**‘The area shown on the Ordnance Survey map on page 111 indicates evidence of a wide variety of historic settlement.’**

**Examine this statement using map evidence, with reference to any three aspects of settlement.**

This map shows many points of historic settlement. It is clear that Killarney has been a place of human settlement for many hundreds of years. This is clear from the evidence that is seen on the map. From studying the map is seems there is evidence of human settlement from 3 main eras; New Stone Age, Early Christian and Norman.

New Stone Age

From the map, there is evidence that people lived in Killarney from around 3500 BC. A very obvious indicator is the cairn located at V895 868. A cairn is a tomb. The people in the New Stone Age built cairns on high ground so they would not forget the dead. In the map, the cairn is built on Tomies Mountain at a height of 735 metres. Another piece of evidence is the standing stone located at V893 904. Standing Stones were a feature of the New Stone Age era. Usually the people who lived in the New Stone era settled beside fresh water supply. This is evident in the map as Lough Leane would have been a major source of water for the settlers

Early Christian Era

Early Christians began to settle in Ireland around 500 AD. The built mainly religious sites which are found scattered around this map. Early Christians built round towers near churches for protection against enemies and invaders. Aghadoe Church and Round Tower is located at V935 928. An oratory is located at V968 872. An Oratory was a Early Christian Church. This is further evidence that Killarney was a Early Christian settlement. Near the oratory is Innisfallen Abbey V934 895. Early Christians used to build churches on isolated areas like the island this abbey was built on. A holy well is located at V951 909. Holy Wells are another indicator of Early Christian settlement.

Norman

Killarney has many features of Norman settlement. Normans built their settlements near high ground so they could see if their enemies were approaching. The also chose areas with water supply. Killarney would have been a good choice of land. Lough Leane provides fresh water and the surrounding mountains such as Tomies Mountain and Purple Mountain would have given a good view across the land. Normans used stone to build and the constructed castles. Ross castle is found at V949 888. This was located near the lake and could have been a Norman castle. A castle at V934 927 is likely to have been Norman as well because it was built near a Church. Normans had close links with religious orders so their castles were usually built near churches. Placenames with Bally are often associated with Norman settlement. There are many areas with Bally in the name surrounding Killarney such as Ballydowny (V953 919) and Ballydribeen (V963 918)