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Archaeological Test Trenching and Impact Assessment Report at Dromhale townland, Countess Road, Killarney, Co. Kerry.



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I. Abstract

This report details archaeological test trenching undertaken by ÆGIS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED on behalf of the client, within the subject site in Dromhale townland, Countess Road, Killarney, Co. Kerry.

The test trenching was carried out on 9-11 February 2026.

26 trenches were opened across the subject site. One archaeological feature, a fulacht fiadh/burnt mound, with associated burnt spreads of fire-cracked stone was identified.

The spoil from the trenches was metal detected (licence no. 25R0478). No artefacts were recovered.

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III. Abbreviations and Terms Used

ABP	An Bord Pleanála
ACP	Architectural Conservation Professionals
ASI	Archaeological Survey of Ireland, a division of the DCHG
Barony, Parish, Townland	These terms refer to land divisions in Ireland. The barony is the largest land division in a county, which is formed from a number of parishes. These parishes are in turn made up of several townlands, which are the smallest land division in the country. The origins of these divisions are believed to be in the Early Medieval/Christian period (AD500-AD1000), or may date earlier in the Iron Age (500BC-AD500)
CH	Cultural Heritage Feature Number
DCHG	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
E	East
Façade	The front or face of a building
First Edition	This relates to editions of the OS 6-inch maps for each county. The first edition map completed for the area dates to the early 1840s and this is referred to in the text as the 'First Edition'
IHTA	Irish Historic Towns Atlas
ITT	Institute of Technology Tralee
KM	Kilometre
M	Metres, all dimensions are given in metres or part of a metre, unless otherwise stated
Monitoring	Archaeological Monitoring refers to the requirement to have an archaeologist(s) on site during the earth moving/construction works to undertake a watching brief in case archaeological material is revealed
N	North
NGR	National Grid Reference
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, see www.buildingsofireland.ie
NMI	National Museum of Ireland
NMS	National Monuments Service. Regulatory body with responsibility for archaeological heritage. A division of the DCHG
NPM	Natural parent material (subsoil).
OD	Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)
OS	Ordnance Survey
OSI	Ordnance Survey of Ireland
Pers. Comm.	Personal Communication
Plinth	The projecting base of a wall
PO	Preservation Order
PS	Protected Structure
Quoin	The dressed stone at the corner of a building
Recessed	Architectural term for a section of a wall or side of a building that is set back from the front
Refs	References
RFI	Request for further information
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places. A paper record on which all known archaeological sites at the time of the record are marked and listed in an accompanying list. The sites marked are afforded legal protection under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2014. The record is based on the 6-inch map series for the country and is recorded on a county basis. Each archaeological monument on the RMP has a unique code known as the RMP number prefixed by KE for Kerry.
RMP Number	This code is the number of the site on the RMP constraint map. It begins with the county code, for example, WA, the 6-inch sheet number, followed by the number of the archaeological monument on that sheet
RPS	Record of Protected Structures
S	South
Sheet	This relates to the 6-inch map for each county, which is divided into sheets
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record. It relates to the archive files and on-line database relating to known archaeological monuments, maintained by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI). It can be viewed at http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/
TB	Townland Boundary
W	West. Width where used with dimensions

1. Introduction

1.1 Archaeological background

The subject site at Dromhale townland consists of a large field under grass, another smaller field under grass, and a wet marshy area fed by natural springs. No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the subject site.

1.2 Locational data (figs 1-3)

The subject site is situated in the townland of Dromhale, the barony of Magunihy and the civil parish of Killarney.

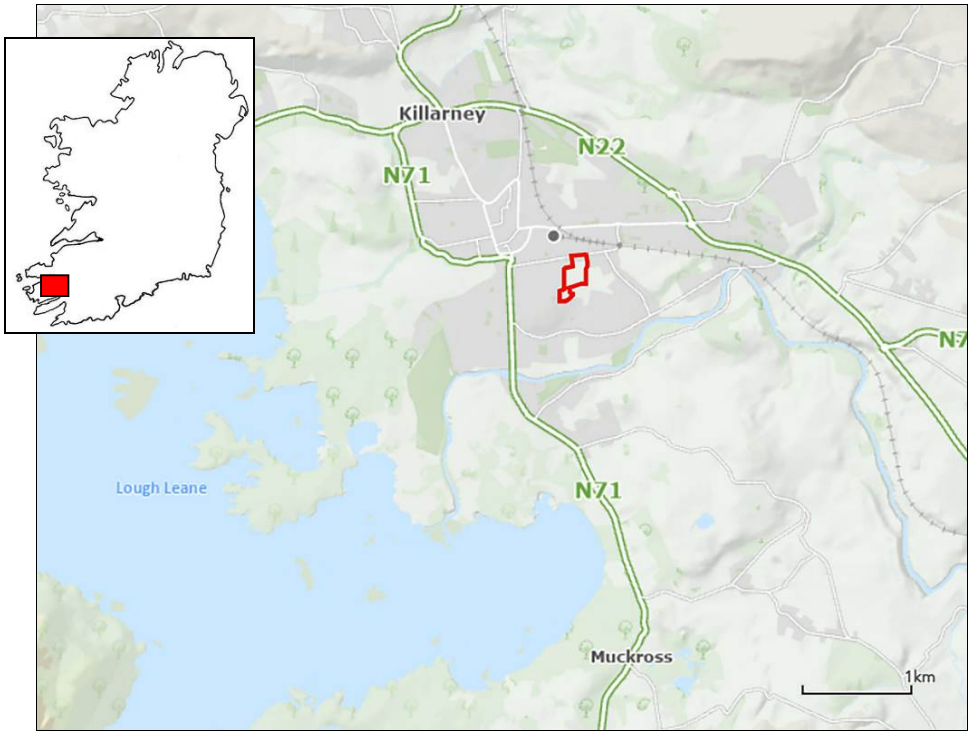


Figure 1. Location map showing subject site indicated in red (www.archaeology.ie). North to top.

