

Chapter 14

Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

14.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the potential effects of the proposed development on the archaeological and cultural heritage resource.

This study determines, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the archaeological and cultural heritage resource within the proposed development area, using appropriate methods of study. In order to provide an appropriate archaeological context, the wider vicinity was also examined. 'Desk-based assessment' is defined as a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets (ClfA, 2014). The objectives of this desk-based assessment are as follows:

- To determine the presence of known archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites that may be affected by the proposed development;
- To assess the likelihood of finding previously unrecorded archaeological remains during the construction programme; and
- To suggest appropriate mitigation measures based upon the results of the above research.

The assessment involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological, historical and architectural background of the development area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Cork (Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoCHG), 1998), the Cork County Development Plan 2014 - 2020 (Cork County Council, 2014), the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland and cartographic and documentary records including the Post-medieval Survey of Co. Cork (Cork Archaeological Survey, 2007). Aerial photographs of the assessment area held by Ordnance Survey Ireland were also consulted. A field inspection was carried out on the 11th of March 2019 in an attempt to identify any known cultural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features, structures and portable finds within the study area.

An impact assessment and a mitigation strategy have been prepared. The impact assessment is undertaken to outline potential adverse effects that the proposed development may have on the archaeological and cultural heritage resource, while the mitigation strategy is designed to avoid or reduce such adverse impacts

Definitions

In order to assess, distil and present the findings of this assessment, the following definitions apply. 'Cultural Heritage' where used generically, is an over-arching term applied to describe any combination of archaeological and cultural heritage features, where –

- the term 'archaeological heritage' is applied to objects, monuments, buildings or landscapes of an (assumed) age typically older than AD 1700 (and recorded as archaeological sites within the Record of Monuments and Places (DoCHG, 1998));

- the term 'cultural heritage', where used specifically, is applied to other (often less tangible) aspects of the landscape such as historical events, folklore memories and cultural associations. This designation can also accompany an archaeological or architectural designation.

14.2 Methodology

This study determines, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the cultural heritage resource within the area of the proposed development using appropriate methods of study.

Legislation, Standards and Guidelines

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were consulted as part of the assessment.

- National Monuments Acts, 1930-2014;
- The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Bill, 2006;
- Planning and Development Act, 2000;
- Heritage Act, 1995;
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2015). *Draft Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements)*. Dublin, Government Publications Office;
- EPA (2017). *Draft Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports*. Dublin: Government Publications Office;
- EPA (2002). *Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements*. Dublin: Government Publications Office;
- EPA (2003). *Advice Notes on Current Practice in the Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements*. Dublin: Government Publications Office;
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands (1999). *Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*;
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2000; and
- Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000.

Consultation

- Following the initial research, a number of statutory and voluntary bodies were consulted to gain further insight into the cultural background of the baseline environment, receiving environment and study area, as follows:
- DoCHG – the Heritage Service, National Monuments and Historic Properties Section: Record of Monuments and Places; Sites and Monuments Record; Monuments in State Care Database; Preservation Orders and Register of Historic Monuments;
- National Museum of Ireland, Irish Antiquities Division: topographical files of Ireland;
- Cork County Council: Planning Department; and
- Historical and Ordnance Survey Maps.

Desktop Study

The following sources were examined and a list of areas of archaeological and cultural heritage potential was compiled:

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Cork;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Cork;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders;
- Register of Historic Monuments;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the proposed development;
- Documentary sources;
- Aerial photographs;
- Cork County Development Plan 2014 – 2020; and
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2018).

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Service, 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 site type and townland are recorded). These are known to the National Monuments Service 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 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.

Register of Historic Monuments was established under Section 5 of the 1987 National Monuments Act which requires the Minister to establish and maintain such a record. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

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 and written 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 conducted in order to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape. The cartographic sources consulted during this assessment include:

- William Petty's Down Survey of Ireland Map, Beara and Bantry, Co. Cork, 1654-56;
- A Map of the County of Cork as in the Year 1750
- Grand Jury Map, 1811
- Ordnance Survey 6-inch and 25-inch maps of County Cork (1841 and 1926)

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape of the proposed development area. This included a review of the Post-medieval Survey of Co. Cork, held at Cork County Library.

