

Proposed Carrigaline Village Public Realm and Waterfront River Park

Archaeological And Cultural Heritage Impact
Assessment

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Date: 16/02/2024

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Work

This impact assessment report was prepared by Miriam Carroll of Tobar Archaeological Services. It presents the results of an archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessment for a proposed public realm scheme at Carrigaline, Co. Cork. The purpose of this report is to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the surrounding archaeological and cultural heritage resource. The assessment is based on a desktop review of the available archaeological and cultural heritage data and a site walk-over survey. An assessment of potential impacts is presented and mitigation measures are recommended where appropriate.

1.2 Project Team and Qualifications

Miriam Carroll is a director of Tobar Archaeological Services Ltd and graduated from University College Cork in 1998 with a Masters degree in Methods and Techniques in Irish Archaeology. Miriam is licensed by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) to carry out excavations and is a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland. She has been working in the field of archaeology since 1994 and has undertaken numerous projects for both the private and public sectors including excavations, site assessments (EIAR) and surveys.

1.3 Development Description and Site Location

The Proposed Development comprises the Carrigaline Village Public Realm and Waterfront River Park at Carrigaline Middle, Carrigaline, Co. Cork. Cork County Council is proposing to develop Carrigaline Village Public Realm and Waterfront River Park along the north bank of the Owenabue River as a space that will provide a civic identity strongly connected with the water and the river ecology. The works will be taking place at the north side of the Owenabue river between Main Street R611 and the Cork Road R612, including an existing car park. The Proposed Development will comprise the following:

- The proposed development at the above location consists of environmental improvement works and enhancement of public realm and outdoor living to provide 'a civic identity to the new public realm strongly connected with the water and the river ecology';
- New waterfront public space (reclaimed from the existing car park) will encourage community activities and connection to the water;
- Enhanced public space to include inclusive street furniture (universal), waterfront seating, rain gardens, trees and shrubs and a covered pavilion;
- High quality urban design and material finishes are proposed incl. Biodiversity/Pollinator Planting and Sustainable Urban Drainage systems;
- Enhanced pedestrian connectivity and accessibility;
- A multifunctional Public Pavilion will provide a sheltered performance stage for community events, connected to the waterfront;
- Upgrade of public lighting and other ancillary works;
- Additional carparking near the Bothar Guidel / Lidl Roundabout to replace parking reclaimed from the existing Owenabue car park.
- Alteration of entrance to the carpark near the Bothar Guidel / Lidl Roundabout to increase pedestrian safety.

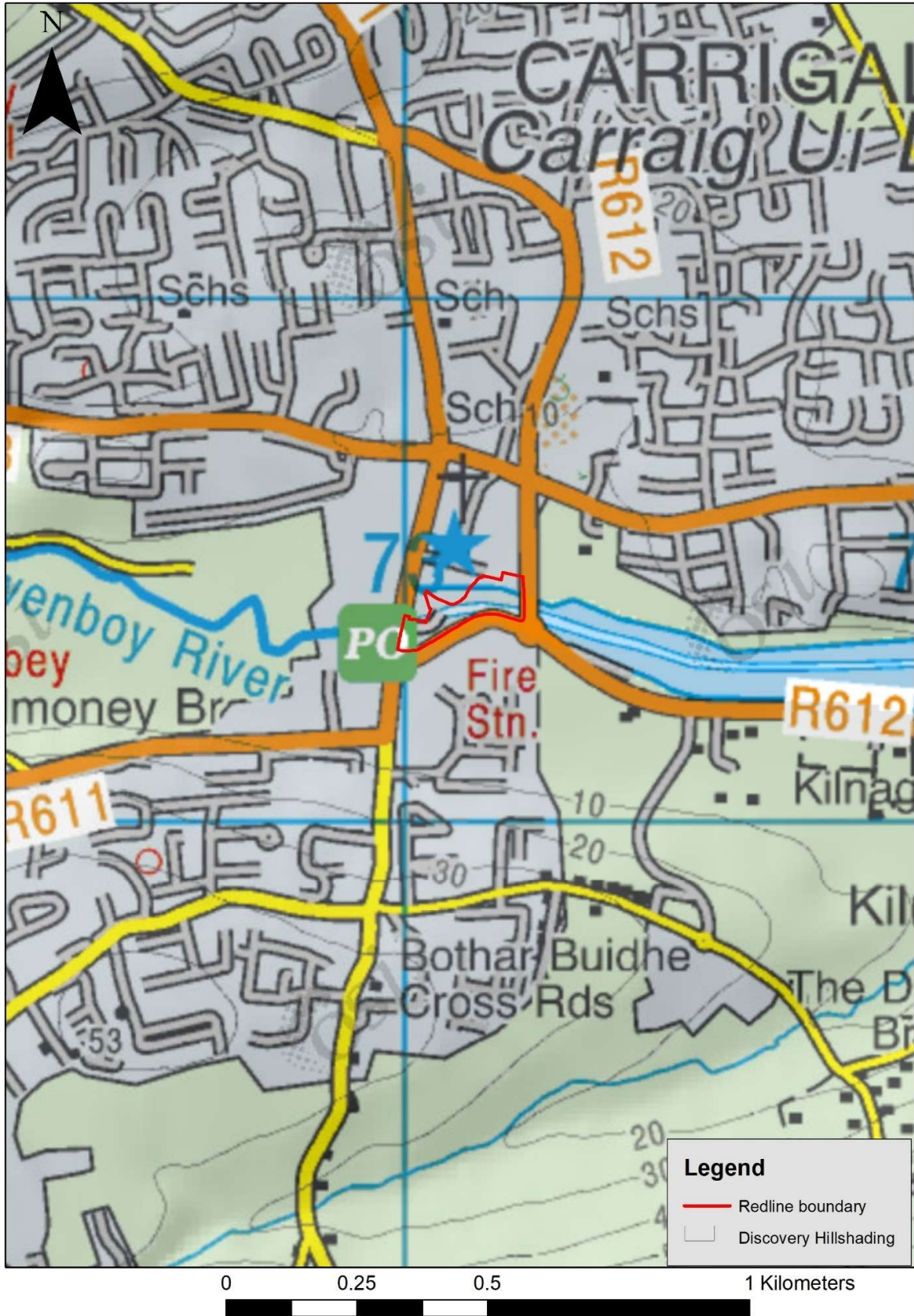


Figure 1: Site location map.

2 STATUTORY CONTEXT

2.1 Current Legislation

Archaeological monuments are safeguarded through national and international policy, which is designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource. This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention). This was ratified by Ireland in 1997.

Both the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 and relevant provisions of the Cultural Institutions Act 1997 are the primary means of ensuring protection of archaeological monuments, the latter of which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date. There are a number of provisions under the National Monuments Acts which ensure protection of the archaeological resource. These include the Register of Historic Monuments (1997 Act) which means that any interference to a monument is illegal under that Act. All registered monuments are included on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was established under Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and consists of a list of known archaeological monuments and accompanying maps. The Record of Monuments and Places affords some protection to the monuments entered therein. Section 12 (3) of the 1994 Amendment Act states that any person proposing to carry out work at or in relation to a recorded monument must give notice in writing to the Minister (Environment, Heritage and Local Government) and shall not commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice. All proposed works, therefore, within or around any archaeological monument are subject to statutory protection and legislation (National Monuments Acts 1930-2004).