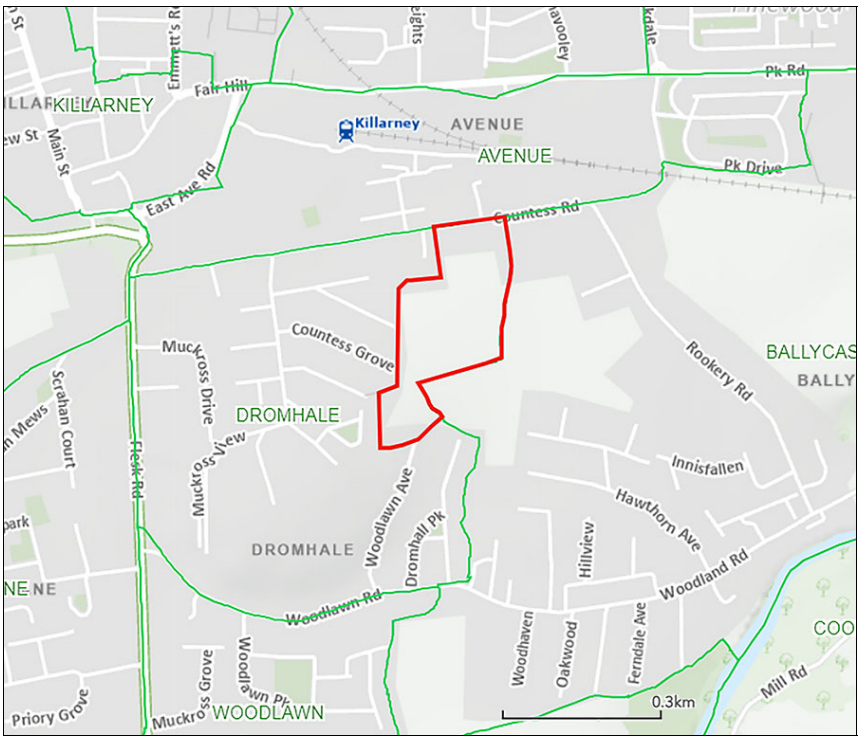


Figure 2. Detailed location of subject site in townland (after www.archaeology.ie). North to top.



Figure 3. Map Genie aerial photo 2013-2018, subject site in red (after www.archaeology.ie).

The first edition OS six-inch map, dated c. 1840 shows a series of four fields (figure 4). The later OS 25-inch map dated to c.1895 (figure 5) shows two fields, (one large field at north with a small field at south).

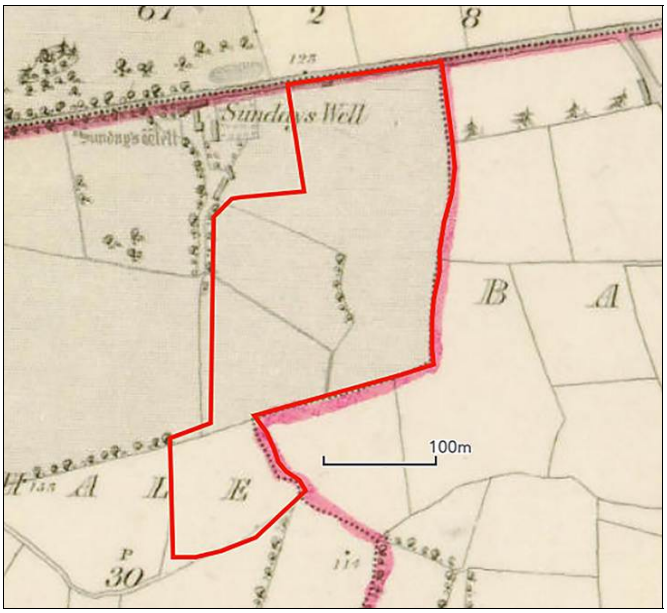


Figure 4. Subject site in red on OS first edition (c. 1840) 6-inch map (after www.archaeology.ie). North to top.

