

Carrigaline Transportation and Public Realm Enhancement Plan

Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Report

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on behalf of
Cork County Council
c/o Arup Consulting Engineers.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 It is proposed to develop the main street in Carrigaline, Co. Cork as part of the Transportation and Public Realm Enhancement Plan (TPREP) for the town. The TPREP is an integrated transportation framework addressing the transportation infrastructure and public realm enhancement required to support the sustainable development of Carrigaline.
- 1.2 The proposed development area referred to in this report comprises the Main Street section of the TPREP (**Fig. 1**). The area comprises the section of road that runs from Carrigaline Cross (including a short section of the Ballea Road on the north side of the Carrigaline Court Hotel), southwards down Main Street, crossing Carrigaline Bridge and up Church Hill as far as Bothar Buidhe Cross Roads. A small section of the Kilmoney road is also included.
- 1.3 The closest known recorded archaeological site to the proposed works is a flour mill (CO087-033) which is also a Protected Structure (PS579) listed in the Cork County Development Plan (2022-2028). The former flour mill is located 35m to the east of Main Street. The closest structure listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is the Church of Our Lady and St. John (NIAH 20987050), situated on the east side of Main Street (Fig. 3).
- 1.4 Consultation was undertaken with the Cork County Archaeologist during the compilation of this report.
- 1.5 This report comprises an archaeological assessment to accompany a Part 8 application for the proposed TPREP. It was compiled by Musetta O'Leary and Avril Purcell, Lane Purcell Archaeology, 64 Mathew Road, Turner's Cross, Cork on behalf of Cork County Council, c/o Arup Consulting Engineers.

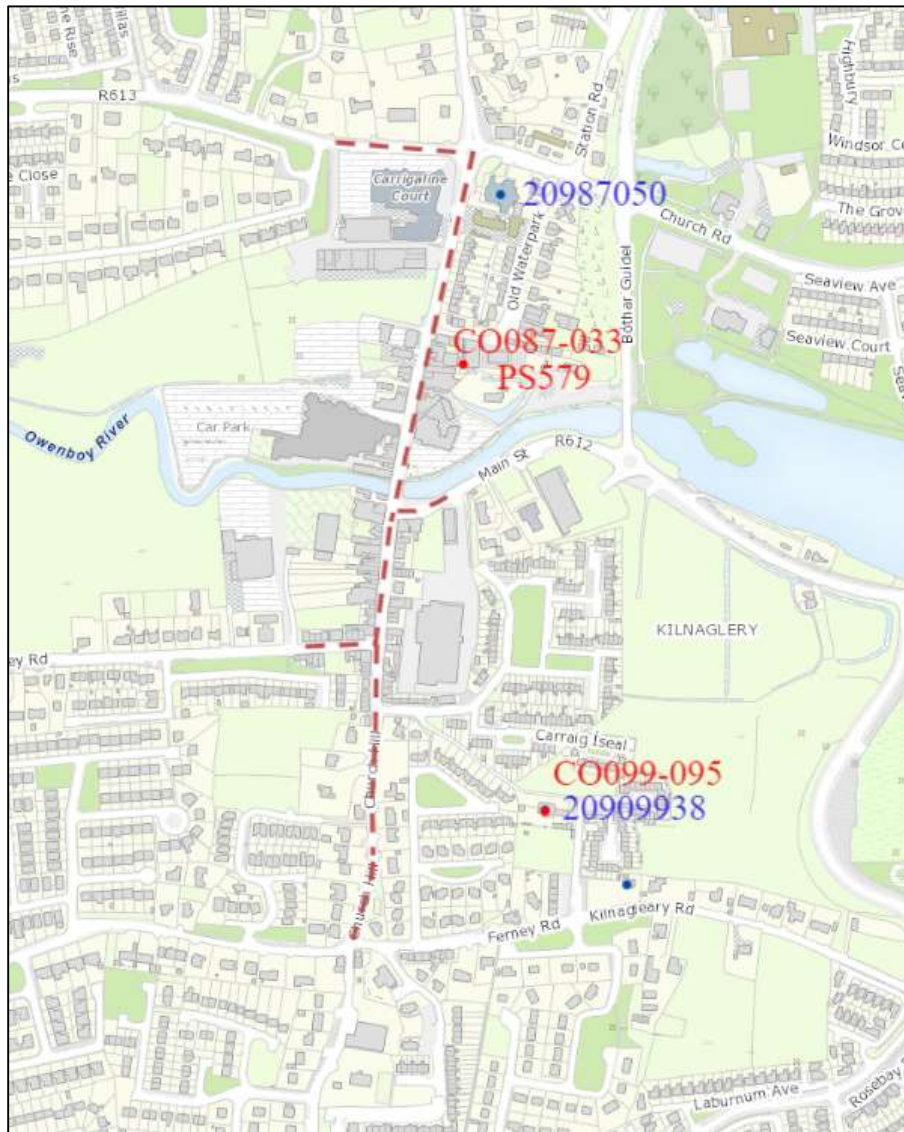


Figure 1: Route of proposed development on Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI) site location map www.archaeology.ie

2 Proposed development area and overview of works

- 2.1 The proposed development area is part of the TPREP for the town of Carrigaline, Co. Cork. For the purposes of this report, the proposed development area includes the Main Street section of the TPREP which runs from the Ballea Road just north of the Carrigaline Court Hotel (including a short section of the Ballea Road on the north side of the Carrigaline Court Hotel), southwards down Main Street, crossing Carrigaline Bridge over the Owenboy River and up Church Hill as far as Bothar Buidhe Cross Roads. A small section of the Kilmoney road is also included (**Fig. 2**). The entire development area is existing publicly owned hardstanding mostly comprised of road surface and footpaths.
- 2.2 Construction works within the proposed development area will include excavation of the street surfacing and sub-base, removal of existing surface materials, installation of new utilities, build-up of the street, repaving the street to include installation of new high quality public realm, planting trees and other decorative plants, and the installation of new street furniture, street lighting and rain gardens. No demolition works will be required to facilitate the proposed development.
- 2.3 It is envisaged that the maximum depth of excavation will generally be 1.0m below the existing surface level, with the majority of the excavations approximately 500mm below the existing surface level. This excludes Carrigaline Bridge where between 100mm and 200mm will be planed off to ensure there will be no structural impacts on the bridge. The exact location of trees and structural supports for e.g. street lighting will be determined as part of the detailed design process, in order to locate foundations such that they do not impact on services or other underground structures.



Figure 2: Route of proposed development outlined in Red (after Arup Consulting Engineers)

3 Archaeological and Historic Background

- 3.1 The proposed development area is centred around Main Street, Carrigaline in the barony of Kerricurrihy. The main street is almost equally divided by the Owenboy River and its southern half, Church Hill, also acts as the north-south townland boundary between Kilmoney and Kilnagleary. The northern half of Main St is less obliquing with the townland boundary between Carrigaline West and Carrigaline Middle veering east away from Main St, a short distance north of the river, before returning west to Carrigaline Cross. The southern half of Main St (Church Hill) also acts as the boundary between the parishes of Kilmoney (to the west) and Carrigaline. The parish boundary turns west at Carrigaline Bridge following the Owenboy River.
- 3.2 The closest known recorded archaeological site to the proposed works is a flour mill (CO087-033) located c. 35m to the east of Main Street. This site is listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Cork and the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) database of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI). The RMP lists all archaeological monuments and places known to be of archaeological importance in the county and affords them statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1930 to 2004 (1994 amendment). The SMR database is a working database of all known archaeological monuments in the state and is continually updated.

