

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AT
ANGLESEA TERRACE,
CORK CITY**

ON BEHALF OF: THE LAND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

ITM: 568061, 571571

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ABSTRACT

This assessment has been prepared on behalf of The Land Development Agency, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of a proposed residential development at Anglesea Terrace in Cork City (ITM 568061, 571571). It was carried out by Jacqui Anderson of IAC Archaeology.

The proposed development area comprises a sub-rectangular plot at the junction of South Link Road and Old Station Road, containing buildings, sheds and a car park. While there are no recorded monuments situated within the proposed development area there are three within a 200m study area. The nearest of these comprises of an electricity generating station (CO074-119004) situated c. 163m to the northeast This was associated with the former Cork and Passage railway terminus (CO074-119002), which is no longer extant. The zone of archaeological potential for the historic settlement of Cork (CO074-034001) which is a recorded monument, is located c. 247m to the northeast. Previous archaeological monitoring c. 36m to the north revealed reclamation deposits (c. 2m depth) overlying the estuarine marshland layers. No archaeology was uncovered at this time.

While this assessment has not identified any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, it's location within reclaimed former riverine marshland gives some archaeological potential. It is possible that features, deposits or artefacts survive below the reclamation deposits in the original estuarine silts. It is also possible that displaced artefacts survive within the imported reclamation deposits. The proposed development will require excavation for foundation level, which may expose the original estuarine silts. As such there may be an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological features, deposits or artefacts that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level, in particular within estuarine silts below the reclamation deposits. This will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.

Ground works associated with the proposed redevelopment of the site may result in direct impacts on previously unrecorded archaeological feature or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level. 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 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 and the Cork City 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	2
2.1 Paper Survey.....	2
2.2 Field Inspection	3
3 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	5
3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background	5
3.2 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork	9
3.3 Cartographic Analysis	9
3.4 Development Plan	11
3.5 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland	11
3.6 Aerial Photographic Analysis	12
3.7 Field Inspection	12
4 CONCLUSIONS.....	13
5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY	14
5.1 Impact Assessment.....	14
5.2 Mitigation	14
6 REFERENCES.....	15
APPENDICES.....	I
Appendix 1 SMR/RMP Sites within the Study Area	i
Appendix 2 Legislation Protecting the Archaeological Resource	ii
Appendix 3 Impact Assessment and the Cultural Heritage Resource	vii
Appendix 4 Mitigation Measures and the Cultural Heritage Resource	ix

FIGURES

PLATES

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 Proposed development area and nearby recorded monuments and previous investigations (Google Earth 2022)
- Figure 2 Plan of proposed development
- Figure 3 Extracts from historic maps (1759 and 1801) showing approximate location of proposed development area
- Figure 4 Extracts from historic maps (1832 and 1845) showing approximate location of proposed development area
- Figure 5 Extracts from historic maps (1869 and 1892) showing approximate location of proposed development area
- Figure 6 Extracts from historic maps (1902 and 1956) showing approximate location of proposed development area

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1 Shed buildings within the proposed development area, facing northeast
- Plate 2 Car park within the proposed development area, facing north
- Plate 3 Signage on the southern boundary wall of the proposed development area, facing north
- Plate 4 Stone wall between the shed buildings and the car park within the proposed development area, facing northeast

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details an archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development at Anglesea Terrace in Cork City (Figure 1; ITM 568061, 571571). 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 and was undertaken by Jacqui Anderson of IAC Archaeology (IAC), on behalf of The 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 of Ireland 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

The development proposes the demolition of existing structures and construction of 147 no. residential units and 3 mixed-use units located at Anglesea Terrace, Old Station Road, Cork. Please refer to the description of development in the Architects Design Statement for further details.

2 METHODOLOGY

A study area, defined as 200m from the boundary of the proposed development area, was assessed to inform this report. Research 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 (2022–2028).
- Aerial photographs.
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2025).

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 Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH) – 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 DoHLGH 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.

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 (2022–2028) 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 1970–2025.

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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located to the south of the River Lee in Cork City, c. 247m northeast of the zone of archaeological potential for the historic settlement of Cork (CO074-034001). The site comprises a sub-rectangular plot at the junction of South Link Road and Old Station Road currently occupied by shed buildings and a car park. The proposed development area formed part of the marshland associated with the estuary of the River Lee prior to reclamation.

The proposed development area is not located within the zone of archaeological potential for the historic settlement of Cork (Recorded Monument Place (RMP) CO074-034001); which is located c. 247m east. There are three RMP sites within a 200m study area of the site (Figure 1). Two of the monuments are associated with the former Cork, Bandon and South Coast Railway, which is no longer extant and bordered the proposed development area to the east. None of the recorded monuments are National Monuments in State Care or subject to Preservation Orders.

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Recent discoveries may suggest the possibility of a human presence in the southwest of Ireland as early as the Upper Palaeolithic (Dowd and Carden 2016), however; the Mesolithic period (c. 8,000–4,000 BC) is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence for prehistoric human colonisation of the island of Ireland. The presence of Mesolithic communities is most commonly evidenced by scatters of worked flint material, a by-product of the production of flint implements. Most of the evidence for Mesolithic occupation in County Cork has come from the Blackwater (Woodman 1989, 116; Cleary 2015, 18). Stone tools and debitage have also been recorded along the coastline of Cork Harbour, including c. 8km to the east at Carrigrenan, Little Island and c. 5km to the southwest at Chetwynd (ibid.). The wider receiving environment is likely to have been visited by Mesolithic communities who used the River Lee (flowing c. 251m to the northwest) as a routeway and a food and materials resource; however sea-level rise is likely to have obscured some of these sites.

During the Neolithic period (c. 4,000–2,500 BC) communities became less mobile and their economy became based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. The transition to the Neolithic was marked by major social change. Communities expanded and moved further inland to create more permanent settlements. This afforded the further development of agriculture which demanded an altering of the physical landscape. Forests were rapidly cleared, and field boundaries were constructed. Pottery was also being produced, possibly for the first time. Recent archaeological excavations on the Mahon peninsula, c. 4.6km southeast of the proposed development area, have identified features relating to Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement at Ballinure (ibid. 19). Further evidence for Neolithic activity has been recorded further west at Ballinaspig More and Curraheen near Ballincollig (ibid.).

The Bronze Age (c. 2,500–800 BC) is marked by the use of metal for the first time. As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. The megalithic tombs of the previous era were replaced in favour of individual, subterranean cist or pit burials that were either in isolation or in small cemeteries. These burials contained inhumed or cremated remains and were often, but not always, accompanied by a pottery vessel. While no Bronze Age remains are known within the study area, it is clear that the lands surrounding Cork Harbour were well-occupied at this time.

Over 7,000 burnt mounds or *fulacht fia* sites have been recorded in the country and c. 1,500 examples excavated, making them the most common prehistoric monument in Ireland (Waddell 2022, 164). A particularly high density of burnt mounds is recorded in Cork, with c. 2,000 examples known (Cleary 2015, 19). No burnt mounds or *fulacht fia* sites are found within the vicinity of the proposed development area. The remains of a circular structure (CO073-114) were uncovered during archaeological excavations (Bennett 2002:0297, Licence No. 01E1217) in advance of the construction of the N22 Ballincollig Bypass. A total of 12 *fulacht fia* or burnt mound sites were also discovered during the works which were carried out c. 5km southwest of the proposed development area.

There is increasing evidence for Iron Age (c. 800 BC–AD 500) settlement and activity in recent years as a result of development-led excavations and a variety of research projects. There are no known Iron Age monuments in the vicinity of the proposed development area; however, settlement remains dating to this period have been excavated in advance of the N22 Ballincollig Bypass at Curraheen 1 and Curraheen 4 (Danaher 2004, Licence No. 02E0947), which testify to occupation in the Cork Harbour area at this time

3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

The early medieval period is depicted in the surviving sources as an almost entirely rural based society. Territorial divisions were based on the *túath*, or petty kingdom, with Byrne (1973) estimating there may have been at least 150 kings in Ireland at any given time. This period, with a new religious culture and evolving technologies, saw significant woodland clearance and the expansion of grassland. A new type of plough and the horizontal mill were two innovations that improved agriculture and allowed for the population to increase. Consequently, from c. AD 500 onwards, the landscape became well settled, as evidenced by the profuse distribution of ringforts, a dispersed distribution of enclosed settlements, normally associated with various grades of well-to-do farming and aristocratic classes in early medieval Ireland (Stout and Stout 1997, 20).