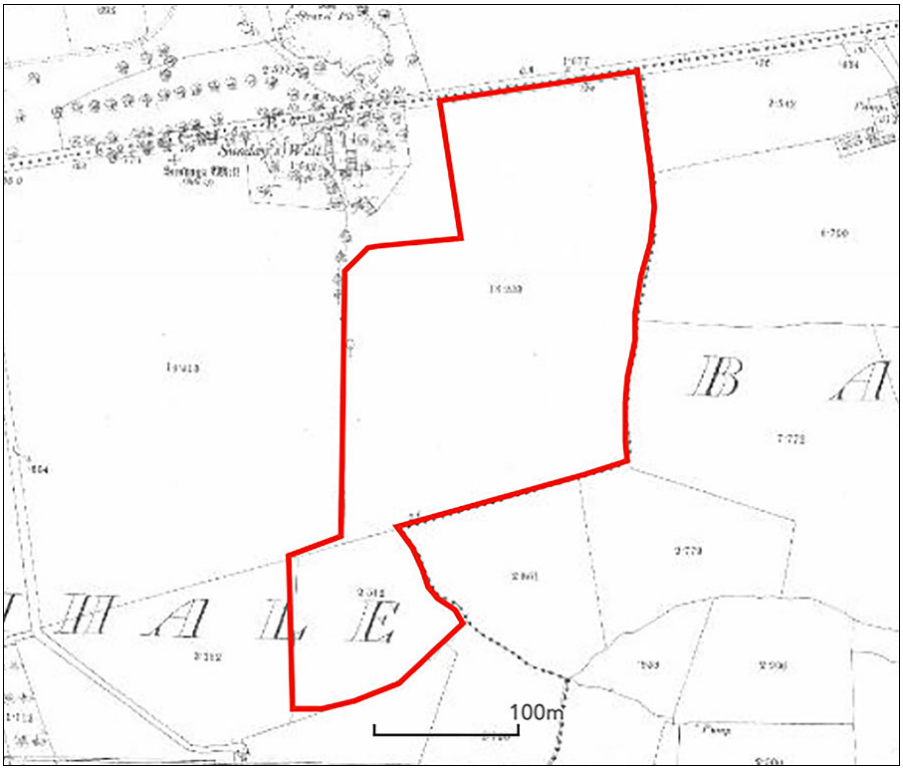


Figure 5. Subject site in red on 25-inch OS map, c. 1895 (after www.archaeology.ie). North to top.

1.3 Summary of previous archaeological work

No archaeological work has previously been carried out on the subject site.

1.4 Planning particulars.

Planning permission has yet not been applied for. This report forms part of an LRD application.

2. The Test Trenching (Descriptions)

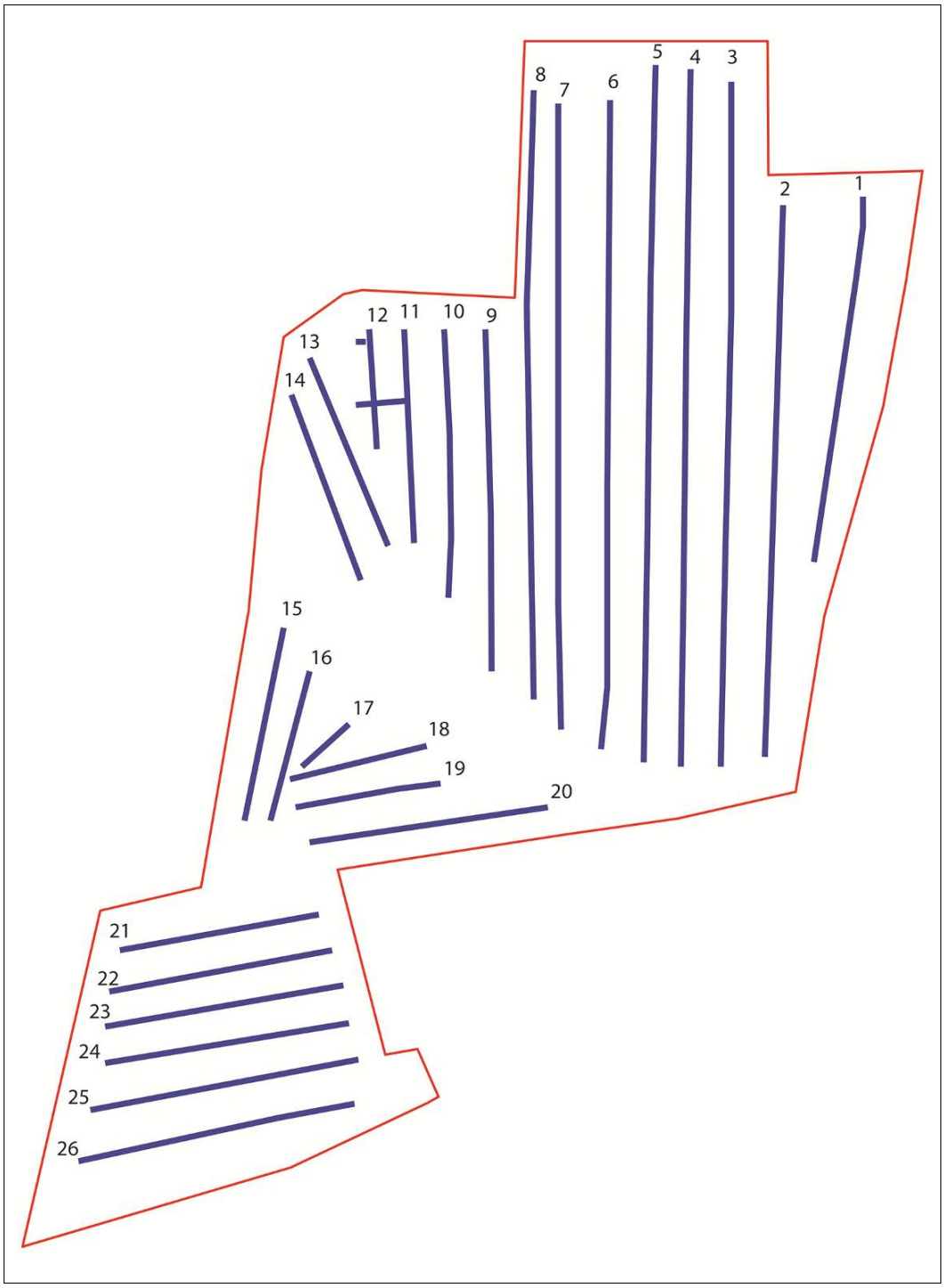


Figure 6. Location of test trenches.

Table.1 List of trenches and their details.

Trench	Dimensions (all 1.8 m wide)	Research question to be addressed
1	132	General testing of site.
2	207	General testing of site.
3	248	General testing of site.
4	254	General testing of site.
5	255	General testing of site.
6	244	General testing of site.
7	245	General testing of site.
8	230	General testing of site.
9	128	General testing of site.
10	95	General testing of site.
11	82	General testing of site.
12	46	General testing of site.
13	75	General testing of site.
14	70	General testing of site.
15	69	General testing of site.
16	57	General testing of site.
17	22	General testing of site.
18	40	General testing of site.
19	44	General testing of site
20	80	General testing of site
21	72	General testing of site
22	76	General testing of site
23	83	General testing of site
24	88	General testing of site
25	97	General testing of site
26	94	General testing of site

2.1 1 Archaeological description

Testing was undertaken to ascertain the archaeological potential of the subject site.