The former flour mill (CO087-033) is also listed as a Protected Structure (PS579) in the Cork County Development Plan (2022-2028). The closest structure listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is the Church of Our Lady and St. John (NIAH 20987050), situated off main street to the east. The NIAH was set up under the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe or the Granada Convention of 1985. It was established on a statutory basis under Section 2 of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. The work of the NIAH involves identifying and recording the architectural heritage of Ireland, from 1700 to the present day, in a systematic and consistent manner. Under Section 53 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, all structures considered of regional, national or international Importance within the survey are recommended for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) by the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

- 3.3 The proposed development area comprises the Main Street and Church Hill with some offshoots to the east and west, in Carrigaline town. The earliest recorded evidence for human activity in the larger Carrigaline area is at Kilnagleary c. 500m to the south of Bothar Buidhe Cross Roads. Archaeological testing in advance of construction of Bellflower Place residential development uncovered burnt features, a number of charcoal-rich deposits and four sherds of prehistoric pottery (Purcell, 2006). At Carrigaline Middle, 1km to the north of the proposed development area archaeological excavation of a ringfort (CO087-030) identified a number of features to the north and west of the site. These features included five pit burials (CO087-135, CO087-138, CO087-140, CO087-150 and CO087-152) which contained dark charcoal fills with inclusions of cremated bone (Sherlock, 2014). Seven excavated features listed as 'excavation miscellaneous' on the ASI Database consisted of postholes, pits, and possible funerary pyres, which, according to the excavator, were indicative of a prehistoric presence in this area (*ibid*). To the west of the proposed development area, three small sites were excavated as part of advanced archaeological works for the Carrigaline Western Relief Road at Kilmoney. A fulacht fia dating to the Early and Middle Bronze age, and evidence for the Chalcolithic and Iron Age was identified (O'Hara, 2014).

The first reference for a settlement in the Carrigaline area was in the 6th century when a church was founded in Kilnagleary townland to the east of the present village. The exact location of this church is not known, however, a medieval church (CO099-002) once stood in Kilnagleary c.2km to the east of the present town on the south side of the Owenboy Estuary and remained in use until the 11th century (O' Mahony 1993, 14). Ringforts were in use during this period and some still remain in the area such as that in Kilmoney (CO098-019), situated 400m to the west of Church Hill. Sherlock (2002) excavated portions of two ringforts at Carrigaline Middle (CO087-030 and CO087-031) as part of a large multi-phase housing development, c. 1km

to the north of the proposed development area and evidence for Early Christian settlement was uncovered at both ringforts.

Carrigaline Castle (CO087-037) was built by Milo de Cogan in the 12th century, 1.5km to the east of the present town. A medieval settlement, known as *Beau Voir/Beavor* (pleasant view), developed around the castle and this was included in a list of markets compiled by the sheriff of Cork in 1299 (O' Brien 1993, 94). The castle came into the ownership of the Earls of Desmond in the 15th century. By the 17th century the area was under the ownership of Richard Boyle, the Earl of Cork, who intended to develop a new port at Beavor to challenge the dominance of Cork City but this development never materialised (O' Flanagan 1993, 399). By the 18th century the castle had become a ruin and the adjacent settlement had gone into decline.

- 3.4 The settlement at the present-day location of Carrigaline town began to develop in the 18th century when a bridge was built across the Owenboy River at its narrowest point. The 18th century bridge was built c.25m to the west of the present bridge and was close to what is now the rear of Walshes Pharmacy (O' Mahony 1993, 89). The 18th century settlement was situated immediately to the south of the bridge and there was also some settlement in the area around Carrigaline Crossroads to the north of the village. The first decade of the 19th century saw an expansion of Carrigaline following the development of a milling industry in the village by William & Michael Roberts. The Lower mill (CO087-033;PS 00579), situated 35m to the east of Main Street and now converted to apartments, was erected c.1807. The waters from the Owenboy River were harnessed 600m upstream at the Footstick Weir. The fall from the millrace was slight and the undershot wheel did not operate to full capacity. Also the mill-wheel was impeded at full tide. The Upper mill (no longer extant) to the west, was built to augment the Lower mill in the 1820s. A new millrace was built to supply water to the new mill and to improve supply to the Lower mill by means of the tail-race.

In 1834 the original bridge over the Owenboy River was replaced by the present bridge located c.25m to the east and in the 1840s the portion of Main St. to the north of this bridge was built. This new road cut across Mill Lane, Millrace Lane and the Old Cork Road and required the construction of two millrace bridges. One of these bridges was found opposite Beavor House (no longer extant) during a 1960s drainage scheme and the other is still in use (*ibid.*, 90). A new quay was also constructed at this time to replace the quays cut off by the repositioning of the bridge and the river channel was deepened by 2m. The final phase of pre-1850s development entailed the construction of a new millrace from the mill-pond adjacent to the Upper mill. Both of the mills were leased to W. Savage in 1851 who continued to operate them until 1867 when he was declared bankrupt and the mills were offered for sale in the bankruptcy court in 1869. They came into the ownership of the Cantillon family in 1872 who later attached a bakery to the mills. The final closure of the mills in 1922 resulted in high unemployment in Carrigaline.

Lewis (1837) described Carrigaline village as follows:

"The village has a very pleasing appearance; it consists of several good houses and a number of decent cottages, extending into the parish of Kilmoney, on the south side of the river, over which is a bridge of three arches. There are two large boulting-mills, the property of Messrs. Michael Roberts and Co., which grind 12,000 sacks of flour annually, of which the greater part is shipped for England from Cork. The trade consists chiefly in the export of corn, flour and potatoes, and the import of coal and culm. The channel of the river has lately been deepened six feet, and vessels can now deliver their cargoes at the bridge.... The river Awenbwuy, winding through a rich corn country is well situated for commerce, and several large mills are in the course of erection on its banks." (Lewis 1837, 82).

Carrigaline Pottery (no longer extant) was located c. 70m to the west of Main Street between Carrigaline Court Hotel and Supervalu. The factory was a world-famous establishment and for much of middle of the 20th century was the main source of employment in Carrigaline. The history of Carrigaline Pottery has been extensively detailed by O'Mahony (1993) and the following is a summary of his work. In 1928 Hodder W.B. Roberts founded the Carrigaline pottery factory at the site of the Upper mill (no longer extant). The first task carried out was the refurbishment of the mill and this included the installation of a 50-horse power turbine. The turbine was powered by the millstream built by Michael Roberts in 1825 and it was cleaned out as part

of the refurbishment project. The factory initially had six employees under the supervision of an English potter named Louis Keeling, who was given a house on Mill Lane by Roberts. The 1928 factory contained a potter's wheel, a lathe, a clay press and a small oven. A number of additions were made to the factory in the early 1930s such as a number of bottle kilns, which were built of local Ballinphellic brick.

The mid-1930s saw a major expansion to the business with the construction of a new factory that included the installation of a Dressler continuous kiln and other new machinery. Carrigaline was connected to the E.S.B. network in 1936 but it was decided to continue to utilise the millstream-powered turbine in the factory. This was partly due to the fact that the turbine had been running on D.C. power while the E.S.B. were using A.C. power. This decision resulted in the millstream taking on a new lease of life with a complete face-lift, which included improvements to the Ballea Weir, c. 1.5km to the west to increase water flow. By the 1939 the factory employed 50 people and the outbreak of war that year had no more impact on the factory other than a shortage of fuel and also clay imports from England. Local clays, though not of the standard of the imported varieties, were found to be suitable for use in producing pottery and the fuel shortage was solved by the purchase of turf supplies from west Cork.