Under the Heritage Act (1995) architectural heritage is defined to include 'all structures, buildings, traditional and designed, and groups of buildings including street-scapes and urban vistas, which are of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical interest, together with their setting, attendant grounds, fixtures, fittings and contents...'. A heritage building is also defined to include 'any building, or part thereof, which is of significance because of its intrinsic architectural or artistic quality or its setting or because of its association with the commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, military, political, social or religious history of the place where it is situated or of the country or generally'.

The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), sets out the legal framework for the protection of buildings/structures which are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. Such protection is afforded through the mechanism of the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). In relation to a protected structure or proposed protected structure, the term 'structure' includes the interior of the structure, the land lying within the curtilage of the structure, any other structures lying within that curtilage and their interior, and all fixtures and features which form part of the interior or exterior of that structure. The protection also extends to any features specified as being in the attendant grounds.

2.2 Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028

The Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028 came into effect on 6th June 2022. It outlines a number of objectives relating to archaeology as follows.

HE 16-2: Protection of Archaeological Sites and Monuments

Secure the preservation (i.e. preservation in situ or in exceptional cases preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments and their setting included in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (see www.archaeology.ie) and the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and of sites, features and objects of archaeological and historical interest generally. In securing such preservation, the planning

authority will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Development Applications Unit of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage as outlined in the Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage policy document or any changes to the policy within the lifetime of the Plan.

HE 16-3: Underwater Archaeology

Protect and preserve the archaeological value of underwater archaeological sites and associated underwater and terrestrial features. In assessing proposals for development, the development will take account of the potential underwater archaeology of rivers, lakes, wetlands, intertidal and sub-tidal environments through appropriate archaeological assessment by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

HE 16-4: Zones of Archaeological Potential in Historic Towns and Settlements

Proposed development works in Historic Towns and settlements, Zones of Archaeological Potential, Zones of Notification and the general historic environs in proximity to the zones, should take cognisance of the impact potential of the works, and all appropriate archaeological assessments employed to identify and mitigate the potential impacts.

HE 16-5: Zones of Archaeological Potential

Protect the Zones of Archaeological Potential (ZAPs) located within historic towns, urban areas and around archaeological monuments generally. Any development within the ZAPs will need to take cognisance of the upstanding and potential for subsurface archaeology, through appropriate archaeological assessment.

HE 16-6: Industrial and Post Medieval Archaeology

Protect and preserve industrial and post-medieval archaeology and long-term management of heritage features such as mills, limekilns, forges, bridges, piers and harbours, water-related engineering works and buildings, penal chapels, dwellings, walls and boundaries, farm buildings, estate features, military and coastal installations. There is a general presumption for retention of these structures and features. Proposals for appropriate redevelopment including conversion should be subject to an appropriate assessment and record by a suitably qualified specialist/s.

HE 16-7: Battlefield, Ambush and Siege Sites and Defensive Archaeology

Protect and preserve the defensive archaeological record of County Cork including strategic battlefield, ambush and siege sites, and coastal fortifications and their associated landscape due to their historical and cultural value. Any development within or adjoining these areas shall undertake a historic assessment by a suitably qualified specialist to ensure development does not negatively impact on this historic landscape.

HE 16-8: Burial Places

Protect all historical burial places and their setting in County Cork and encourage their maintenance and care in accordance with appropriate conservation principles.

HE 16-9: Archaeology and Infrastructure Schemes

All large scale planning applications (i.e. development of lands on 0.5 ha or more in area or 1km or more in length) and Infrastructure schemes and proposed roadworks are subjected to an archaeological assessment as part of the planning application process which should comply with the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht's codes of practice. It is recommended that the assessment is carried out following pre planning consultation with the County Archaeologist, by an appropriately experienced archaeologist to guide the design and layout of the proposed scheme/development, safeguarding the archaeological heritage in line with Development Management Guidelines.

HE 16-10: Management of Monuments within Development Sites

Where archaeological sites are accommodated within a development it shall be appropriately conservation/ protection with provision for a suitable buffer zone and long-term management plan put in place all to be agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist.

HE 16-11: Archaeological Landscapes

To protect archaeological landscapes and their setting where the number and extent of archaeological monuments are significant and as a collective are considered an important archaeological landscape of heritage value.

HE 16-12: Raising Archaeological Awareness

As part of the Heritage Plan it is an objective to develop a management plan, if resources allow, for the archaeology of County Cork, which could include an evaluation of the Historic Character Assessment of Cork County helping to identify areas for tourism potential, and strategic research while also promoting best practice in archaeology and encouraging the interpretation, publication and dissemination of archaeological findings from the development application process.

HE 16-13: Undiscovered Archaeological Sites

To protect and preserve previously unrecorded archaeological sites within County Cork as part of any development proposals. The Council will require preservation in situ to protect archaeological monuments discovered. Preservation by record will only be considered in exceptional circumstances.

The CDP 2022 also outlines objectives relating to built heritage such as Protected Structures and those listed in the NIAH.

HE 16-14: Record of Protected Structures

a) The identification of structures for inclusion in the Record will be based on criteria set out in the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011).

b) Extend the Record of Protected Structures in order to provide a comprehensive schedule for the protection of structures of special importance in the County during the lifetime of the Plan as resources allow.

c) Seek the protection of all structures within the County, which are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. In accordance with this objective, a Record of Protected Structures has been established and is set out in Volume Two Heritage and Amenity, Chapter 1 Record of Protected Structures.

d) Ensure the protection of all structures (or parts of structures) contained in the Record of Protected Structures.

e) Protect the curtilage and attendant grounds of all structures included in the Record of Protected Structures.

f) Ensure that development proposals are appropriate in terms of architectural treatment, character, scale and form to the existing protected structure and not detrimental to the special character and integrity of the protected structure and its setting.

g) Ensure high quality architectural design of all new developments relating to or which may impact on structures (and their settings) included in the Record of Protected Structures.

h) Promote and ensure best conservation practice through the use of specialist conservation professionals and craft persons.

i) In the event of a planning application being granted for development within the curtilage of a protected structure, that the repair of a protected structure is prioritised in the first instance i.e. the proposed works to the protected structure should occur, where appropriate, in the first phase of the development to prevent endangerment, abandonment and dereliction of the structure.

HE 16-15: Protection of Structures on the NIAH

Protect where possible all structures which are included in the NIAH for County Cork, that are not currently included in the Record of Protected Structures, from adverse impacts as part of the development management functions of the County.

HE 16-16: Protection of Non- Structural Elements of Built Heritage

Protect non-structural elements of the built heritage. These can include designed gardens/garden features, masonry walls, railings, follies, gates, bridges, shopfronts and street furniture. The Council will promote awareness and best practice in relation to these elements.

