

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AT
ST. KEVIN'S HOSPITAL,
SUNDAY'S WELL,
CORK CITY**

**ON BEHALF OF:
LAND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

This report has been prepared on behalf of the Land Development Agency, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of the proposed development at St. Kevin's Hospital, Sunday's Well, Cork (ITM 564921/571762). The assessment was carried out by Jacqui Anderson and Grace Corbett of IAC Archaeology.

There are no recorded monuments or archaeological sites located within the proposed development area, with the closest recorded monument, a waterworks (CO074-056), located c. 43m south of the site. No archaeological investigations have taken place within the proposed development area and the nearest archaeological works failed to identify any archaeological features or deposits.

Examination of historic maps shows the site once formed part of Carrigmore demesne. The principal building of the demesne was located in the west of the proposed development area. However, from the mid-19th century, the District Lunatic Asylum was located to the immediate west of the proposed development area, eventually the complex extended eastwards with a Roman Catholic Chapel, St. Kevin's Hospital (formerly an annex of the asylum), a hospital and an infirmary within the proposed development area.

The field inspection revealed that a range of structures survive across the central part of the site, with greenfield areas at the south and northeast. The site has been artificially terraced to allow for the construction of the asylum buildings and evidence for this terracing can be seen across the proposed development area.

The construction of the asylum and associated buildings across the proposed development area has resulted in significant disturbance to the existing ground surface and any potential archaeological remains that may have been present. However, there remains some limited potential for previously unknown archaeological features to survive on the site. These may be adversely impacted upon by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.

It is recommended that all ground disturbances associated with the proposed development be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and the Gaeltacht and Cork City Council Archaeologist.

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	I
CONTENTS	II
List of Figures.....	iii
List of Plates	iii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 General	1
1.2 The Development	1
2 METHODOLOGY	3
2.1 Paper Survey.....	3
2.2 Field Inspection.....	4
3 RESULTS OF DESKTOP STUDY	6
3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background	6
3.2 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork.....	9
3.3 Cartographic Analysis	9
3.4 City Development Plan	10
3.5 Topographical Files	11
3.6 Aerial Photographic Analysis	11
3.7 Field Inspection.....	11
4 CONCLUSIONS	12
5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY	13
5.1 Impact Assessment.....	13
5.2 Mitigation	13
6 REFERENCES	14
APPENDICES	I
Appendix 1 SMR/RMP Sites within the Surrounding Area	i
Appendix 2 Legislation Protecting the Archaeological Resource	ii
Appendix 3 Impact Assessment and the Cultural Heritage Resource	vi
Appendix 4 Mitigation Measures and the Cultural Heritage Resource.....	viii

FIGURES

PLATES

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 Site location showing recorded monuments
- Figure 2 Plan of proposed development
- Figure 3 Extract from historic OS map of 1841-2 showing the proposed development area
- Figure 4 Extract from the historic OS map of 1893 showing the proposed development area
- Figure 5 Extract from historic OS map of 1896-1904 showing the proposed development area

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1 North eastern end of site, facing east
- Plate 2 Location of former infirmary building, facing west
- Plate 3 Location of unnamed building, facing west
- Plate 4 Rectangular area adjacent to former mortuary, facing southeast
- Plate 5 Hospital building, facing east
- Plate 6 Front elevation of hospital building, facing northwest
- Plate 7 Roman Catholic Church, facing southwest
- Plate 8 Building to north of Church, facing northeast
- Plate 9 Link building, facing northwest
- Plate 10 St. Kevin's, facing northeast
- Plate 11 Building to the east of St. Kevin's, facing northeast
- Plate 12 Structures to south of mortuary area, facing south
- Plate 13 Green area at southern end of site, facing southeast
- Plate 14 Retaining wall, facing east
- Plate 15 Terraces to north of St. Kevin's, facing southwest

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details an archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed development at St. Kevin's Hospital, Sunday's Well, Cork (Figure 1; ITM 564921/571762). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological and historical resource that may exist within the area. The assessment was undertaken by Jacqui Anderson and Grace Corbett of IAC Archaeology, on behalf of Land Development Agency.

The archaeological assessment involved a detailed study of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Cork, the topographical files within the National Museum and all available cartographic and documentary sources for the area. A field inspection has also been carried out with the aim to identify any previously unrecorded features of archaeological or historical interest.

1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT

a Strategic Housing Development with a total application site area of c. 5.7 ha, on lands located at the Former St. Kevin's Hospital and Grounds, Shanakiel, Cork (A Protected Structure, 'Our Lady's Hospital' RPS Ref. PS620). The development, with a total gross floor area of c 24,344 sq m, will provide 266 no. residential units, a crèche and office enterprise centre. The development will consist of 46 no. town houses (32 no. 3 bedroom units and 14 no. 4 bedroom units) arranged in 11 no. two storey blocks; 54 no. ground floor 2 bedroom duplex apartments and 36 no. 3 bedroom and 18 no. 4 bedroom duplex townhouses above arranged in 7 no. three storey blocks; 52 no. walk-up apartments (11 no. 1 bedroom apartments and 41 no. 2 bedroom apartments) arranged in 3 no. four storey blocks. The development will also include the conversion and renovation of the former St. Kevin's Hospital building to provide 60 no. apartments (26 no. 1 bedroom and 34 no. 2 bedroom apartments) and a 440 sq m crèche at ground floor level, with ancillary outdoor play area; The conversion of the 630 sq m former chapel building to provide a new Office Enterprise Centre. The proposed development will include 241 no. surface car parking spaces and 563 no. bicycle parking spaces.