The Dressler continuous kiln was converted to oil in 1947, which resulted in a 33% rise in production, and by 1952 there were 160 staff employed in the factory. Another phase of expansion occurred in the 1950s which saw the construction of a second Dressler kiln in the area to the south of the 1936 factory and this ended the usefulness of the old bottle kiln. By 1960 the factory employed 200 people and another factory extension, funded by a government grant, was carried out in 1967. By this stage all remaining parts of the Upper mill had been destroyed by the development of the pottery factory. A fire in 1970 gutted the 1936 factory, the main Dressler kiln and a number of ancillary buildings but the buildings belonging to the 1967 extension were saved. The older kilns were put back into use temporarily and within a year the factory had returned to full production but by 1978 declining profits meant that a receiver had to be called in. In 1980 the factory was bought by Lutz Kiel but in 1983 a decision was taken to close the factory. A co-operative formed by the workers managed to raise the finances required to refurbish and re-open the factory for a number of years but by 1989 the business again encountered trading difficulties and it was taken over by a Brazilian pottery company who continued production for a further 14 years before finally closing on the 31st of August 2003. The site of the factory is now partly occupied by waste ground, with warehousing to the north and car parking behind AIB to the south.

To the east of Church Hill lies Mount River country house (CO099-095; NIAH 209009938). Country houses and their demesne lands generally date to the 18th and 19th centuries. Although demesnes were widespread in medieval Ireland, the foundation of those still evident on the modern landscape dates to the middle of the 18th century when 'natural style' landscape parks were adopted by Irish landowners. The typical demesne consisting of the big house with associated buildings, ornamental grounds, landscaped gardens and woodlands, often enclosed by high walls and belts of trees still remains the dominant man-made feature of the post medieval landscape in Ireland. At one time demesnes occupied nearly 6% of the country (Aalen, Whelan & Stout, 2000, 197). Much of the demesne landscapes that enclosed the big houses have been reduced in size from their heyday in the 18th/19th centuries. The demesne associated with Mount Rivers is shown on the OS 1st edition map (Fig. 5b) extending east from Church Road and south to the Owenboy River. The house was built in c. 1765 by James Morrison of Cork as a holiday retreat before passing onto the Roberts family in 1784 (NIAH). The extensive demesne has been completely re-developed and apart from the immediate grounds around the house, is now occupied by several housing estates (such as Mountrivers Estate and Mountrivers Close) and retail outlets. A RC Chapel and School house are shown across from Mount Rivers Demesne on the west side of Church Road on the OS 1st edition map (Fig. 5b).

The Church of Our Lady and Saint John is located at the northern end of the town at Carrigaline Cross. The church is described in the NIAH (20987050) as a '*Freestanding cruciform-plan, gable-fronted, three-bay, double-height Roman Catholic Church*' of regional significance. It was constructed in 1957 as a replacement for the Church of St John the Baptist on Church Hill (www.carrigalineparish.ie). The Church of Our Lady and Saint John is, according to the NIAH, a key central feature in the town and its imposing scale and use of red

brick distinguishes it from the surrounding buildings. To the north of the church, on the northern side of Church Road is the grotto to the Our Lady of Lourdes, a place of prayer which occupies a prominent position at the entrance to Main Street.

- 3.5 A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the vicinity of the proposed development area. These are listed and summarised in **Table 2** below (www.excavations.ie).

Excavation Ref.	Townland/Location	Details
2002:0246	Carrigaline Middle 600m to the north of Proposed development area	A phased programme of testing and excavation in advance of the large multi-phase housing development of Herons Wood in the vicinity of two ringforts CO087-030 and CO087-031. Portions of the two adjacent ringforts were archaeologically excavated in 2002 and evidence for Early Christian settlement was uncovered at both . An earlier ditched feature, oval in plan was discovered beneath the westerly ringfort (CO087-030). No archaeological features were found within the interior of the excavated portion of the oval enclosure but a number of features (post-holes, pits, cremation pits) were found to the north and west (Sherlock, 2002).
2003:0187	Carrigaline	The laying of an ESB cable across the Owenboy River was monitored and spoil from the cable trench metal detected under licence. No archaeological finds or features were recovered (Carroll, 2003).
2006:350	Kilnagleary	Twelve test trenches were excavated in advance of a large residential development in the townland of Kilnagleary, a number of features and four sherds of prehistoric pottery was identified (Purcell, 2006).
2014:214	Carrigaline West	Testing of the site of the former Carrigaline Pottery Works was undertaken as part of the proposed western bypass of Carrigaline. A total of 8 trenches were excavated and the remains of a former millrace were noted in Trench 3. The millrace (c. 1m wide) was 1.5m below ground and was recorded for 14m. A drystone (limestone) lining was noted on the southern side and it was backfilled with clayey silt (O'Hara, 2014).
2014:456	Carrigaline West	Three small sites were excavated as part of advanced archaeological works for the Carrigaline Western Relief Road. Carrigaline West 1 was a badly preserved dumb-bell shaped cereal-drying kiln which was truncated by later drains and furrows. A tree bole and isolated stone drain were also recorded. Seeds from the drying chamber in the kiln returned a date of AD988-1147 while a sample of charcoal displaced from the kiln was dated to AD 901-1025. Carrigaline West 2 consisted of a potential hearth or possibly root burning or scrub clearance and early modern furrows and drains. Carrigaline West 3 comprised some shallow spreads and pits which contained burnt stone. Charcoal from one of the pits was dated to the late Bronze Age (1108-925 BC) (O'Hara, 2014).
2014:457	Kilmoney	Three small sites were excavated as part of advanced archaeological works for the Carrigaline Western Relief Road. Kilmoney 1 consisted of a cluster of three pits excavated in the floodplain of the Owenboy River. Each pit contained charcoal and heat-fractured stone. A sample of alder charcoal from the pit was dated to between 2456-2205BC, the Chalcolithic Period. 100m to the south of this was Kilmoney 2, a disturbed fulacht

		<p>fia, with 13 pits of varying sizes. Two of the pits were dated to the Early Bronze Age and a third dated to the Middle Bronze Age. A sample of alder charcoal from the disturbed burnt mound was dated to 771-519 BC, the Early Iron Age indicating at least three phases of fulacht fia activity at this site. oak charcoal from the site was dated to 372-45BC, the Middle Iron Age (O’Hara, 2014).</p>
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Table 2: Summaries of archaeological excavations undertaken within the vicinity of the proposed development area

3.6 Cartographic Information

OS maps of the proposed development area depict the changes that have occurred in the region from the mid-19th century to the present day. On the OS 6-inch map of 1842 (Figs. 5A and 5B), development in the town is concentrated to the south of the Owenboy River. This is the southern half of Main Street and the street is lined on both sides by houses. A RC Chapel is depicted on the west of Church Hill with a school house adjacent. The demesne of Mount Rivers (CO099-095; NIAH 209009938) came to the western edge of Main Street and Church Road. A police barracks is depicted on the corner to the south of Carrigaline bridge (where Bank of Ireland now stands). A few buildings are shown on the north side of Carrigaline Bridge; a Parochial school lies just north of the bridge on the west side of the road and there is a post office to the east. A short distance to the north of these buildings a ‘flour mills’ and Beavor Lodge are depicted off the west side of the road while a ‘flour mill’ (CO087-033;PS579) lies to the east. The road continues north to Carrigaline Cross Roads where there are a number of unnamed buildings. There are no other structures on the road between the flour mill and the cross roads.