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.

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures, Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) and archaeological sites within the county. The Cork County Development Plan 2014 – 2020 was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites within/in the immediate vicinity of the site of the proposed project.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. It summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during each year. Since 1987 this publication has been edited by Isabel Bennett. The information provided in the Bulletin is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files.

Field Inspection

A field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage remains and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information. The field inspection was carried out on the 11th of March 2019, and entailed:

- Inspecting the proposed development area and its immediate environs;
- Noting and recording the terrain type and land usage;
- Noting and recording the presence of features of archaeological or cultural heritage significance;
- Verifying the extent and condition of any recorded sites; and
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of them being of anthropogenic origin.

Effect Evaluation Methodology

The nature of a potential effect can vary. The terminology used to describe the nature of effects in this assessment is defined as follows:

- Negative effect: A change that will detract from or permanently remove an archaeological/cultural heritage site from the landscape.
- Neutral effect: A change that does not affect the archaeological/cultural heritage.
- Positive effect: A change that improves or enhances the setting of an archaeological/cultural heritage site.
- Direct effect: Refers to an effect on an archaeological/cultural heritage site which is physically located within the footprint of the proposed development and which entails the removal of part of or all of the feature in question.
- Indirect effect: Refers to an effect on an archaeological/cultural heritage site or its setting, which is located in close proximity to the proposed development.
- No predicted effect: Refers to circumstances in which the proposed development does not adversely or positively affect an archaeological/cultural heritage site.

It should be noted that whilst effect levels and definitions are applied consistently to the cultural heritage resource, direct effects on sites that are subject to statutory protection are considered to be more significant than those on sites/structures not subject to statutory protection.

Further effect definitions are listed in Table 14.1 below. These are in line with impact definitions as per the most recent EPA guidelines (2017).

Table 14.1 Effect Definitions: Archaeology

Nature of Effect	Definitions relating to sites of an archaeological nature
Profound	Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. Reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise when an archaeological site is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development.
Very Significant	Effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters the majority of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
Significant	An effect which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity, alters an important aspect of the environment. An effect like this would be where part of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about the archaeological feature/site.
Moderate	A moderate effect arises when a change to the site is proposed, which although noticeable, is not such that the archaeological integrity of the site is compromised and which is reversible. This arises when an archaeological feature can be incorporated into the development in

Nature of Effect	Definitions relating to sites of an archaeological nature
	question without damage and when all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible.
Slight	An effect which causes changes to the character of the environment which are not significant or profound and do not directly affect an archaeological feature or monument.
Not significant	Effects which cause noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without causing noticeable consequences
Imperceptible	An effect which can be measures but which does not give rise tot noticeable consequences.

14.3 Description of Receiving Environment

Archaeology

The proposed Dursey Island Cable Car and Visitor Centre Development entails the erection of structures on two landmasses; the proposed visitor centre, car park and a cableway line station are to be located in the townland of Ballaghboy on the western end of the Beara Peninsula, Co. Cork, while a second line station is to be located on the easternmost headland of nearby Dursey Island. Additionally, it is proposed to carry out road improvement works (widening of the carriageway at 11 locations and further road improvements to include pavement and verge works at a number of other locations) on the principle approach road to the mainland side of the site, the R572. This road traverses the townlands of Ballaghboy, Billeragh, Garinish, Scrivoge, Loughane More, Cloghfune, Killough West, and Killough East, all of which are located in the parish and Electoral District of Kilnamanagh, in the barony of Bear, Co. Cork (Plate 14.1).

A 500m study area has been defined around the proposed development areas on Dursey Island and the mainland, while a study area of 250m has been defined along the 8km stretch of the R572 from the Dursey Island Cable Car to the junction at Killough. There are no recorded monuments located within the site of the proposed development, however, there are 19 located within the study areas (Plates 14.1 – 14.6).



