragh (ibid). Ultimately, the body of evidence shows that Iveragh 'became a well-settled landscape populated by a vibrant society during the Early Medieval period' (ibid). Early Medieval secular settlement activity within the study area and Iveragh is best exemplified by numerous ringforts, two of which are situated within the golf course (KE098-045 & -046; see Field Survey section

below). Ringforts are the most numerous archaeological monuments found in Ireland, with estimates of between 30,000 and 50,000 illustrated on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" maps of the 1840's. There is a minimum of 247 ringforts recorded on the Iveragh Peninsula of which at least 23% have been levelled. However, it is most likely that the 145 enclosures recorded were also originally ringforts making a rough general total of around 400 for Iveragh (O'Sullivan & Sheehan 1996, 134). According to Stout (1997, 24), the majority of Ringforts were constructed over a three-hundred-year period between the start of the 7th century and end of the 9th century AD. They represent enclosed farmsteads probably occupied by extended family units and are likely to have been largely self-sufficient. Domestic dwellings, outhouses, animal pens, food processing structures, craft areas, hearths and souterrains would have been located within the enclosing circular bank and ditch while other activity including corn drying kilns and iron working / smelting activity was often undertaken nearby outside for fire safety considerations. Farming included a mixed economy involving cereal growing and animal husbandry, in particular, dairying. Evidence of corn grinding, iron working, glass manufacture, spinning and weaving and food preparation has been recorded in association with domestic and animal timber dwellings and structures.

Morphologically ringforts are subdivided into those of earthen construction (known as a *rath* or *lios*) or dry-stone construction (called a *caiseal*, *cathair* or *caher*). At least 38% of the ringforts on Iveragh are cahers (O'Sullivan & Sheehan 1996, 135). Although there are some very elaborate examples of ringforts they often take the form of a simple earth or stone enclosure and functioned as settlements for all classes of secular society, (Stout, 1997). As their name suggests, they are generally circular in plan with an earthen bank surrounded by a fosse (ditch). A single bank and ditch (univallate) are the most common type, but double bank and ditch (bivallate) and triple bank and ditch (trivallate) forts are also recorded. One of the features frequently found within ringforts are souterrains and as their name suggests, comprise artificial underground or semi-underground chambers with associated creep-ways or crawl-ways. These chambers are generally drystone built like beehive huts or earth dug or a combination of both.

There are five recorded in 5km radius study area.

Early Medieval Ecclesiastic Sites

There are over forty early medieval ecclesiastical sites in Iveragh the most of which are manifest as small circular or sub-circular enclosures that never developed into major monastic centres. Not all ecclesiastic sites were monastic in nature, and little is known about any of them as virtually written records are rare (Sheehan 2009, 116). Within the study area there are two early ecclesiastical sites viz: -

(1) Baslickane-*Baisliocáin* (the little basilica), KE098-044, is located near the Finglas river to the SE of Waterville and gives its name to the townland. The placename is derived from one of the Latin words for a church-basilica, the other is *dominicum*. The equivalent words in Irish are *baislec* and *domnach* (Doherty 1984, pp.303-315). Alternative explanations of the meaning of the word are provided in an early Irish law-text on legal entry with regard to the words *baislec bó-áir* that can be interpreted as a place infected with a particular disease affecting cattle (Kelly 1998, 198). Another proposed meaning for *baislec* is 'venomous or poisoned place'. However, the more likely meaning is from the Latin word basilica in the sense of graveyard or place of death (ibid, n102). In O'Davoren's Glossary *baislic* is said to be a king's church-*eclais rígh* (ibid 314). Doherty (1984, 315) goes on to say, based on sources from Gaul, that the diminutive *Baisliocán* may be the 5th century Christianisation of a pagan cemetery that subsequently became the outlying church of a parish. In an Irish church context, the use of the term basilica fades out of general use and was only conferred on churches of special status, possibly because they contained the bodies of martyrs (Doherty 1984, 309). The Roman basilica was rectangular in form. Baslick, a parish in Co.Roscommon is the only other place in Ireland with the same name. The site is extremely overgrown. A large burial area occupies much of the interior. The site of a possible oratory is also present and a rough broken stone cross (O'Sullivan & Sheehan 1996, 260);

(2) Kildreelig-Cill Rialaigh, (KE097-044) is situated on the steep SE slopes of Bolus Head with an expansive maritime vista over Ballinskelligs Bay to the Beara Peninsula. The complex includes a robust caiseal enclosing an oratory, clochán, three rectangular structures, a cross-slab and a covered passage. Outside the caiseal is a leacht and another cross-slab. Kildreelig was used as a children's burial ground until the 19th century (ibid, 292 – 295).

9.3.1.1.6 Medieval and Later Medieval Period (1100-1500 AD)

Medieval and Later Medieval Church Sites

There are three medieval church sites within the study area, one in Eightercua on the eastern side of Ballinskelligs Bay and two on the western side at Ballinskelligs and Kinard West, between c.3.7km and 4.0km from the PDS at Reenroe.

Eightercua church site (KE098-048001) is located SE of Waterville in the townland of Eightercua, and c.6.4 km from Reenroe. The church is a reduced, rectangular rubblestone construct. Françoise Henry recorded '*extensive but confused foundations of buildings surrounding the church*' when she surveyed it in 1957. None of which are apparent today. The church is known as Templenakilla – Teampall na Cille as unbaptised children were interred there in 19th century (O'Sullivan & Sheehan 1996, 354 – 355).

Kinard West church site (KE097-025), known as Reglaish Church - *Reicléis* is located 3.7km SW of Reenroe. It is possibly associated with Ballinskelligs Priory as it is described as an '*abbey church*' in the Ordnance Survey Name Books of 1841. The ruined church is rectangular in plan, situated on poor pasture overlooking Ballinskelligs Bay to the E (ibid, 357).

The Augustinian Ballinskelligs Priory is situated on the shore c.4.0km SW of the PDS at Reenroe (**Plate 9-4**). The priory is a National Monument in State ownership, (Nat. Mon.No.168). The National Monuments Service online database record a complex of eleven medieval features at the site in the Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) no. KE097-036 reflecting the Augustinian complex. Monumentally the complex includes: - (1) an earthwork (KE097-036007) situated immediately outside the W boundary wall of the graveyard; (2) the relict remains of a castle tower house (KE097-036003), known as *Caisleán Beag* that effectively forms the SE corner of the site, (3) the reduced remains of two possible houses in the NE limits of the graveyard (KE097-036004 & 006). The other records relate to several architectural fragments, including the head of an ogee window, recorded or referenced by the SKAS. The majority of these fragments as well as several large drainage slabs and arched sections of a doorway are stored in the building known as the Prior's House. A holed-stone (KE097-036001) was also recorded by Crawford in 1915 as lying on the beach outside the abbey. Its whereabouts are now unknown. The remains of a font were also recorded in the abbey church (O'Sullivan & Sheehan 1996, 350; NMS online database www.archaeology.ie).

Ballinskelligs Priory, of the Arroasian Canons of St. Augustine, was founded out of Rattoo Priory in North Kerry between AD 1210 and AD 1225 (Hayward 1970, 166; Barrington 1976, 276; O'Sullivan & Sheehan 1996, 347). However, King and O'Shea are of the opinion that it was first occupied by the Canons Regular of Killagha Abbey, Milltown (King 1983, 269; O'Shea 2005, 50). Killagha Abbey was founded around AD1216 or a little after. According to O'Shea, because of recurring adverse weather conditions on the Skelligs, the monks were forced to withdraw to the mainland in the 13th century and used Skellig as a summer retreat (ibid). In that context, Skellig Michael, often regarded as the paradigm example of remote island hermitage situated c.20km offshore, when in reality it was sustained by extensive termon lands at Ballinskelligs (O'Sullivan & Breen 2007, 126).

In 1302, the Prior of Ballinskelligs (Prior de Rupe Michaelis) was the collector of taxes for the Archdeaconry of Aghadoe and Ballinskelligs was assessed at £2 13s (Barrington 1976, 276) or 13s 4d (King 1983, 269).

In 1411, the prior of Ballinskelligs was Alan O'Mulchroney and in 1455 the priory sent Maurice O'Mulchroney to study Canon Law at Oxford (Hayward 1970, 166; Barrington 1976, 276). The O'Mulchroneys of Connacht were

perquisites of the priory having been brought in as bards for the McCarthys. In 1470, the prior John O'Mulchroney is accused as an open and notorious fornicator by Dermot O'Sullivan. O'Mulchroney denied the charges but eleven years later had to resign (ibid 276-7). However, the O'Mulchronys soon succeeded in recovering their position and remained as dynastic priors for almost the entire 15th century. The last one, Thaddeus, was made prior in 1506 (ibid).

The priory was still occupied by Arroasians in 1555 but by 1578 it was disbanded and granted to Gyles Clincher for twenty-one years (O'Sullivan & Sheehan 1996, 347). Later the priory came into the possession of Richard Harding a Bristol Merchant and a prominent Elizabethan Undertaker in Iveragh (Smith 1756, 56; Hayward 1970, 166). The Royal Visitation Book of 1615 records that Richard Harding was the patron of Ballinskelligs Abbey (Hickson 1874, 29).

9.3.1.1.7 Post-Medieval Period (1540-1700 AD)

Sigersons of Ballinskelligs (aka Segerson, Seggerson, Seckerston)

Richard Harding bequeathed the property to Christopher Sigerson, a Catholic Elizabethan officer, who was to become his son-in-law. However, just a few days before the marriage the bride-to-be died (Hayward 1970, 166). The MacCarthy overlordship was rapidly eroding with much of their ancient patrimony, especially near the sea, now mortgaged to Valentine Browne, Denny, Humberston and other Cork merchants while the Segersons who now held Ballinskelligs were also expanding their lands (Smyth 2009, 167). Mary Agnes Hickson (1888, pp. 340-341) records from the Diaries of Sir Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork that his cousin Elizabeth Boyle whose first husband was Edmund Spenser (poet and chronicler), married secondly Roger Seckerston and had a son Richard by him. In the depositions of the year 1641 in TCD the name is spelt Seckerston, Seggerson and Segerson (ibid 341).



Plate 9-4: Ballinskelligs Abbey (LDARCH 2019)

Catholic Confederation Rebellion

The Catholic rebellion commenced in Ulster in October 1641 under Phelim O'Neill and quickly spread to several areas. The Governor of Munster, St. Leger, appointed Lord Kerry (Fitzmaurice) with power to declare martial law and to levy troops to defend Kerry against the insurgents. The situation in County Kerry was by no means clear-cut as the major prominent / gentry families in Kerry, (many of whom were Elizabethan grantees), were divided and took opposing sides. Indeed, Lord Kerry's half-brothers and O'Sullivan More- (his brother-in-law) took up arms against him. Pierse Ferriter, who had initially been given arms by Lord Kerry coolly took them for a company of insurgents that he raised. The Husseys, Brownes and Moriartys also joined with the Irish Catholic side whose leader was Florence (Fineen) MacCarthy of Castle Lough, Killarney (Cusack 1876, 244-245). Ultimately Lord Kerry found it impossible to make a stand when so many of the principal families in Kerry took opposing sides. He placed Captain Thomas Spring in charge of Castlemaine which was taken after only two days by Daniel MacCarthy who held it until 1649 (ibid; Hickson 1872, 192). Lord Kerry left his castle in Ardfert in Kerry and went to England where he remained until his death in 1660 (O'Sullivan 1931, 73). Many others quitted the county or sent their families to England, including Sir Edward Denny, Tralee.