Figure 5a: Extract of 1842 OS map showing the northern end of proposed development area

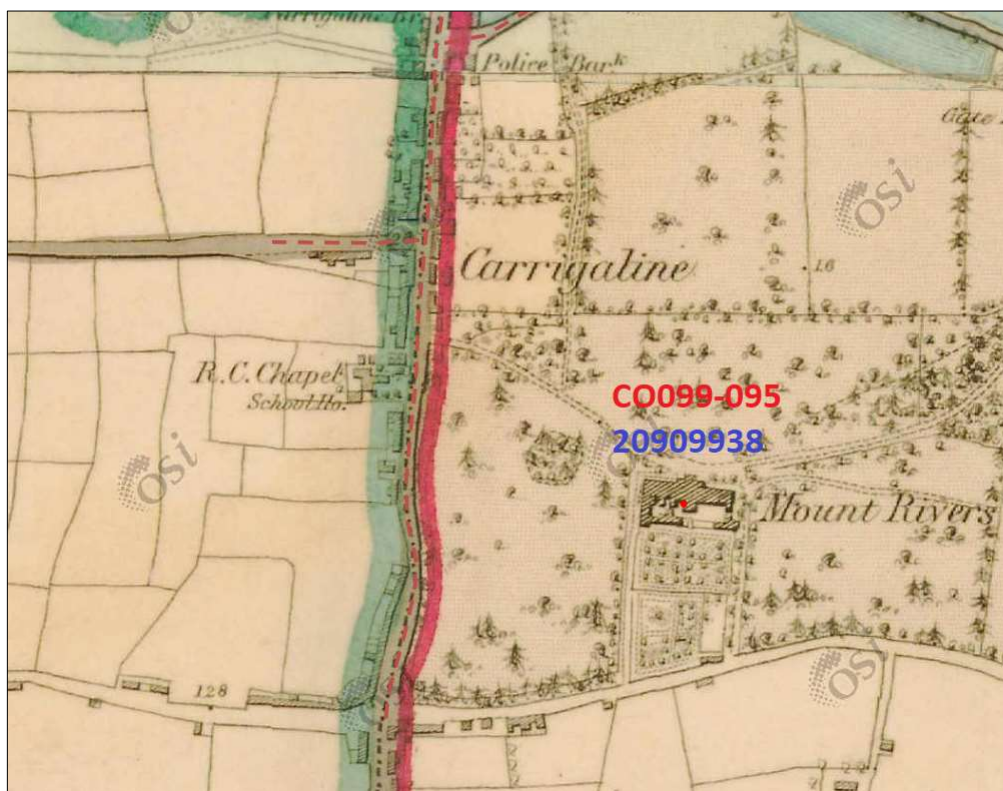


Figure 5b: Extract of 1842 OS map showing the southern end of proposed development area

On the OS 25-inch map edition of 1902 (**Figs. 6A and 6B**), the town can be seen to have developed, with some new buildings on the south side of the bridge and just over the bridge to the north. There are now two Smithy's, a dispensary and 'Brick Buildings' on the south side whilst on the north side the street to the mills and Beavor Lodge is now lined with building one of which is named as a school. There are no buildings on the road from the mills north as far Carrigaline Cross Roads. Here a number of buildings are depicted and named; court house, constabulary barracks and a school.

On the OS 6-inch map of 1938 (**Figs. 7a and 7b**), the development in the town is much as it was on the earlier OS map with the northern end of Main Street still largely unoccupied by buildings. The main difference has been the construction of the Cork, Blackrock and Passage Railway line which is depicted running north-south, approximately 160m to the east of Main Street (Fig. 7a). On Church Hill, St. John's Roman Catholic Church is depicted while on the eastern side of Main Street and Church Hill the demesne of Mount Rivers (CO099-095; NIAH 209009938) is greatly diminished. North of Carrigaline Bridge, the flour mills (CO087-033; PS579) to the east of Main Street are depicted but not named while to the west, Carrigaline pottery now occupies the site of the second flour mill. Beavor Lodge is depicted to the south of Carrigaline Pottery. There are still no building on the road north to Carrigaline Cross Roads and here a number of buildings are again depicted, but are not named.

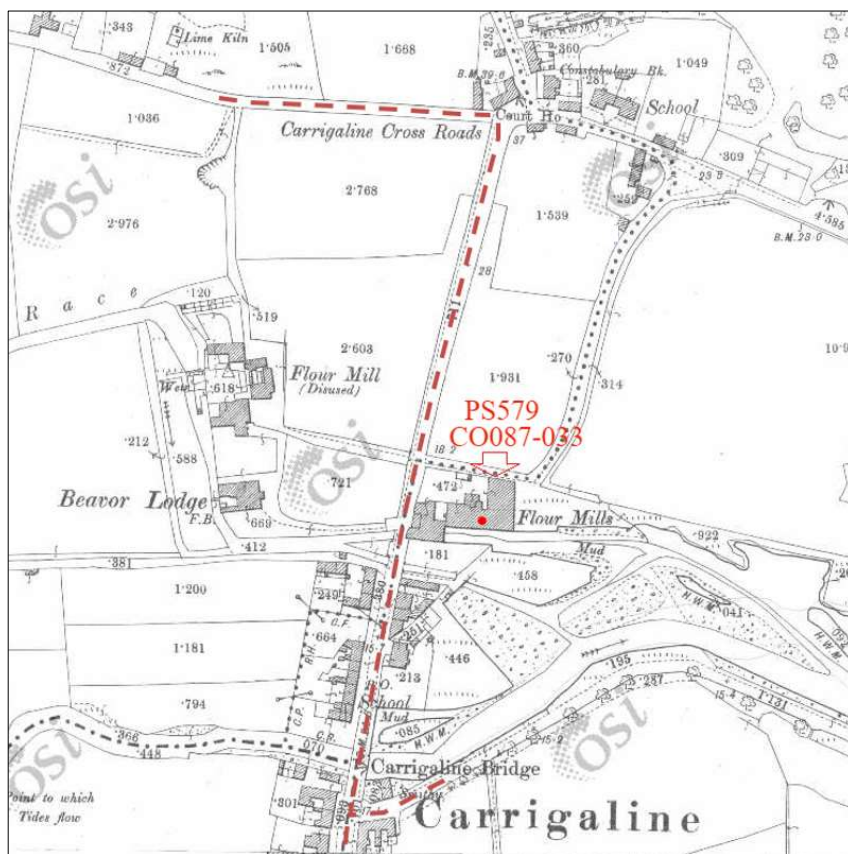


Figure 6a: Extract from OS 25-inch map (1902) showing the northern end of the proposed development area