2.2 Methodology

Twenty-six trenches were excavated across the area of the proposed development. One archaeological feature, a fulacht fiadh/burnt mound, with associated burnt spreads of fire-cracked stone was identified. A single context method (amended for testing) was employed.

2.3 Record of excavation (test trenching)

Table 2 lists the information for each trench arranged by trench number. References to plates for each are listed in the table, these illustrations follow after. Location of trenches all shown in figure 6.

Table 2. Record of test trenching undertaken.

Trench No.	Dimensions (all trenches 1.8m wide.)	Description of Stratigraphy	Archaeological Features (numbered according to trench no. & feature no. within that trench). All cut into the NPM unless otherwise stated.	Artefacts (finds registration No: trench No.: find number within that trench)	Plate Nos
1	132m x 0.35m deep	Silty loam removing off onto orange sandy gravels at high ground at N, and buff coloured sandy gravel at the S side of the trench.	Modern plough furrows. No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	1-3
2	207m x 0.40m deep	Silty loam removing off onto orange sandy gravels at high ground at N, and buff coloured sandy gravel at the S side of the trench.	Modern plough furrows. No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered	4-6
3	248m x 0.35m deep	Silty loam removing off onto orange sandy gravels at high ground at N, and buff coloured sandy gravel at the S side of the trench.	Modern plough furrows. No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	7-9
4	254m x 0.40m deep	Silty loam removing off onto orange sandy gravels at high ground at N, and buff coloured sandy gravel at the S side of the trench.	Modern plough furrows. No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	10-12
5	255m x 0.30m deep	Silty loam removing off onto orange sandy gravels at high ground at N, and buff coloured sandy gravel at the S side of the trench.	Modern plough furrows. No archaeological features were encountered.	Victorian coin 25E0568:1.	13-15
6	247m x 0.35m deep	Silty loam removing off onto orange sandy gravels at high ground at N, and buff coloured sandy gravel at the S side of the trench.	Modern plough furrows. No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	16-18
7	245m x 0.40m deep	Silty loam removing off onto orange sandy gravels at high ground at N, and buff coloured sandy gravel at the S side of the trench.	Modern plough furrows. No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	19-21
8	230m x 0.35m deep	Silty loam removing off onto orange sandy gravels at high ground at N, and buff coloured sandy gravel at the S side of the trench.	Modern plough furrows. No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	22-24
9	128m x 0.40m deep	Silty loam removing off onto orange sandy gravels at high ground at N, and buff coloured sandy gravel at the S side of the trench.	Modern plough furrows. No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	25-27
10	95m x 0.35m deep	Silty loam removing off onto orange sandy gravels at high ground at N, and buff coloured sandy gravel at the S side of the trench.	Modern plough furrows. No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	28-30
11	82m x 0.30m deep	Silty loam removing off onto orange sandy gravels at high ground at N, and buff coloured sandy gravel at the S side of the trench.	Modern plough furrows. No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	31-33

12	46m x 0.30m deep	Silty loam removing off onto grey clay. Fulacht fiadh, 20m diameter, 0.70m high. Burnt spread extending to7m to E c. 8m) with second burnt spread at N end of trench c 8m by 7m.	Modern plough furrows. Fulacht fiadh and two associated burnt spreads	No artefacts were recovered.	34-36
13	75m x 0.30m deep	Wet peaty topsoil removing off onto grey clay and sandy gravels. Trench filled with water from natural springs. .	No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	37-39
14	70m x 0.30m deep	Wet peaty topsoil removing off onto grey clay and sandy gravels. Trench filled with water from natural springs.	No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	40-42
15	69m x 0.40m deep	Silty loam removing off onto grey gravels and boulder clay.	No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	43-45
16	57m x 0.40m deep	Silty loam removing off onto grey gravels and boulder clay.	No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	46-48
17	22m x 0.30m deep	Wet peaty topsoil removing off onto grey clay and sandy gravels. E side of the trench filled with water from natural springs.	No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	49-51
18	30m x 0.40m deep	Wet peaty topsoil removing off onto grey clay and sandy gravels. E side of the trench filled with water from natural springs.	No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	52-54
19	44m x 0.40m deep	Wet peaty topsoil removing off onto grey clay and sandy gravels. E side of the trench filled with water from natural springs.	No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	55-57
20	80m x 0.40m deep	Wet peaty topsoil removing off onto grey clay and sandy gravels.	No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	58-60
21	72m x 0.30m deep	Loamy topsoil, orange boulder clay at W side of trench, changing to grey clay and gravel at E side of trench.	No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	61-63
22	76m x 0.30m deep	Loamy topsoil, orange boulder clay at W side of trench, changing to grey clay and gravel at E side of trench	No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	64-66
23	83m x 0.40m deep	Loamy topsoil, orange boulder clay at W side of trench, changing to grey clay and gravel at E side of trench	No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	67-69
24	88m x 0.40m deep	Loamy topsoil, orange boulder clay at W side of trench, changing to grey clay and gravel at E side of trench	No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	70-72
25	97m x 0.40m deep	Loamy topsoil, orange boulder clay at W side of trench, changing to grey clay and gravel at E side of trench	No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	73-75
26	94m x 0.40m deep	Loamy topsoil, orange boulder clay at W side of trench, changing to grey clay and gravel at E side of trench	No archaeological features were encountered.	No artefacts were recovered.	76-78

2.4 Summary of phases, stratigraphic character, key features, and significant finds



Figure 7. Location of archaeological features in light blue, test trenches in dark blue, N to top.