HE 16-17: Areas of Special Planning Control

Establish areas of special planning control within Architectural Conservation Areas where appropriate. These areas will include a scheme setting out objectives for the conservation and enhancement of the special character of the area, and will be based on an Architectural Appraisal of each town.

HE 16-18: Architectural Conservation Areas

Conserve and enhance the special character of the Architectural Conservation Areas included in this Plan. The special character of an area includes its traditional building stock, material finishes, spaces, streetscape, shopfronts, landscape and setting. This will be achieved by;

(a) Protecting all buildings, structures, groups of structures, sites, landscapes and all other features considered to be intrinsic elements to the special character of the ACA from demolition and nonsympathetic alterations.

(b) Promoting appropriate and sensitive reuse and rehabilitation of buildings and sites within the ACA and securing appropriate infill development.

(c) Ensure new development within or adjacent to an ACA respects the established character of the area and contributes positively in terms of design, scale, setting and material finishes to the ACA.

(d) Protect structures from demolition and non sympathetic alterations.

(e) Promoting high quality architectural design within ACAs.

(f) Seek the repair and re-use of traditional shopfronts and where appropriate, encourage new shopfronts of a high quality architectural design.

(g) Ensure all new signage, lighting advertising and utilities to buildings within ACAs are designed, constructed and located in such a manner they do not detract from the character of the ACA.

(h) Protect and enhance the character and quality of the public realm within ACAs. All projects which involve works within the public realm of an ACA shall undertake a character assessment of the said area which will inform a sensitive and appropriate approach to any proposed project in terms of design and material specifications. All projects shall provide for the use of suitably qualified conservation architects/ designers.

(i) Protect and enhance the character of the ACA and the open spaces contained therein. This shall be achieved through the careful and considered strategic management of all signage, lighting, utilities, art works/pieces/paintings, facilities etc to protect the integrity and quality of the structures and spaces within each ACA.

(j) Ensure the protection and reuse of historic street finishes, furniture and features which contribute to the character of the ACA.

HE 16-19: Vernacular Heritage

a) Protect, maintain and enhance the established character, forms, features and setting of vernacular buildings, farmyards and settlements and the contribution they make to our architectural, archaeological, historical, social and cultural heritage and to local character and sense of place.

b) Cork County Council encourages best conservation practice in the renovation and maintenance of vernacular buildings including thatched structures through the use of specialist conservation professionals and craft persons. Development proposals shall be accompanied by appropriate documentation compiled by experienced conservation consultant.

c) There will generally be a presumption in favour of the retention of vernacular buildings and encouragement of the retention and re-use of vernacular buildings subject to normal planning considerations, while ensuring that the re-use is compatible with environmental and heritage protection.

HE 16-20: Historic Landscapes

a) Recognise the contribution and importance of historic landscapes and their contribution to the appearance of the countryside, their significance as archaeological, architectural, historical and ecological resources.

b) Protect the archaeological, architectural, historic and cultural element of the historic/heritage landscapes of the County of Cork.

c) All new development within historic landscapes should be assessed in accordance with and giving due regard to Cork County Councils 'Guidance Notes for the Appraisal of Historic Gardens,

Demesnes, Estates and their Settings' or any other relevant guidance notes or documents issued during the lifetime of the Plan.

3 PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

Tobar Archaeological Services were appointed to undertake an archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessment report which will be submitted to Cork County Council.

4 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The assessment of the archaeology and cultural heritage of the Proposed Development area comprised desk-based research, GIS map compilation, and a site walk-over survey and photographic record. A desk-based study of the Proposed Development area was undertaken in order to assess its archaeological potential and to identify features of archaeological or cultural heritage significance within or near to the Proposed Development site.

4.1 Desktop Assessment

A number of sources were consulted as part of the desktop assessment of the Proposed Development in order to ensure that all the known and potential archaeology and cultural heritage of the area was considered as part of this report.

The sources consulted included but were not limited to the following:

- The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)
- The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland on www.heritagemaps.ie
- First edition Ordnance Survey map
- Second edition Ordnance Survey map
- Third edition Ordnance Survey map
- Aerial photographs
- Excavations Database
- Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028
- The Record of Protected Structures for Cork County
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

4.1.1 Record of Monuments and Places

A primary cartographic source and base-line data for the assessment was the consultation of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for Cork. All known recorded archaeological monuments are indicated on 6 inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and are listed in this record. The SMR/RMP is not a complete record of all monuments as newly discovered sites may not appear in the list or accompanying maps. In conjunction with the consultation of the SMR and RMP the electronic database of recorded monuments which may be accessed at [Historic Environment Viewer \(archaeology.ie\)](http://HistoricEnvironmentViewer.archaeology.ie) was also consulted.

4.1.2 Cartographic sources and aerial photography

The 1st (1840s) and 2nd (1900s) edition OS maps for the area were consulted as was OSI aerial photography.

4.1.3 Topographical Files - National Museum of Ireland

Details relating to finds of archaeological material and monuments in numerous townlands in the country are contained in the topographical files held in the National Museum of Ireland. The townland within which the development is located was checked for such finds on www.heritagemaps.ie.

4.1.4 Excavations Database

The excavations database is an annual account of all excavations carried out under license in Ireland. The database is available online at www.excavations.ie and includes excavations from 1985 to 2023. This database was consulted as part of the desktop research for this assessment to establish if any archaeological excavations had been carried out within or near to the Proposed Development area.

4.1.5 Protected Structures

The dataset for the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) for Cork was added to the base mapping for the project in order to assess any potential impacts to same as a result of the Proposed Development. The RPS list in the Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028 was also consulted.

4.1.6 NIAH

This source lists some of the architecturally significant buildings and items of cultural heritage and is compiled on a county by county basis by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. The NIAH database was consulted for all townlands within and adjacent to the study area. The NIAH survey for Dublin has been published and was downloaded on to the base mapping for the proposed development. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is a state initiative under the administration of the former Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999.

The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. NIAH surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS). The published surveys are a source of information on the selected structures for relevant planning authorities.

4.2 Geographical Information Systems

GIS is a computer database which captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data that is linked to location. GIS is geographic information systems which includes mapping software and its application with remote sensing, land surveying, aerial photography, mathematics, photogrammetry, geography and tools that can be implemented with GIS software. A geographic information system (GIS) was used to manage the datasets relevant to the archaeological and architectural heritage assessment and for the creation of all the maps in this report. This involved the overlaying of the relevant archaeological and architectural datasets on georeferenced aerial photographs and road maps (ESRI), where available. The integration of this spatial information allows for the accurate measurement of distances of a proposed development from archaeological sites and the extraction of information on 'monument types' from the datasets. Areas of archaeological sensitivity may then be highlighted in order to mitigate the potential negative effects of the development on archaeological or cultural heritage.