Early victories over the Irish by Lord Inchiquin (one of Cromwell's generals), forced O'Sullivan More to retreat into the fastness of Iveragh despite the entreaties to submit by Inchiquin (his maternal uncle). This position resulted in the government decreeing that O'Sullivan More's lands, that he controlled in Iveragh, should be invested by sea and land (King 1908 -1911, Part VI, pp 415-416). According to King (ibid) a small fleet was prepared in Tralee Bay by Captain Vaucier who was under the command of Sir Arthur Denny.

Charles Smith (1756, 56- 57) records an account of the outcome of Vauclier's / Denny's expedition that occurred near midsummer in 1642 on a little beach known as *Trá na Sassanach* - the Englishmen's Beach beside the PDS at Reenroe. *'...Near this place is a spot called by the Irish, the Englishman's Garden, where about 20 English were interred, who were slain here by the Irish. These English belonged to Sir Edward Denny, who put into this bay, and made a demand of some beeves, from the principal inhabitants, for victualling his ship, he being then bound for England. The request was seemingly complied with, by the people of these parts, who promised to have them in readiness by a certain day, and left one Segerson, a Roman Catholic of an English family, as an hostage with Sir Edward. The time for delivering the beeves being come, a party of English went on shore to receive them, but the inhabitants instead of performing their promise, laid an ambuscade for the English, which they fell into, and imprudently discharged all their pieces at once, contrary to the advice of their officer; whereupon, the Irish broke in upon them, and put them all, except their commander, whose name was Vauclier, to the sword, who swam to the ship with a pike sticking in his back. Sir Edward Denny, being much provoked at their treachery, ordered the hostage to be executed; but he, protesting his innocence of the plot, and assuring Sir Edward, that he was of an English extraction, the Irish certainly intended to sacrifice him, he was thereupon set on shore. The ringleader of the Irish was named O'Sullivan, who was the only Irishman that was wounded in this fray. The English were all buried in one grave on the field of battle'* (Smith 1756, 56-57).

The commander of the English who escaped with a pike in his back was Captain Edward Vauclier who lived near Tralee who owned several properties around the town and also nearby at Ballycarty. In the depositions of claimants connected to the 1641 Confederation Wars, Vauclier gives an account of the affray at Ballinskelligs that he states occurred around midsummer 1642 (www.1641.tcd.ie/deposition; Hickson 1872 197). Vauclier claims that the English Protestants that he was in command of were of various occupations from around Killarney and Tralee to the number of about forty. He states they were all treacherously killed by O'Sullivan More of Dunkerron and his followers to the number of five or six hundred and that only himself and two others escaped. Vauclier says that he leapt off a rock into the sea and had to swim a mile to get to the ship with fourteen wounds from swords and skeans (knives) and one shot in his shoulder and one deep wound from a pike in his back (www.1641.tcd.ie/deposition). Interestingly, although his testimony seems somewhat exaggerated, he gives the names of 14 of those killed as well as where they were from and some of their occupations which is an interesting group of tradesmen and artisans who were no doubt formed into a militia under his command. During the war Captain Edward Vauclier was detained by the Irish for 23 days before being exchanged for Captain Browne (brother of Sir Valentine Browne). In another deposition by Tirlough Kelly mention is made of a *'Mr. Segerson an English Roman Catholic who was with the Irish, until taken prisoner by Sir Edward Denny's troops at Ballinskelligs, in Iveragh'* (ibid). According to Hickson, the Segersons held property in Iveragh and Dunkerron up until the early decades of the 19th century when the male line became extinct in Kerry, c.1810-1820, a female member married the Rev. Denis Mahony of Dromore Castle near Kenmare and had a son Richard Mahony (ibid).

In any event Charles (?) Segerson was returned unharmed by Denny after the affray. As Segerson was a Catholic he forfeited his lands following the defeat of the Irish in the Confederation Wars of 1641. In the list of Forfeitures there is a record of Christopher Segerson owning fifteen townlands around Ballinskelligs Bay, not including Reenroe which was owned by a Catholic Dermot O'Sullivan who also owned another twelve townlands (**Figures 9-5 & 9-6**) were all of which were granted to a Protestant, Sir Robert Marshall (Hickson 1872, 41; www.downsurvey.tcd.ie). The townland name of Reenroe was recorded in the Down Survey as Fformoyle & Susse (Formoyle & Sussa). An account of the Barony of Iveragh records that *'...There are no fairs or markets only on the lands of Ballinskelligs belonging to Christopher Segerson Irish Papist with the privilege of a Court Leet and Court Baron'* (ibid).

Sir Robert Marshall had been designated as the official or proxy owner of much of the vast estate of over 50,000 acres that the Cromwellian adventurer, Sir William Petty had amassed by 1661. Petty had been appointed

surveyor general to the Cromwellian army in Ireland and was forced to take land in lieu of money (Lyne 2001, xvii). At its peak Petty owned over a quarter of a million acres in south Kerry alone. His Kerry lands were passed on to his descendants and became known as the Lansdowne Estate (Smyth 2009, 175,178-9). The 1684 survey shows that Ballinskelligs, because of its coastal maritime location, was the most intensely cultivated parish with a ratio of 1.7 acres of pasture to every acre of corn (ibid 172).

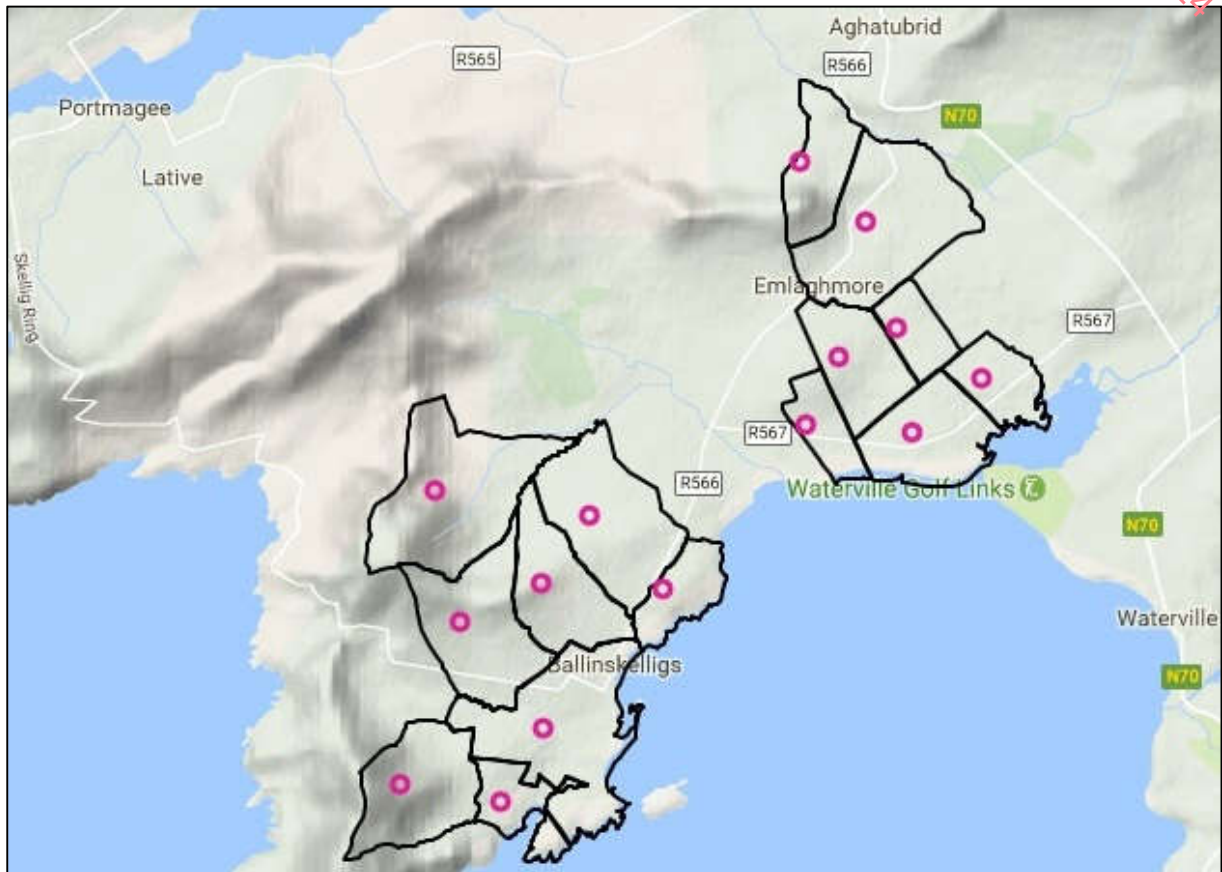


Figure 9-5: Fifteen townlands owned by Charles Segerson around Ballinskelligs Bay in 1641 forfeited to Sir Robert Marshall

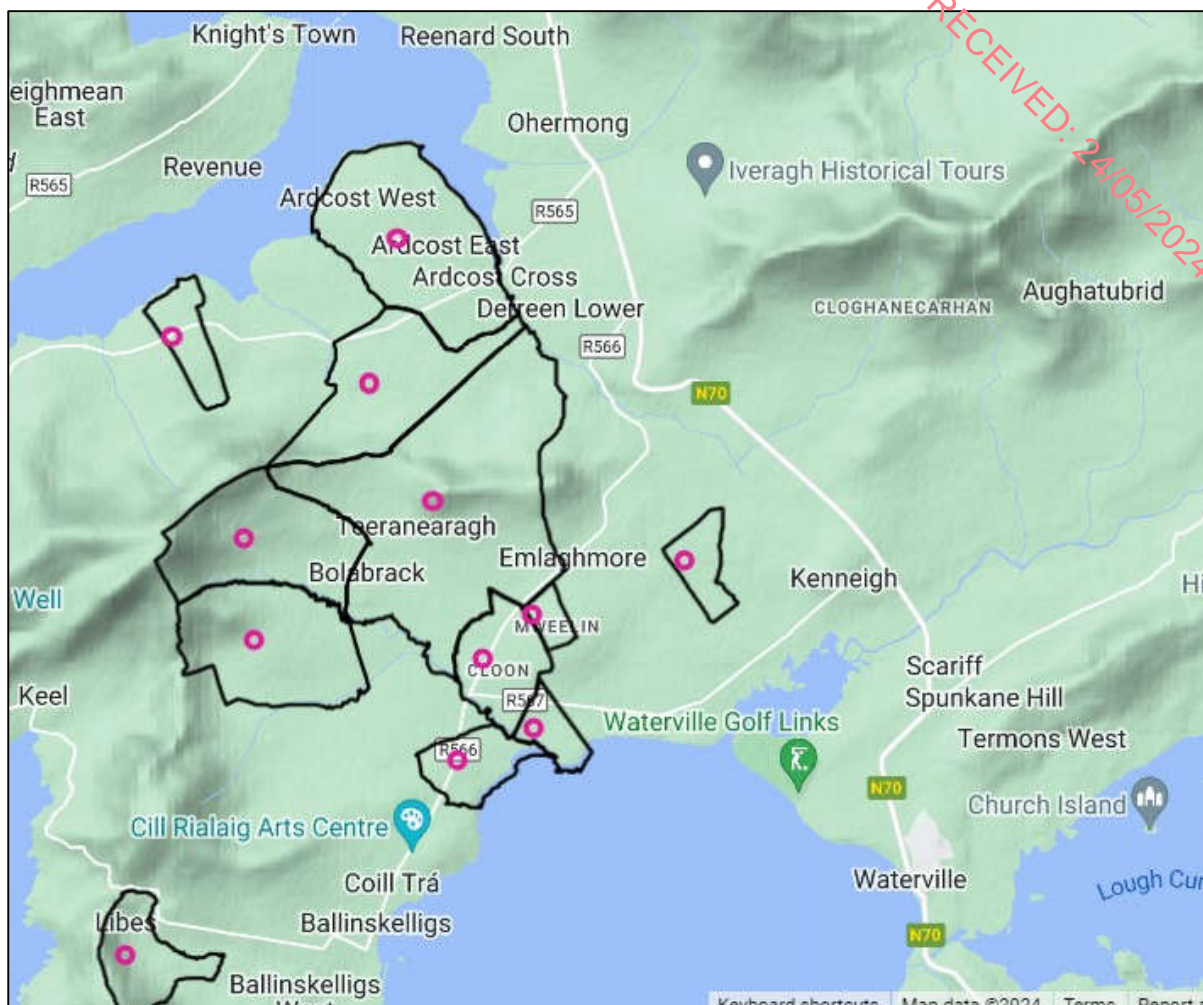


Figure 9-6: Twelve townlands owned by Dermot O'Sullivan around Ballinskelligs Bay in 1641 forfeited to Sir Robert Marshall

Aftermath of the Catholic Confederation Wars

By the mid-17th century, after twelve terrible years of war, Ireland was in ruins. Over 20% of the population was dead and victory for the English armies under Oliver Cromwell in 1652 when Kerry was taken by General Ludlow who marched in with an army of 4000 foot and 200 horse and captured Ross Castle, Killarney – one of the last fortresses to hold out in Ireland against the Cromwellians (ibid, 74).