Plate 14.1 Location of proposed development area, recorded monuments and cultural heritage assets

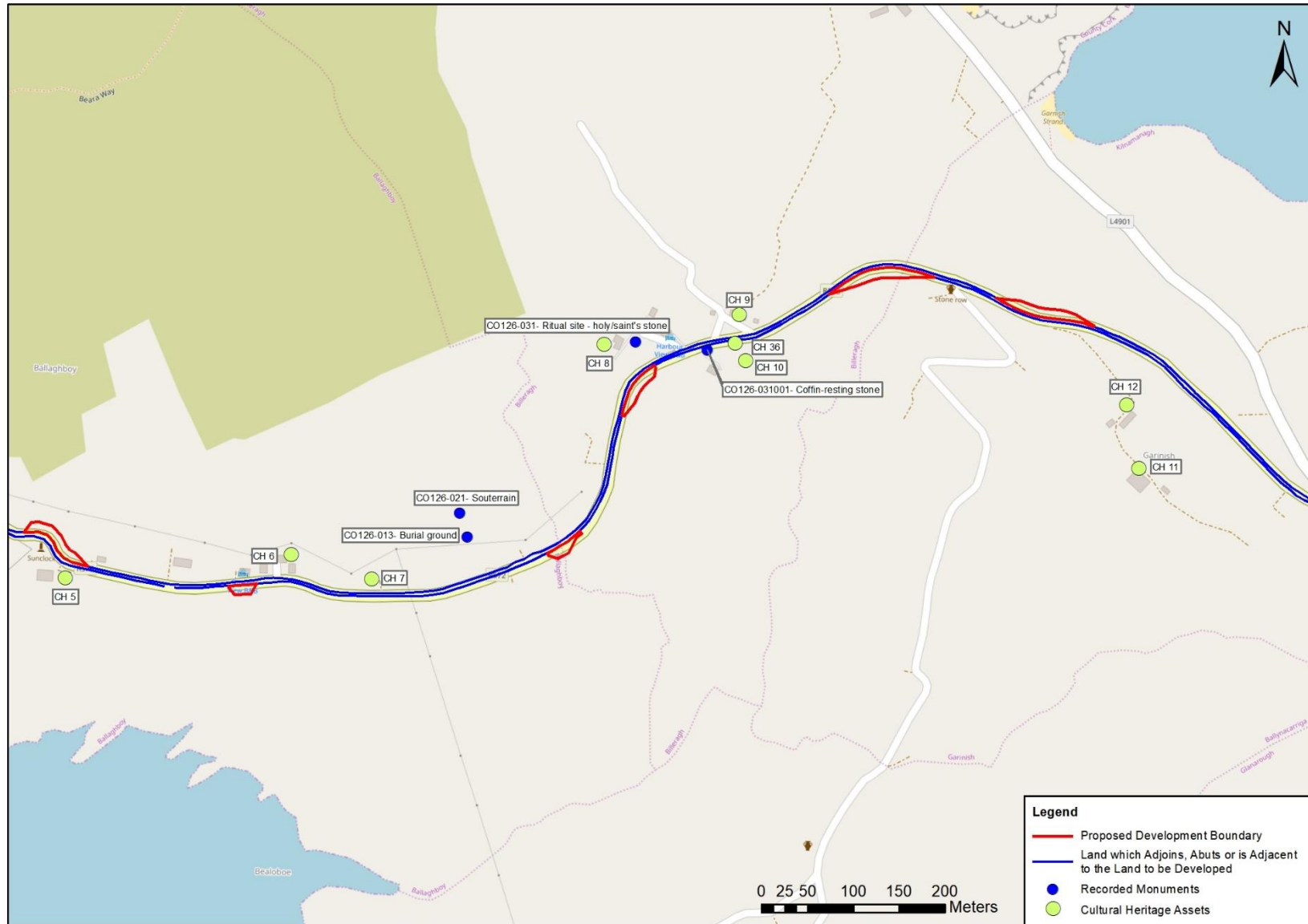


Plate 14.2 Location of proposed development area, recorded monuments and cultural heritage assets