The development will also provide for the demolition of 2,901 sq m of former hospital buildings and associated outbuildings (including the demolition of the 1,129 sq m former two storey St. Dymphna's Hospital block; 672 sqm of the rear toilet blocks and stair cores of the St. Kevin's Hospital building; the 220 sq m two storey former Doctors House; the 50 sq m one storey hospital mortuary building; 480 sq m of shed buildings to the rear of the Chapel; the 151 m retaining wall to the immediate south of the St. Kevin's Hospital building and the partial demolition of the existing 350 sq m link corridor structure.) The development will also include provision of a play area to the immediate east of St. Kevin's Hospital; private, communal and public open space; internal roads and pathways; pedestrian access points; hard and soft landscaping; boundary treatments including the repair of some existing boundary walls; the

provision of new surface water and foul drainage pipes and any associated pipe diversion works; a new 38 m retaining wall to the south east of St. Kevin's Hospital; a new internal access roads; changes in level; services provision and related pipework; electric vehicle charging points; attenuation tanks; SUDS; signage; the upgrading of the existing access from Beechtree Avenue; public lighting and all site development and excavation works above and below ground (Figure 2).

2 METHODOLOGY

Research for this report was undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the site.

2.1 PAPER SURVEY

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Cork;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Cork;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Cork City Development Plan 2015–2021;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2019);

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Section, which are afforded legal protection under Section 12 of the 1994 National Monuments Act and are published as a record.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Section as 'un-located sites' and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoCHG) – www.archaeology.ie.

National Monuments in State Care Database is a list of all the National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of the remains of each Monument.

The Minister for the DoCHG may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Preservation Orders List contains information on Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, which have been assigned to a site or sites. Sites

deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

The **topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland** are the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. This archive relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and unique records of previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important sources of information on the discovery of sites of archaeological significance.

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape.

- Down Survey Map of the Liberties of the Cittie of Corke, c. 1655
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Cork, 1841-2, 1893, 1896-1904, 1926-37

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape of the proposed development area.

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Cork City Development Plan (2015–2021) was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides initial information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. A number of sources were consulted including aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey and Google Earth.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970–2019.

2.2 FIELD INSPECTION

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and historical remains and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded

or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

The archaeological field inspection entailed -

- Walking the proposed development and its immediate environs.
- Noting and recording the terrain type and land usage.
- Noting and recording the presence of features of archaeological or historical significance.
- Verifying the extent and condition of any recorded sites.
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of their being anthropogenic in origin.

3 RESULTS OF DESKTOP STUDY

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located at St. Kevin's Hospital, Sunday's Well, Cork. The site is located within the townland of Shanakiel, which may derive from *Seana Cill*, meaning 'Old Church' or *An tSeanchóill*, meaning 'the Old Wood'. There are no recorded monuments or archaeological sites within the proposed development area, with the closest recorded monument, a Waterworks (CO074-056), located c. 43m south of the site.

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (6000–4000 BC)

While recent evidence suggests that the southwest of the Ireland may have seen human activity as early as the Upper Palaeolithic (Dowd and Carden 2016), evidence suggests that Ireland first saw widespread human occupation during the Mesolithic period, by communities that subsisted on hunting, fishing and foraging. The most common evidence indicating the presence of Mesolithic communities at a site is scatters of worked flint material, a by-product from the production of flint implements. It is likely that the River Lee and Cork Harbour would have been utilised throughout the prehistoric period, although no Mesolithic sites have been recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development area to date.

Neolithic Period (4000–2500 BC)

During the Neolithic period communities became less mobile and their economy became based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. This transition was accompanied with major social change. Agriculture demanded an altering of the physical, forests were rapidly cleared, and field boundaries constructed. There was a greater concern for territory, which saw the construction of large communal ritual monuments called megalithic tombs, which are characteristic of the period. It is likely that due to the proximity of the River Lee and the coastal margins this area was well populated during this period.

Bronze Age (2500–800 BC)

The Bronze Age is marked by the widespread use of metal for the first time in Ireland. As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. Megalithic tombs were no longer constructed, and the burial of the individual became more common. Cremated or inhumed bones were often placed in a cist, which is a small stone box set into the ground or a stone-lined grave. These were often accompanied by pottery. There are no recorded Bronze Age sites located within the proximity of the proposed development area.

Iron Age (800 BC–AD 500)

The Iron Age was traditionally seen as a period for which there was little evidence in comparison to the preceding Bronze Age and the succeeding early medieval period.

However, development-led excavation in recent decades and projects such as the Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland Project have added significantly to our knowledge of the Irish Iron Age. In Europe, there are two stages to the Iron Age, the earlier Hallstatt and followed by the La Tene phase. While in Ireland, evidence of a Hallstatt phase is rare, and the La Tene phase is reflected strongly in the style of metalwork of this period. It is clear there was significant contact and interaction between the Continental Europe, Britain and Ireland at this time. There are no recorded sites of Iron Age date in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

The name 'Cork' derives from 'Corcach Mór Mumhan', meaning the 'great marsh of Munster' which reflects that fact that the city is built on a number of islands surrounded by the River Lee.