Cromwell immediately set about an immense project of social engineering underpinned by a massive transfer of landownership from the native Catholics to English Protestants. For this to happen the land had to be accurately mapped and surveyed and this enormous undertaking was given to Wm. Petty who was surgeon-general in the English army. This was the largest land survey of its kind anywhere in the world at the time and was undertaken between 1656-1658 and is known as the Down Survey. The survey to measure all the forfeited land was necessary in order to facilitate its re-distribution to the ownership of the English Protestant grantees comprising merchant adventurers and also as payment to English soldiers (www.downsurvey.tcd.ie). For this to happen an act known as the Act of Settlement of Ireland was passed on the 12th August 1652 that divided the defeated Catholic Royalists into eight different classes. The leaders of the first six classes not only forfeited their lands but were also sentenced to death. The seventh class represented swordsmen under the rank of gentlemen who forfeited two-thirds of their land while the eighth class were those who remained neutral and if Catholic lost one third and if

Protestant lost one twentieth. Almost half a million acres (434,595 acres) were confiscated in Kerry alone. The forfeiting landowners were commanded to appear at Loughrea immediately after Christmas 1653 and to bring with them their Certificates of Transplantation issued by the Cromwellians. Those from Kerry were allotted lands in Artagh near Boyle, Co. Roscommon and in the Burren in Co. Clare. They were given four months to set up a home to bring their families, servants etc by May 1654. In No. 42 of the list of Certificates of Transplanted Persons, Richard Segerson was recorded on the 16/12/1653 as having 36 persons, 8.5 acres of summer corn, 21 cows, 2 yearlings and 9 garrons (ponies) (Hickson 1872, 33). Many families managed to evade the transportation order and worked on the confiscated lands for the Cromwellians. This was particularly evident in Iveragh and Dunkerron as the Cromwellians did not like their allotted lands.

It would appear that somehow the Segersons and indeed the O'Connells, managed to stay locally as in 1697 Thomas Segerson had a lease of land from Henry Petty at Ballinskelligs (King 1986, 290). Henry Petty was Sir William's second son and a future Lord Shelbourne (Smyth 2009, 180). In 1776 Christopher Segerson was listed as among the chief Papists in Kinard. The Segersons married with the local families of O'Connell, O'Mahony Conway etc. In 1821 Thomas Segerson lived at Dungeagan (ibid).

Late Medieval Castles

There are only ten castles in Iveragh, the vast majority of which are Late Medieval Tower Houses, built in the late 16th or early 17th centuries.

Ballinskelligs Castle

The tower house at Ballinskelligs (KE097-034) is the only one within the study area, situated at the end of a narrow storm beach close to Ballinskelligs Priory and c.3.3km from Reenroe. In an associated coastal monumental medieval / post medieval context is the nearby MacCarthy Tower House, more commonly referred to as Ballinskelligs Castle, KE097-034, situated 0.5km on the beach to the south on a small rocky outcrop (**Plate 9-5**). Ballinskelligs Castle / Caisleán an Sceilg: 'Very little historical information is recorded about this small tower house. It is located on the W shore of Ballinskelligs Bay, at the N end of a storm beach a short distance from Ballinskelligs Priory. Reputed to be a MacCarthy castle, it is possibly to be identified as the manor which the Segerson family occupied in Ballinskelligs in the early seventeenth century. The history of the tower house appears to be closely linked to that of the nearby priory during the later sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Several references concerning the leasing and garrisoning of the latter are on record (O'Sullivan & Sheehan 1996, 363).

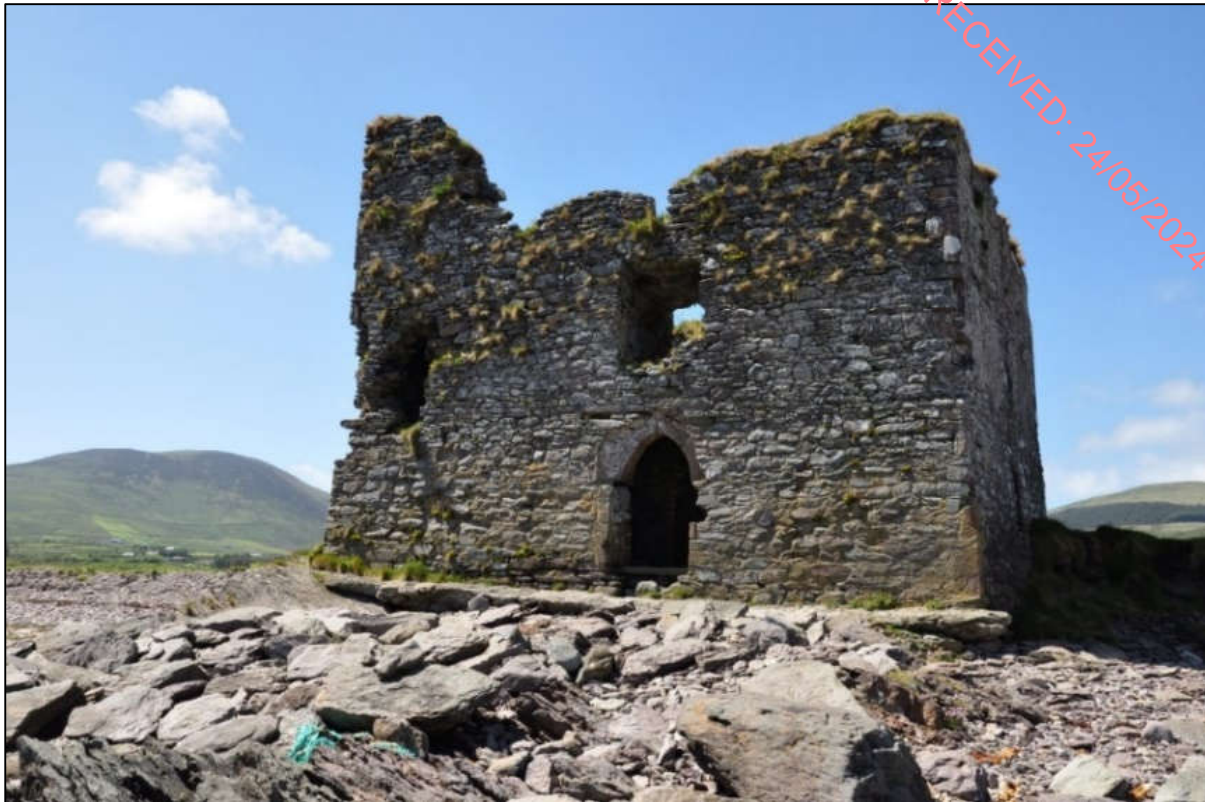


Plate 9-5: Ballinskelligs Castle, originally a MacCarthy Tower House, KE097-034 and later owned by the Segersons on the shore at Ballinskelligs

Fish Palaces

The relict extant remains of a fish-palace structure, KE097-066, known locally as *An Phailís Éisc*, is situated overlooking the rocky shore c.2.3km to the SW of the PDS in the townland of Dungeagan and 350m SW of St. Michael's Holy Well (**Plate 9-6**). Traditionally known as '*pallices*', these structures comprised coastal curing stations for processing (smoking, pickling and pressing) herring. Around 1670 Sir William Petty established pilchard (herring) fisheries in Ballinskelligs, Ardgroom and Kilmackilloge (Barnard 1981, 16; Mac an tSithigh 2009). The majority of the fish were caught locally and sold in, Killarney, Kinsale, Bantry and Limerick, while there is at least one record of pilchards sent to Bordeaux with barrel staves. Salt to preserve and pack the fish was purchased at 15/- a barrel. In 1671 Petty's clerk of the fisheries was Adam Goold for the low salary of £10 per annum (ibid). By 1672 the fishing was carried out using two seine boats landing a massive 130 hogsheads (barrels) of fish and it is understood that the method of fishing was first introduced by Cornish fishermen. In 1672 wages at the palace where the fish was packed and cured amounted to £78. In 1673 the building a new seine boat cost Petty only £15. However, the nets, ropes and other fishing requisites were expensive as they had to be imported from England (ibid, 19). Possibly two of Petty's seine boats were owned by the Hayes family and their use was paid by a share of the catch. The seine boat crews were directed to the shoals of herring by a 'hewer' from the shore (ibid, 23).

As well as the stand-alone fish palace in Dungeagan in Ballinskelligs Bay, beam sockets visible on the NW wall of Ballinskelligs Castle (KE097-034) possibly also reflect another one of Petty's constructions. Early 20th century photographs show a building abutting the NE wall of the castle edifice, that may be a possible fish-palace, KE097-034001 (www.archaeology.ie).



Plate 9-6: View from north of Fish-palace, KE097-066



Plate 9-7: Fish curing on the quay in Valentia (Lawrence Collection NLI)

By 1675, four seine boats operated out of Ballinskelligs and Kilmackilloge. The Fish-palace at Dungeagan is reputed to be a successor to one of Petty's operations (ibid). The initial success of Petty's new fishing enterprises did not last long due to a scarcity of salt, poor management and disappearing shoals. Petty's tenants gained much by way of cooperage, boat building, net-making and transport (ibid 361). Over the following two centuries the new type of boat, nets and fishing technique was quickly embraced with seine boat fishing becoming the traditional fishing practice in South Kerry and West Cork.

On Valentia Island in 1837 there were around 400 people who were exclusively occupied in the fisheries operating 100 seine boats and 150 yawls (Lewis 1837). A force 9 storm on the 10th October 1903 wrecked four seine boats (*Thrush, Duck, Greyhound* and *Leader*) that were lying on the beach at Rinneen. There are at least four other accounts in the Reports on the Sean and Inland Fisheries of Ireland of the loss of these fishing boats and their crews in Ballinskelligs Bay.