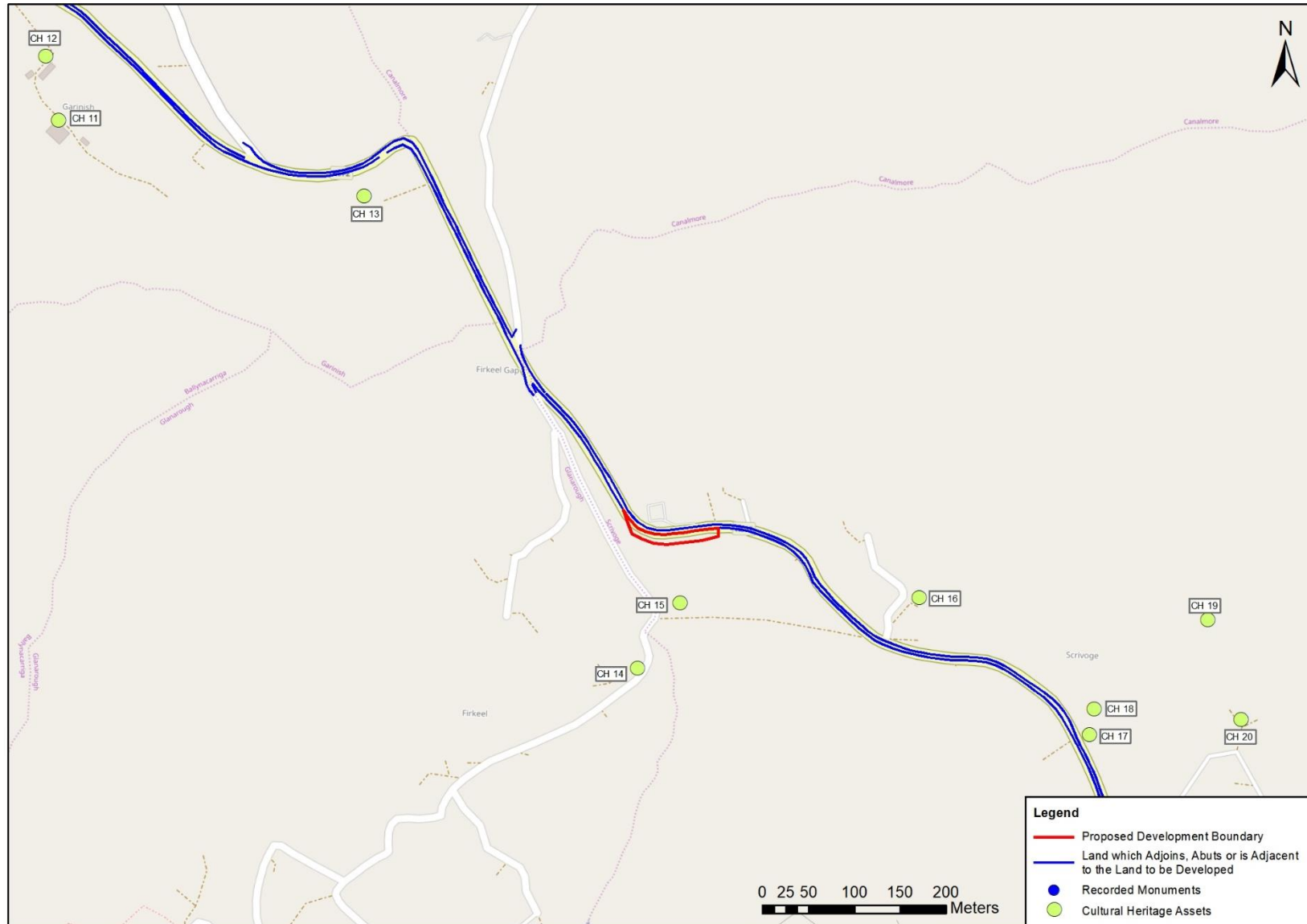


Plate 14.3 Location of proposed development area, recorded monuments and cultural heritage assets