5 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Archaeological Heritage

For the purposes of this report archaeological heritage includes all recorded archaeological monuments listed in the RMP/SMR and shown on the associated maps, sites identified during archaeological excavations as summarised in the Excavations Database and any find spots listed in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland.

5.1.1 National Monuments

The term 'national monument' as defined in Section 2 of the National Monuments Act (1930) means 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 in State care include those which are in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG). Other owners of national monuments are empowered under Section 5 of the National Monuments Act (1930) to appoint the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) as guardian of such monuments. This means in effect that while the property of such a monument remains vested in the owner, its maintenance and upkeep are the responsibility of the State. Monuments which may be defined as national monuments are also in the ownership or guardianship of Local Authorities which have similar responsibilities under the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004) to DHLGH.

For national monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister or a Local Authority or which are subject to a preservation order or temporary preservation order, the prior written **consent of the Minister** is required for any works at or in proximity to the monument.

No National Monuments are located on or in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development site. The nearest National Monument is situated over 13km to the north-east and comprises Barryscourt Castle (NM No. 641) (Figure 2).

No monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located on or in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development. The nearest monument subject to a PO is situated c. 11.5km to the north-west and comprises an almshouse in Cork City (PO. No. 02/68) (Figure 2).

5.1.2 Recorded Monuments

No recorded monuments are located within the Proposed Development site boundary. One recorded monument CO087-033---- Mill unclassified is situated c. 35m to the north of the northern site boundary and the north-westernmost portion of the latter encroaches slightly on the outer limits of the Zone of Notification for the mill (Figure 3). The mill is described on the Historic Environment Viewer (HEV) as follows:

CO087-033----

Scope note

Class: Mill - unclassified

Townland: CARRIGALINE MIDDLE

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Late 18th/early 19th century flour mill in Carrigaline town. Shown as L-shaped structure on 1842 OS 6-inch map. Rectangular 4-storey mill (long axis N-S), now used as a store. Roof double-half-hipped. Wooden floor intact; also remains of hoist system and winnower. Courtyard to N enclosed on three sides by additional buildings.

The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork, Volume 2: East and South Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1994). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research.

Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009

The mill is clearly indicated on the first and second edition OS maps and named as 'Flour Mill' and 'Flour Mills', respectively (Figure 4 and Figure 5). On both maps the area now occupied by the car park had not been reclaimed and comprised a riverine area adjacent to the River Owenabue.

No part of the flour mill is located within the Proposed Development boundary and no other recorded monuments are located in close proximity to the Proposed Development site.



Figure 2: Nearest National Monuments and those subject to a Preservation Order in relation to the Proposed Development site.



Figure 3: Proposed development boundary in relation to nearest recorded monument CO087-033---- Mill unclassified.

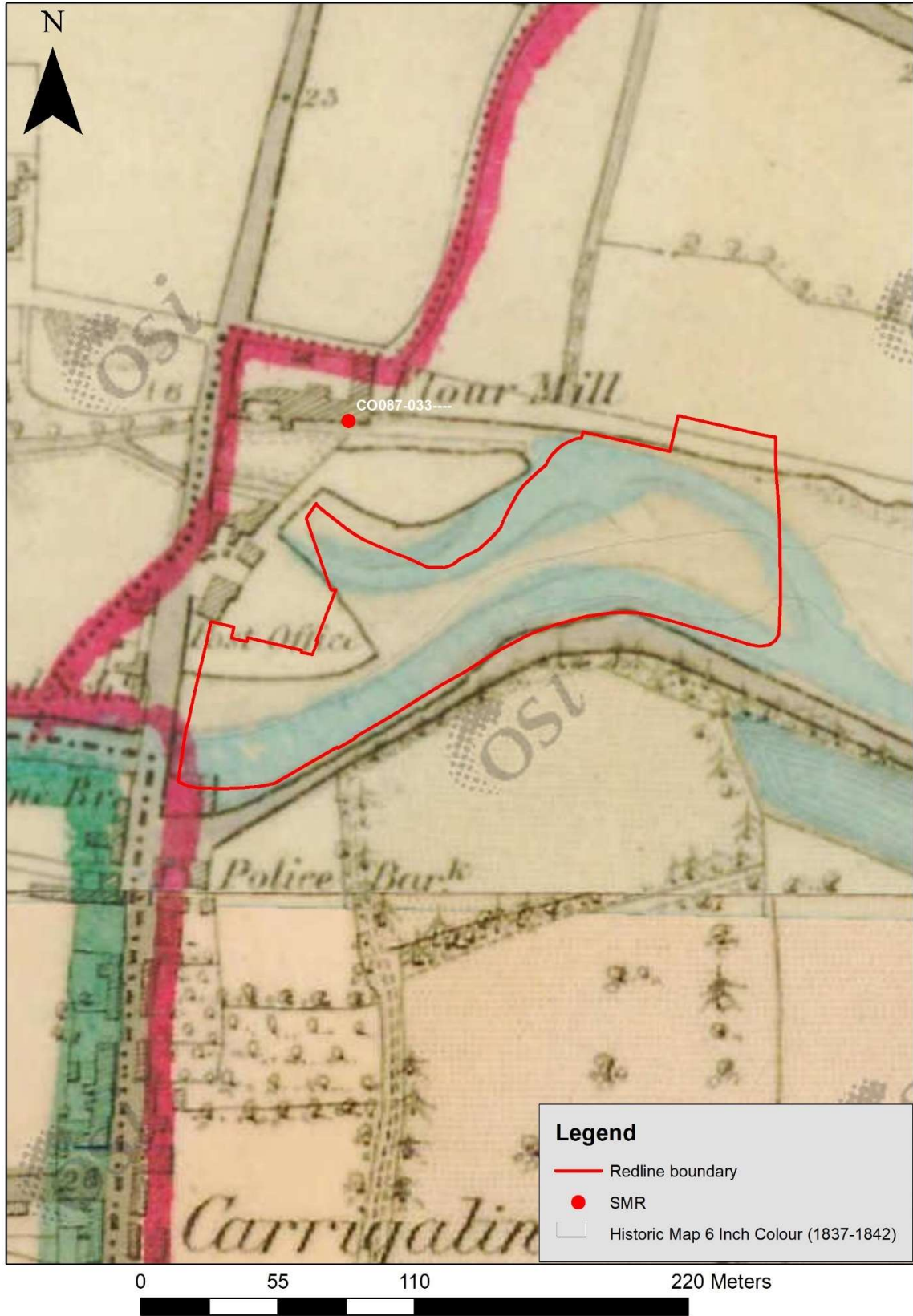


Figure 4: Proposed development boundary on first edition OS background. Note Flour Mill to north.