Saint Finbarre or Bairre is thought to have founded a monastery at Cork during the 7th century AD, establishing the earliest settlement in Cork for which we have incontrovertible evidence. The monastery of Cork was built on elevated ground on the south bank of the River Lee, in the approximate location of the modern St. Finbars Cathedral, c. 2km east-southeast of the proposed development area.

The monastery at Cork was attacked by the Vikings in 820, marking the first recorded Viking connection to Cork. In 914 the Vikings conducted extensive raids throughout Munster, after which some of the Vikings settled at Cork, gradually expanding the small monastic settlement to an urban trading centre. Cork at this time most likely consisted of formalised rows of wattle-walled houses fronting on to one of more streets located on the south banks of the River Lee, c. 2.3km east southeast of the proposed development area. It is likely that the limits of the Viking town was marked by a wattle wall or earthen enclosure (www.corkpastandpresent.ie).

3.1.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

The arrival of the Welsh Norman Knights headed by Robert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke (more commonly referred to as Strongbow) on the coast of Wexford 1169 marked the beginning of the Norman invasion of Ireland. Strongbow and his small but well-armed and disciplined force had swift successes after some initial problems. He then aligned himself to succeed Dermot MacMurrough as King of Leinster by marrying his daughter Aoife. As a result, Henry II became concerned about his growth of power and set out for Ireland to establish his authority arriving in Waterford with a large force in 1171.

The Kingdom of Munster had been divided into two parts, north and south, under an agreement reached at Castletown Kinney by O'Connor of the *Ard-Ri*, or High King of Ireland. The Kings of Thomond (the O'Briens), ruled north Munster, whilst the Kings of Desmond, (the McCarthys) ruled south Munster, where they established their capital as Cork. Battles and raiding of neighbouring clans to obtain more territories and wealth was common practice in Ireland at this time. When Henry II arrived in Waterford the King of Desmond was Diarmuid MacCarthy. He saw an opportunity to strengthen his forces against the O'Briens with a strong new ally putting aside his allegiance to Roderick O'Connor he went to Waterford with other Irish Chieftains to

pay homage to the English King. Giraldus Cambrensis relates that Mac Carthaig (McCarthy) came to King Henry and:

'...was drawn forthwith into a firm alliance with Henry by the bond of homage, the oath of fealty, and the giving of hostages; an annual tribute was assessed on his kingdom and he voluntarily submitted to the authority of the king of England'.

However, he did not anticipate that swearing allegiance would be taken as a surrendering of his lands to Henry II and became alarmed six years later when the king coolly proceeded to distribute these lands, mostly located in Cork and Kerry, at the Council of Oxford in 1177, between two of his own knights Robert Fitzstephen and Milo de Cogan. Although lands granted by the king to various loyal followers had to be physically claimed by force by the follower, as in the cases of Robert Fitzstephen and Milo de Cogan, the internal quarrelling among the native Irish clans made it easier for the invaders to pursue a successful policy of dividing and conquering. Once the Normans obtained lands by force the continued lack of organised resistance by the Irish chieftains enabled the Norman lords to consolidate in their newly built strongholds, and populate their estates with their own followers, firmly establishing themselves.

The town of Cork, built on islands amid the River Lee, was well established in the medieval period, having originally expanded from a monastic settlement to a Viking town from the 10th to 12th centuries. The Normans constructed a wall on the South Island of the Lee in 1182, possibly along the same line as the former Viking defensive structure. The medieval city was bisected along a north-south axis by the Min Street, corresponding to the modern-day North and South Main Street, c. 2.2km east of the proposed development area. Excavations in Cork city indicate extensive trading with Bristol and with the Saintonge region north of Bordeaux at this time.

The proposed development area at this time was located within the agricultural hinterland of the medieval city and no sites of medieval date have been identified within the immediate vicinity of the site.

3.1.4 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

During the 18th and 19th centuries trade was stimulated by improvement in the infrastructure for transport and communications with the opening of new roads, the felling of woods and the building of fortified houses. Cork became a major centre for the import and export of goods. The export of hides, pipestaves, rugs and tallow increased. Among imported goods were wine, salt and other commodities. Trade with Bristol was especially important and trade with European ports, for example Bordeaux, began to flourish. This period also saw the beginnings of trade with the West Indies and some historians have discerned the tentative beginning of the butter trade, a development that would assume an enormous importance in the later economic history of Cork (O'Connor, corkcitycouncil.ie/history of cork).

The Cork Corporation Waterworks (CO074-056) are located c. 43m south of the proposed development area. Operations at the site date to the 1760s, however the

majority of the structures date to the mid to late 19th century. The site was decommissioned in 1993.

This boom in trade and consequential rise in wealth of Cork residents is reflected in the large houses constructed around the city limits. During this period the landscape across and surrounding the proposed development area was characterised by the ornamental demesnes of large country houses. The proposed development area formed part of the demesne landscape of Carrigmore, as visible in the first edition OS map of 1841-2 (Figure 3). The principal structure was located at the western side of the proposed development area, with a gate lodge recorded at the south east and a further building, called 'Lee View' to the southwest of the gate lodge. A further small building is located on the eastern side of the access road to the main house, just to the north of the centre of the proposed development area. The remainder of the site is occupied by pathways and formal planting, with the southeast corner of a formal garden also located within the development boundary, to the north of the principal structure.