The name ‘Cork’ derives from ‘*Corcach Mór Mumhan*’, meaning the ‘great marsh of Munster’, which reflects the fact that the city is built on a number of islands surrounded by the River Lee. Reclamation was necessary to facilitate the expansion of the settlement and reclamation deposits may have been retained by wattle or wooden fencing (Hurley 2021). Saint *Finbarre* or *Bairre* is thought to have founded a monastery at Cork during the 7th century AD, built on elevated ground on the south bank of the

River Lee, in the approximate location of the modern St Finbarr's Cathedral (CO074-038002), c. 1.1km west of the proposed development area (McCarthy 2003, 9). The monastery at Cork was attacked by the Vikings in AD 820 and in the following century (AD 914) they conducted extensive raids throughout Munster. It was after this series of events that some members of the incoming population settled here, 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 onto one of the streets located on the south banks of the River Lee. The limits of the Viking town were likely marked by a wattle wall or earthen enclosure (www.corkpastandpresent.ie).

3.1.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

The piecemeal conquest by the Anglo-Normans of Ireland, which commenced in AD 1169, had a fundamental impact on the Irish landscape. Their presence was strongest in the East of the Country, and it was mainly in this region that land was carved up and granted to the newly arrived lords who participated. The King of Desmond at this time, Diarmuid MacCarthy, saw an opportunity to strengthen his forces against the neighbouring O'Briens by forming an alliance by swearing allegiance to Henry II. As a result of this, his lands in Cork and Kerry were regranted to Robert FitzStephen and Milo de Cogan. The main success of the Anglo-Norman occupation was the welding of scattered territories into a cohesive unit through the introduction of the English form of shire government. The rural landscape became a network of manorial centres; these units would generally contain a castle (motte and bailey), a manorial house and a number of dwellings, with extensive surrounding acreage. During the 14th to 16th centuries, tower houses were the typical residence of the Irish gentry and were a common feature in the Irish landscape.

The town of Cork, built on two islands amid the River Lee was well established in the medieval period; having originally expanded from a monastic settlement to a Viking town in the 10th to 12th centuries. Extensive land reclamation was required to facilitate the Norman expansion of the town and recent excavations have identified wooden structures at depths of over 2m in the city (Hurley 2021). The medieval settlement consisted of a walled town (CO074-034002) constructed on two islands in a marshy section of River Lee, c. 806m west of the proposed development area. The southern island was enclosed by 1182 and reserved to the Crown. The northern island, called Dungarvan, was regarded as a suburb and was enclosed by a wall by the 13th century (Bradley et al. 1985). A level of reclamation would have facilitated the expansion of development eastwards from the core of the walled city. This has also been suggested by estuarine silts encountered during archaeological investigations at Patrick's Street c. 664m to the northwest (Bennett 2007:245, Licence No. 07E0837 and Bennett 2008:211, Licence No. 08E0069). The proposed development area was located on marshland prior to 19th century.

The closest medieval site, an Augustinian friary (CO074-041) known as Red Abbey, was founded in the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) and was in continuous occupation by friars until the rebellion in 1641-2. Located c. 562m to the west, excavations in the 1960s revealed burials and medieval walls (Sheehan 1993). No finds were made that

would indicate the date of the burials. Further excavations in 2000 (Bennett 2000:0131, Licence No. 00E0618) revealed further burials.

3.1.4 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

Although English landowners may have been losing their grip on Irish land during the medieval period, during the Elizabethan period, lands were regained and secured with English government control re-established in Cork during the late 16th century. The Elizabethan implementation of the 'Surrender and Regrant' policy allowed the monarch to continue colonising Ireland at a time when the treasury funds were too low to afford a war.

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 trade. The export of hides, pipe staves, 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. This rise in affluence is reflected in the development of the southern liberties containing the proposed development.

The 18th century saw a dramatic rise in the establishment of large residential houses around the country. The establishment of a parkland context (or demesne) for large houses was the fashion. Although the creation of a parkland landscape involved working with nature, rather than against it, considerable constructional effort went into their creation. Earth was moved, field boundaries disappeared, streams were diverted to form lakes and quite often roads were completely diverted to avoid travelling anywhere near the main house or across the estate. Major topographical features like rivers and mountains were desirable features for inclusion into, and as a setting, for the large house and parkland. This was achieved at all scales, from a modest Rectory Glebe to demesne landscapes that covered thousands of acres.

A large number of country houses survive within the landscape containing the proposed development area, along with some attendant structures, such as outbuildings and gate lodges, entranceways and boundary walls. The closest demesne is that of Boreenmanagh Cottage c. 282m to the southeast, which also contains two boundary stones (CO074-067001-002). In 1849, Windele records 'Between the Blackrock and Bohereenmanagh roads was anciently a place of public recreation, several coins of Elizabeth and local copper tokens have been occasionally discovered on the site' (Lee 1931, 75).

By 1850, the Cork terminus (CO074-119002) at Victoria Road to Passage West, designed by Sir John Benson was constructed c. 216m northeast of the development area. During the first weekend, the service between Cork and the lower harbour was availed of by thousands of passengers but was eventually closed in 1873 moving the

terminus to Albert Street station (www.askaboutireland.ie). A further terminus (CO074-119001) constructed in c. 1866 served the Cork Bandon & South Coast Railway line located c. 187m north of the development area. The Cork Bandon and South Coast Railway formerly ran immediately east of the proposed development area.

3.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2025) has revealed that no previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the proposed development area. A number of investigations have taken place within the study area of the proposed development area and are summarised below.

Archaeological monitoring of the removal of subsurface deposits to a depth of 5m below existing ground levels took place at Eglinton Street, . 36m to the northeast of the proposed development area (Bennett 2006:310, Licence No. 06E0840). The stratigraphy was fairly uniform over the total area; grey estuarine mud overlay the glacial gravels with areas of peat mud that represented the reed marshes typical of the estuarine environment in the upper harbour. The upper 2m of the site comprised dumps of rubble and degraded building debris, including slate, brick, burnt soils and a dump of clay pipes. No archaeological features were noted.

A number of further archaeological investigations have taken place within the study area, which did not reveal any features of archaeological significance. these are detailed below in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Previous excavations within the study area of no significance

LICENCE NO.	BENNETT REF.	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE *
06E0607	2006:314	Archaeological testing did not identify anything of archaeological significance.	c. 108m southwest
15E0467	2016:315	Archaeological monitoring did not reveal any features of archaeological potential.	c. 101m northwest
21E0832	2022:535	Although the scheme extended within the study area of the proposed development, the areas subject to monitoring were located further to the northeast, nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered.	c. 200m northeast

*Note: distance given is distance to nearest boundary of the proposed development area

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

P.J. Klasen, A Plan of Cork, c. 1545

This early plan of Cork shows the settlement of Cork located on an island within the River Lee surrounded by marshland. The proposed development area is shown within open land within proximity of the 'South River Lee' diversion with the Red Abbey (CO074-041) labelled as 'St Augustine' to the west. The town defences are shown, with both the southern gate and northern gate marked to the northwest of the site.

William Petty, Down Survey: Barony of The Liberties of the Cittie of Corke and St. Finbars Parish, c. 1655

The barony map shows the proposed development area within the lands of St Finbars Parish. The site is placed on the south bank of the 'Ley River' between the townlands of Ballintemple, Knockrea, Scaghibeg and Spittleland.

John Rocque, A survey of the city and suburbs of Cork, 1759 (Figure 3)

Rocque's map depicts the proposed development area within parts of Allens Marsh, which is surrounded by arable land to the south of the annotated 'Parts of the south channel' of the River Lee. A number of tributaries run from the river south towards 'The Old Quarry'. Red Abbey is marked to the west as is Thomas Street (present-day White Street).

William Beauford, Plan of the City and Suburbs of Cork, 1801 (Figure 3)

By the time of this map, the proposed development area is placed within open marsh land associated with the River Lee estuary. It is possible that parts of the marsh were beginning to be reclaimed, with a unlabelled building shown to the west of Allens Marsh. Blackrock Road is shown to the south, while Rutland Street is to the west.