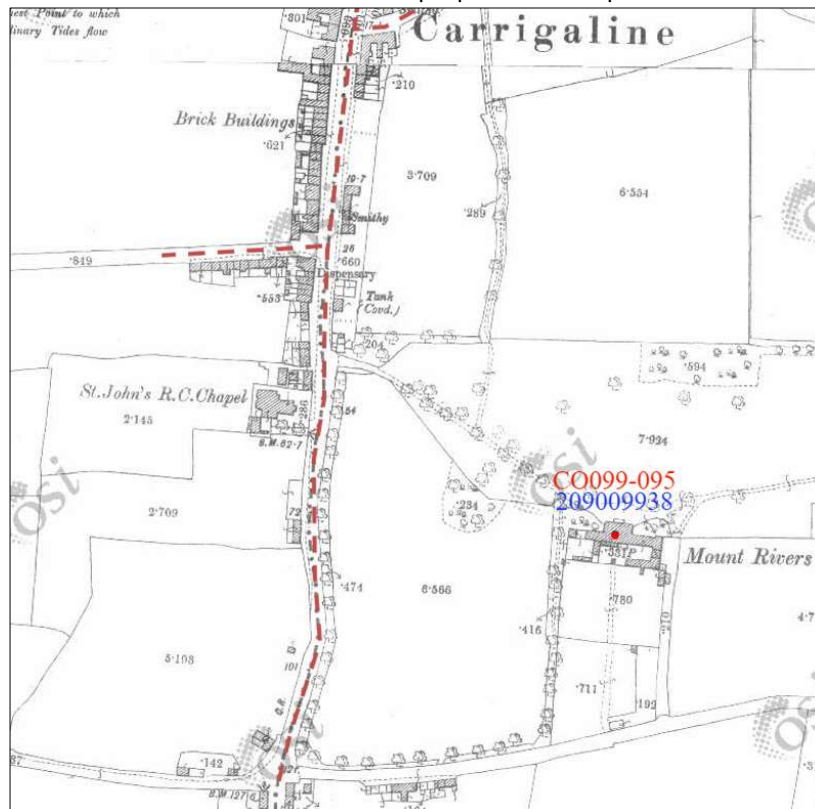


Figure 6b: Extract from OS 25-inch map (1902) showing the northern end of the proposed development area

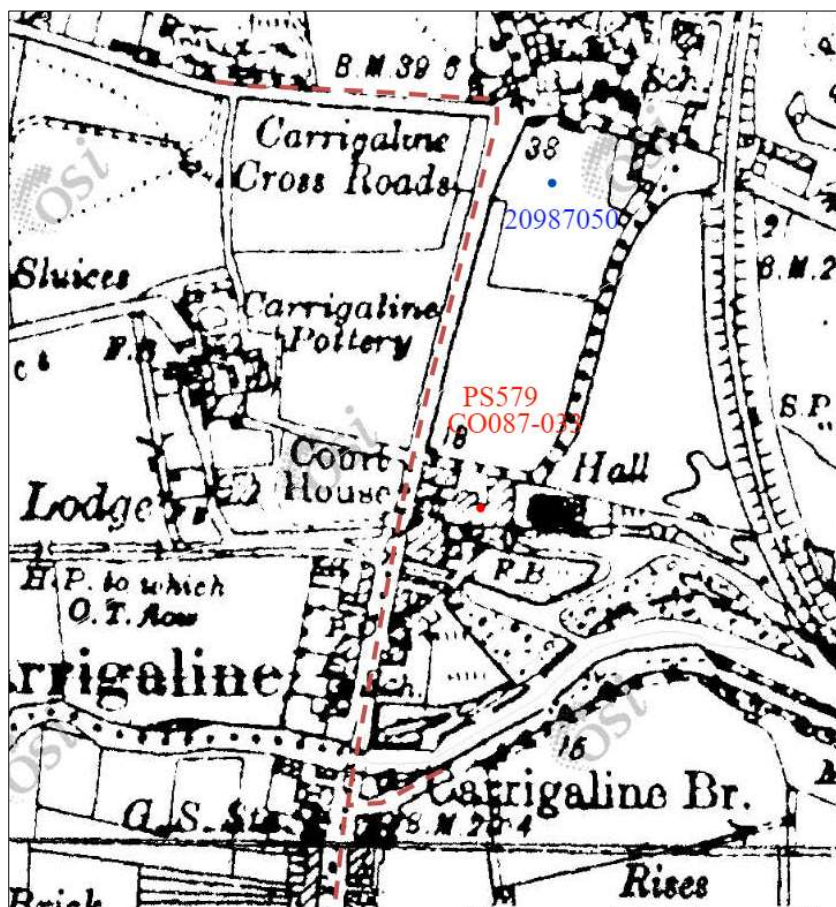


Figure 7a: Extract from OS 6-inch map (1938) showing the northern end of the proposed development area

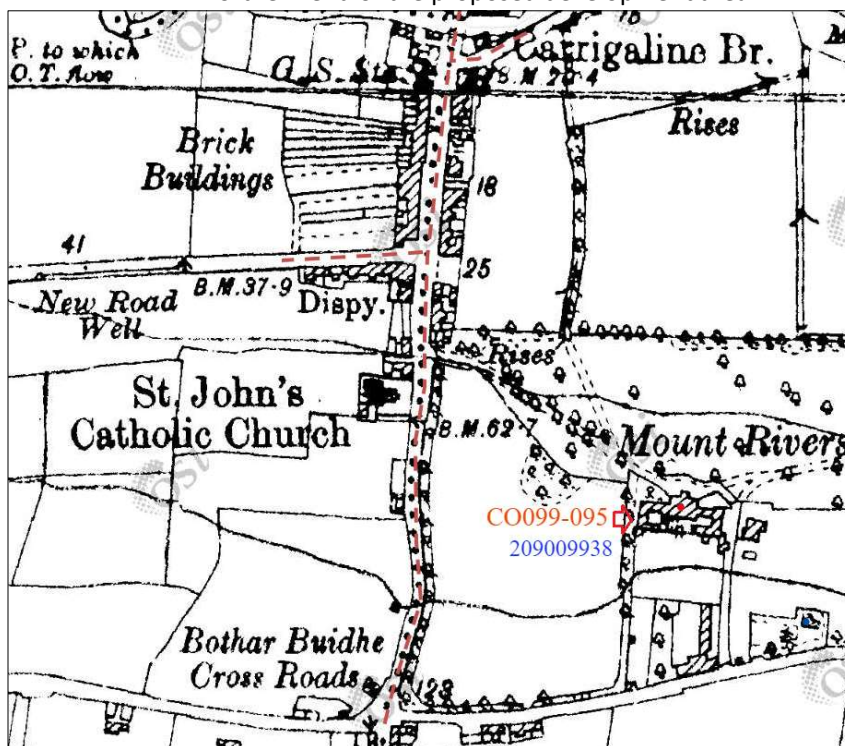


Figure 7b: Extract from OS 6-inch map (1938) showing the northern end of the proposed development area

4 Site Inspection

4.1 The proposed development area includes the Main Street section of the TREP which runs from Carrigaline Cross (including a short section of the Ballea Road on the north side of the Carrigaline Court Hotel), southwards down Main Street, crossing Carrigaline Bridge and up Church Hill as far as Bothar Buidhe Cross Roads. A small section of the Kilmoney road is also included.

4.2 The proposed development site was inspected by the author on the 25th of April 2022 in dry weather (Plates 1-11) and the following registered archaeological/architectural sites and unregistered features of local Cultural Heritage (CH 1-5) were noted. These sites are listed below from north to south along the proposed development route and highlighted on **Figures 8a and 8b** below.