Our Lady's Hospital, formerly the District Lunatic Asylum, located directly to the west of the proposed development area, was first established in 1852. An annexe added in 1895 later became St. Kevin's Hospital, located within the proposed development area. A Roman Catholic Church was completed in 1898 and this formed part of a large complex which included a gate lodge, Church of Ireland chapel, dining hall, assembly room and numerous related buildings. In 1926 the Asylum became known as Cork District Mental Hospital, while in 1952 the name changed again, this time to Our Lady's Psychiatric Hospital. The St. Kevin's Hospital building continued in use as a psychiatric hospital until 2002. A significant fire occurred on the site in 2017, causing extensive damage to the structure.

3.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2020) has revealed that no previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the proposed development area.

A programme of archaeological testing was carried out c. 354m south of the proposed development area, under licence 07E0189, but did not identify any features or deposits of archaeological significance. Made ground, 1.5m in depth was identified on site (Bennett 2007:239).

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Down Survey Map of the Liberties of the Cittie of Corke, c. 1655

These maps are not greatly detailed, as their primary function was to record land ownership details. The parish of Shandon, within which the proposed development area is located is noted as largely unforfeited lands, belonging to the Countess of Barrimore.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1841-2, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 3)

This is the first accurate historic mapping of the proposed development area and its surroundings. The site is shown as located within the demesne landscape associated with the Carrigmore estate. The principal structure of the estate is located within the west of the proposed development area, with associated formal gardens. A second smaller house in the southeast of the proposed development area is annotated as 'Lee View'. A gate lodge is also annotated at the southwest corner of the site, and a further small building is located on the eastern side of the access road to the main house, just to the north of the centre of the proposed development area. The remainder of the site is occupied by pathways and formal planting, with the southeast corner of a formal garden also located within the development boundary, to the north of the principal structure.

The waterworks (CO074-056) are shown on the banks of the River Lee, with two rectangular reservoirs shown, the southern most of these is labelled 'Old Reservoir'. In the wider landscape there are numerous demesnes.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1893, scale 1:1,250 (Figure 4)

This map dates to 1893 and shows some of the buildings across the site. These buildings are not recorded as being constructed until later that decade and therefore may represent the intended location and form of the buildings rather than the actual structures themselves. The single-story link building is not shown on this map, nor is the building to the north of the hospital as shown on the 1896-1904 map.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1896-1904, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 5)

By the time of this map, the District Lunatic Asylum has been established within and to the west of the proposed development area. The main asylum building is located to the west with designated areas for male and female patients. While an annex that would later become St. Kevin's Hospital is shown within the proposed development area. A single storey link building can be seen leading from the main Asylum eastwards, linking to St. Kevin's. Other buildings within the proposed development area include a hospital, Roman Catholic Chapel and a number of un-named structures. A small 'mortuary' building is labelled on this map adjacent a rectangular area, which corresponds with the location of a building on the 1840 map.

The northern end of the proposed development area is occupied by open fields, while the southern end features pathways and a fountain, possibly representing a garden area of the inmates.

Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1926-37, scale 1:10,560

By the time of this map, the asylum complex has further expanded with the addition of an Infirmary within the proposed development area, to the north of the hospital buildings.

3.4 CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Cork City Development Plan (2015-2021) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) sites under the National

Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Appendix 2).

There is one recorded monument within the vicinity of the proposed development area, a waterworks site (CO074-056) are located c. 43m south (Figure 1; Appendix 1).

3.5 TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Cork has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

However, there are no recorded stray finds from the vicinity of the proposed development area.

3.6 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995-2013), Google Earth (2003-2018), and Bing Maps revealed that the site occupied primarily by a number of large post-medieval buildings which formerly comprised psychiatric hospital facilities. No previously unknown archaeological features could be identified from the aerial photography and satellite imagery.

3.7 FIELD INSPECTION

The field inspection sought to assess the site, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the report. During the course of the field investigation the proposed development site and its surrounding environs were inspected (Figure 1).

The proposed development site was accessed via a gate at the northeast corner, leading from Shanakiel Road. The north eastern end of the site is occupied by a greenfield area (Plate 1), while two large concrete areas are located at the north west. These were the former locations of the Infirmary building (Plate 2) and un-named building to the north of the hospital as seen on the 1896-1904 map (Figure 5; Plate 3).

The rectangular area adjacent to the 'mortuary' building on the historic maps is clearly identifiable and is planted with dispersed mature trees (Plate 4). The surviving buildings on site include the hospital (Plates 5-6), the Roman Catholic Church (Plate 7), buildings to the north of the church (Plate 8) the single story link building (Plate 9), St. Kevin's (Plate 10), a building to the west of St. Kevin's (Plate 11) and two structures to the south of the mortuary (Plate 12).

The southern end of the proposed development area is occupied by scrubland with a retaining wall located along the northern end (Plate 13-14). Artificial terraces can be seen to the north of St. Kevin's, which are also evident within the historic mapping (Plate 15).

4 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development area consists of the former St. Kevin's Hospital and associated structures, in the townland of Shanakiel, Cork city. There are no recorded monuments or archaeological sites located within the proposed development area, with the closest recorded monument, consisting of a waterworks (CO074-056) located c. 43m south of the site.