Thomas Holt, Plan of the city and suburbs of Cork, 1832 (Figure 4)

By the time of this map a large portion of Allen's Marsh has been reclaimed with the Corn Market to the north of the proposed development area annotated. Anglesea Bridge has also been constructed to the north. The gas works are shown to the east and a limestone quarry is depicted to the south.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1845, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 4)

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the proposed development area. The proposed development area contains two ponds to the east of Anglesea Road within the ward of Cornmarket. In the surrounding landscape, a number of industrial structures are labelled, including lime and salt works to the south and a gas work to the east. The Corn Exchange is annotated to the north, while a Lunatic Asylum is shown further to the south.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1869, scale 1:1056 (Figure 5)

By the time of this map, the ponds shown on the previous mapping are no longer present. The proposed development area contains one structure to the immediate east of St Joachim and St Anne's Asylum, to the immediate south of the Hay Market and to the west of the Cork and Bandon railway line (CO074-119001) and train shed. The terminus (CO074-119001) of the line is located to the north fronting on to Albert Quay. Anglesea Terrace has also been developed, although unlabelled to the immediate south of the site, further to the south lies a quarry and railway cottages.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1892, scale 1:1056 (Figure 5)

By the time of this map, the proposed development area now contains a number of individual structures. The asylum is shown once more to the west, with the western extent of the proposed development area within the grounds of the asylum. Anglesea

Terrace is marked as such for the first time, with terraced housing lining the street to the southeast. Eglinton Street has now been developed to the north and a stone depot has replaced the quarry to the south.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1902, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 6)

On this map, the proposed development area appears to have become more developed, particularly in its central portion. Notable changes in the wider landscape include Gas Works Road to the south, which continues eastwards towards a large gas works complex.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1956, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 6)

By the time of this map, there have been minor alterations to the structures within the proposed development area. The asylum remains present to the immediate west and the railway passes immediately east of the proposed development area. The Hay market is now labelled as 'Abattoir Corporation Yard' to the immediate north.

3.4 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Cork City Development Plan (2022–2028) 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).

The proposed development area is not located within the zone of archaeological potential for the historic settlement of Cork (CO074-034001), which is located c. 247m east. There are no recorded monuments within the proposed development area, although three are present within a 200m study area (Table 2; Figure 1; Appendix 1). The nearest recorded monument comprises an electricity generating station (CO074-119004), located c. 163m northeast of the proposed development area. None of the recorded monuments are National Monuments in State Care or subject to Preservation Orders.

TABLE 2: Recorded archaeological sites in proximity to the study area

RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE*
CO074-119004	Cork City	Electricity generating station	c. 163m northeast
CO074-119003	Cork City	Tram depot	c. 174m northeast
CO074-119001	Cork City	Railway station	c. 187m north

*Note: distance given is distance to nearest boundary of the proposed development area

3.5 TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND

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. There are no finds recorded within the proposed development area or the 200m study 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 (2005–2024), Bing Maps, and Apple Maps revealed that the proposed development area remained unchanged from 1995 to the present day. The site contains shed buildings and a car park surrounded by an urban landscape. No previously unrecorded archaeological sites were identified during the aerial photographic analysis due to the urban nature of the proposed development area.

3.7 FIELD INSPECTION

The field inspection sought to assess the proposed development area, 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 area and its surrounding environs were inspected (Figure 1).

A field inspection confirmed that the proposed development area is currently occupied by sheds centred around a concrete yard in the eastern half of the site (Plate 1) and a surfaced car park in the western extent of the site (Plate 2). A faint sign is located on the outside facade on the southern boundary wall, indicating that the yard and buildings within the proposed development area were part of the drainage and water works section of Cork City Council (Plate 3). A stone wall separates the western most shed from the car park (Plate 4). The proposed development area is located immediate east of St. Joachim's and Anne's Residential Centre, which was formerly a Catholic Girl's Institute and an asylum but has been restored in recent years. Nothing of archaeological potential was identified within the proposed development area during the field inspection.

4 CONCLUSIONS

This archaeological assessment was commissioned by The Land Development Agency to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological features in advance of proposed development at Anglesea Terrace, Cork City. The proposed development area comprises a sub-rectangular plot at the junction of South Link Road and Old Station Road containing a group of buildings, sheds and a car park.

The proposed development area is located c. 247m northeast of the zone of archaeological potential for the historic settlement of Cork (CO074-034001). There are no recorded monuments within the current site, however three are noted within a 200m study area. The nearest recorded monument comprises an electricity generating station (CO074-119004), which is located c. 163m northeast of the development area, associated with the former Cork and Passage railway terminus (CO074-119002).

The proposed development area was formerly located in marshland bordering the River Lee estuary. A review of the Excavations Bulletin has revealed that no previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the proposed development area. Archaeological monitoring was carried out c. 36m to the northeast at Eglinton Street and this revealed a depth of c. 2m of imported reclamation deposits overlying estuarine muds with areas of peat that represented the reed marshes typical of the estuarine environment in the upper harbour. Such estuarine and riverine locations have the potential to preserve organic archaeological remains.

Analysis of cartographic sources has revealed that the proposed development area was partially within Allens Marsh south of the River Lee in c. 1759. Reclamation began in the early to mid-19th century. The historic Ordnance Survey mapping depicts multiple structures within the proposed development area, possibility associated with the Gas Works or the markets to the north. The former Cork, Bandon and South Coast Railway is depicted to the immediate east of the proposed development area but is no longer extant. Analysis of satellite imagery did not identify any features of archaeological potential due the built-up nature of the site. The proposed development area is currently occupied by a group of sheds and a car park and has been since at least 1995 (OSI).

A field inspection confirmed that the proposed development area is currently occupied by sheds, centred around a concrete yard in the eastern half of the site and a surfaced car park in the western extent of the site. Nothing of archaeological potential was identified within the proposed development area during the field inspection.

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

- While this assessment has not identified any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, it's location within reclaimed former riverine marshland gives some archaeological potential. It is possible that features, deposits or artefacts survive below the reclamation deposits in the original estuarine silts. It is also possible that displaced artefacts survive within the imported reclamation deposits. The proposed development will require excavation for foundation level, which may expose the original estuarine silts. As such there may be an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological features, deposits or artefacts that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level, in particular within estuarine silts below the reclamation deposits. This will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.

5.2 MITIGATION

- It is recommended that all ground disturbances, beneath the existing ground floor, 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 Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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 Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the Cork City Archaeologist.

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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William Petty, *Down Survey: Barony of The Liberties of the Cittie of Corke and St. Finbars Parish*, c. 1655

John Rocque, *A survey of the city and suburbs of Cork*, 1759

William Beauford, *Plan of the City and Suburbs of Cork*, 1801

Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin, 1845, 1869, 1892 and 1902

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2025.

www.archaeology.ie – DoHLGH website listing all SMR/RMP sites.

www.heritagemaps.ie – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

www.geohive.ie – Ordnance Survey Ireland National Townland and Historical Map Viewer (including Aerial imagery 1995, 2000, 2004, 2005 and 2013).

www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery (2005–2024).

www.apple.com/maps/ – Satellite imagery (2024).

www.corkpastandpresent.ie – History and culture of Cork.

www.askaboutireland.ie – Digitisation and online publications of resources for culture.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

SMR NO.	CO074-119004
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Cork City
I.T.M.	568206, 571716
CLASSIFICATION	Electricity generating station
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 163m northeast
DESCRIPTION	No information available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	CO074-119003
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Cork City
I.T.M.	568177, 571752
CLASSIFICATION	Tram depot
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 174m northeast
DESCRIPTION	No information available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	CO074-119001
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Cork City
I.T.M.	568044, 571783
CLASSIFICATION	Railway station
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 187m north
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 Housing, Local Government and Heritage) 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.

HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT 2023

The National Monuments Act 1930, as amended by various acts including but not limited to, the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1954, the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987, the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004 (together the National Monuments Acts) make provision for the protection and preservation of national monuments, archaeological monuments and archaeological objects in Ireland. The description of the existing environment in this chapter takes account of those statutory designations and

the chapter takes account of the legislative monitoring and licencing requirements as mitigation.

The Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 (the 2023 Act) was enacted by the Oireachtas in late 2023 and aims to address a range of structural issues, simplify terminology, as well as provide a single accessible piece of legislation. At the date of writing, many sections of the 2023 Act have yet to commence. It is not anticipated that this will result in statutory protection being extended to any potential receptors apart from those already considered in this assessment and this assessment already identifies as mitigation the various archaeological investigations and licencing requirements that will come into force when the 2023 Act is commenced. Accordingly, the assessment conclusions are likely to be unchanged should the 2023 Act commence fully while the application is moving through the planning process.