In 1921, a levy of \$2 was put on every barrel of Irish fish to the US, that severely affected the fishing industry and seine boat fishing diminished and finally collapsed in the 1940's. A few boats continued to fish for salmon up to the 1970's. The last haul of mackerel by a seine boat was landed at Caladh an Bháid, in nearby St. Finan's Bay on the 1st November 1946. In the late 1940's a local fisherman Seán Segersún from Rinneen, Waterville provided the

Folklore Commission with a detailed account of building a seine boat (ibid 363). Only one example of the working seine boats survives today in Ballinskelligs, the *Roving Swan*, built by Jeremiah 'Partner' Galvin for the O'Shea's of Dungeagan, Ballinskelligs in 1946 (**Plate 9-8 & Figure 9-7**).



Plate 9-8: Jeremiah 'Partner' Galvin building the seine boat, *Roving Swan*, for the O'Shea's of Dungeagan, Ballinskelligs in 1946



Figure 9-7: Sketch details of the *Roving Swan*

Archaeological artefacts

The Topographic Files of the National Museum of Ireland record that a horsehair spancel was found in Ballinskelligs in 1930 (Reg. No. 130-68). Spancels were twisted ropes used to hobble animals to prevent them straying.

In the very recent a small unidentified possibly bone artefact was found on Ballinskelligs Beach and deposited in the Kerry County Museum in Tralee. The small sub-triangular object is doubly perforated on its face and once on its side. It appears to be a composite part of a larger piece, but its function is not understood (**Plate 9-9**).



Plate 9-9: Recently found possibly bone artefact found on Ballinskelligs Beach

9.3.1.1.7 Early 19th Century Settlement

In the early decades of the 19th century, up until at least 1842 there were no substantial village clusters around Ballinskelligs Bay. The village of Ballinskelligs did not exist up to the mid-19th century. The pre-famine 1st Edition OS 6" map shows and denotes an '*Ancient Hamlet*' located c.120m NW of the Augustinian Abbey at Ballinskelligs. There is no above ground trace of this ancient settlement cluster today that comprised of around eleven structures, KE097-035 (www.archaeology.ie). Dungeagan was the main settlement node that included St. Michael's Catholic Church, a Fair Green, a pound and little else. A small quay and Coast Guard Station was built

south of the Abbey near Horse Island (formerly Ballinskelligs Island). A little beyond, at the SW limits of the bay there was a small fishing village at Boolakeel Strand.

At the eastern side of the bay, the village of Waterville comprised of a small scatter of houses, the Waterville Hotel, Police Barracks, the main Coast Guard Station including Flagstaff, Watch House and a nearby lime-kiln. A little beyond at the southernmost limits of the townland was Waterville House estate on the mouth of the short river, known as Butler's Stream, that issues from the nearby Lough Currane into the bay. Waterville House was a large imposing L-shaped structure with rear kitchen gardens and orchard. It was built by Captain Whitwell Butler c.1775 and was occupied by the Butler family until 1965. The estate also included a salmon weir two bridges (an Old Bridge and Waterville Bridge) both of which had upstream and downstream breakwaters. Across the river in Ballybrack was the Post Office and nearby Corn & Tuck Mills fed by a race from the Finglas River that issued into the sea at Waterville House. In a wider maritime context, there were two signal towers, one on Bolus Head and the other opposite near Hogs Head at Rinneen and is denoted incorrectly on the pre-famine 6" OS map as the 'Old Light House'. Both sites, a recorded monument, KE106-004, were set within rectangular walled enclosures with four corner bastions each with two splayed gun-loops to be able to provide enfilading fire. The sites at Hogs Head and Bolus Head are two of four similar Enclosed Barrack / Stations that were constructed in fear of a French invasion on the Kerry Coast most likely between 1808 – 1812 and possibly abandoned by 1815 when they were decommissioned (Kerrigan 1995, 163-3). Daphne Pochin Mould writing in 1994 about both sites states that the Quinlans, masons from Tipperary were the builders of the Hogs Head barracks.



Plate 9-10: The Signal Tower / Barracks at Rineen, Hogs Head (Daphne Pochin Mould 1994)



Plate 9-11: The Signal Tower / Barracks at Bolus Head (Daphne Pochin Mould 1994)



Plate 9-12: Barracks at Bolus Head (Daphne Pochin Mould 1994)



Plate 9-13: Waterville House. Note the remains of the old bridge piers and salmon weir beyond (Lawrence Collection)



Plate 9-14: Old mill at Ballybrack, Waterville (Lawrence Collection)

Later 19th Century Expansion in Ballinskelligs Bay

Settlement and industry around Ballinskelligs Bay changed rapidly in the latter half of the 19th century. Indeed, from 1856 dramatic change occurred in SW Kerry with the construction of a transatlantic submarine telecommunications cable between Newfoundland and Kerry.

Transatlantic Cable

In a series of expeditions between 1856 and 1866 several attempts were made to lay a transatlantic cable between Europe and America. As Iveragh's position as one of the most westerly points of Europe it was chosen as the terminus for the cable. After many disasters, a permanent submarine cable was eventually established creating an operational link between Heart's Content, Newfoundland and Valentia Island by the Anglo-American Cable Company in 1866 (Linehan 2009, 255).

Extremely high charges were imposed by the company. The first cable charges between the United States and Great Britain were \$100 dollars or £20 sterling for a message of twenty words and all messages had to be paid in gold upfront before transmission. The New York Herald paid the princely sum of \$5,083 to relay the King of Prussia's speech declaring peace with France in 1871.

In an effort to break this monopoly other cable companies opened for business and in 1874 a British owned company Direct United States Cable Company commissioned a cable from Siemens that connected Ballinskelligs with Tor Bay, near Halifax, Nova Scotia. However, Anglo-American gained a majority shareholding of Direct United States and established a link from Valentia to Ballinskelligs and routed all telegrams through its Newfoundland station. Later the Ballinskelligs line was leased to the giant telecommunication company Western Union (ibid 258-9). Anglo-American's monopoly was eventually broken in 1884 when two more cables were laid between Dover Bay, Nova Scotia and Waterville that was linked to Weston-super-Mare in England and the second cable was linked to Le Harve in France. This 2,399-mile cable was known as the Makay-Bennet line. Bennet owned the New York Herald while William Mackay was a Dublin immigrant that had made a fortune in the Nevada silver mines. This partnership drove the cost of sending a telegram down to a shilling a word that encouraged enormous increase in usage (ibid 258).

In Waterville the Commercial Cable company settled 300 telegraph personnel, building a large housing estate north of the village. The scale, quality and style of these houses were culturally juxtaposed to the '*local community where electricity, running water and bathrooms were unknown*' (Linehan 2009, 258). As at Valentia, the arrival of the telegraph personnel brought in their own metropolitan lifestyle, pastimes and sporting activities including tennis courts, golf clubs including Waterville Athletic Club whose members played soccer and cricket. With increased prosperity, population, industry and recreation several new large houses and hotels were constructed in the area. Also built was a new slip and boat house, Waterville School, new Coastguard Station and St. Michael's Church of Ireland.



Plate 9-15: Cable Station Headquarters, Waterville (Lawrence collection)



Plate 9-16: Cycling club outside the Bayview Hotel, Waterville (Lawrence Collection)



Plate 9-17: Butler arms Hotel, Waterville, (Lawrence Collection)

The arrival of the Direct U.S. Cable Station at Ballinskelligs witnessed enormous local infrastructure development including the construction of a new road to the quay, new Coastguard Station, Constabulary Barracks, Post Office, and houses for the company workers and their families. The Segersons also getting in on the local prosperity built Kinard House (now demolished) and the Segerson Arms Hotel.

At the outset the Irish Cable Stations were the epicentre of transatlantic communications and vital to the British government who realised its mistake of not having cable and purchased the Ballinskelligs operation from the Anglo/Western Union in 1919. After the disruption of the Civil War in 1922 they diverted the cable to Penzance in Cornwall and the station in Ballinskelligs closed. The Waterville and Valentia stations remained in operation until the 1960's at which time advances telephone cables rendered the network of telegraph cables obsolete (de Cogan 1993, 38).



Plate 9-18: United States Direct Cable Station, Ballinskelligs. The image, from the Lawrence collection, shows a lawn tennis being played in the grounds. Note the two beacon poles



Plate 9-19: Ballinskelligs Hotel (Wm. Lawrence Collection, No. 8473)

Cable O'Leary

During the land wars in the 1880's, a period of prolonged and severe agricultural depression many farming families were unable to pay their rents and were ruthlessly evicted (O'Shea 2009, 244). In June 1886, a number of evictions took place on the Lansdowne Estate in the Ballinskelligs area enforced by the local constabulary under the command of R.M. Mansell. Four more evictions were carried out in January 1887 by the O'Mahoneys of Dromore Castle (ibid). Next in line for eviction was Donncha 'Cable' O'Leary and his family. Donncha was nicknamed Cable O'Leary by the superintendent of the Direct United States Cable Company after he had jumped into the sea at Ballinskelligs Beach and tore the cable loose from a large coil that had sunk in deep water. For his courage, the superintendent gave him a gold coin and the nickname. However, his courage became more legendary, at a local level at any rate, when he could not afford to pay his rent and he was served with an eviction notice. On the 10th

January 1887, the sheriff, bailiffs and constabulary arrived to evict the Cable O'Learys. However Cable and his sons had barricaded themselves into the loft of the house and staunchly refused to leave defying his evictors with pikes, shovels, scythes and heaps of stones. One of the constabularies tried to pull him off the loft but Cable made a lunge at him with a scythe saying in Irish '*Nil agam ach an t-aon beatha amháin, agus taim ullamh scara léi sar a fághaidh mé an áit*'- I have only one life, and I am ready to leave it before I leave this place (ibid).

A second eviction party arrived on the 15th May with two bailiffs and an escort of thirty constabulary. The bailiffs tried to gain entry but were forced back by O'Leary with stones flying in both directions with a large crowd looking on. Thigs got particularly heated when the constabulary seized Cable's daughter Bríd after she had pulled a plank from under the notorious chief bailiff Mr. Roe making him fall heavily. More stones were thrown, and two women arrested. The bailiffs managed to make a hole in the roof, but tensions rose further when Cable himself was hit between the eyes with a stone and cut deeply while another bailiff drew a revolver and threatened to shoot him (Plate 9-21). The constabulary inspector realising that things were getting out of control withdrew his men amidst the triumphant jeering of the crowd. Remarkably a Mr. Cuthbert, who was an employee of the cable station, was present and captured the eviction with a number of photographs.

The third eviction attempt came four days later when a large force of 150 constabulary arrived. However, they found the O'Leary's had gone and the house entirely stripped of its content including the doors. The following morning Cable gave himself up to the constabulary in Caherciveen as a warrant had been issued for his arrest. He was released on bail (ibid 245). Cable was treated as hero by the townspeople with a brass band parading through the town. Jeremiah J. Keating provided Cable and his two sons transport to take them to Ballinskelligs. His exploits became legendary and became the source of a song and inspired greater resistance to landlordism and evictions (ibid 246).



Plate 9-20: The eviction of Donncha Cable O'Leary 1887



Plate 9-21: Donncha Cable O'Leary. Note the blood from an injury he received from a stone thrown by a bailiff

9.3.2 National Monuments

There is one National Monument in the study area, Ballinskelligs Abbey, Nat. Mon. No. 168 (see above and **Plate 9-4**).

In an offshore context, 22km to the WSW is the early medieval monastery on Skellig Michael that is also a National Monument (No. 61). It has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site since 1996.