Twenty-six trenches were excavated across the area of the proposed development. One archaeological feature, a fulacht fiadh/burnt mound, with associated burnt spreads of fire-cracked stone was identified.

2.5 Post-excavation proposals

No post excavation works are necessary.



Plate 1. Trench 1, from N.



Plate 2. Trench 1, W facing section.



Plate 3. Trench 1, from S.



Plate 4. Trench 2, from S.



Plate 5. Trench 2, W facing section.



Plate 6. Trench 2, from N.



Plate 7. Trench 3, from S.



Plate 8. Trench 3, W facing section.



Plate 9. Trench 3, from N.



Plate 10. Trench 4, from N.



Plate 11. Trench 4, E facing section.



Plate 12. Trench 4, from S.



Plate 13. Trench 5, from S.



Plate 14. Trench 5, W facing section.



Plate 15. Trench 5, from N.



Plate 16. Trench 6, from N.



Plate 17. Trench 6, E facing section.



Plate 18. Trench 6, from N.



Plate 19. Trench 7, from S.



Plate 20. Trench 7, W facing section.



Plate 21. Trench 7, from N.



Plate 22. Trench 8, from N.



Plate 23. Trench 8, W facing section.



Plate 24. Trench 8, from S.



Plate 25. Trench 9, from S.



Plate 27. Trench 9, from N.



Plate 26. Trench 9, W facing section.



Plate 28. Trench 10, from N.



Plate 29. Trench 4, W facing section.



Plate 30. Trench 10, from S.



Plate 31. Trench 11, from N.



Plate 32. Trench 11, E facing section.



Plate 33. Trench 11, from N.



Plate 34. Trench 12, from N.



Plate 35. Trench 12, W facing section.



Plate 36. Trench 12, from S.



Plate 37. Trench 13, from NW.



Plate 38. Trench 13, NE facing section.



Plate 39. Trench 13, from SE.



Plate 40. Trench 14, from NW.



Plate 41. Trench 2, NE facing section.



Plate 42. Trench 14, from SE.



Plate 43. Trench 15, from NE.



Plate 44. Trench 15, E facing section.



Plate 45. Trench 15, from SW.



Plate 46. Trench 16, from SW.



Plate 47. Trench 16, E facing section.



Plate 48. Trench 16, from NE.



Plate 49. Trench 17, from SW.



Plate 51. Trench 17, from NW.



Plate 50. Trench 17, NW facing section.



Plate 52. Trench 18, from W.



Plate 53. Trench 18, N facing section.



Plate 54. Trench 18, from E.



Plate 55. Trench 19, from W.



Plate 56. Trench 19, S facing section.



Plate 57. Trench 19, from E.



Plate 58. Trench 20, from W.



Plate 59. Trench 20, N facing section.



Plate 60. Trench 20 from E.



Plate 61. Trench 21, from W.



Plate 62. Trench 21, S facing section.

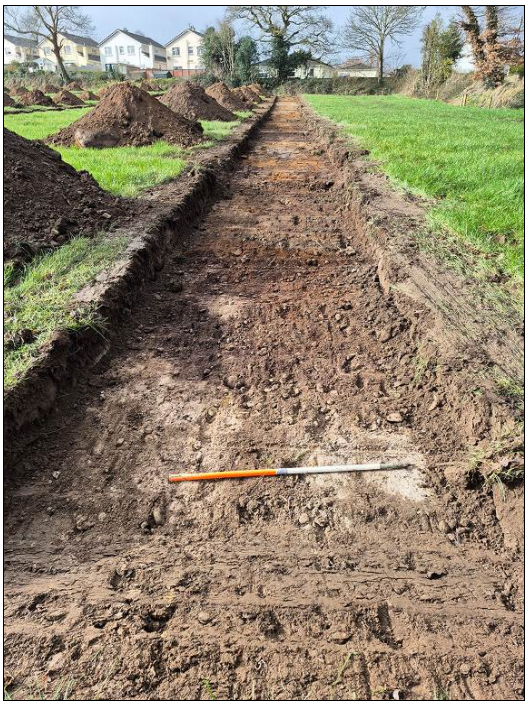


Plate 63. Trench 21, from E.



Plate 64. Trench 22, from E.



Plate 65. Trench 22, S facing section.



Plate 66. Trench 22, from W.



Plate 67. Trench 23, from W.



Plate 68. Trench 23, S facing section.



Plate 69. Trench 23, from E.



Plate 70. Trench 24, from E.



Plate 71. Trench 24, S facing section.



Plate 72. Trench 24, from W.



Plate 73. Trench 25, from E.



Plate 74. Trench 25, S facing section.



Plate 75. Trench 25, from E.



Plate 76. Trench 26, from E.



Plate 77. Trench 26, S facing section.



Plate 78. Trench 26, from W.

3. Discussion and Conclusions

Table 3 lists the test trenches excavated, the archaeological reason for excavating them, and the findings of the testing. A total of 3,133 linear metres (5,639.40 square metres) were excavated. The testing has established that there **are archaeological features** in the trenches excavated within the subject site.

Table 3. Results of testing.

Trench	Dimensions (all 1.8m wide)	Result of Test Trenching	Research question to be addressed
1	132	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
2	207	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
3	248	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
4	254	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
5	255	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
6	244	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
7	245	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
8	230	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
9	128	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
10	95	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
11	82	Burnt spread	General testing of site.
12	46	Fulacht fiadh/burnt mound and burnt spread	General testing of site.
13	75	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
14	70	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
15	69	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
16	57	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
17	22	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
18	40	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
19	44	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
20	80	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
21	72	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
22	76	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
23	83	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
24	88	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
25	97	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.
26	94	No archaeological features encountered	General testing of site.