A review of Excavations Bulletin (1970-2019) has revealed that no archaeological investigations have taken place within the proposed development area to date. Furthermore, very few archaeological investigations have taken place in the wider vicinity, with the nearest programme of works failing to identify archaeological deposits.

Examination of cartographic sources shows that until the construction of the Asylum complex, in the late 19th century, the proposed development area was occupied by Carrigmore House and demesne. Much of the proposed development area was landscaped as parkland or formal gardens at this time. The later OS mapping shows that the main structures of the District Lunatic Asylum were located to the immediate west of the proposed development area, but an annex was constructed in 1895, which later became St. Kevin's Hospital within the site. Several other structures associated with the asylum complex were located within the proposed development area, including a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Mortuary, a hospital, Infirmary and other supporting buildings.

Aerial photography of the proposed development was examined as part of the assessment, but no previously unknown features of archaeological potential were identified. No stray finds are recorded within the topographical files of the NMI for the vicinity of the proposed development area.

The field inspection revealed that a range of structures survive across the central part of the site, with greenfield areas at the south and north east. The site has been artificially terraced to all for the construction of the asylum buildings and evidence for this terracing can be seen across the proposed development area.

5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological resources potentially affected. Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; and burial of sites, limiting access for future archaeological investigation. Upstanding archaeology can be affected adversely by direct damage or destruction arising from development, from inadvertent damage arising from vibration, undermining etc. and also by indirect impacts to a building's visual setting, view or curtilage.

5.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- The construction of the asylum and associated buildings across the proposed development area has resulted in significant disturbance to the existing ground surface and any potential archaeological remains that may have been present. However, there remains some limited potential for previously unknown archaeological features to survive on the site. These may be adversely impacted upon by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.

5.2 MITIGATION

- It is recommended that all ground disturbances associated with the proposed development be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG and Cork City Council Archaeologist.

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure full provision is made available for the resolution of any archaeological remains, both on site and during the post excavation process, should that be deemed the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and the Cork City Council Archaeologist.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR NO.	CO074-056
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Shanakiel
PARISH	St. Marys Shandon
BARONY	Cork
I.T.M.	564946/571579
CLASSIFICATION	Waterworks
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 43m south
DESCRIPTION	No information available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

APPENDIX 2 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, 35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The *National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014* and relevant provisions of the *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997* are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as 'a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto' (National Monuments Act 1930 Section 2). A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS

The Minister may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months' notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site

illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the proposed development site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that 'where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands to carry out work and shall not, except in case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after giving of notice'.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition, they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the *European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989*, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document's recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the proposed development must proceed, and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable

development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

Cork City Development Plan (2015-2021)

Objective 9.4 Archaeological Heritage

Cork City Council will aim to protect, record and promote the rich archaeological heritage of the city.

Objective 9.5 Sites of Established Archaeological Interest

Cork City Council will protect and enhance the archaeological value of sites (and their settings) listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

Objective 9.6 Newly Discovered Sites

Cork City Council will protect and preserve archaeological sites discovered since the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

Objective 9.7 Preservation of Archaeological Remains In-Situ

In accordance with national policy, (and in the interests of sustainability) impacts on the buried archaeological environment should be avoided where possible.

Objective 9.8 Development within the Historic Core

Where large scale opportunity sites within the medieval historic core are available for development a policy of minimising the impact on the archaeological resource will be promoted. Any proposed development will be assessed on the level and amount of undisturbed archaeology present on the site.

Objective 9.9 The Value of Archaeological Knowledge

The acquisition and dissemination of knowledge is a core principle for the protection of the archaeological heritage of the city. All appropriate archaeological excavation should be undertaken to the highest possible standards and the information made publicly available.

Objective 9.10 Protection of Cork's Medieval Street Pattern

Cork City Council will seek to protect Cork's medieval street pattern, and in particular, seek to conserve and enhance the laneways within the setting of the streetscape.

Objective 9.11 Protection of Medieval Plot Widths

Cork City Council will seek to retain and protect historic building lines and traditional plot widths when they derived from medieval origins.

Objective 9.12 Survey of Medieval Remains

Detailed archaeological survey of buildings proposed for demolition will be required where in the opinion of Cork City Council medieval fabric may be present.

Objective 9.13 Protection of Cork's Medieval City Walls

Cork City Council will secure preservation in-situ of the medieval city defences and will regard to the preservation and enhancement of the line of the city wall when considering development proposals in its vicinity. Disturbance, removal and alteration of the line of the city wall will not be permitted. An appropriate buffer zone between the city wall and the development will also be required.

Objective 9.14 Promotion of Cork's Medieval City Walls

Cork City Council will seek to improve public awareness and increase knowledge and appreciation of the medieval city walls. This will be achieved through implementation of the Management Plan for the City Walls.

Objective 9.15 Surveys, Test-trenching and Monitoring

Archaeological surveys, test excavation and/or monitoring will be required for development proposals in areas of archaeological importance, if the application is likely to impact upon in-situ archaeological structures or deposits.

Objective 9.16 Large-scale Development (outside the boundaries of a RMP)

Outside the zone of archaeological potential of a RMP, where in the opinion of the City Council a development involves major ground disturbance; archaeological conditions may be applied particularly in the vicinity of known monuments.