Cork City Development Plan (2022–2028)

Relevant Archaeological Objectives:

Objective 8.1 Strategic Archaeology Objective

- a. To protect and preserve archaeological monuments as listed in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database (WIID). All sites can be accessed on the Historic Environment Viewer (www.archaeology.ie). The National Monuments Service will be informed of all development proposals which relate to Sites and Zones of Archaeological Interest.

The proposed development is not located within a recorded monument.

- b. Cork City Council will have regard to the relevant national statutory policies and guidelines, including Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage and to best practice guidance documents published by the Heritage Council and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland.

This assessment has been prepared in accordance with relevant guidance and legislation.

- c. To preserve the character and setting of the medieval city wall and defences, which is a National Monument, according to the recommendations of the Cork City Walls Management Plan (2007) and the National Policy on Town Defences (2008).

The proposed development is not located in proximity to the medieval town defences.

- d. To promote the retention, reuse, and enhancement of buildings and other elements of architectural, archaeological and other significance.

The structures within the proposed development are not of archaeological significance.

- e. To ensure that development reflects and is sensitive to the historical importance and character of the city and its hinterland, in particular the street layout and pattern, plot sizes, building heights and scales.

The proposed development is not within an archaeologically sensitive part of the city centre.

- f. To improve and encourage access to and understanding of the architectural and archaeological heritage of the city.

The proposed development is not within an archaeologically sensitive part of the city centre

Objective 8.2 Protection of the Archaeological Resource

- a. Cork City Council will protect and enhance the archaeological value of the sites (and their settings) listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Historic Environment Viewer.
- b. Cork City Council will ensure that development proposals will protect and preserve archaeological sites discovered since the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).
- c. To ensure the 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.

The proposed development is not located within a recorded monument, but the mitigation provided will ensure the identification and preservation (in-situ or by record) of any archaeological remains.

Objective 8.3 The Value of Archaeological Knowledge

To require that all appropriate archaeological excavation should be undertaken to the highest possible standards and the information made publicly available. The acquisition and dissemination of knowledge is a core principle for the protection of the archaeological heritage of the city. Cork City Council will endeavour to ensure public dissemination through publications and public lectures.

If archaeological remains are identified and subject to the relevant approvals, archaeological excavation will be carried out in accordance with the highest standards and information will be publicly disseminated.

Objective 8.6 Protection of Burial Grounds

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

The proposed development does not contain nor is located in proximity to a burial ground.

Objective 8.7 Industrial Archaeology

Cork City Council requires that all development proposals for industrial buildings and sites of industrial archaeological importance 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.

The archaeological assessment details Industrial Heritage within the vicinity of the proposed development.

Objective 8.8 Underwater Archaeology

Cork City Council requires that all development proposals which will impact on marine, riverine, lacustrine, intertidal/sub-tidal environments, and areas of former reclaimed land, shall be subject to appropriate archaeological assessment.

The proposed development is not located within a maritime or riverine location.

Objective 8.9 Preservation of Archaeology within Open Space in Developments

In development proposals where archaeology is to be retained in-situ the archaeological remains will be protected, safeguarded and, where suitable, be interpreted in an accessible manner. Where the archaeology being preserved is located in open space, then this will be in addition to the overall open space provisions.

There are no known archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

Objective 8.10 Archaeological Management Strategy for the City

- a. Cork City Council will seek to prepare and implement conservation and management plans for National Monuments and Recorded Monuments in Cork City Council ownership.
- b. Cork City Council will seek to develop an archaeological strategy for the city, to include management and protection of strategic research locations.
- c. Cork City Council will seek to develop an archaeological GIS for archaeological investigations undertaken in the city.
- d. Cork City Council will seek to ensure that the tourism strategy within the medieval historic core and in areas/setting of historic monuments should draw on its archaeological heritage and should reflect a strong and authentic sense of place.

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 2022). 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

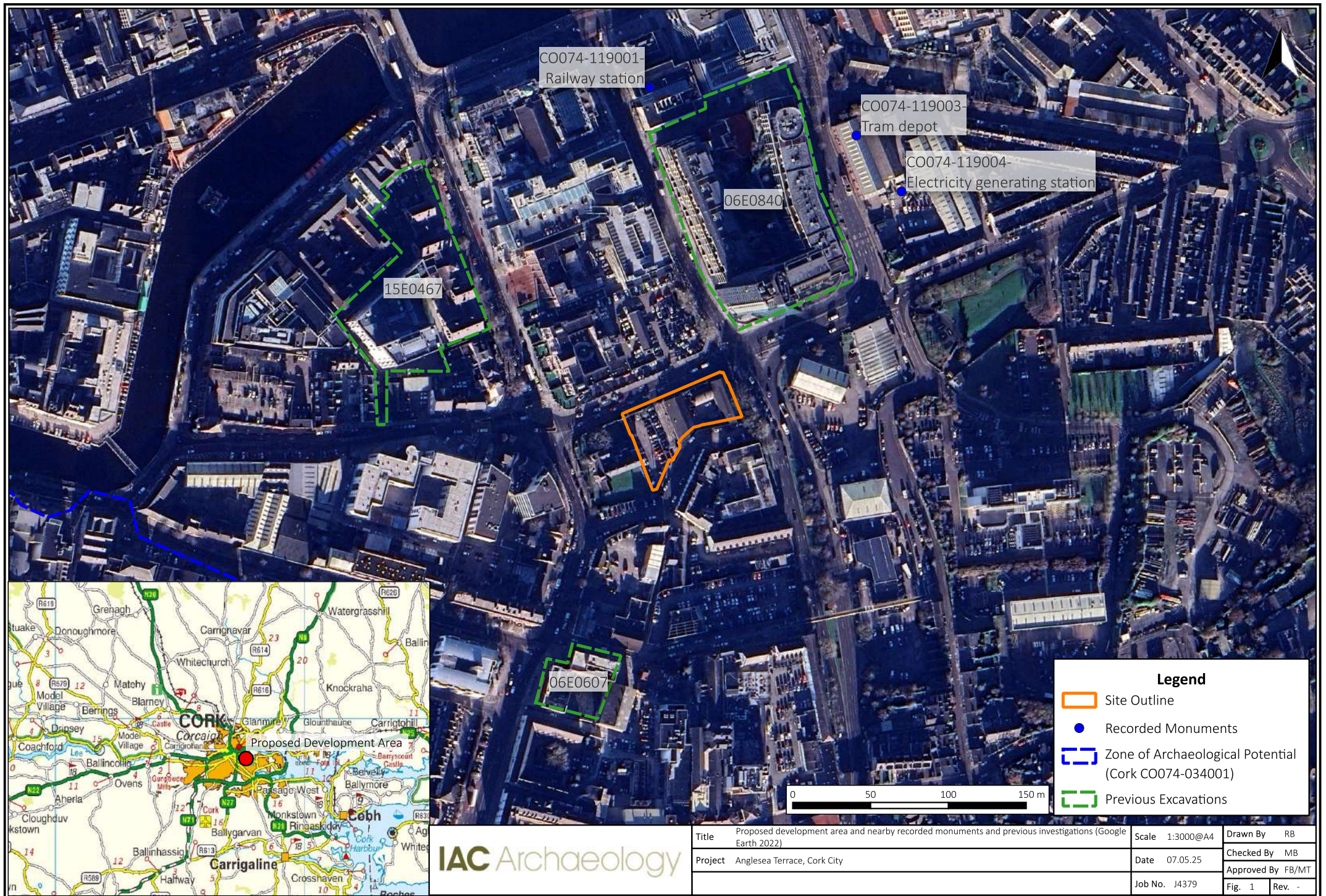
The ideal mitigation for all archaeological sites is preservation *in situ*. This is not always a practical solution, however. Therefore, a series of recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures where avoidance and preservation *in situ* are not possible.