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Last accessed 14 February 2026

5. Signing-Off Statement

Archaeological Firm: ÆGIS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

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Client: Dipharma Unlimited Company

Signed: 

For ÆGIS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

Report status: Final

Dated: 9 June 2026

Annex 1

Data for summary to www.excavations.ie

Date Excavation Completed:	11 February 2026
Site Name, as per licence Townland or address	Dromhale townland, Co. Kerry
Site Type: Period and Type or 'No Archaeology Found'	Fulacht fiadh/burnt mound and adjacent burnt spreads.
ITM, E, N	497237/590414 (centre point)
SMR No (if appropriate)	N/a
Excavations No	25E1055 (testing); 25R0478 (detection device)
Description	26 trenches were opened across the subject site. One archaeological feature, a fulacht fiadh/burnt mound, with associated burnt spreads of fire-cracked stone was identified on the edge of a marshy area fed by natural springs. The fulacht fiadh was visible as a circular, grass-covered mound, c. 20m in diameter and 0.8m high. Trenching confirmed that the mound was composed of fire-cracked red sandstone.
Images: 1 map and one image per licence	
Licence Holder	Frank Coyne
Date on Licence	20/01/2026 to 28/02/2026
Aegis ref.	856-1
Upload date	18.02.26

6. Planning Background

6.1 Site particulars

The subject site comprises a large open undulating field under grass, with a marshy area to the western side, with an additional sloping field under grass further to the southwest.

6.2 Description of proposed development

The proposed development includes the demolition of 2 no. existing two-storey semi-detached dwelling houses and an existing ruinous structure on the site and construction of 103 no. two storey houses (3-bed units), comprising of 27 no. terraced units, 62 no. end of terrace units, and 14 no. side entry units, 82 no. courtyard apartment units over 2 no. storeys (42 no. 1-bed units, 40 no. 2-bed units), and 74 no. apartment units (34 no. 1-bed units, 40 no. 2-bed units) in 2 no. part 3 storey and part 4 storey blocks.

Vehicular access to the proposed development will be via one entrance from Countess Road (L3904) to the north, with the entrance design including improvement works on the public road inclusive of a raised crossing point. The design includes pedestrian/cycle infrastructure to/from Countess Road and internally within the development site and to adjoining areas.

Ancillary site works include car parking, provision of bicycle parking and bin storage facilities serving the proposed apartment/courtyard apartment buildings and creche, 2 no. ESB substations, landscaping, water services and drainage infrastructure (including foul and storm network upgrades in Countess Grove), and all associated site development works. The proposed development also provides for the demolition of existing site boundary walls along Countess Road.



Figure 8. Proposed site layout.

6.3 Impact assessment

6.3.1 Existing environment

The subject site is situated in the townland of Dromhale, the barony of Magunihy and the civil parish of Killarney.

6.3.2 Descriptions of recorded monuments

There are no recorded monuments on the subject site. The closest recorded monument is 120m to the northwest (see Table 4 below);

Table 4. List of recorded archaeological monuments in the vicinity of the subject site (data after ASI).

RMP/ SMR	Class	Townland	Summary Description	Distance from subject site
KE066-071----	Ritual site - holy well	DROMHALE	**Description:** At the S side of Countess Road in Killarney. There are no visible remains of this holy well. A house, built in the 1980s, now occupies the site. Compiled by: Elizabeth Byrne, Ursula Egan and Sheila Ronan, Archaeological Survey Unit, University College, Cork. Date of upload: 31 January 2011	120m
KE066-076----	Ringfort - rath	DROMHALE	Description: In pasture, at the edge of a steep SSE-facing slope. According to the landowner, the rath was levelled 'decades ago'. A low field boundary (Wth 1m; int. H 1.1m; ext. H 0.2m) is evident E-N, parts of which may incorporate dumped material from the bank. Inside this field boundary the ground is uneven. A low rise is visible N-E along the line of the bank. Numerous badger sets, rabbit burrows and trees occur along the field boundary. The rath is indicated as a circular enclosure (diam. c. 50m) on the 1846 OS 6-inch map and as a circular raised area (diam. c. 40m), skirted SE-NNW by a field boundary, on the 1939 OS 6-inch map. Compiled by: Elizabeth Byrne, Ursula Egan and Sheila Ronan, Archaeological Survey Unit, University College, Cork. Date of upload: 31 January 2011	166m