- (CHS 1) The Grotto to Our Lady of Lourdes is situated in a prominent location on the northeast corner of Carrigaline Cross/Ballea Roundabout. The main component of the grotto is a random rubble structure wider at the base, tapering upwards to a height of c. 5m and topped by a cross. Towards the top and below the cross there is a recess within which is a statue of 'Our Lady'. The area at the base and to the front of the grotto is gravelled where there is a statue of 'Bernadette' at prayer. A low wall topped with railing separates the area from the public footpath and a centrally placed gate with 'Ave Maria' provides pedestrian access to the gravelled area (**Plate 1**).
- The Church of Our Lady and St John (NIAH 20987050) built in 1957, is situated off main street to the east. The church is set back from the road but the enclosing wall and entrance gate lie adjacent to the public footpath. The enclosing wall is described as follows in the NIAH '*Roughcast rendered enclosing walls having render coping and square-profile gate piers with decorative rendered caps and single and double-leaf cast-iron gates*' (**Plate 2**).
- (CHS 2) An overgrown section of random rubble wall (c. 1.5m in height) extends for approximately 30m on the western side of Main Street (**Plate 3**). Behind the wall, lay the once extensive complex of Carrigaline pottery (**Plate 4**) which is no longer extant.
- The Lower mill (CO087-033;PS 00579), built in c. 1807 is situated 35m to the east of Main Street. The four-storey rectangular building has been converted to apartments (**Plate 5**).
- (CHS 3) Carrigaline Bridge (**Plate 6**) was constructed in the 1840s to replace an earlier bridge located approximately 25m to the west. The existing bridge has a concrete platform with ashlar abutments and parapet walls which are capped with metal railings. A low random rubble wall extends to the northeast and southeast of the bridge.
- (CHS 4) Memorial (**Plate 8**). There is a memorial in a small landscaped seating area on the south bank of the Owenboy River, just east of the bridge. The plaque is brass and is mounted on a stone plinth. It reads '*Erected to commemorate John and Cornelius Collins born at Frenchfurze, Carrigaline in 1851. While in the British Navy from 1865 to 1879 they served as instructors to the Imperial Japanese Navy between 1873 and 1879. Having left the British Navy they were invited by the Japanese naval authorities to return to Japan as instructors between 1879 and 1888. Both were conferred with the sixth class order of the Rising Sun on August 8th 1888 by The Emperor Meiji*'.
- (CH 5) A section of random rubble wall, (c. 3m in height) extends for approximately 22m on the western side of Church Hill (**Plate 9**). To the rear of this wall stood St. John the Baptist Church (**Plate 10**) which is no longer extant. The church, built in 1796 was replaced by the Church of Our Lady and St John (NIAH 20987050), at the northern end of Main Street. A modern two-storey house, named Chapel House now stands on the site.

- (CH 6) Sections of the demesne boundary wall to Mount Rivers (CO099-095; NIAH 20909938) remain along the eastern side of Church Hill (**Plate 11**). Much of the wall has been rebuilt but some small sections remain. The wall is breached in several places where houses were constructed within the former demesne lands (post the 1938 OS map). The once extensive demesne associated with Mount Rivers has been completely re-developed and apart from the immediate grounds around the house, is now occupied by several housing estates (such as Mountrivers Estate and Mountrivers Close) and retail outlets.

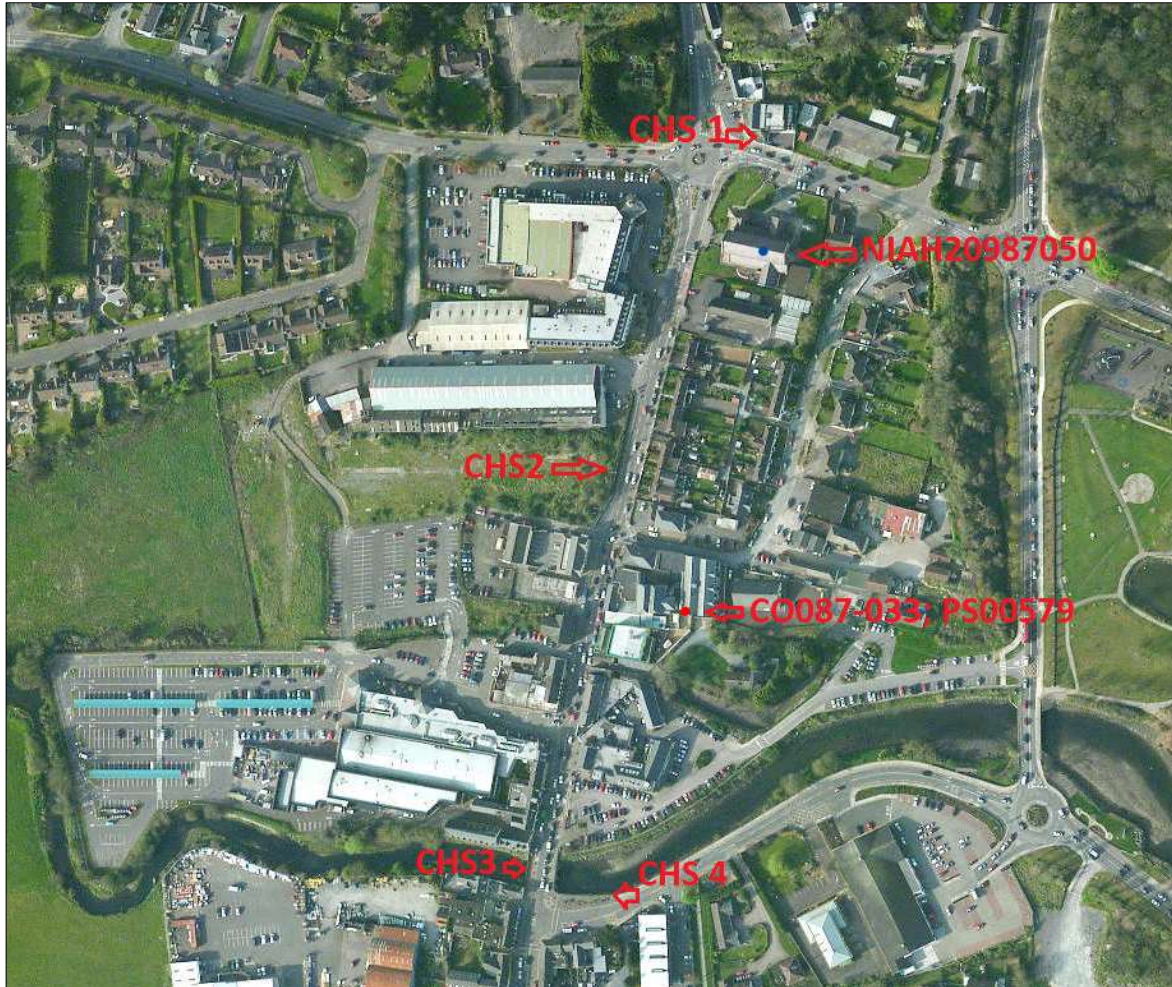


Figure 8a: Main Street with location of RMP, PS and CHS arrowed



Figure 8b: Southern end of Main Street and Church Hill with location of RMP, PS and CHS arrowed

5 Conclusion and Mitigation

5.1 Desktop Study and walkover survey

The proposed development area includes the Main Street section of the TREP which runs from Carrigaline Cross (including a short section of the Ballea Road on the north side of the Carrigaline Court Hotel), southwards down Main Street, crossing Carrigaline Bridge and up Church Hill as far as Bothar Buidhe Cross Roads. A small section of the Kilmoney road is also included. Following a desktop study and site inspection, the following conclusions were reached;

Registered archaeological and architectural sites

- The closest known recorded archaeological site to the proposed works is a flour mill (CO087-033) which is also a Protected Structure (PS579) listed in the Cork County Development Plan (2022-2028). The four-storey former flour mill, now in use as apartments, is located c. 35m to the east of Main Street.
- The closest structure listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is the Church of Our Lady and St. John (NIAH 20987050). The church is set back from Main Street, while the enclosing boundary wall and gate lie adjacent to the public footpath.