9.3.3 Record of Monuments and Places

There are no recorded monuments within the terrestrial limits of the proposed development site (www.archaeology.ie). There is a total of 64 recorded sites (in 39 locations, **Table 9-2**, **Figure 9-8**) within the study area all of which have been discussed above in their period classification and chronological order. The nearest recorded archaeological monument is a series of cultivation ridges (KE097-009, **Figure 9-9**) now under the western limits of Inny Strand at Emlaghmore West and bordering the southernmost terrestrial limits of Emlaghmore West that forms the eastern limits of the PDS. The site was recorded '*in the spring of 1989 during a period of high tides and stormy weather*', a series of twenty-seven cultivation ridges became exposed towards the W end of the Inny Strand, on the N shore of Ballinskelligs Bay. The site was partially damaged by subsequent storms and is now again

covered by sand. The cultivation ridges occupied an area of the intra-tidal zone measuring c.300m N-S x c.100m E-W. They were composed of a black peaty mass into which was incorporated numerous small stones. The ridges averaged 1.7m wide and .2m high. They varied in length up to 22m, depending on the degree of erosion. A number of pine stumps were revealed in situ to W of the cultivation ridge (O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996, 26 & Plate 9-22).

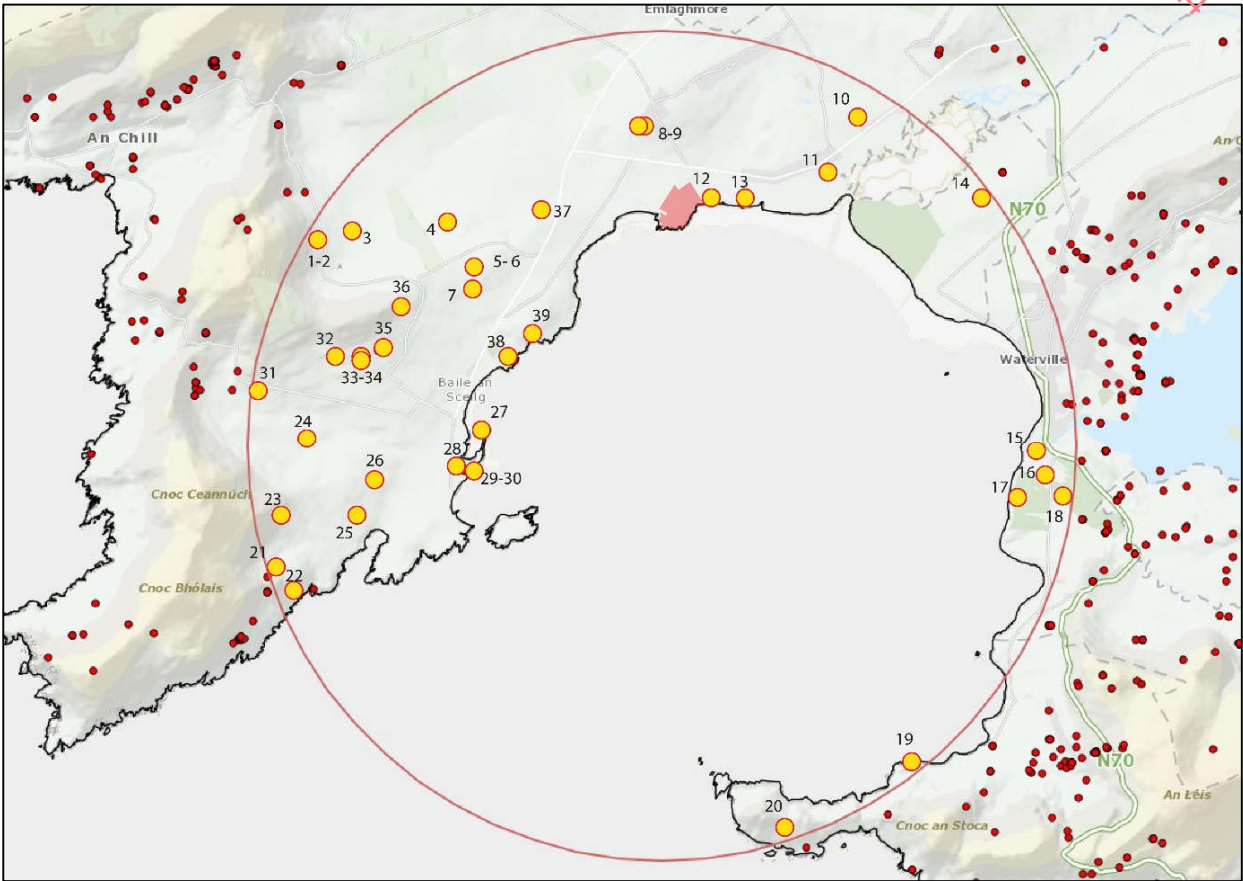


Figure 9-8: Recorded monuments within study area.

Table 9-2: Recorded monuments in 5km radius study area.

	SMR No.	Class	Townland	ITM (E)	ITM (N)
1	KE097-002	Ritual site - holy well	CILL URLAÍ	441545	567823
2	KE097-003 to 003003	Children's burial ground containing (1) hut site, (2)cross-slab, (3) standing stone	CILL URLAÍ	441599	567765
3	KE097-004	Ogham stone (present location)	CILL URLAÍ	441940	567928

	SMR No.	Class	Townland	ITM (E)	ITM (N)
4	KE097-005	Standing stone	CLOCHÁN NA nUAGH	443114	568013
5	KE097-006 to 006002	Ringfort – rath containing (1) souterrain, (2) house - indeterminate	CLOCHÁN NA nUAGH	443422	567511
6	KE097-007	Megalithic tomb - unclassified	CLOCHÁN NA nUAGH	443414	567473
7	KE097-028	Children's burial ground	CLOCHÁN NA nUAGH	443409	567272
8	KE088-057	Ritual site - holy well	AN CLUAIN	445434	569163
9	KE088-031	Children's burial ground	AN tIMLEACH MÓR THIAR	445469	569168
10	KE088-043	Enclosure	IMLEACH DRAIGHNEACH	448043	569233
11	KE097-011	Fulacht fia	IMLEACH NA MUC	447673	568603
12	KE097-009	Cultivation ridges	AN tIMLEACH MÓR THIAR	446304	568273
13	KE097-010	Field boundary	IMLEACH NA MUC	446653	568223
14	KE098-001	Enclosure	AN MHUIRÍOCH	449563	568333
15	KE098-094	Weir - fish	WATERVILLE, BASLICKANE	450207	565287
16	KE098-082	Megalithic structure	BASLICKANE	450303	565004
17	KE098-044	Anomalous stone group	BASLICKANE	449918	564699
18	KE098-045	Ringfort – rath containing (1) hut site x3	BASLICKANE	450503	564734
19	KE105-003	Ringfort - rath	AN RINNÍN	448712	561509
20	KE105-001 to -002	Hut site containing souterrain	AN RINN IARTHACH	447163	560735
21	KE097-037	Hut site	CILL RIALAIGH	441055	563864
22	KE097-063	Settlement cluster	CILL RIALAIGH	441295	563614

	SMR No.	Class	Townland	ITM (E)	ITM (N)
23	KE097-031 to 031001	Enclosure containing mound	CEANNÚIGH (TC Baile an Sceilg)	441115	564484
24	KE097-030	Hut site	BAILE AN SCEILG	441400	565407
25	KE097-032	Ringfort - rath	BUAILE UÍ CHUILL	442043	564538
26	KE097-033	Hut site	BAILE AN SCEILG	442244	564914
27	KE097-034 to 034001	Castle - tower house containing fish palace	BAILE AN SCEILG	443496	565522
28	KE097-035	Settlement cluster	BAILE AN SCEILG	443250	565111
29	KE097-036	Religious house - Augustinian canons containing (1) castle – tower house, (2) font, (3) holed stone, building x2, (4) architectural fragment x4 and (5) earthwork	BAILE AN SCEILG	443379	565004
30	KE097-067	Burial	BAILE AN SCEILG	443439	565000
31	KE097-023	Field boundary	AN COM	440785	565994
32	KE097-024	Enclosure	CINN AIRD THiar	441763	566408
33	KE097-046	Ringfort – rath containing hut site	CINN AIRD THiar	442026	566429
34	KE097-025001	Graveyard containing (1) church and (2) children’s burial ground	CINN AIRD THiar	442064	566447
35	KE097-026	Megalithic structure	CINN AIRD THiar	442273	566480
36	KE097-027002	Ringfort – rath containing children’s burial ground	CINN AIRD THiar	442583	566984
37	KE097-008	Megalithic tomb - wedge tomb	MILL AN GHOILÍN	444231	568143
38	KE097-066	Fish palace	DUNGEAGAN	443917	566362
39	KE097-029	Ritual site - holy well	DUNGEAGAN	444157	566629

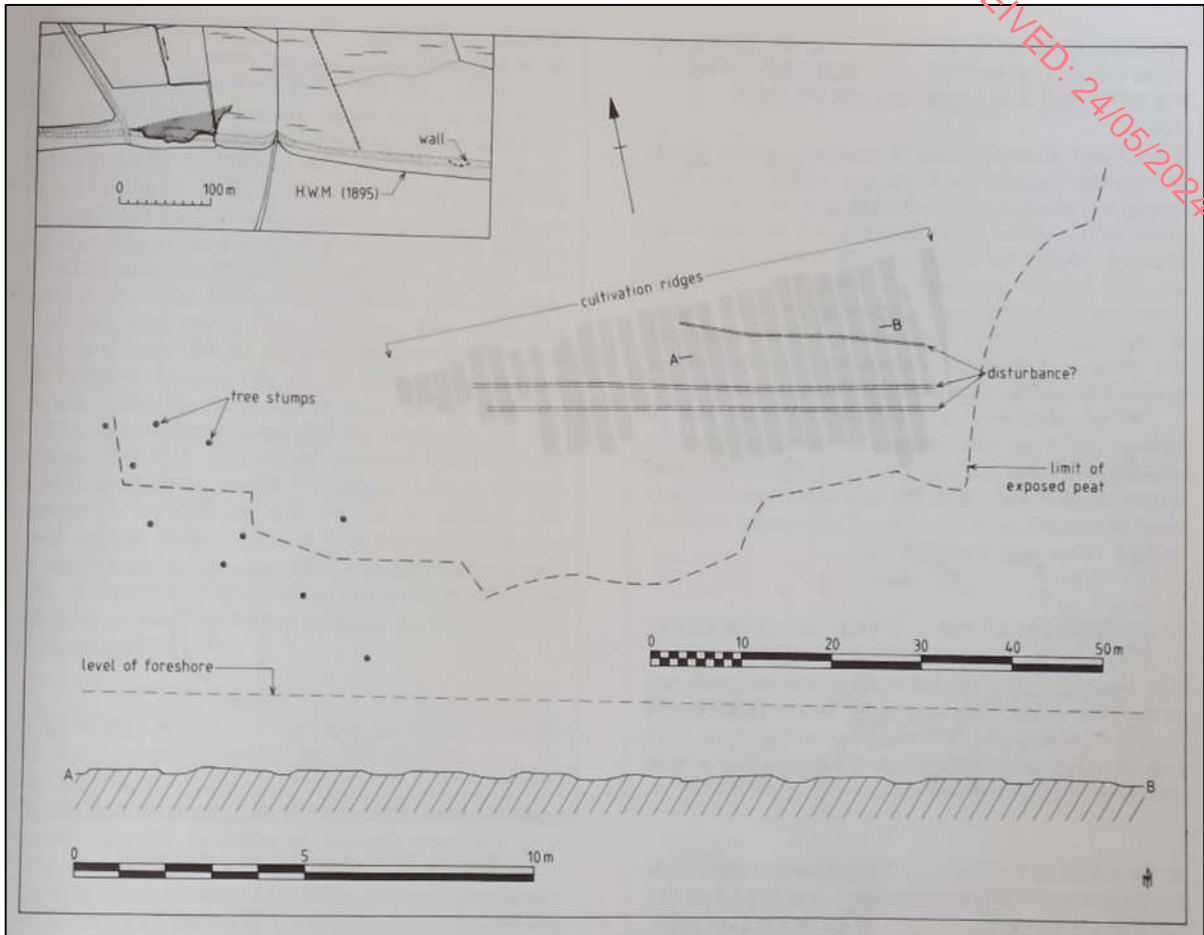


Figure 9-9: Area of cultivation ridges exposed in 1989 on Inny Strand, Emlaghmore West (O’Sullivan & Sheehan 1996, 27)



Plate 9-22: View from east of Reenroe jutting into the western limits of Inny Strand Note the ruinous hotel built by Billy Huggard in the 1960's. Further note the stumps of the ancient pine forest in the foreground

A second recorded monument a field boundary, KE097-010 was recorded in the same area, c.250m east of the cultivation ridges (KE097-009) on Inny Strand (**Figure 9-8**). The site, comprising of a section of walling, is occasionally visible on the beach. It was recorded by Prof. Frank Mitchell as the remains of a pre-bog wall system. In situ peat around the wall returned an Iron Age radiocarbon date of 1730BP (Mitchell1989, 100).