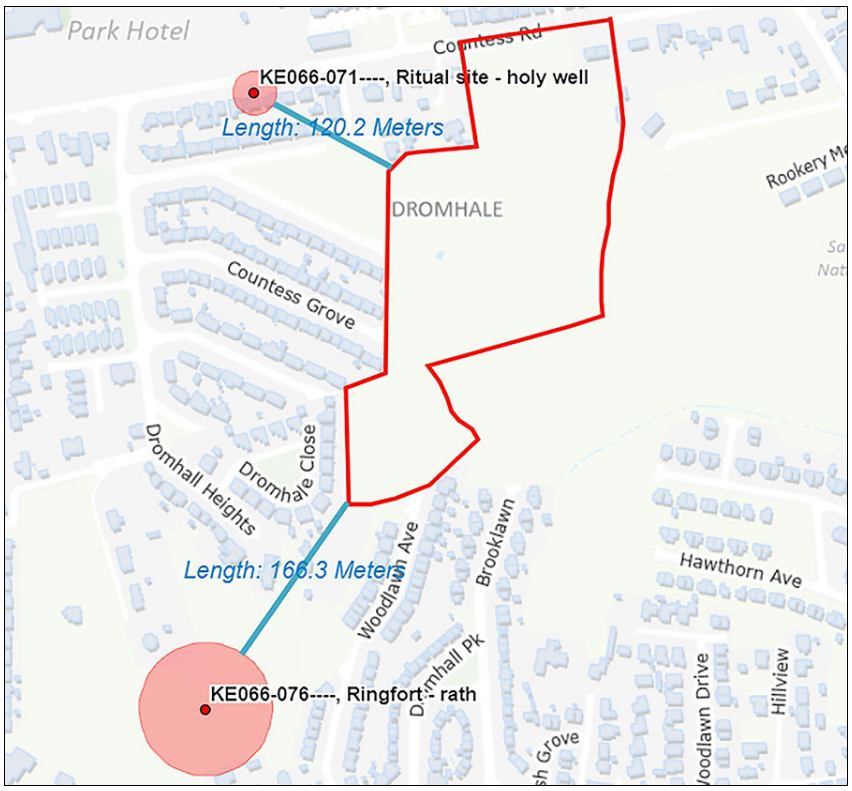


Figure 9. Subject site outlined in red (ASI www.archaeology.ie). Closest archaeological monuments indicated~~labelled in red~~.

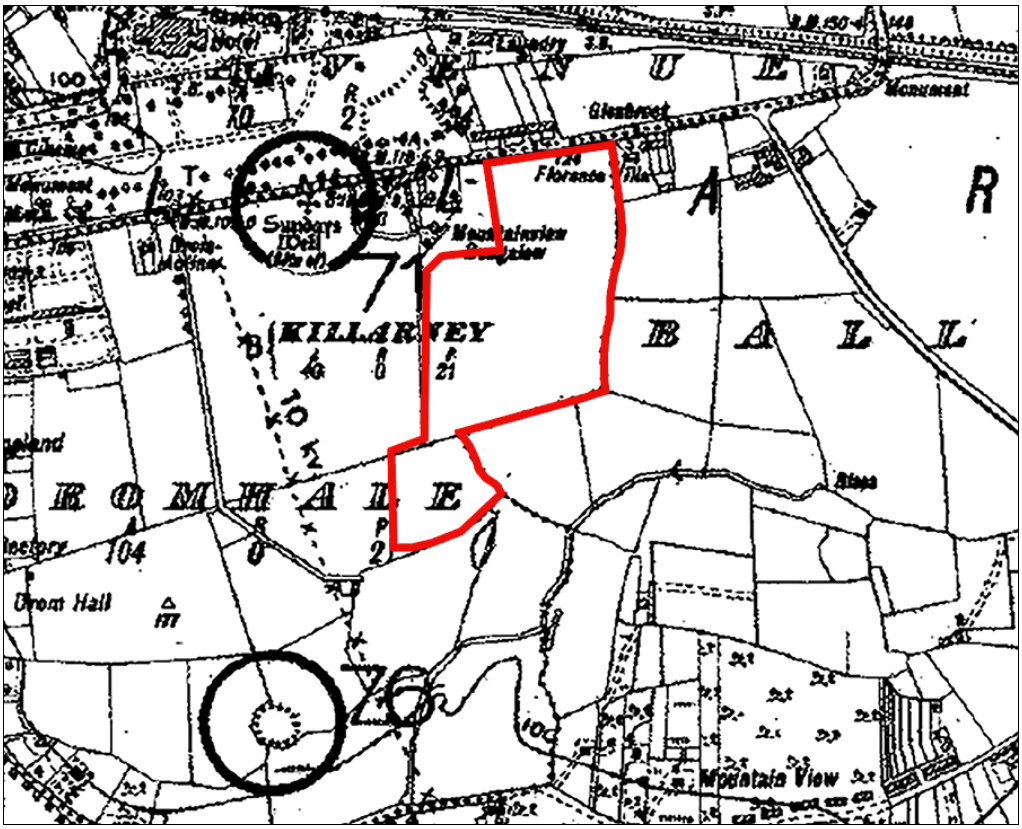


Figure 10. Kerry Sheet 66, SMR 1997 detail on 1939 OS edition. Subject site in red.

New Features

The archaeological testing has established that there are **previously unrecorded features** of archaeological interest within the subject site within the areas tested. These are a *fulacht fiadh*/burnt mound and adjacent burnt spreads.



Figure 11. Location of fulacht fiadh/burnt mound in red on aerial photo (F. Coyne).