Objective 9.17 Development on Burial Grounds

Cork City Council will seek to preserve and enhance historic burial grounds and their settings. Where former burial grounds are in use as amenity spaces then their retention for passive recreational use will be required. Development in and adjacent to these areas will be limited and may also be subject to archaeological conditions.

Objective 9.18 Industrial Archaeology

All development proposal for industrial buildings and sites of industrial archaeological importance must be accompanied by an archaeological assessment of the building(s) and their surrounding environment. Retention and/or incorporation of industrial buildings will be encouraged. Where in exceptional circumstances demolition is permitted a detailed building report will be required.

Objective 9.19 Industrial Heritage Record

To review the Industrial Heritage Record of the city.

Objective 9.20 Underwater Archaeology

All development proposals which will impact on riverine, intertidal and sub-tidal environments should be accompanied by an archaeological assessment.

APPENDIX 3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS

Impacts are defined as 'the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development' (Environmental Protection Agency 2017). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in a number of ways.

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

PREDICTED IMPACTS

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site-specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

APPENDIX 4 MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

Mitigation is defined as features of the design or other measures of the proposed development that can be adopted to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects.

The best opportunities for avoiding damage to archaeological remains or intrusion on their setting and amenity arise when the site options for the development are being considered. Damage to the archaeological resource immediately adjacent to developments may be prevented by the selection of appropriate construction methods. Reducing adverse effects can be achieved by good design, for example by screening historic buildings or upstanding archaeological monuments or by burying archaeological sites undisturbed rather than destroying them. Offsetting adverse effects is probably best illustrated by the full investigation and recording of archaeological sites that cannot be preserved *in situ*.

DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The ideal mitigation for all archaeological sites is preservation *in situ*. This is not always a practical solution, however. Therefore, a series of recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures where avoidance and preservation *in situ* are not possible.

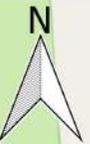
Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as 'a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (ClfA 2014a).

Full Archaeological Excavation can be defined as 'a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design' (ClfA 2014b).

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be

disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (ClfA 2014c).

Underwater Archaeological Assessment consists of a programme of works carried out by a specialist underwater archaeologist, which can involve wade surveys, metal detection surveys and the excavation of test pits within the sea or riverbed. These assessments are able to access and assess the potential of an underwater environment to a much higher degree than terrestrial based assessments.