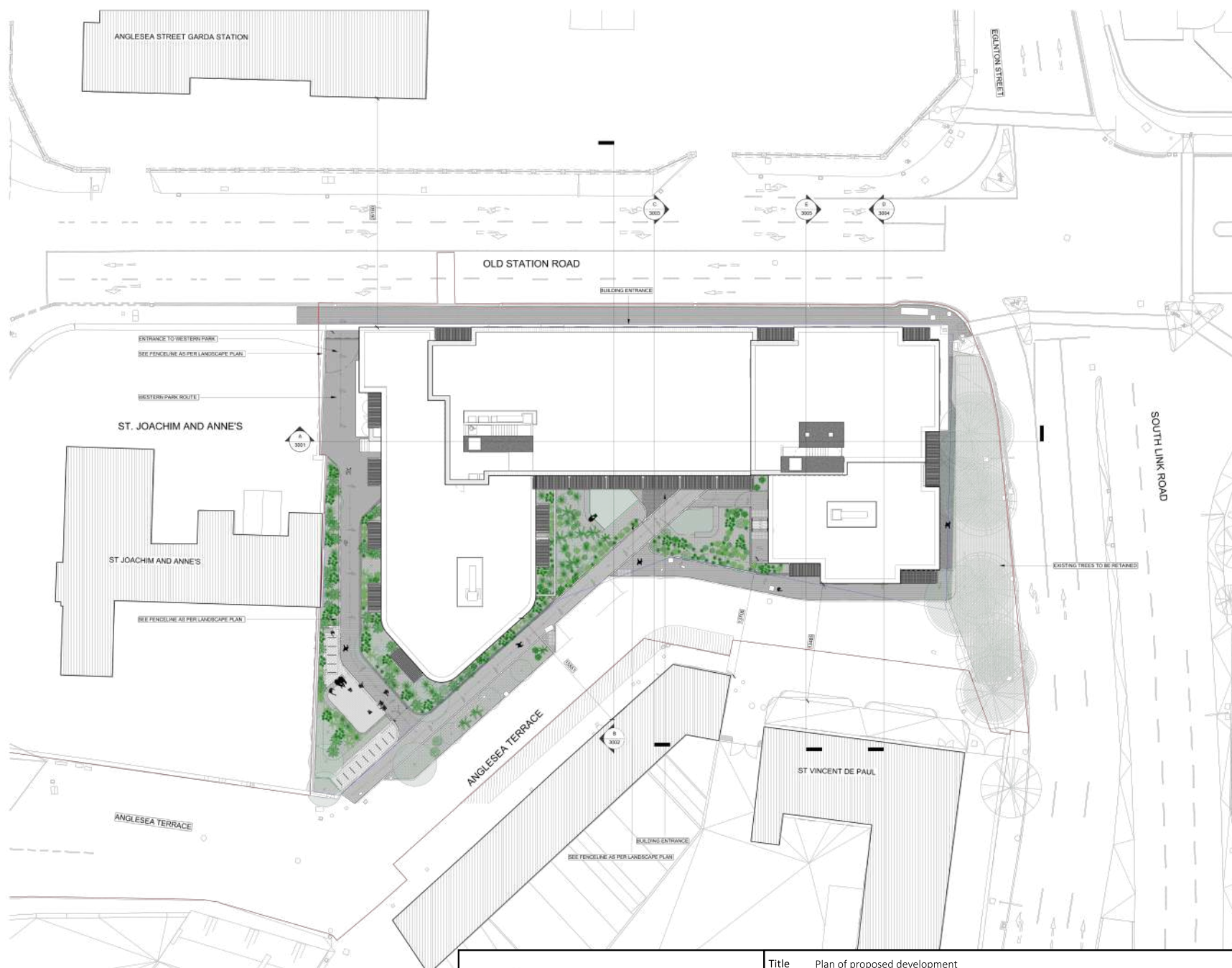
Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as ‘a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological 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 2020a).

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 2020b).

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 2020c).

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.





ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE
NO DIMENSIONS TO BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING
DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH RELEVANT CONSULTANTS DRAWINGS

PROJECT RED LINE BOUNDARY
OWNERSHIP BOUNDARY



REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION
001	10/09/2025	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	001
002	10/09/2025	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	002
003	10/09/2025	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	003
004	10/09/2025	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	004
005	10/09/2025	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	005
006	10/09/2025	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	006
007	10/09/2025	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	007
008	10/09/2025	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	008
009	10/09/2025	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	009
010	10/09/2025	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	010

ISSUED FOR INFORMATION

CLIENT
The Land Development Agency on behalf of Cork City Council

PROJECT
Anglesea Terrace Apartments

DRAWING
SITE
00 - SITE PLAN

PROJECT NUMBER
81025
SCALE 01
1:200

DATE
16/09/2025
DRAWING CHECKED
MB/01/MB

STATUS CODE
S2

DRAWING NUMBER
951225-HAL-B1-00-DR-A-0003a

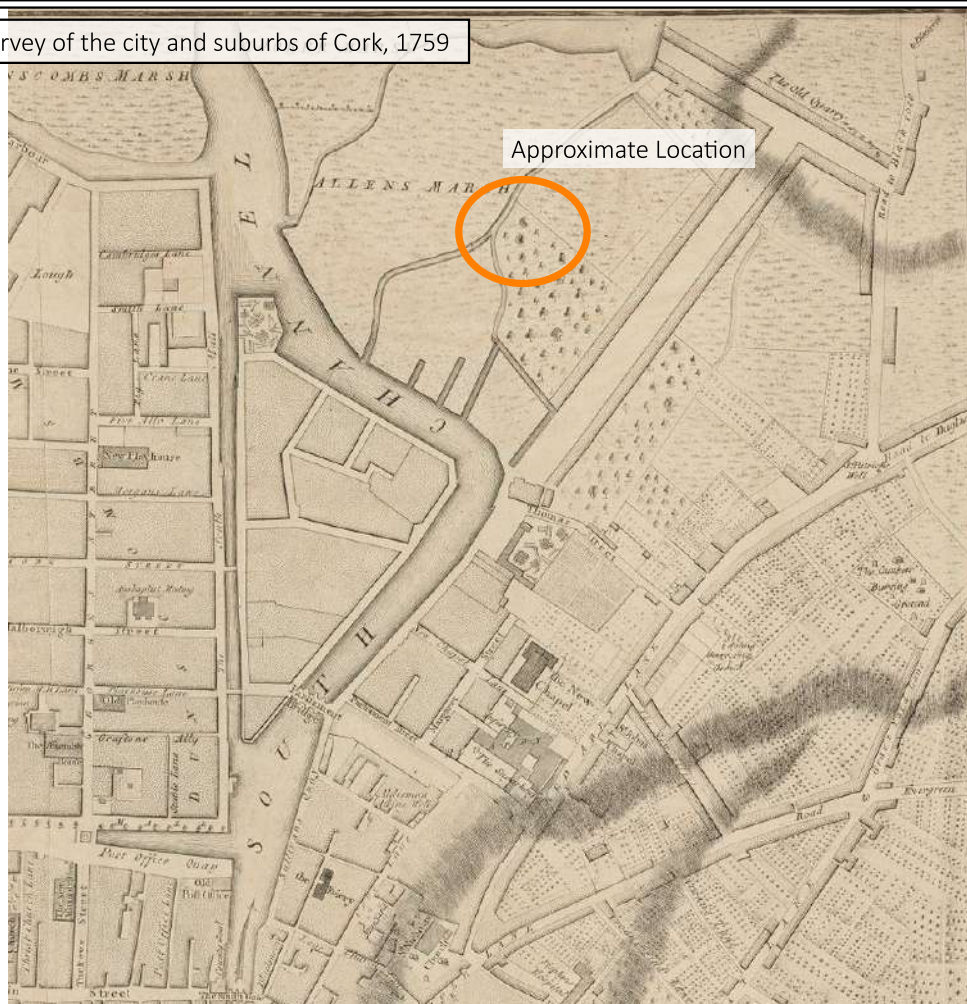
REVISION
P04

Title	Plan of proposed development	Scale	NTS	Drawn By	JA
Project	Anglesea Terrace, Cork City	Date	15.09.25	Checked By	MB
		Job No.	J4379	Approved By	MT
		Fig.	2	Rev.	-