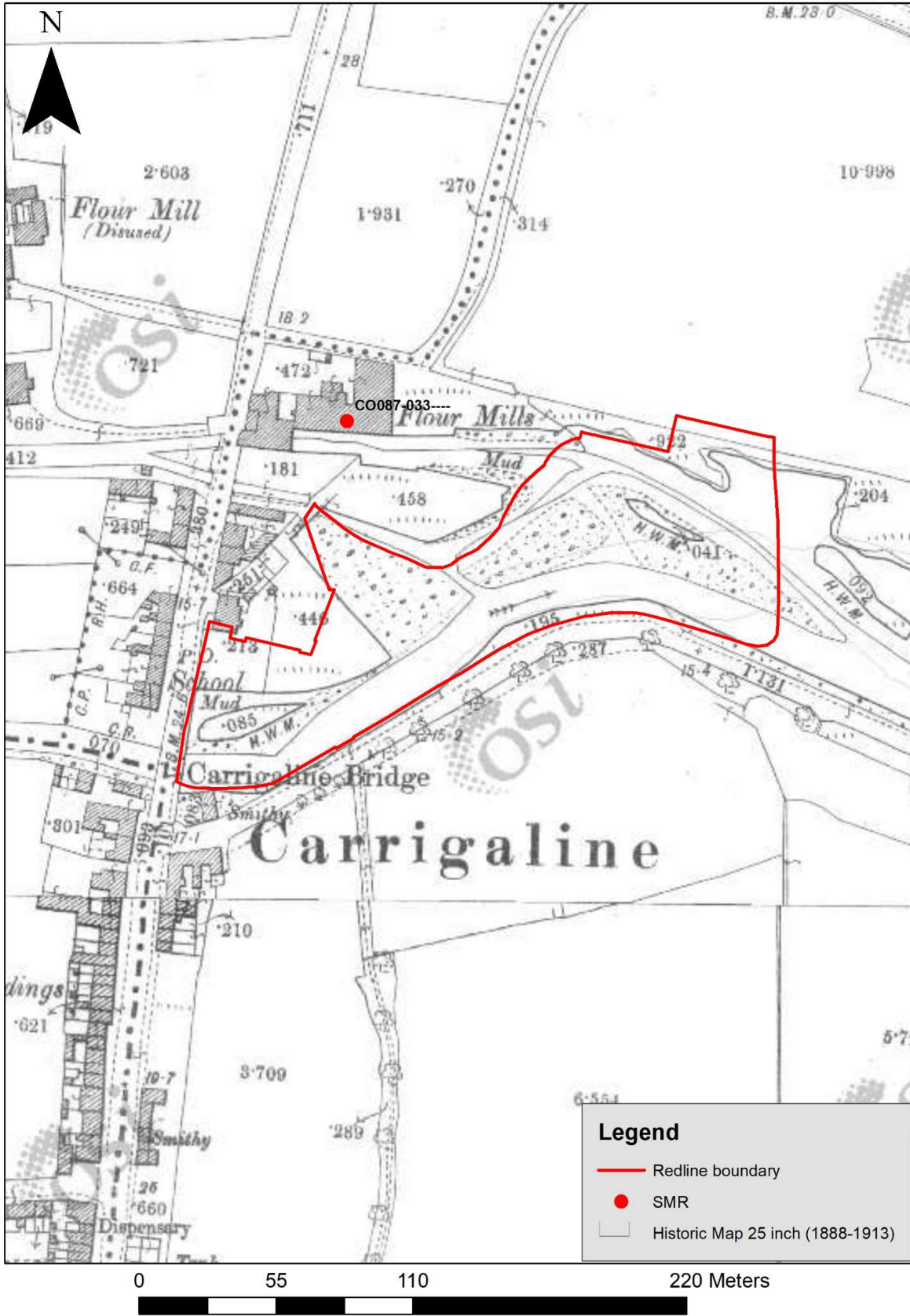


Figure 5: Proposed development boundary on second edition OS background. Note Flour Mill to north.

5.1.3 Excavations Database

A review of the database of excavations undertaken in Ireland was carried out for those undertaken in townland of Carrigaline Middle in which the Proposed Development site is located. Three entries were returned as follows:

2001:130 - Carrigaline Middle, Cork

County: Cork Site name: Carrigaline Middle

Sites and Monuments Record No.: SMR 87:30, 87:89 Licence number: 01E1148

Author: Rory Sherlock, Sheila Lane and Associates, AE House, Monahan Road, Cork.

Site type: Ringfort

Period/Dating: —

ITM: E 573220m, N 563785m

Pre-development testing was carried out at this site in December 2001. The ringfort and associated possible souterrain were to be preserved in an area of open space within a proposed large housing development, and testing took place outside this area in order to determine whether archaeological remains outside the perimeter of the ringfort would be affected by the development. A geophysical survey of the area had identified a number of strong anomalies of potential archaeological significance and these were also targeted in the test-trenching.

Eleven 2m-wide trenches were excavated. The features uncovered included a number of pits, a hearth, a number of possible cremation burials, a portion of the ringfort ditch which extended beyond the limits of the area of open space, and a portion of an earlier ditch which was apparently truncated by the ditch of the ringfort. It is anticipated that these features will be excavated in 2002.

2002:0246 - Carrigaline Middle, Cork

County: Cork Site name: Carrigaline Middle

Sites and Monuments Record No.: SMR 87:30, 87:31, 87:89 Licence number: 01E1148 ext.

Author: Rory Sherlock, Sheila Lane & Associates, AE House, Monahan Road, Cork.

Site type: Prehistoric; ringforts

Period/Dating: —

ITM: E 573068m, N 563290m

A phased programme of testing and excavation continued at this site before the development of a large, multi-phase housing development in the vicinity of two ringforts.

Area 1 (western ringfort)

After testing in December 2001 (Excavations 2001, No. 130), which identified significant areas of archaeological interest to the west and north of the western ringfort (SMR 87:30), an eight-week excavation was conducted in March–April 2002. A number of sections were excavated across the western side of the ditch of the western ringfort, the only area where the planned development will impinge on the feature, and in this area the ditch was generally uniform in shape, 5.9m wide at ground level, 2.2m wide at the base and 2m deep. The upper fills of the feature, to a depth of 1m below surface level, were relatively modern, while the lower fills represented the gradual silting and filling of the feature.

An earlier ditched feature, which was oval and pre-dated the western ringfort, had been identified on a geophysical survey and noted in the earlier testing. The enclosed area measured 37.5m by 31m, and the ditch of this feature had been truncated by the later ringfort ditch. As a result, approximately two-thirds of the oval feature lay within the ringfort and was not affected by the planned development; the ditch defining the remaining one-third, to the west of the ringfort, was fully excavated. The excavated part of the ditch was c. 30m long and was generally found to be 1.6m wide at ground level and 0.9m deep. The sides of the feature sloped regularly to the flat base, which was generally 0.3–0.4m wide and filled with a stony, silty clay. No features of archaeological interest were noted in the interior of the excavated part of the oval enclosure. A number of other features of interest lay to the north and west of the intersecting ditches, including post-holes, pits, cremation burials and possible funerary pyres. It appears therefore that Area 1 at Carrigaline Middle has clear evidence of Early Christian settlement and considerable evidence of prehistoric activity.