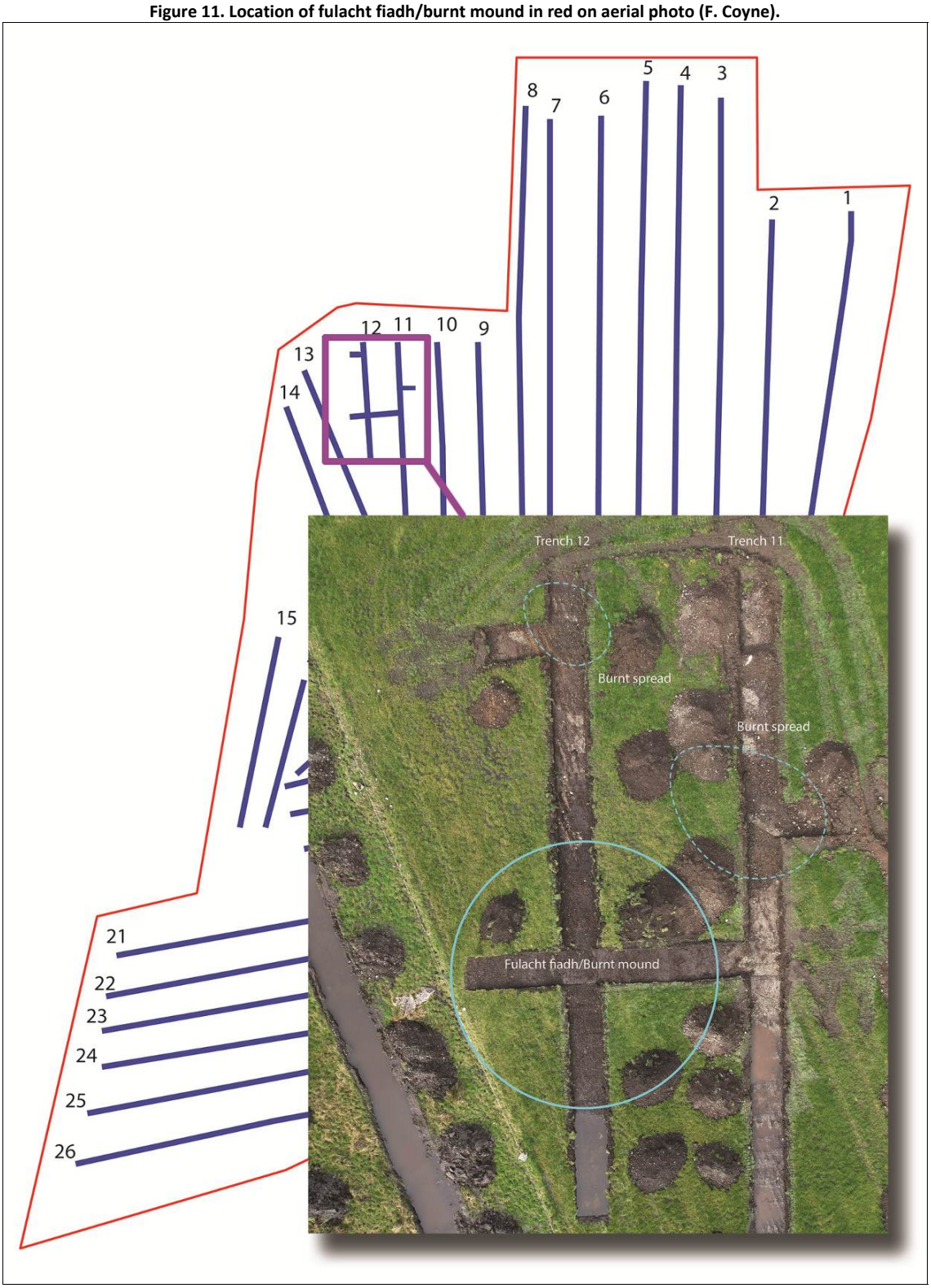


Figure 12. Detail of location of archaeological features (F. Coyne).

Burnt Mound/Fulacht Fiadh

A burnt mound is defined by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland as a circular or irregularly shaped mound of material consisting of burnt stones, ash and charcoal with no surface evidence of a trough or depression. Levelled examples can appear as a spread containing burnt stones. These can be of any date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC) to the early medieval period (5th-12th century AD). This term is interchangeable with fulacht fiadh, which is defined as horseshoe-shaped or kidney-shaped mound consisting of fire-cracked stone and charcoal-enriched soil built up around a sunken trough located near or adjacent to a water supply, such as a stream or spring, or in wet marshy areas. The first recorded use of the Irish term 'fulacht fiadh/fia' (cooking pit of the deer or of the wild) as relating to ancient cooking sites. A burnt spread is defined as an area of charcoal-enriched soil indicative of an activity associated with burning. These may be of any date from prehistory onwards. When a burnt mound can be demonstrated to be associated with a trough or troughs—as this excavation has done with the larger feature—they are better termed a *fulacht fia* (plural: *fulachtaí fia*).

The example at Dromhale has a large mound, so is termed a burnt mound/fulacht fiadh, while the associated burnt spreads of fire-cracked stone, may be associated, or represent levelled material originating from the mound. The Dromhale example is situated on the edge of a marshy area fed by natural springs, which is a typical location for *fulachta fiadh*.



Plate 79. Fulacht fiadh/burnt mound, from S, pre-testing.

6.3.3 Physical impacts

The fulacht fiadh/burnt mound and associated burnt spreads will be impacted. Therefore, there will be a physical impact on the features. Appropriate mitigation measures have been suggested in section 6.4.

6.4 Mitigation

> **As the hydrology of the site will be significantly altered by the development, and land levels around the monument would be changed the conditions for the preservation of organic material in particular would be impacted. Therefore the archaeological features should be preserved by record/excavated. An area approximately 40m by 40m should be opened around the archaeological features, in order to ascertain the extent of the burnt spreads and their relationship to the *fulacht fiadh.***

While the exercise of targeted test trenching can identify sub-surface archaeological remains (which it has not done in this case) and can also significantly reduce the likelihood of encountering archaeological remains at later project stages; it can never *entirely* eliminate the risk of finding small isolated artefacts or features. In light of this, the attention of the client, client agents, and the developer is drawn to the relevant portions of the National Monuments Acts (1930–2014) which describes the responsibility of the site owners and procedures to report the finding of archaeological items, should any be discovered during construction works, to the National Museum of Ireland, and the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. The client's and client's agents' attention is also drawn to two current policy documents in regard to the archaeological heritage in the Republic of Ireland, available at:
https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/framework-and-principles-for-protection-of-archaeological-heritage.pdf;
https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/excavation-policy-and-guidelines.pdf.

Please note that this report can only report on the facts discovered during the project and make suggestions on suitable archaeological mitigation should it be required. It is the remit of the National Monuments Service, sometimes through the Local Authority, to legally recommend archaeological mitigation on a site-by-site basis, which may differ from the mitigation suggested above.



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