IAC Archaeology

SITE PLAN
1:200

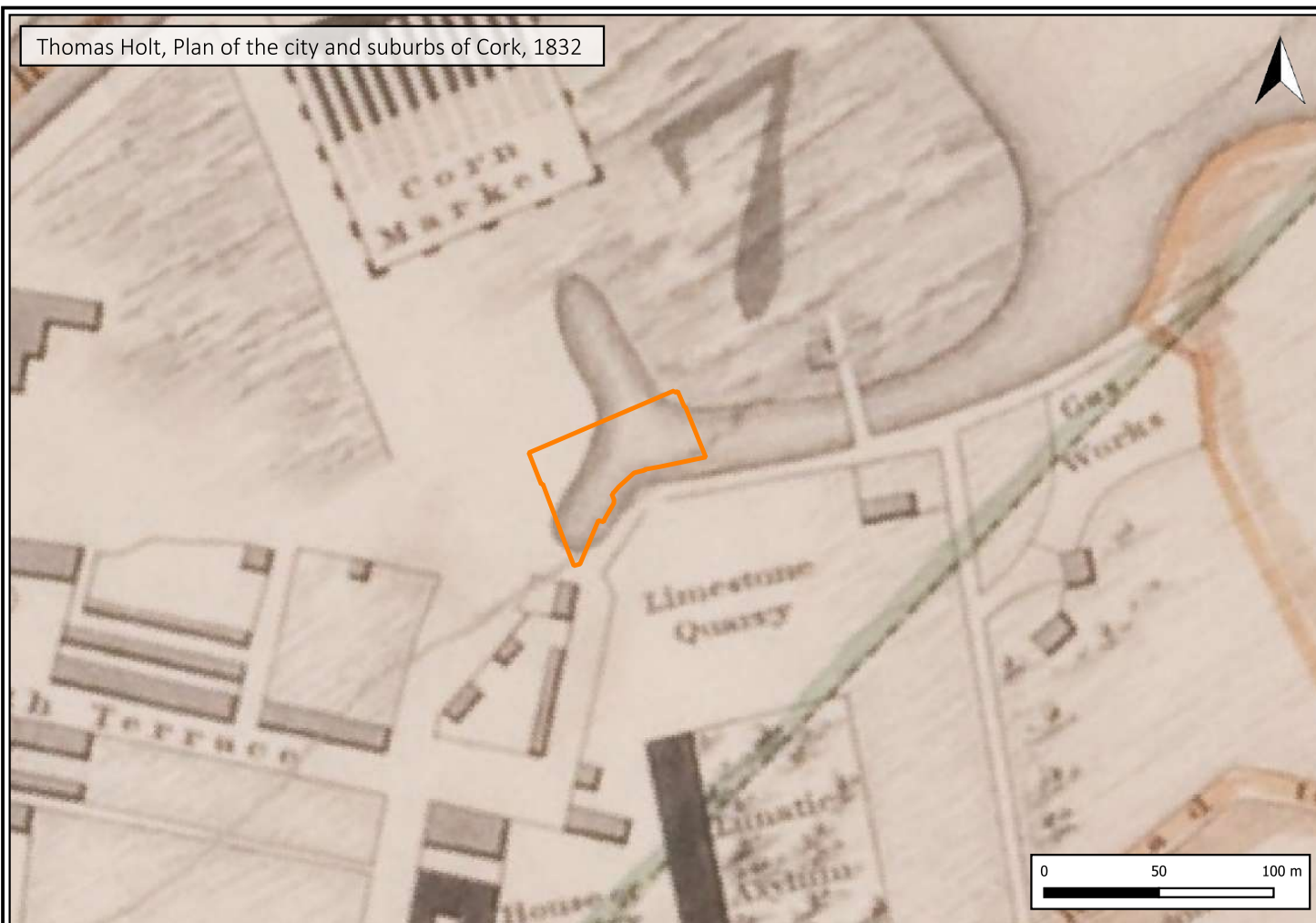
John Rocque, A survey of the city and suburbs of Cork, 1759



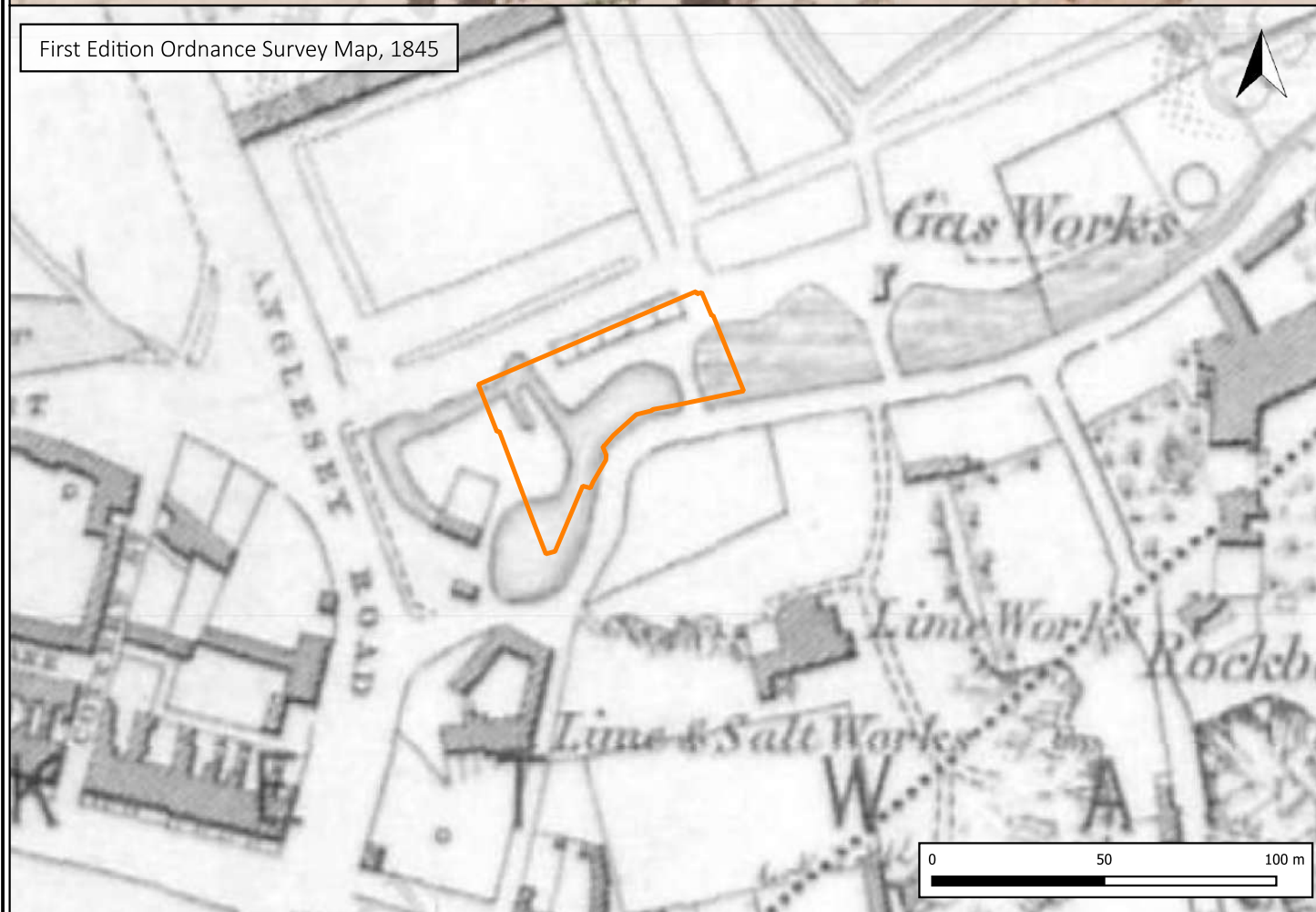
William Beauford, Plan of the City and Suburbs of Cork, 1801