Unregistered Cultural Heritage Sites

Five unregistered local cultural heritage features were identified during the walkover survey as follows;

- (CHS 1) The Grotto to Our Lady of Lourdes on the northern side of Carrigaline Cross/ Ballea Roundabout.
- (CHS 2) An overgrown section of random rubble wall (c. 1.5m in height) extending for approximately 30m on the western side of Main Street. Possibly associated with Carrigaline pottery and an earlier flour mill.
- (CHS 3) Carrigaline Bridge.
- (CHS 4) Memorial.
- (CH 5) A section of random rubble wall, (c. 3m in height) extending for approximately 22m on the western side of Church Hill. Possibly associated with the church of St John the Baptist.
- (CH 6) Sections of the demesne wall to Mount Rivers (CO099-095; NIAH 20909938) along the eastern side of Church Hill.

5.2 Mitigation

No demolition works will be required to facilitate the proposed development. The entire development area comprises existing publicly owned hardstanding of mostly road surface and footpaths. Construction works in the proposed development area will include excavation of the street surfacing and sub-base, removal of existing surface materials, installation of new utilities, build-up of the street, repaving the street to include installation of new high quality public realm, planting trees and other decorative plants, and the installation of new street furniture, street lighting and rain gardens.

- Any works carried out in the vicinity of the mill (CO087-033;PS579), and the Church of Our Lady and St John (NIAH 20987050) will be supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- Five cultural heritage sites (CHS1-CHS5) were identified during the walkover survey. These sites are situated adjacent to public footpaths where upgrade works and installation of utilities will take

place. Any development works undertaken adjacent to these cultural heritage sites will be supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

The proposed development will involve excavation works to a maximum depth of 1.0m below the existing surface level, with the majority of the excavations approximately 500mm below the existing surface level. This excludes excavation over the Carrigaline Bridge where between 100mm and 200mm will be planed off to ensure no structural impacts on the existing bridge. Works will take place on the bridge between the parapet walls, however there will be no instream works.

Where there is ground reduction, there is always the possibility that archaeological finds/features or previous structures may be uncovered. However, construction of existing services and utilities along the existing roads and footpaths is likely to have removed any subsurface archaeological sites which may exist.

Intermittent archaeological monitoring of groundworks during construction will be carried out. If features of archaeological significance are identified further mitigation will be required following consultation with the County Archaeologist and National Monuments Service (NMS). Such features will be fully resolved to professional standards of archaeological practice either by preservation *in situ* or preservation by record, as outlined in Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation – Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (1999).

All recommendations are subject to approval by the planning authority.

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Appendix 1 - Plates

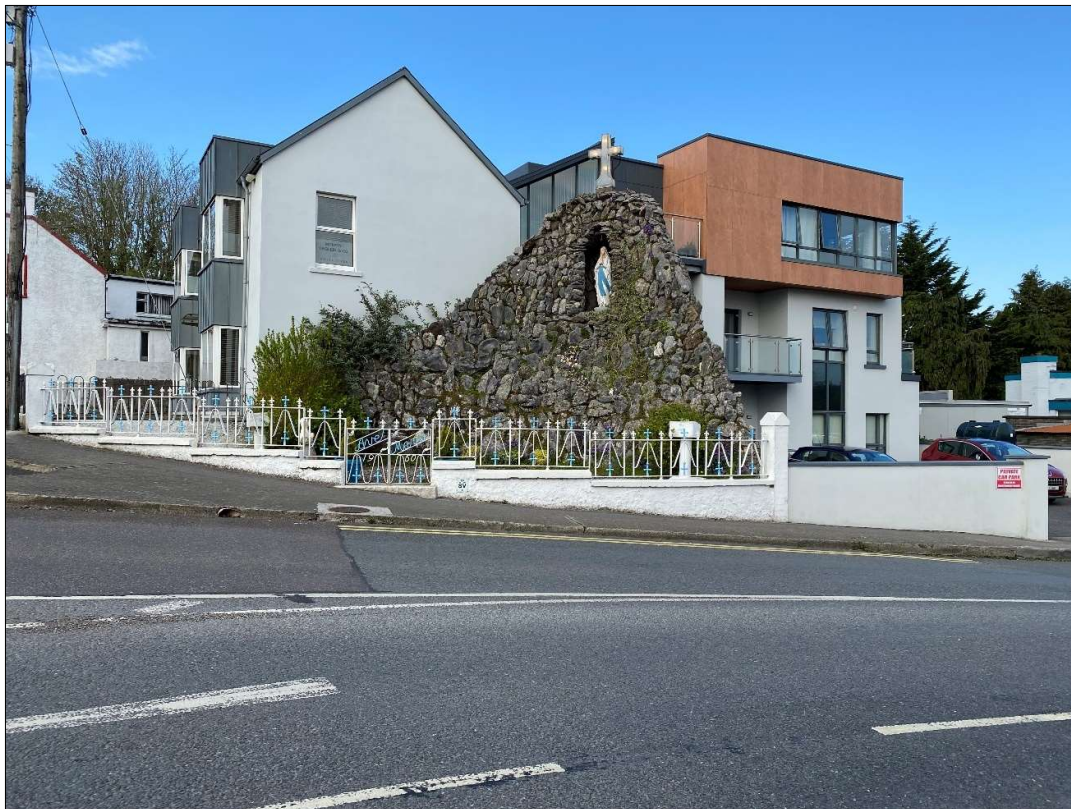


Plate 1: Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes (CHS 1) on the northern side of Church Road