9.3.3.2 Underwater Archaeology

There are a number of monuments / shipwrecks recorded within the maritime study area in Ballinskelligs Bay area. The precise location of two are only known as the majority of the sites have only general locations in the Ballinskelligs Bay area or are unconfirmed and unlocated.

Quite apart from the recorded cultivation ridges (KE087-009) and pre-bog wall section (KE097-010) now on situated on the beach on Inny Strand which are now technically underwater archaeological sites. Further east, the nearby Inny River estuary debouches into Ballinskelligs Bay c.1.3km from the PDS (**Figure 9-8**). The Shipwreck Inventory of the National Monuments Service (NMS) records the wreck of an unknown '*Potato Boat*' (W11635) at this location (**Plate 9-23**). The wreck, c.21m in length and 3.0m in breadth was recorded by archaeologist Jacinta Kiely in the course of an impact assessment survey at Waterville Golf Course. Several of the visible frame timbers feature treenail holes. No evidence of metal was noted (Kiely 2000).



Plate 9-23: Image of the shipwreck of the ‘Potato Boat’ recorded by Jacinta Kiely in 2000 on Inny Strand at the mouth of the Inny River

A second wreck, a yacht ‘*Citizen Fred*’ (W09547), was lost in 1975 off Waterville. There are no further records of the event in the online shipwreck inventory.

Examination of the unpublished Shipwreck Inventory of Ireland records held in the Underwater Unit of the National Monuments Service in Dublin records at least twenty-nine shipwreck sites in the Ballinskelligs Bay area including one slight outlier at Scarrif Island from the 14th century (**Appendix 9.13**). Of particular relevance to this study are the records of at least four other shipwrecks on Inny Strand, not including the ‘Potato Boat’ described above. One of wrecks, the *Carmelie* was most likely lost on the rocks at Reenroe at the height of the famine in in November 1847. The wreck location is given as 1.5miles west of the Inny River Ferry which places it at Reenroe. The vessel was a French built 145-ton brig owned by Patrick Trent of Waterville (**Appendix 9.13**). Another wreck in December 1847 was the *Benin* that was transporting a cargo of palm oil between Benin in West Africa to Liverpool when it was wrecked a half mile (0.8km) south of the Inny Ferry. On the 11th December 1914 the *Ithurriel* was wrecked on Inny Beach. This steam yacht sought shelter in Ballinskelligs Bay, but her anchor dragged, and the vessel was driven ashore and became a total wreck. The crew of six were saved (**Appendix 9.13**).

One of the richest wreck events was that of the *Royal Charlotte* in 1767 that was carrying a cargo of elephant’s teeth (tusks), coffee and gold to the value of £20,000. The crew were all saved, and the cargo was plundered by locals.

The earliest recorded wreck event dates to the 15 December 1379 off Scariff Island, a little outside the study area to the S. A rather bizarre account of a Cornish military expedition, during the reign of Richard II, had gathered reinforcements at Southampton to be taken to Brittany. The force had seized nuns from a convent where some of the troops had been camped. The commanders were Sir John Arundel, Calvery, Percy, Sir Thos Banastre and other knights. The ships were carried off to the Irish coast by gales and the 60 nuns were cast overboard to lighten the ship. Sir John Arundel’s ship, under master Robert Rust, struck rocks between the island and mainland with

another 25 other ships, following their leader, also being lost. English contemporary accounts mention the wreck site as off Sherkin or Cape Clear, but Irish sources mention Scariff.

There are three other naval shipwrecks in Ballinskelligs Bay. On the 26th December 1691 a 30-gun French privateer was driven ashore and staved, 50 of its crew of 180 were drowned.

On the 31 December 1808 the *Hercules* was wrecked at Lios an Airgead, 100 yards offshore, Ballinskelligs Bay

This 3 masted privateer was fitted out under letters of marque by the English to attack the Spanish. Her anchors dragged and she went ashore at 'water dogs cave'. The mainmast was cut to form a bridge to the shore, by which some of the crew escaped. Some years later a silver plate was recovered from the site and auctioned by Hunting Cap O'Connell of Derrynane for famine relief.

9.3.4 Record of Protected Structures

There are no recorded structures within the PDS at Reenroe. In the wider study area there are seventeen recorded protected structures (Table 9-3), all of which are situated on the outskirts or within the village of Waterville on the east side of Ballinskelligs Bay.

Table 9-2: Protected Structures in Waterville area. Extract from page 75, Vol. 3 of the Draft Kerry County Council Development Plan 2022-2028

Volume 3		Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028					
ADDRESS		NIAH REF	RPS REF	TYPE	NAME	RATING	CATEGORIES
CROMWELL POINT	GLANLEAM		079-087	LIGHTHOUSE	CROMWELL LIGHTHOUSE		ARCH, TEC, SOC
VENTRY/ FIONN TRA							
	EMLAGHSLAT	21305201	52-1.	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	SEIPEAL CHAITLIN NAOFA	R	ARCH, ART, SOC, TECH
WATERVILLE							
	BALLYBRACK		098-004	DETACHED HOUSE	BALLYBRACK COTTAGE		ARCH
	MASTERGEEHY	21308901	89-1.	FORMER DETACHED SCHOOL HOUSE	MASTERGEEHY SCHOOL	R	ARCH, ART, SOC
	SPUNKANE	21309801	98-1.	CABLE STATION	WATERVILLE CABLE STATION	R	ARCH, ART, HIST, SOC
	SPUNKANE	21309802	98-2	CHURCH OF IRELAND	SAINT MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS CHURCH	R	ARCH, ART, HIST, SOC
	SPUNKANE	21309805	98-5.	DETACHED HOUSE (FISHING LODGE)	IVERAGH LODGE	R	ARCH, ART, HIST, SOC, TECH
	SPUNKANE		098-001 - A	SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE	7 IVERAGH TERRACE		
	SPUNKANE		098-001 - B	SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE	8 IVERAGH TERRACE		
	SPUNKANE		098-001 - C	DETACHED HOUSE	THE OLD CABLE HOUSE, 9 IVERAGH TERRACE		
	WATERVILLE	21309804	98-4.	MONUMENT	BUTLER MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN	R	ART, HIST, SOC
MAIN STREET	WATERVILLE		098-003-A	TERRACED HOUSE			ARCH, SOC
MAIN STREET	WATERVILLE		098-003-B	TERRACED HOUSE			ARCH, SOC
MAIN STREET	WATERVILLE		098-003-C	TERRACED HOUSE	BROUGHTON HOUSE		ARCH, SOC
MAIN STREET	WATERVILLE		098-003-D	TERRACED HOUSE	THE CRESCENT		ARCH, SOC
MAIN STREET	WATERVILLE		098-003-E	TERRACED HOUSE	STELLA MARIS		ARCH, SOC
MAIN STREET	WATERVILLE		098-003-R	TERRACED HOUSE			ARCH, SOC
MAIN STREET	WATERVILLE	21309807	98-7-A.	SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE		R	ARCH
MAIN STREET	WATERVILLE	21309807	98-7-B.	SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE		R	ARCH
	WATERVILLE						

9.3.5 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

There are five structures listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) all of which are included in the list of protected structures in the Co. Kerry Development Plan (Table 9-4 below).

9.3.6 Historic Cartographic Evidence

Examination of the historic OS 6" pre-famine map of 1842 shows that the PDS occupies all of the southern limits of the townland of Reenroe and the southwestern limits of Emlaghmore West (Figure 9-10). The Emlaghmore River issues into Ballinskelligs Bay at *Trá na sassenach* (*Trá na sassenach*) at the SW limits of the site and also forms

the townland boundary with Meelagulleen. The majority of the land within Reenroe comprises of numerous irregular small fields and some poor marginal land as well. There are four structures denoted at the centre of the site also that most likely reflect two vernacular farm settlements there. Additionally, in a more dispersed context there are four other structures situated near the cliff edge at the extreme south. The eastern limits of the PDS extend into the townland of Emlaghmore West and as the name suggests comprises of larger fields of poorer marginal land that extends to the sea. The easternmost limits of the PDS are bounded by a local roadway to the beach. Apart from the field boundaries, townland boundary and local road there are no built heritage features or structures present there.



Figure 9-10: Extract from the pre-famine 1st Ed. OS 6" map, sheet 097. The PDS is outlined in red

Griffiths Valuation map of 1853, (using the contemporaneous 1842 OS map), records that the PDS in Reenroe comprised of Plot 5 and Plot 6(a -c). Plot 5 extended for just over 20 acres and was occupied by Maurice Murphy who paid annual rates of £5 17s for his house and land. The lessor was the Marquis of Landsdowne. Plot 6 was occupied by Timothy McCarthy who owned just over 23 acres. McCarthy was also the lessor to two others, Cornelius Moriarty who had a house and office (shed) and paid annual rates of 7 shillings and Daniel Connelly (Connell?) who had only a house only and paid annual rates of 5 shillings. The PDS extending into Emlaghmore West, comprising of Plot 3 was leased by the Marquis of Landsdowne to four occupiers of which it would appear that Cornelius Moriarty had land there only (www.askaboutireland.ie)

The 2nd Edition 25" map of 1897 denotes a clear change to the field pattern in the PDS resulting in a noticeable increase in the number of fields and a decrease in their size (**Figure 9-11**). In a settlement context there is only a single vernacular farm settlement at the centre of the PDS. All the previous dwellings and outhouses are gone. The local unenclosed roadway (trackway) also further extends from the beach at Emlaghmore up along the cliff edge of Reenroe with an enclosed spur extending up to the farm settlement and then extending south-west towards *Trá na Sassenach*. This cliff edge section of the trackway now forms part of the much-used local Skellig Way path.