Area 2 (eastern ringfort)

Testing in the vicinity of the eastern ringfort (SMR 87:31) during August 2002 identified a limited number of features of archaeological interest, and the excavation of these features, together with the part of the ringfort ditch in the area affected by the planned development, took place over six weeks in November–December 2002. As the ringfort had been largely levelled many years ago, there was no evidence of the original ringfort bank in the excavated area. The ditch, where excavated at the southern side of the ringfort, was found to be 3.6–4m wide at ground level, 1.4–2m wide at the base and 2–2.3m deep. The entranceway was formed by an unexcavated causeway, 2.7m wide, which led to a gateway defined by a pair of substantial post-holes. These post-holes, which had a 1.3m-wide gap between them, were situated inside the inner edge of the ditch, apparently at the terminals of the now levelled ringfort bank. A small number of features of limited archaeological interest were excavated to the east of the ringfort.

2022:025 - Carrigaline Middle, Cork

County: Cork Site name: Carrigaline Middle

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 22E0092

Author: Colm Chambers

Site type: Possible prehistoric site

Period/Dating: —

ITM: E 573547m, N 564017m

Sixteen archaeological test trenches, totalling 1040 linear meters, were excavated at a land parcel within Carrigaline Middle townland, Carrigaline, County Cork. This work took place subsequent to a programme of geophysical survey (21R0138), which identified a number of potential archaeological anomalies. This programme of testing was commissioned by the developer, ahead of an application for planning permission at the site.

Potential archaeological features were uncovered in six of the sixteen test trenches excavated across the site. The features revealed consist of possible pits, post-holes, hearths, and linear and curvilinear ditches. In total, 26 potential archaeological features were identified within Trench 2 and Trenches 4–8 as well as the possible remains of a saddle quern recovered from a pit-like feature within Trench 7. The quantity and characteristics of the potential archaeological features identified, along with the possible saddle quern, are indicative of prehistoric settlement activity.

Resolution of these features will be undertaken ahead of development subject to planning permission being granted.

5.1.4 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

The database of find spots held in the National Museum of Ireland was checked on www.heritagemaps.ie for any recorded finds within the study area. No find spots are recorded for the immediate area of the Proposed Development site.

5.2 Architectural and Cultural Heritage

5.2.1 History of Carrigaline

Carrigaline is located c. 12kms south of Cork City, at the mouth of the Owenabue River and at the Head of the Owenabue Estuary which forms part of Cork Harbour. It lies within the Barony of Kerrycurrihy a name derived from the Ciarraige Cuirch clan. Carrigaline is described in Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* (1837) as follows:

'CARRIGALINE, a parish, partly in the county of the city of CORK, and partly in the barony of KINNALEA, but chiefly in that of KERRICURRIHY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (S. E.) from Cork; containing 7375 inhabitants. This place was in early times called Beavor, or Bebhor, and derived

its name from the abrupt rocky cliff on which are the remains of the ancient castle, built by Milo de Cogan in the reign of King John, and for nearly two centuries occupied by the Earls of Desmond, by whom it was forfeited, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The castle, together with the lands of Carrigaline and Ballinrea, was then granted by the queen to Sir Anthony St. Leger, who demised them to Stephen Golding, from whom they were purchased by Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork, and from him descended to the present proprietor, the Earl of Shannon. In 1568, the Lord Deputy Sidney, after relieving the Lady St. Leger in Cork, advanced against this fortress, which he took from James Fitzmaurice after an obstinate resistance, and from this time during the entire reign of Elizabeth it had the reputation of being impregnable. In 1589, Sir Francis Drake, with a squadron of five ships, being chased by a Spanish fleet of superior force, ran into Cork harbour; and sailing up Crosshaven, moored his squadron in a safe basin, sheltered by Corribiny Hill, close under Coolmore. The Spaniards pursued, but, being unacquainted with the harbour, sailed, round the shores without discovering the English fleet, and giving up the search, left it here in perfect security. The basin in which Sir Francis lay has since been called Drake's pool. The parish is situated on the road from Cork to Tracton, and contains 14,254 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £16,606 per annum; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and the soil is fertile; a considerable part is under an improved system of tillage, and the remainder is in demesne, meadow, or pasture land. There is neither waste land nor bog; coal, which is landed at several small quays here, is the chief fuel. A light brown and purplish clay-slate is found; and limestone of very superior quality is raised at Shanbally, in large blocks, and after being hewn into columns, tombstones, &c, is shipped to Cork and other places. The appearance of the country is beautifully varied: the views from the high grounds are extensive and picturesque, commanding the course of the Awenbwuy, with its capacious estuary, called Crosshaven, and embellished with numerous gentlemen's seats. The principal are Maryborough, the residence of W. H. Worth Newenham, Esq., situated in a beautiful demesne of 545 acres, with a lofty square tower a little to the east of the house, which commands a magnificent prospect of the town and harbour of Cove, and the rich scenery of the river; Mount-Rivers, of M. Roberts, Esq.; and Ballybricken, of D. Conner, Esq. 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 been lately deepened six feet, and vessels can now deliver their cargoes at the bridge. A creek runs up to Shanbally, and another forms the channel of Douglas, both of which are navigable for vessels of 70 tons burden, which bring up lime, sand, and manure, and take away limestone and bricks, the latter of which are made near Douglas. Salmon, white trout, sole, plaice, and oysters of superior quality, are obtained in these inlets, and, in the latter part of the summer, herrings are occasionally taken in great quantities. The river Awenbwuy, winding through a rich corn country, is well situated for commerce, and several large mills are in course of erection on its banks. Fairs are held in Carrigaline on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Aug. 12th, and Nov. 8th, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. There is a penny post to Cork; and a chief constabulary police force has been stationed here. Petty sessions are held in the court-house every Tuesday, and a manorial court once in three weeks. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Earl of Shannon: the tithes amount to £1080. The church is a very handsome edifice of hewn limestone, in the later English style of architecture, with a massive square tower crowned with pinnacles and surmounted by an elegant and lofty octagonal spire pierced with lights: it was erected in 1823, near the site of the former church, and enlarged in 1835, by the addition of a north transept; the windows are very light, chaste, and beautiful, particularly the eastern one, the upper part of which is ornamented with stained glass. Near the west front is a lofty arch, beneath which is an altar-tomb of grey marble, with a recumbent leaden figure, now much mutilated, of Lady Susanna Newenham, who died in 1754. A chapel of ease has been built at the village of Douglas, in the northern division of the parish, within the liberties of the city of Cork. There is no glebe-house, but a glebe of 6a. 3r. 9p. In the R. C. divisions the parish partly forms the head of a union or district, comprising the four ploughlands called Carrigaline and the parishes of Templebready and Kilmoney, and is partly in the union of Douglas or Ballygervin, and partly in that of Passage: the chapel is in that part of the village of Carrigaline which is on the south side of the river. The male and female parochial schools are supported by subscription; the school-rooms were built in 1834. At Raheens are schools for boys and

girls, the former supported by a donation of £50 per ann. from W. H. W. Newenham, Esq., and the latter by Mrs. Newenham; a school is aided by annual subscriptions, amounting to £4, and there are other hedge schools in the parish, altogether affording instruction to about 450 children, and a Sunday school. Here is also a dispensary. At Ballinrea there is a mineral spring, which is considered to be of the same kind as that of Tunbridge Wells, and has been found efficacious in cases of debility; and near it is a holy well, dedicated to St. Renogue, which is resorted to by the country people on the 24th of June.'