Plate 2: Church of Our Lady and St John (NIAH 20987050), looking northeast

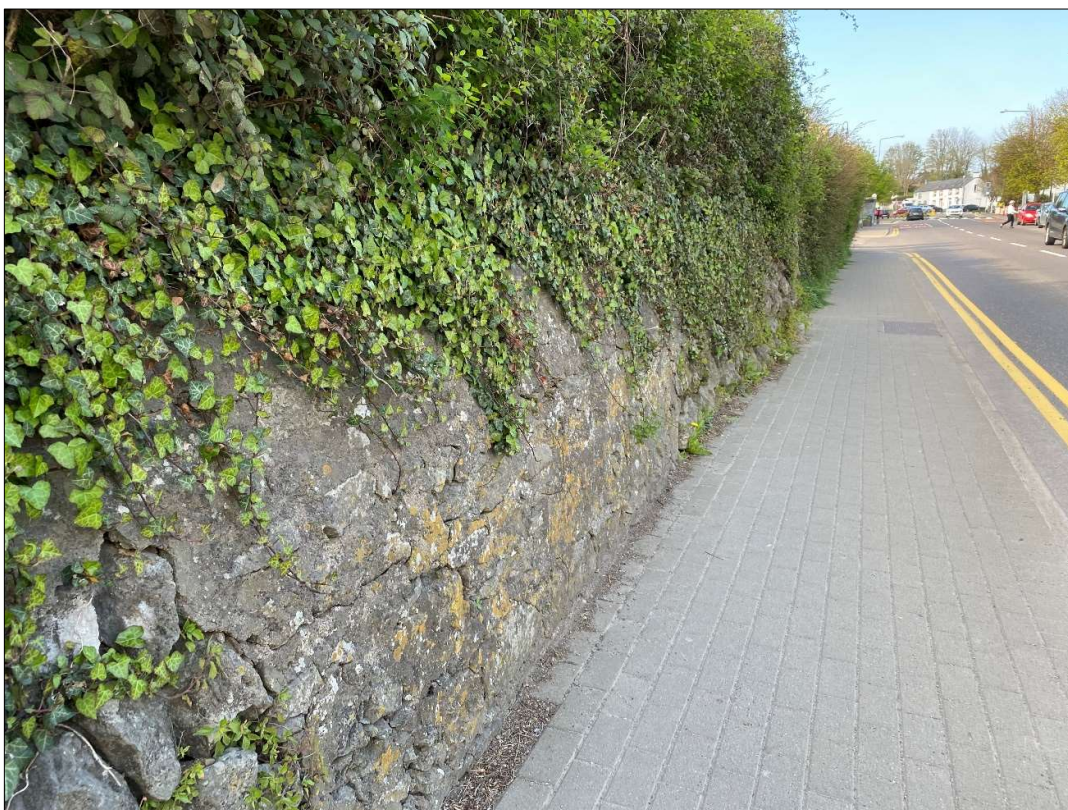


Plate 3: Random rubble wall (CHS 3) on the west side of Main Street, behind which lay Carrigaline Pottery

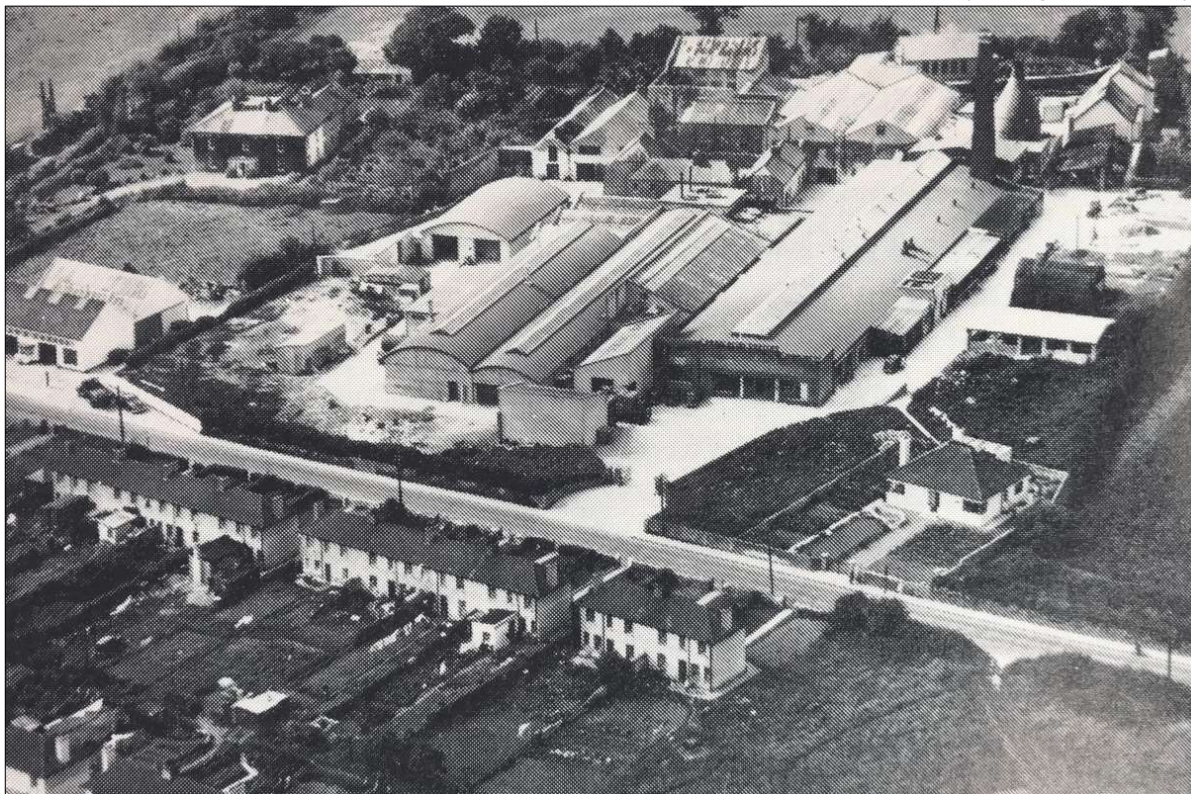


Plate 4: Aerial view of Carrigaline Pottery site in 1955, looking West, with the recently built county council houses along Main Street in the foreground (www.carrigdhoun.com)



Plate 5: Former flour mill (CO087-033; PS 00579), now converted into apartments



Plate 6: Carrigaline Bridge (CHS 3) over Owenboy River along Main Street



Plate 7: Random rubble wall and seating area on the northern side of R612



Plate 8: Memorial (CHS 4) on the northern side of the R612

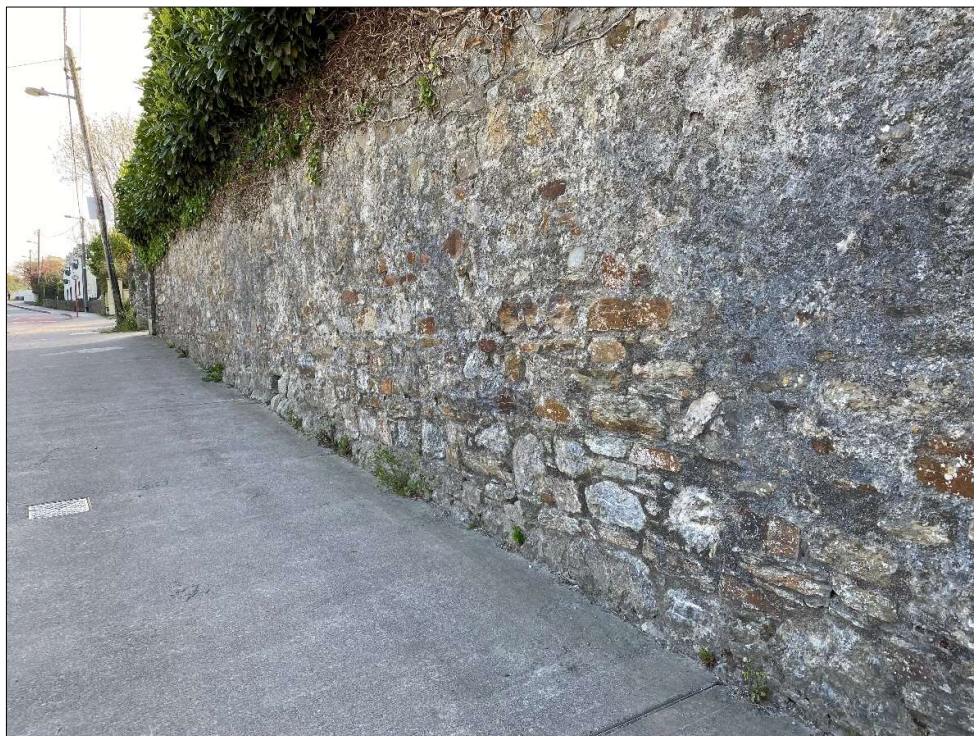


Plate 9: Substantial random rubble wall (CHS 5) on the western side of Church Hill behind which once stood the Church of St John the Baptist



Plate 10: Church of St John the Baptist on Church hill (after www.carrigalineparish.ie)



Plate 11: Section of random rubble wall (CHS 11) on the eastern side of Church Hill