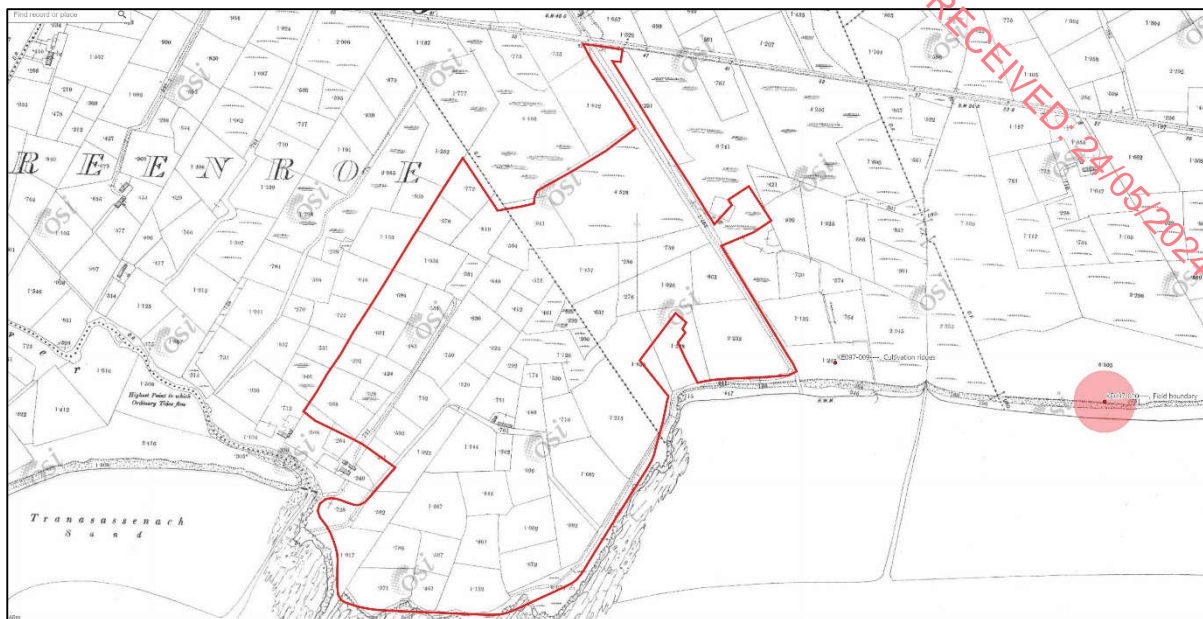


Figure 9-11: Extract from the 2nd Ed. OS 1:2500 map of 1896/7. Note the changed field pattern by the reduction of the field sizes at this time. Further note Trá na Sassenach denoted on left

9.3.7 Site Walkover

The PDS was physically inspected on two occasions by senior experienced field archaeologists. All of the PDS was examined including its southern sea-girt limits. The Trá na Sassenach area abutting the PDS at the west and part of the Inny Strand where it extends along the shore of Reenroe and Emlaghmore West were also inspected. This part of the field walking was done at optimum low water in early January 2024 in excellent weather. The previous field-walking was undertaken coeval with low-flown, unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) surveys that included vertical and oblique imagery.

Internally, many of the field boundaries comprise of generally low earthen banks and a few low drystone walls that partially enclose rough pasture (Plate 9-24). Linear cultivation ridges are evident particularly at the southernmost limits of the site where there is active erosion (Plate 9-26).

A derelict 3-bay two storey dwelling house, most likely early 20th or late 19th century construct, is situated close beside the ruinous hotel reflecting the relict structural remains of the previous 19th century settlement at Reenroe (Plate 9-30). Several pseudo cultural features erected by hotelier Billy Huggard in the 1960's are still present, dispersed around the perimeter of Reenroe (Plates 9-27 to 9-29).

Coastal erosion is active at Reenroe with recent exposures evident along the low cliffs. All these recent exposures revealed natural stratigraphy including occasional peaty deposits (Plates 9-26 & 9-31). Similarly, on the exposed beach area along the eastern limits of the PDS at Emlaghmore West, more substantial sections / clumps of peat were visible between the modern rock armour that currently revet this section of the beach (Plate 9-32). Several pine tree stumps protrude from the sandy beach in front of the rock armoured area where access to the beach has been upgraded and provided for in the recent past. There was no visible evidence of any of the cultivation ridges recorded in 1989 or indeed of the Iron Age pre-bog wall identified by the late Prof. Mitchell.

Fieldwalking revealed no previously unrecorded archaeological sites, features or artefacts were noted or recorded.

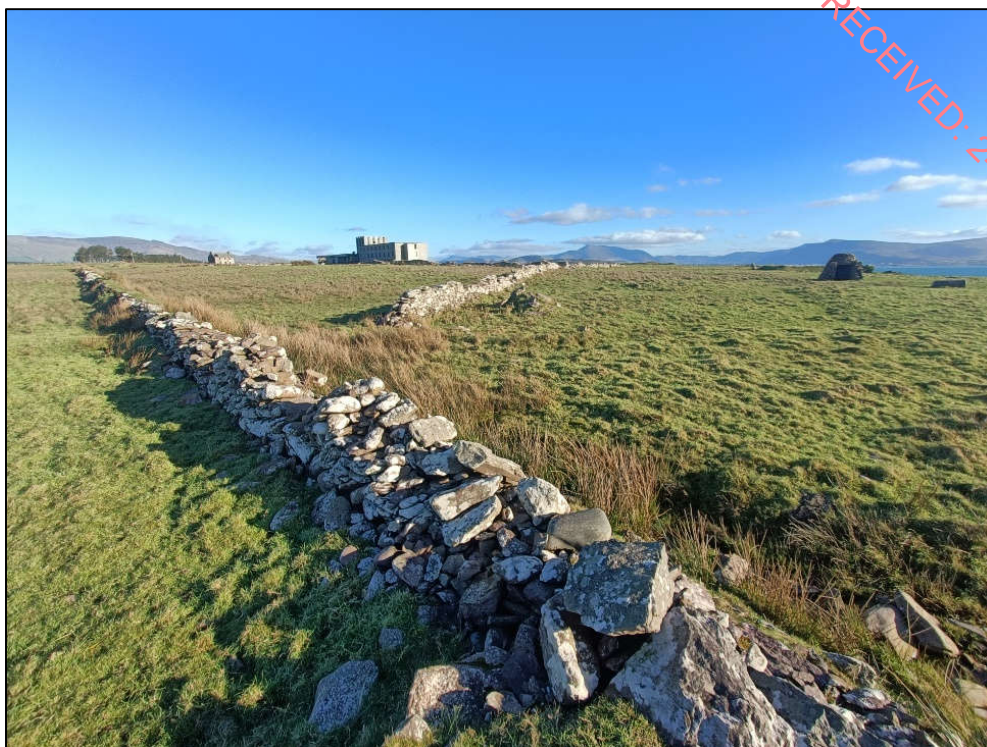


Plate 9-24: View from SW. Note low internal field boundary walls and derelict hotel. Further note pseudo beehive hut on right erected to resemble St. Michael's Holy Well in nearby Dungeagan



Plate 9-25: View from W along low earthen field boundary at the southern limits of the PDS (LDARCH 2024)



Plate 9-26: Low-flown oblique UAV image from SW. Note the parallel cultivation ridges and active erosion in the foreground (LDARCH 2024)



Plate 9-27: View from west along the Skellig Way that extends along through the southernmost limits of the PDS. Note the pseudo standing stones (LDARCH 2024)



Plate 9-28: View from E of one of the large pseudo standing stones at the SW limits the PDS overlooking Trá na Sassenach (LDARCH 2024)



Plate 9-29: View from W of the copy of St. Michael's Well (see Plate 2 above) that was built as a cultural feature for hotel guests in the 1960's (LDARCH 2024)



Plate 9-30: View from SW of the derelict 3-bay dwelling house at Reenroe (LDARCH 2024)

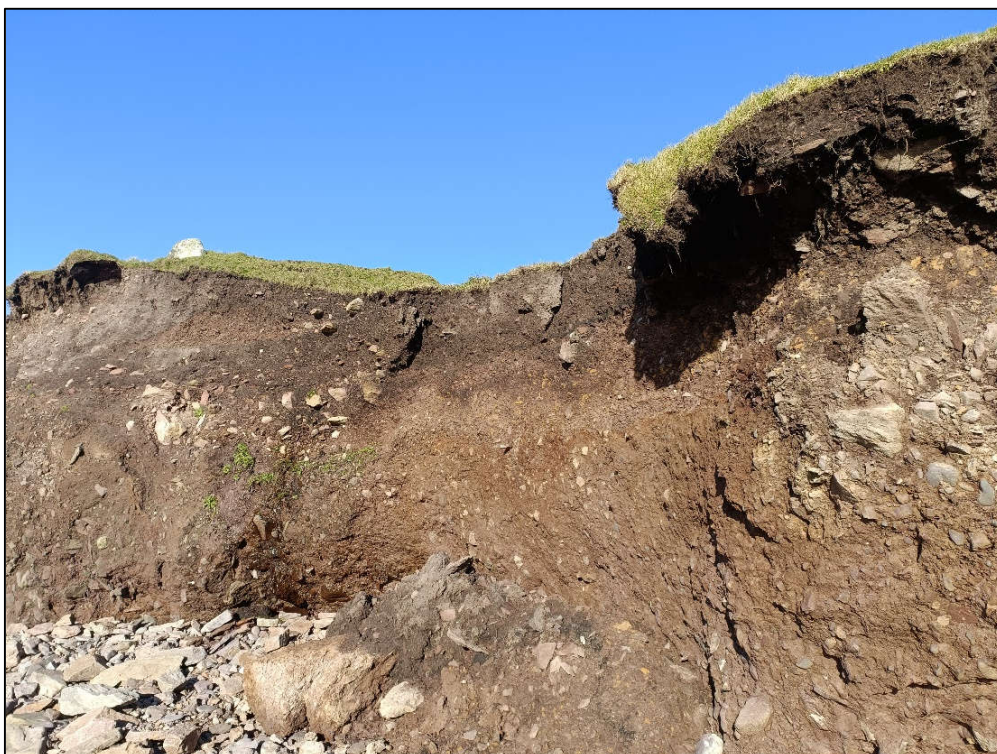


Plate 9-31: Recent erosion exposure of the low cliffs at the SW limits of the PDS. Note the uppermost peaty material (LDARCH 2024)



Plate 9-32: View from E of the peat eroding from the Emlaghmore West area on Inny Strand. Further note the derelict hotel in the background (LDARCH 2024)

9.4 Assessment of Impacts and Effects

9.4.1 Construction Phase (Direct Effects)

9.4.1.1 Impact on National Monuments in State Care including those with Preservation Orders

No National Monuments in State Ownership/Guardianship are located within or adjacent to the Proposed Development Site and therefore there will be no direct impacts to these aspects of the archaeological heritage by the Proposed Development.

9.4.1.2 Impact on Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments subject to statutory protection as defined in Record of Monument and Places (RMP) or Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) located within the Proposed Development Site and therefore there will be no direct impacts to any by the Proposed Development and no construction effects will occur in this regard.

9.4.1.3 Impact on previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological features

The Proposed Development Site is located partially within an area already disturbed by construction of the old hotel and the internal access road. Although, large scale topsoil and peat stripping of previously undisturbed

ground will be required during construction phase. There is a potential for the Proposed Development Site to contain unrecorded sites and artefacts (there is high potential for preservation of stray finds within peat). The excavation of topsoil /peat may likely impact on any new sites or artefact if present. Pre-mitigation negative effect of the impact is considered to be significant and permanent. Mitigation measures (see below) which include pre-development testing and construction phase monitoring will reduce the effect to slight.