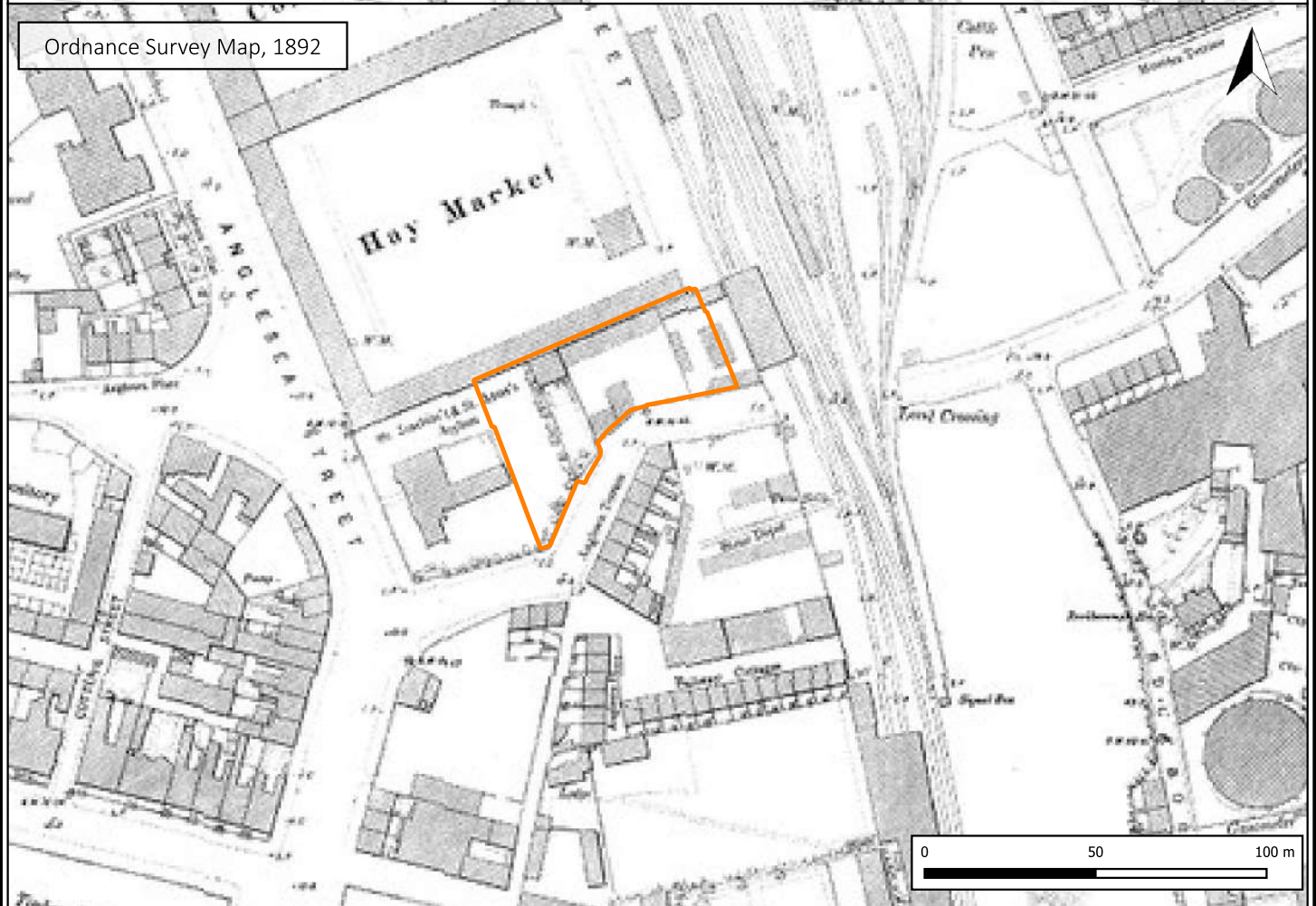
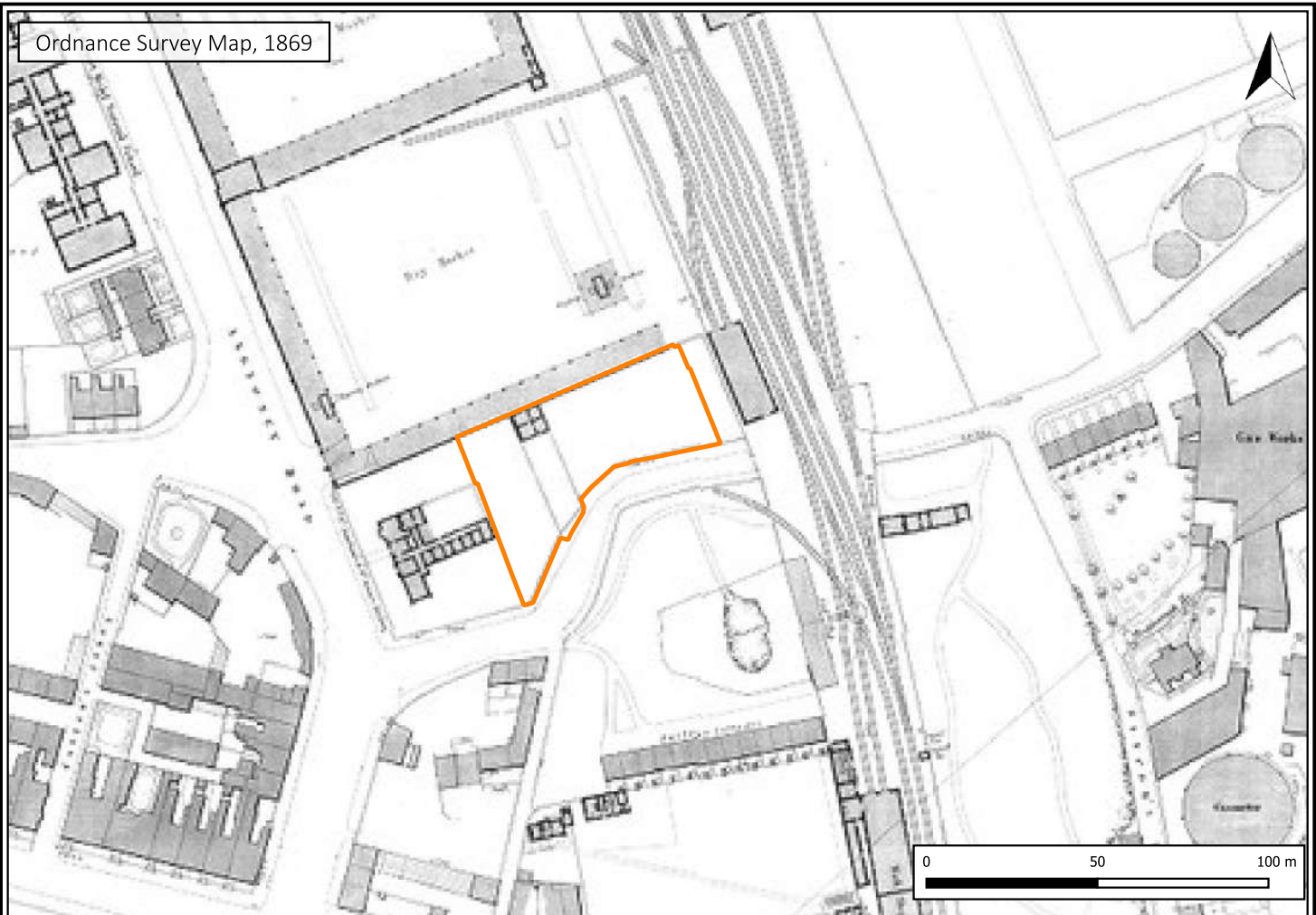