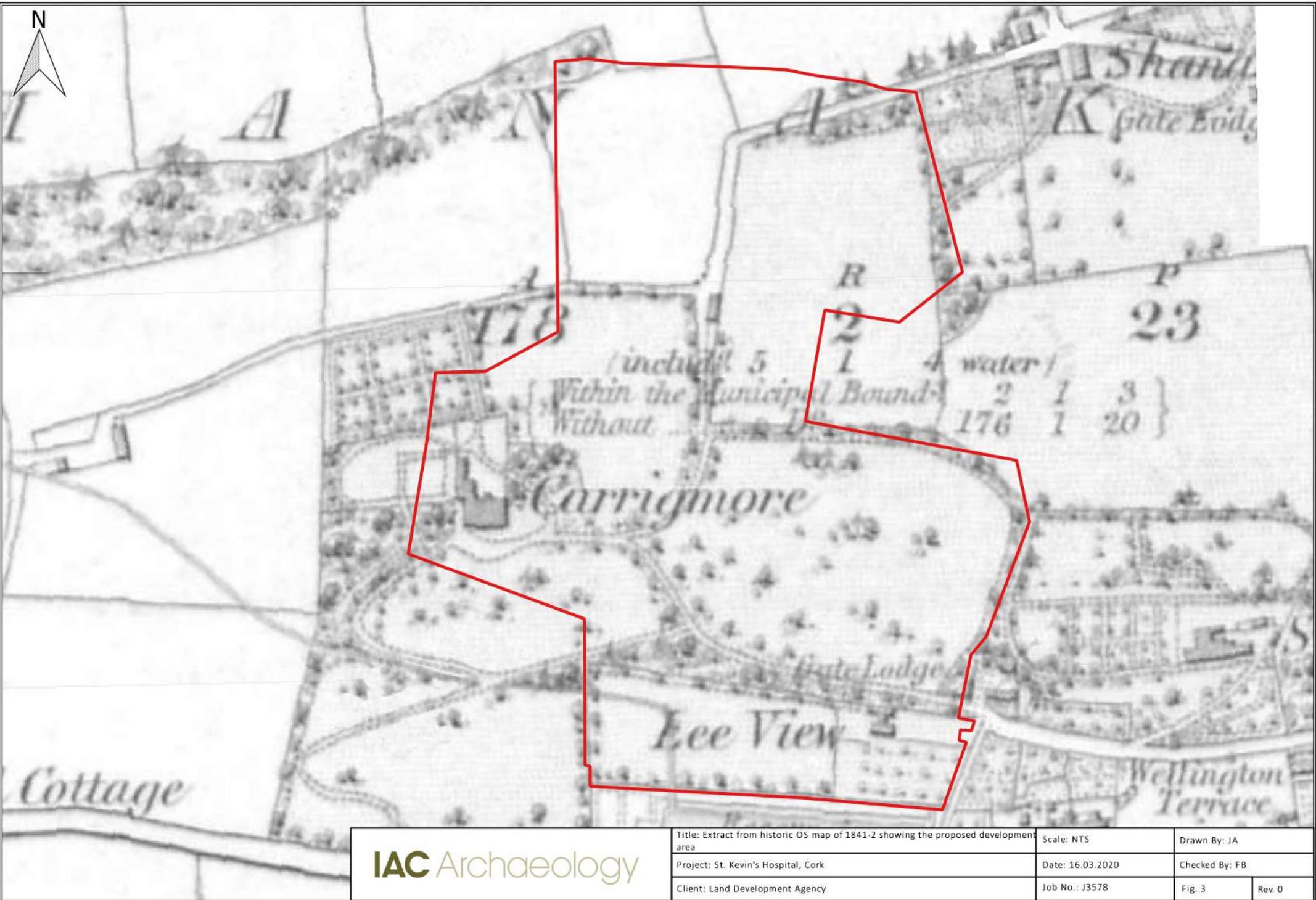


The Proposed Development

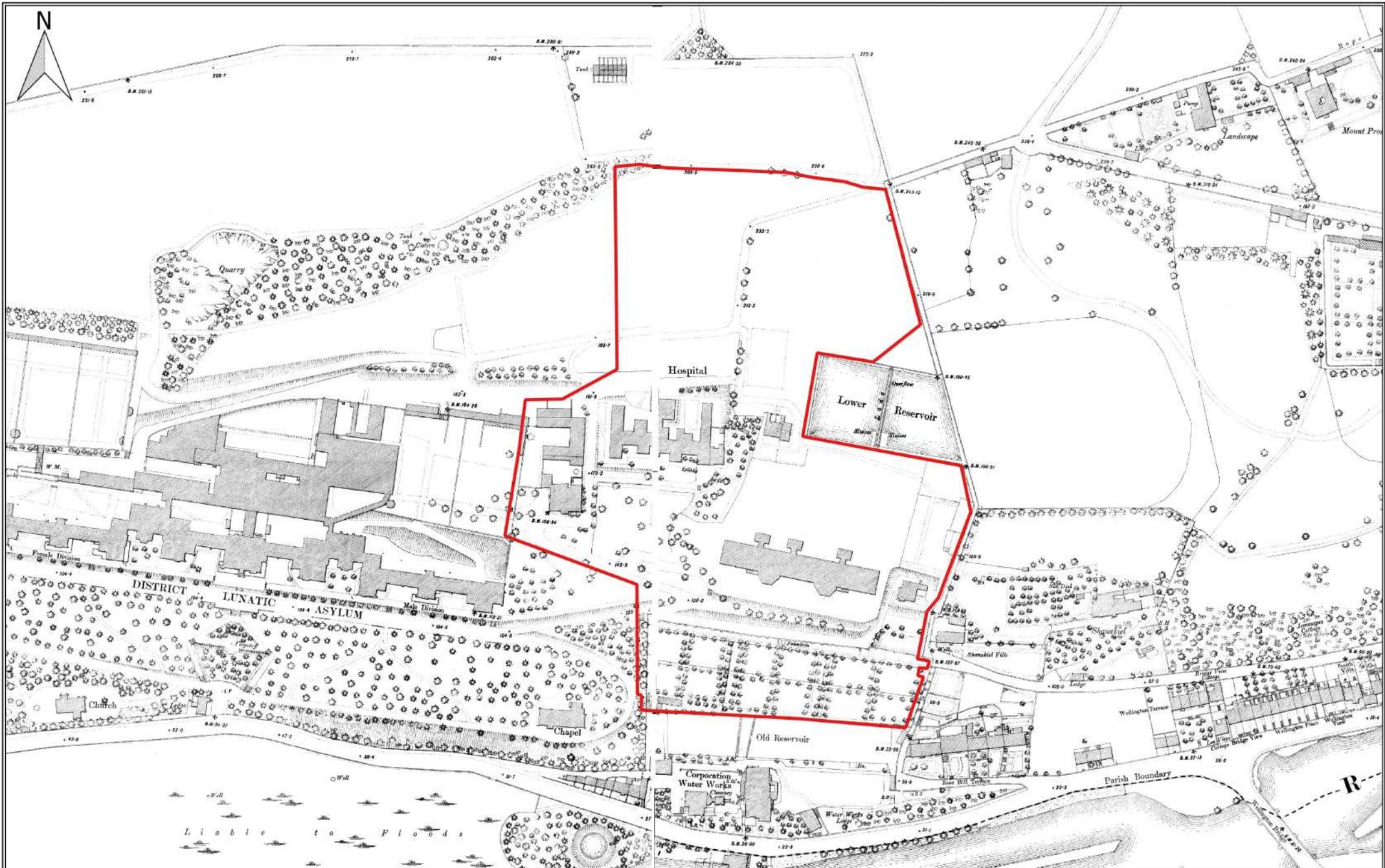
Legend

- Site Location
- Recorded Monuments

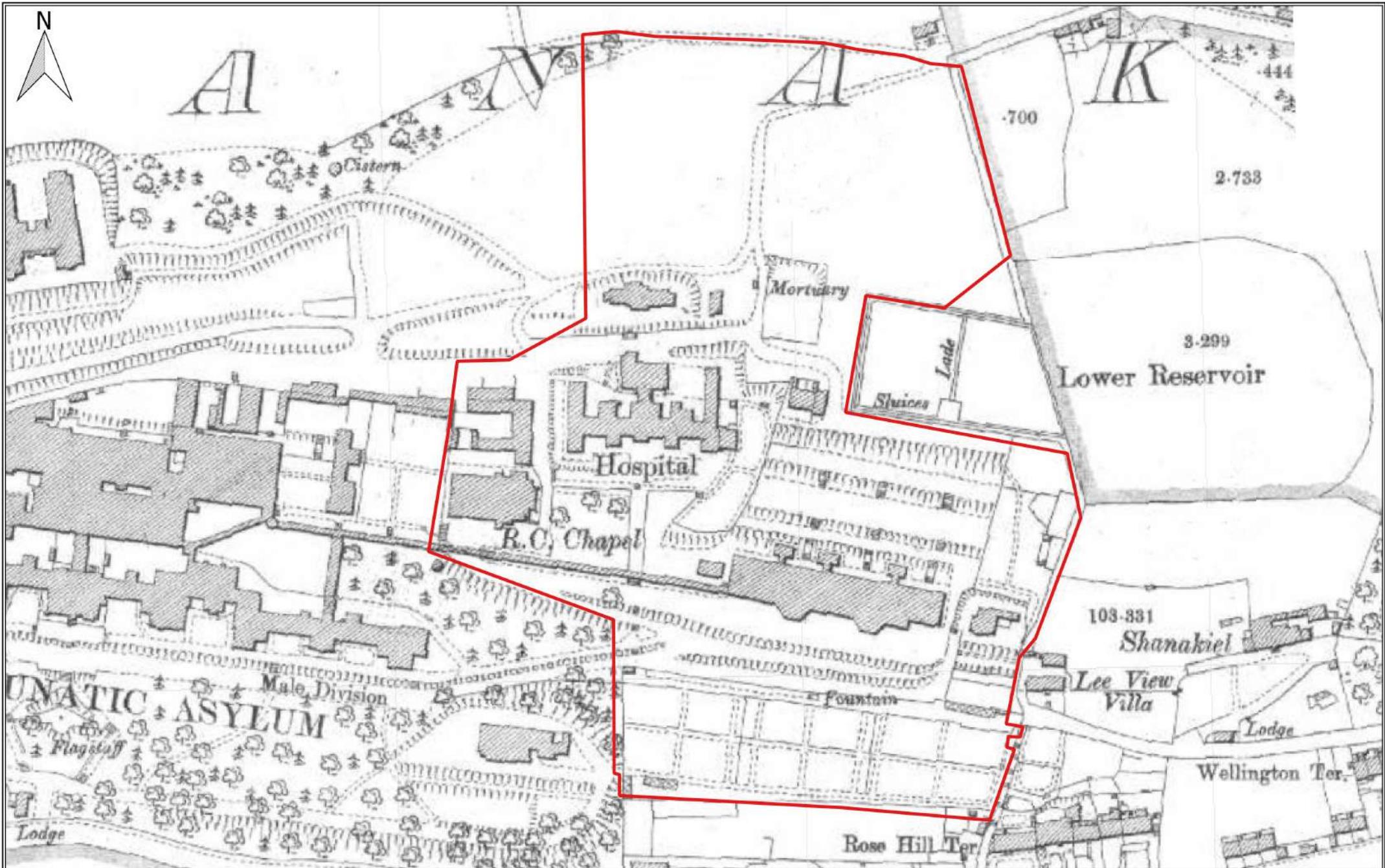
	Title: Site location showing recorded monuments		Scale: 1:5000	Drawn By: JA	
	Project: St. Kevin's Hospital, Cork		Date: 16.03.2020	Checked By: FB	
	Client: Land Development Agency		Job No.: J3578	Fig. 1	Rev. 0



	Title: Extract from historic OS map of 1841-2 showing the proposed development area		Scale: NTS		Drawn By: JA	
	Project: St. Kevin's Hospital, Cork		Date: 16.03.2020		Checked By: FB	
	Client: Land Development Agency		Job No.: J3578		Fig. 3 Rev. 0	



	Title: Extract from historic OS map of 1893 showing the proposed development area		Scale: NTS		Drawn By: JA	
	Project: St. Kevin's Hospital, Cork		Date: 20.03.2020		Checked By: GC	
	Client: Land Development Agency		Job No.: J3578		Fig. 4 Rev. 0	



	Title: Extract from historic OS map of 1896-1904 showing the proposed development area		Scale: NTS	Drawn By: JA
	Project: St. Kevin's Hospital, Cork		Date: 20.03.2020	Checked By: FB
	Client: Land Development Agency		Job No.: J3578	Fig. 5



Plate 1 North eastern end of site, facing east



Plate 2 Location of former infirmary building, facing west



Plate 3 Location of unnamed building, facing west



Plate 4 Rectangular area adjacent to former mortuary, facing southeast



Plate 5 Hospital building, facing east



Plate 6 Front elevation of hospital building, facing northwest



Plate 7 Roman Catholic Church, facing southwest



Plate 8 Building to north of Church, facing northeast



Plate 9 Link building, facing northwest



Plate 10 St. Kevin's, facing northeast



Plate 11 Building to the east of St. Kevin's, facing northeast



Plate 12 Structures to south of mortuary area, facing south



Plate 13 Green area at southern end of site, facing southeast



Plate 14 Retaining wall, facing east



Plate 15 Terraces to north of St. Kevin's, facing southwest