5.2.2 Cartographic Review

A review of the available historic mapping for the area does not show any potential archaeological or cultural heritage features on the Proposed Development site. Carrigaline Middle is located in the Barony of Kerrycurrihy and the parish of Carrigaline. The Down Survey map (1656-8) for the barony and parish names Carrigaline and shows a church, large house or castle and a bridge (Figure 6). No features are shown in the area of the Proposed Development site.

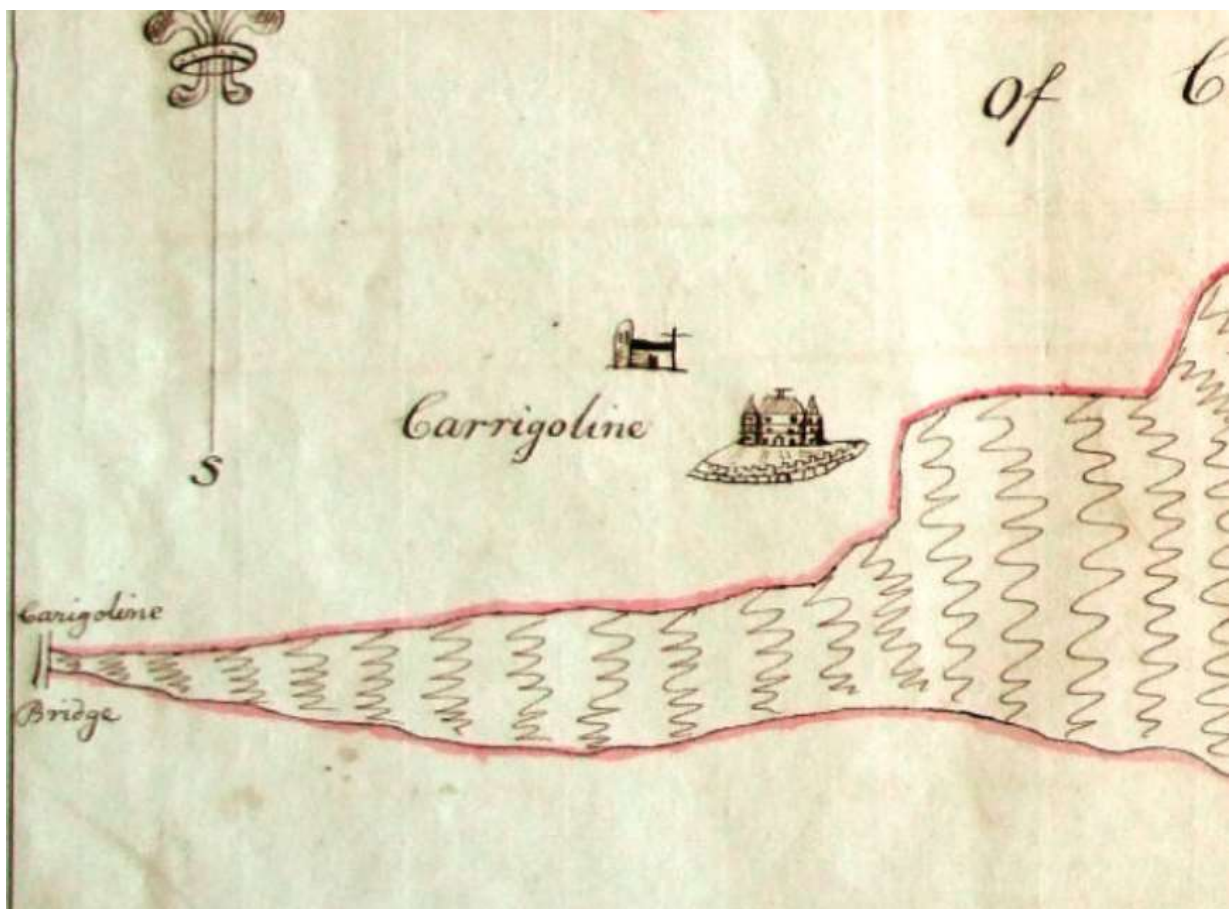


Figure 6: Extract from Down Survey barony map of Kerrycurrihy showing 'Carrigoline'.

The first and second edition OS maps were also consulted and as outlined above depict the adjacent flour mill to the north of the Proposed Development site. No other features of cultural heritage merit are shown on the historic mapping which shows the Proposed Development area as not reclaimed riverine ground at that time. The later Cassini 6-inch OS map also depict the Proposed Development site similarly, however, the Great Southern Railway had now been constructed and is shown at the east end of the Proposed Development site, encroaching slightly into the north-east corner of the Proposed Development boundary (Figure 7). Carrigaline railway station was on the Cork, Blackrock and Passage Railway and was located c. 400m to the north of the Proposed Development site. The station was opened in 1903 and passenger services were withdrawn on 12th September 1932.



Figure 7: Proposed Development boundary on Cassini 6-inch OS background. Note Great Southern Railway at east end of site.

5.2.3 Record of Protected Structures

No Protected Structures are located on the Proposed Development site. The nearest Protected Structure comprises a warehouse (RPS Ref. 00579) which is located c. 47m to the north of the northern site boundary and c. 28m west of the north-western site boundary (Figure 8). It is shown on the Cassini 6-inch OS map and named 'Hall'.

5.2.4 NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within or immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development site. The nearest NIAH structure comprises Catholic Church of Our Lady and Saint John (Reg. 20987050) which is situated c. 195m to the north-west of the Proposed Development boundary (Figure 9). It is described on www.buildingsofireland.ie as follows:

Description

Freestanding cruciform-plan gable-fronted three-bay double-height Roman Catholic church, dated 1957, having eight-bay nave with clerestory, lean-to single-storey side aisles and gable-fronted single-storey transepts to sides (north, south). Bow-fronted chancel with conical roof to rear (east) and three stage bell tower to south-east corner. Single- and two-bay barrel roofed porches to transepts. Pitched slate roofs with red brick eaves throughout, having tooled limestone gable copings with cruciform finials and cast-iron rainwater goods. Hipped slate roof with cruciform finial to tower. Stretcher bond red brick walls with incised rendered plinth, having carved limestone string courses and square-headed recesses to window bays. Limestone carving of the four evangelists to front elevation and carved limestone stations of the cross to southern side aisle. Group of three round-headed window openings within shared moulded render surround with archivolt and chamfered sills to front elevation, having lead-lined stained glass windows. Round-headed window openings with tooled limestone and render sills elsewhere in single and paired arrangements, having red brick voussoirs and timber-framed lead-lined stained glass windows. Round-headed louvre openings with red brick voussoirs with keystones to upper stage of bell tower, having timber louvre. Round-headed door openings throughout, having double-leaf timber panelled doors and fanlights, moulded render surrounds and voussoirs to front (west) elevation openings, red brick voussoirs elsewhere. Full-height interior with carved timber pews and panelled rendered gallery. Balcony above entrance having glazed parapet, surmounting rendered Doric columns. Carved moulded marble altar, pulpit and reredos on raised mosaic platform with marble steps. Freestanding plinth mounted bellcote within grounds to east, having fluted cast-iron columns surmounted by cast-iron frame and bell displaying embossed lettering. Roughcast rendered enclosing walls having render coping and square-profile gate piers with decorative rendered caps and single and double-leaf cast-iron gates.