Thomas Holt, Plan of the city and suburbs of Cork, 1832



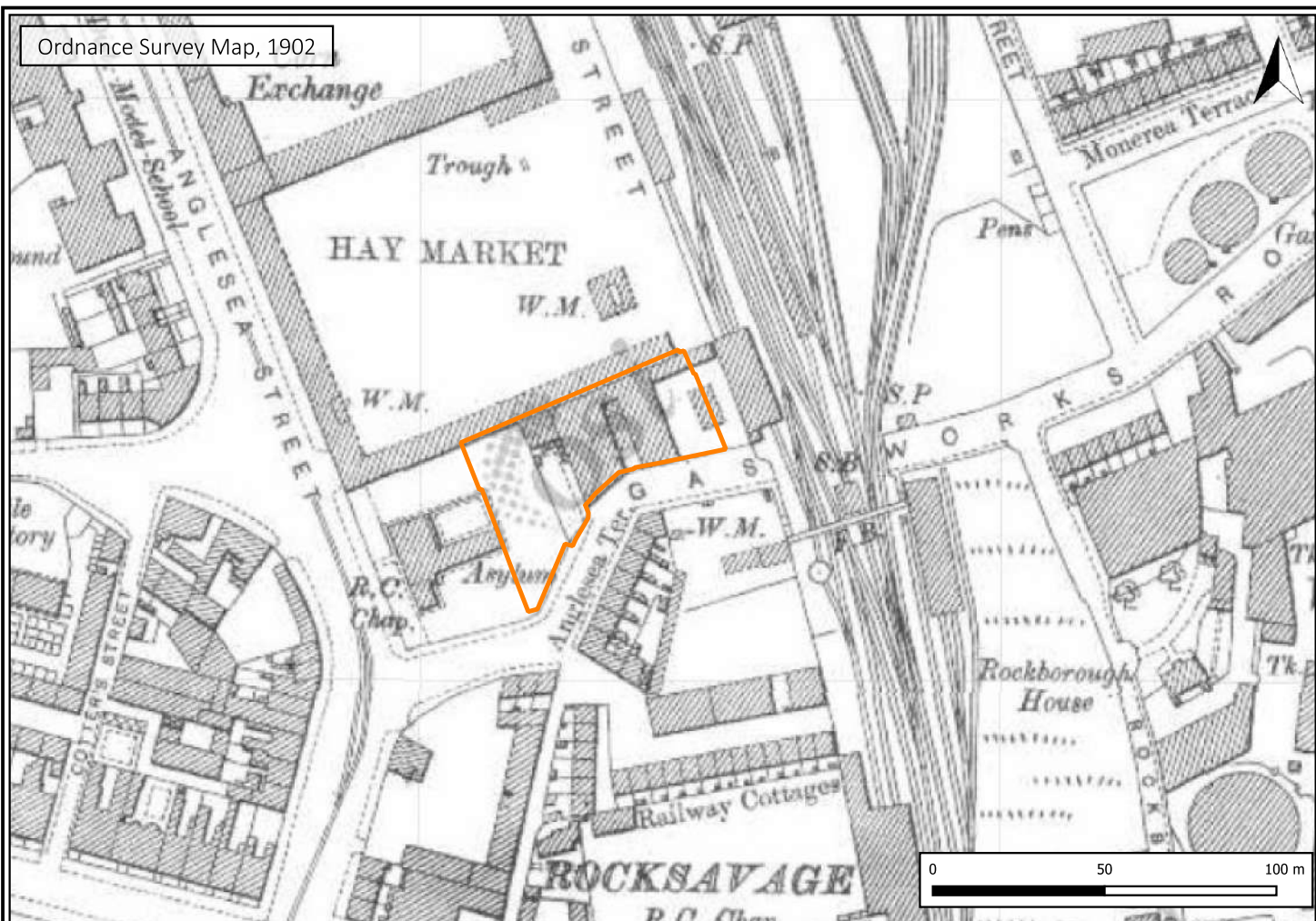
First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1845





IAC Archaeology	Title	Extracts from historic maps (1869 and 1892) showing approximate location of proposed development area	Scale	1:2000@A4	Drawn By	JA
	Project	Anglesea Terrace, Cork City	Date	07.05.25	Checked By	MB
			Job No.	J4379	Approved By	MT
					Fig.	5
					Rev.	-

Ordnance Survey Map, 1902



Ordnance Survey Map, 1956

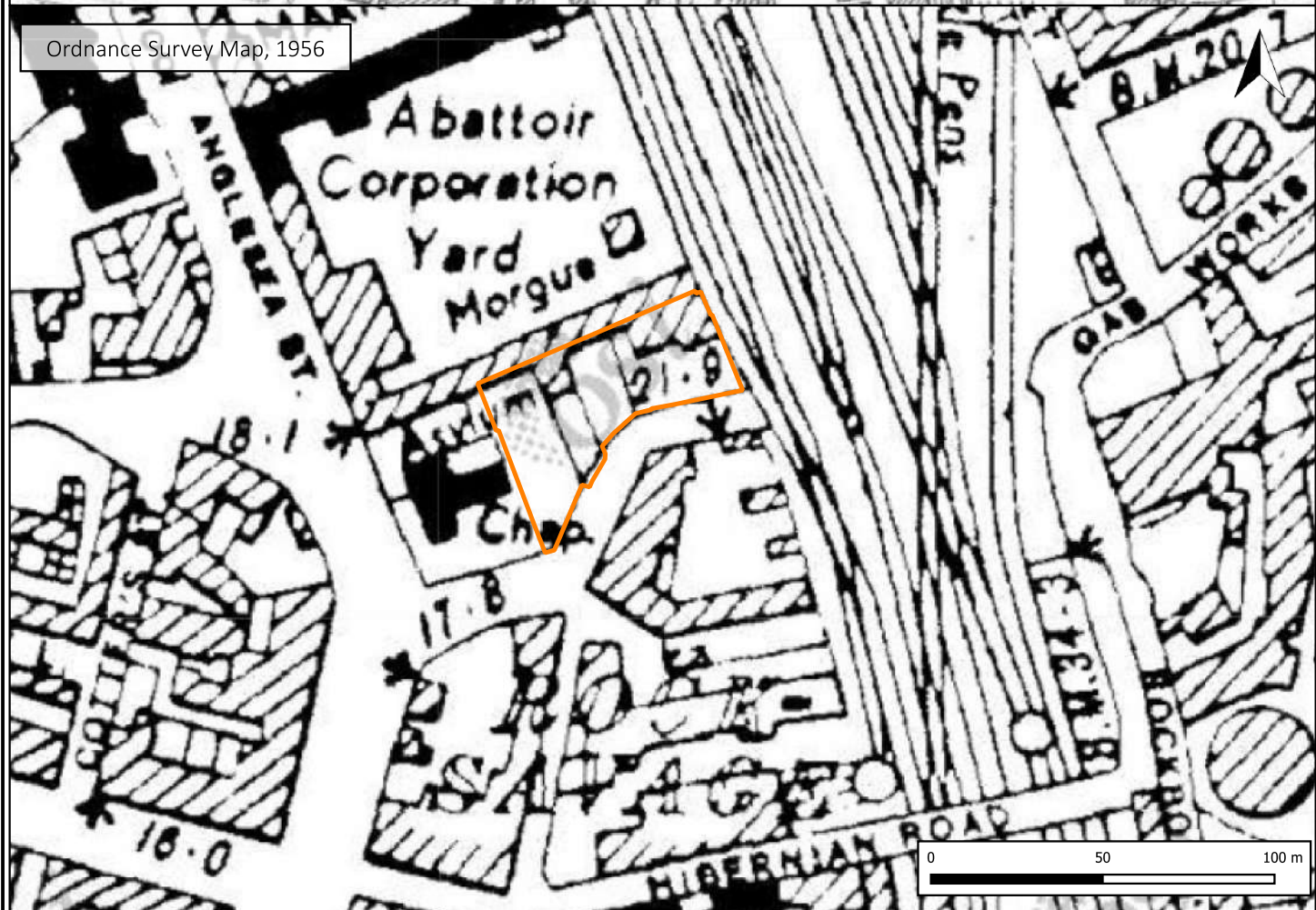




Plate 1: Shed buildings within the proposed development area, facing northeast



Plate 2: Car park within the proposed development area, facing north



Plate 3: Signage on the southern boundary wall of the proposed development area, facing north

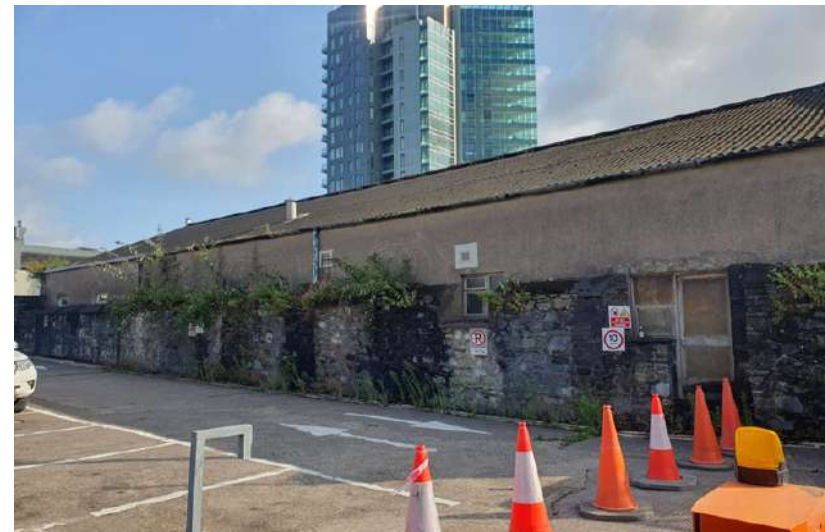


Plate 4: Stone wall between the shed buildings and the car park within the proposed development area, facing northeast