9.4.1.4 Impact on Protected Structures and NIAH

No Protected Structures or structures listed in NIAH are located within the Proposed Development site therefore there will be no direct impacts during construction phase by the Proposed Development on any.

9.4.1.5 Impact on non-statutory cultural heritage sites / features

Eight vernacular pre-famine structures are depicted on the 1st Edition 1841 OS map in two clusters one in the centre of the site and second at its southern limits. No evidence of any over-surface evidence of these structures were noted during the field survey although sub-surface remnants may survive. Remains (if any) of structures located in the general central area of the Proposed Development site were probably impacted during construction of the old hotel. The Construction phase may impact on sub-surface remains of the vernacular structures if present. A negative effect of the impact is considered to be moderate (pre-mitigation) and permanent. Mitigation measures (see below) which include pre-development testing and construction phase monitoring will reduce the effect.

The Reenroe – Emlaghmore West townland boundary is denoted on OS historic maps bisecting the Proposed Development internally in a NW-SE direction. Much of this townland boundary has been impacted by levelling in the past. However, there will be an impact to an extant section of the townland boundary by the proposed new internal road at the northernmost limits of the Proposed Development. Secondly, there may be an impact on the denuded and possibly subsurface remains of the internal townland boundary by the proposed internal accessway and services, including an associated percolation and lawn area to facilitate the 25 lodges further to the south-east. A negative effect of the impacts is considered to be slight / moderate. Construction phase monitoring will reduce the effect (see Mitigation measures below).

9.4.2 Construction Phase (Indirect Effects)

No indirect visual effects on archaeological or cultural heritage were identified.

9.4.3 Operational Phase (Direct Effects)

In terms of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage, since topsoil / peat removal and groundworks will be completed during the construction phase no direct effects will occur during the operational phase.

9.4.4 Operational Phase (Indirect Effects)

To establish the significance of indirect (visual) effects by the Proposed Development on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites within the study area, a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) using the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) is required. The assessment below is based only on professional experience and inspection and critical analysis of some of the sites in question and their above ground dimensions, local topography and distance. At the outset, while the proposed development is large, its cultural geographic coastal location, comprises of a remote rural terrestrial landscape setting in combination with a coastal maritime seascape. The nearest high profile archaeological site is the National Monument of Ballinskelligs Priory situated

c.4.0km to the SW. This author viewed the proposed development site at Reenroe in clear conditions from the sea wall enclosing the Ballinskelligs Priory and could not see the existing derelict hotel. Furthermore, low flown UAV imagery taken at Ballinskelligs Priory in the course of recent work for the OPW there, equally did not impact or impair, or detract from the appreciation or cultural character of the National Monument. Similarly, in a wider built heritage context relating to the cluster of protected structures in Waterville, the derelict hotel on the eminence at Reenroe was not visible from the seafront there. Ultimately, indirect effects by the proposed development during the Operational Phase is deemed to be imperceptible.

9.4.4.1 Impact on National Monuments in State Care including those with Preservation Orders

The only National Monument in State Care (ownership) in the study area is Ballinskelligs Abbey (NM no. 168) situated c.4km SW from the Proposed Development. This author viewed the proposed development site at Reenroe in clear conditions from the sea wall enclosing the Ballinskelligs Priory and could not see the existing and prominent derelict hotel. Ultimately, it is determined that the proposed development will not impact or impair or detract from the appreciation or cultural character of the National Monument and therefore the indirect effect is classified as imperceptible.

9.4.4.2 Impact on Recorded Monuments

There are of 64 recorded monuments (in 39 locations), in the National Monuments Service (NMS) Record of Monument and Places (RMP) or the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) located within the study area. The indirect effect on the recorded monuments in the study area is considered to be imperceptible as they are either low profile discrete sites, often not obvious or not perceptible on the ground or located on private lands without public access. Furthermore, some level of visual impact already exists due to the presence of the old derelict hotel in an eminent coastal location. The visual effect on publicly accessed monuments like Ballinskelligs Abbey and graveyard, Ballinskelligs tower house and St. Michael's Holy Well and fish palace, all of which are also situated on the coastal edge is considered in the long-term to be not significant. While St. Michael's Holy Well is still the focus of continuing local importance and for others part of a wider pilgrimage associated with other wells, the proposed development will not impact on either the setting or cultural character of St. Michael's Well or any associated pilgrimage to it.

9.4.4.3 Impact on Protected Structures and NIAH

There are five NIAH structures within the study area all situated slightly over 4km SE from the Proposed Development in Waterville (**Figure 9-12, Table 9-4**). All are listed in KCC Development Plan 2022-2028. Due to the distance and location the long-term indirect effects are classified as imperceptible.

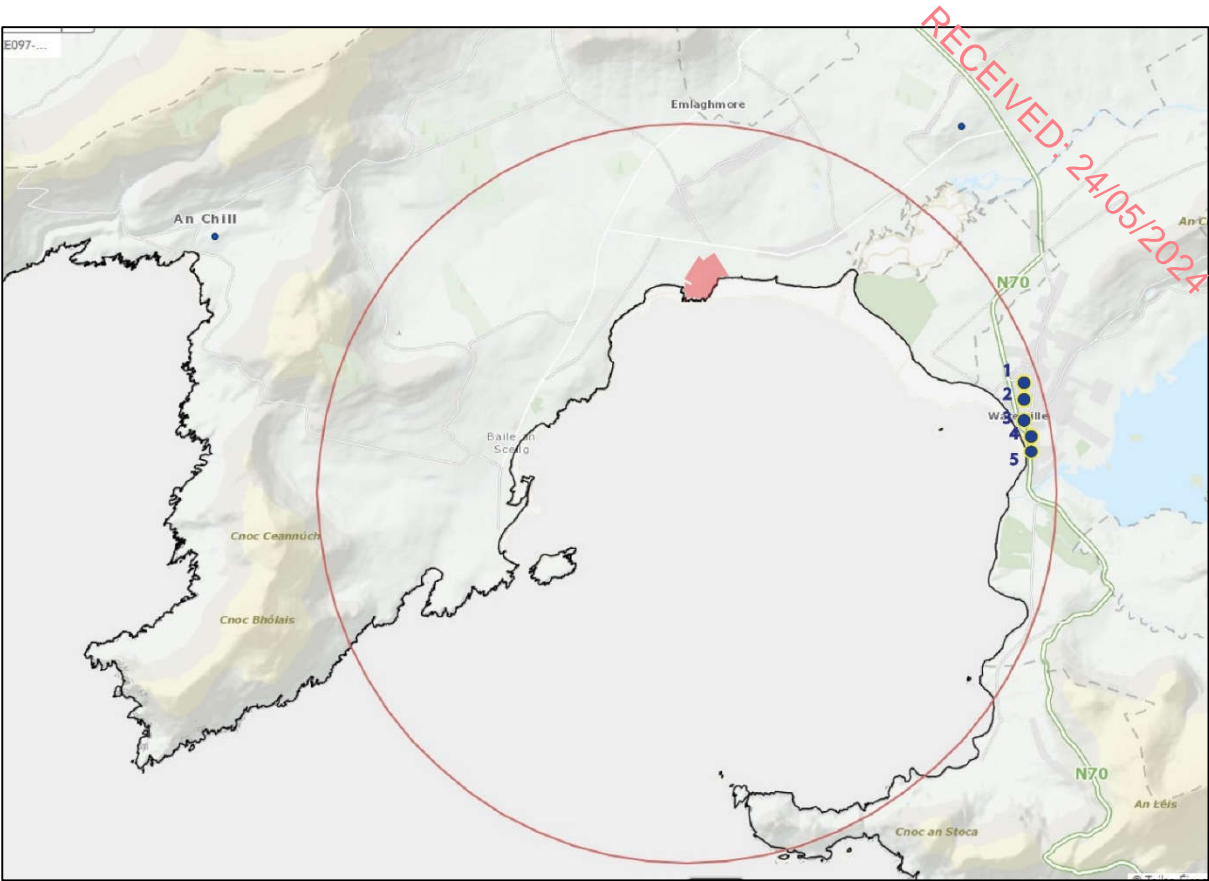


Figure 9-12: NIAH structures in 5km study area

Table 9-3: NIAH Structures in 5km radius of the study area

Map No.	NIAH Ref.	RPS REF.	Original Use	Date	Name	ITM (E)	ITM (N)
1	21309805	RPS-KY-1251	Hunting/fishing lodge	1855 - 1860	Iveragh Lodge	50246	66727
2	21309801	RPS-KY-1249	Coastguard station	1895 - 1900	Waterville Cable Station	50175	66495
3	21309802	RPS-KY-1250	Church/chapel	1865 - 1870	Saint Michael's Church	50209	66225
4	21309804	RPS-KY-1255	Monument	1885 - 1890	Butler Memorial Fountain	50297	66089

Map No.	NIAH Ref.	RPS REF.	Original Use	Date	Name	ITM (E)	ITM (N)
5	21309807	RPS-KY-1262 RPS-KY-1263	Coastguard station	1820 - 1840	Waterville Coastguard Station	50299	65814

9.4.5 Demolition or Decommissioning Phase (Direct Effects)

There will be no significant potential impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage during demolition of Proposed Development. All ground works will be limited to the construction phase and any potential impacts will be mitigated during pre-construction and construction stage.

Direct impacts to any recorded monuments or potential sub-surface archaeology will not therefore occur as a result of the decommissioning phase of the development. Similarly, no potential impacts to built heritage such as NIAH or RPS structures as a result of the demolition phase of the development are anticipated.

9.4.6 Demolition or Decommissioning Phase (Indirect Effects)

No potential indirect (visual) impacts to the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage will occur as a result of demolition phase. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

9.4.7 Do-Nothing

If the Proposed Development are not proceeded with there will be no significant impacts to cultural heritage or archaeological assets and the derelict dilapidated structure of the old hotel at the Proposed Development site will still remain.

9.4.8 Cumulative Impacts and Effects

With the exception of the Waterville Golf Course situated c.2km to the east of the Proposed Development there are no other formal built recreational or other social sporting amenities in the surrounding study area so a cumulative effect on the recorded archaeological or cultural heritage, terrestrial and underwater are deemed to be not significant.

9.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

9.5.1 Mitigation Measures

9.5.1.1 Pre - construction Phase

Mitigation by Prevention

Given the multiplicity of small-scale fields in rough pasture at the proposed development site, geophysical survey is deemed to be unsuitable. Pre-construction archaeological testing under licence from the NMS should be undertaken on the footprint of the Proposed Development site within the greenfield limits of the proposed

development. The objective is to determine the presence / absence of potential archaeological sites / artefacts and possibly the sub-surface remains of vernacular structures depicted on the historic OS maps. If features / artefacts of archaeological significance are identified, further mitigation will be required following consultation with the Kerry County Archaeologist and the NMS. A report on the results of the licensed testing will be required to be submitted to NMS and the relevant authorities on completion of the project.

9.5.1.2 Construction Phase

Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks associated with topsoil / peat stripping should be undertaken to recover any potential artefacts.

All works associated with the removal of the two internal sections of the Reenroe – Emlaghmore West townland boundary should be archaeologically monitored. The two impacted sections of the townland boundary shall be archaeologically recorded.

9.5.1.3 Operational Phase

All archaeological and cultural heritage issues will be resolved during pre-construction and construction phase thus no mitigation is needed for the operational phase.

9.5.2 Monitoring Measures (If relevant)

Not relevant

9.6 Residual Impacts and Effects

If the mitigation measures will be followed no significant negative residual archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage effects are predicted.

RECEIVED: 24/05/2024

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