Appraisal

This imposing church is a key feature in the town, with its imposing scale and use of red brick marking it out from surrounding buildings. Decoration is restricted to features such as render door and window surrounds, the fine carved depictions of the Evangelists by Seamus Murphy RHA and the stations of the cross by Eamon Casey. The interior retains much of its original features and fittings intact. Located in the town centre, it continues to act as an important social focus.



Plate 1: Catholic Church of Our Lady and Saint John (Reg. 20987050).

The nearest historic garden is located c. 245m to the north-east and comprises the grounds associated with Water Park House (Figure 9).



Figure 8: Proposed Development boundary in relation to nearest Protected Structure Ref. 00579 – Warehouse.



Figure 9: Proposed Development boundary in relation to nearest NIAH structure (Reg. 20987050) and historic garden (Water Park).

6 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Archaeological and cultural heritage is a non-renewable resource. The overall objective of this assessment of impacts of the Proposed Development is to ensure that where a potential impact has been identified, that it can be mitigated against to ensure that the archaeological and cultural heritage will be available for future generations. The potential impacts on the archaeological heritage, both recorded and potential sub-surface sites, are assessed here.

Impact will be discussed according to the types of impacts that may occur during and after the project has been completed.

6.1 Construction Impacts

6.1.1 Direct Impacts

Potential impacts during the construction phase of the Proposed Development could include damage to recorded monuments, newly recorded monuments and sub-surface features by excavations works. The aim of the assessment, however, is to highlight any potential impacts as described above so that suitable mitigation measures may be implemented in order to avoid any such impacts.

6.1.1.1 National Monuments

No National Monuments are located on or in close proximity to the Proposed Development site. No direct impacts to such monuments as a result of the Proposed Development are identified.

6.1.1.2 Recorded Monuments

No recorded monuments are located on or within close proximity to the Proposed Development site. No direct impacts to this resource are therefore identified. The nearest recorded monument comprises a mill unclassified CO087-033---- which is situated c. 35m to the north. No elements of the mill are located within the Proposed Development site, nor were any associated features depicted therein on the available historic mapping. No direct impacts to this monument will occur.

6.1.1.3 Sub-surface Archaeology

The proposed Carrigaline Village Public Realm and Waterfront River Park scheme is located in an area which predominantly comprises reclaimed ground and is now in used as a car park. The overall potential for the presence of sub-surface archaeological features or deposits within the Proposed Development site is therefore regarded as low and no direct impacts to same are identified.

6.1.1.4 Protected Structures

No Protected Structures are located on the Proposed Development site. The nearest Protected Structure comprises a warehouse (RPS Ref. 00579) which is located c. 47m to the north of the northern site boundary and c. 28m west of the north-western site boundary. No direct impacts to the structure as a result of the Proposed Development are identified.

6.1.1.5 NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located on or in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development site. No potential direct impacts to this aspect of the architectural / cultural heritage resource are identified.

6.2 Operational Impacts

6.2.1 Indirect (Visual) Impacts

Operational impacts are taken to be those that occur after the construction phase of the project, when all construction activities have been completed and the proposed development is built. In terms of archaeology these impacts are mainly indirect (visual) impacts.

6.2.1.1 National Monuments

No National Monuments are located on or in close proximity to the Proposed Development site. The nearest National Monument is situated over 13km to the north-east. No potential visual effects to this aspect of the archaeological resource will occur as a result of the Proposed Development.

6.2.1.2 Recorded Monuments

No recorded monuments are located on the Proposed Development site. The nearest recorded monument comprises a mill unclassified CO087-033---- which is situated c. 35m to the north. The mill is located in a built-up urban area. Given the nature of the Proposed Development which largely comprises enhancing of public spaces no potential visual effects to the mill are identified.

6.2.1.3 Protected Structures

No Protected Structures are located on the Proposed Development site. The nearest Protected Structure comprises a warehouse (RPS Ref. 00579) which is located c. 47m to the north of the northern site boundary and c. 28m west of the north-western site boundary. The warehouse is located in a built-up urban area. Given the nature of the Proposed Development which largely comprises enhancing of public spaces no potential visual effects to the protected structure are identified.

6.2.1.4 NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located on or in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development site. Given the natures of the Proposed Development and the intervening distance of the nearest NIAH structure and historic garden, no potential visual effects are identified.

7 MITIGATION

As no direct or indirect impacts to the archaeological or cultural heritage resource have been identified no mitigation measures are deemed necessary.

8 CONCLUSION

This report was carried out as an archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessment of a Proposed Development. The Proposed Development comprises the Carrigaline Village Public Realm and Waterfront River Park at Carrigaline Middle, Carrigaline, Co. Cork. It is proposed to develop the Carrigaline Village Public Realm and Waterfront River Park along the north bank of the Owenabue River as a space that will provide a civic identity strongly connected with the water and the river ecology. The assessment is based on desktop research, GIS and a site walk-over survey. The Proposed Development site does not contain any recorded monuments, protected structures or items listed in the NIAH. No direct or indirect impacts to the recorded archaeological, architectural or cultural

heritage resource as a result of the development proposals have been identified. The potential for surviving sub-surface archaeological sites or features within the Proposed Development area is regarded as low-negligible given that it largely comprises reclaimed ground which is now utilised as a car park. As no direct or indirect impacts to the archaeological or cultural heritage resource have been identified, no mitigation measures are deemed necessary.

9 SOURCES

Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 1999, Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999.

Other Sources

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Cork.

www.excavations.ie

www.heritagemaps.ie

<https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/>

10 APPENDIX 1 – PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



Plate 2: Existing car park entrance at east side of Proposed Development, looking NW.



Plate 3: Landscaped green area at NE side of Proposed Development site, looking N.



Plate 4: Existing car parking landscaping and adjacent commercial buildings, looking W.



Plate 5: West side of existing car park, looking W.



Plate 6: Road bridge over River Owenabue at western site boundary, looking S.



Plate 7: Owenabue River from south bank, looking W.



Plate 8: Looking north towards Proposed Development site from south bank of river.



Plate 9: Green landscaped area on south bank of river towards east end of the Proposed Development boundary.



Plate 10: Existing modern road bridge over Owenabue River just outside eastern site boundary, looking N.