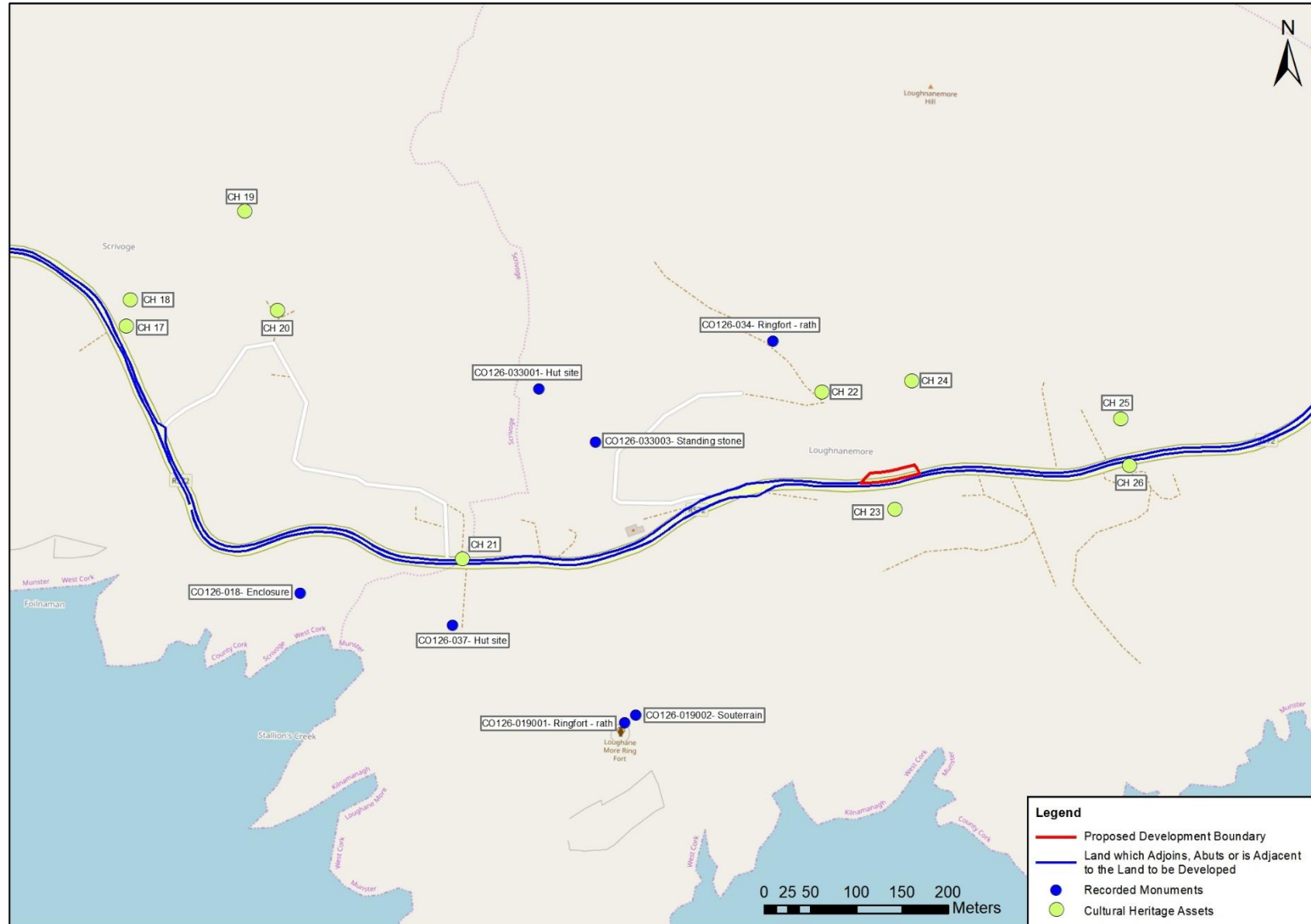


Plate 14.4 Location of proposed development area, recorded monuments and cultural heritage assets

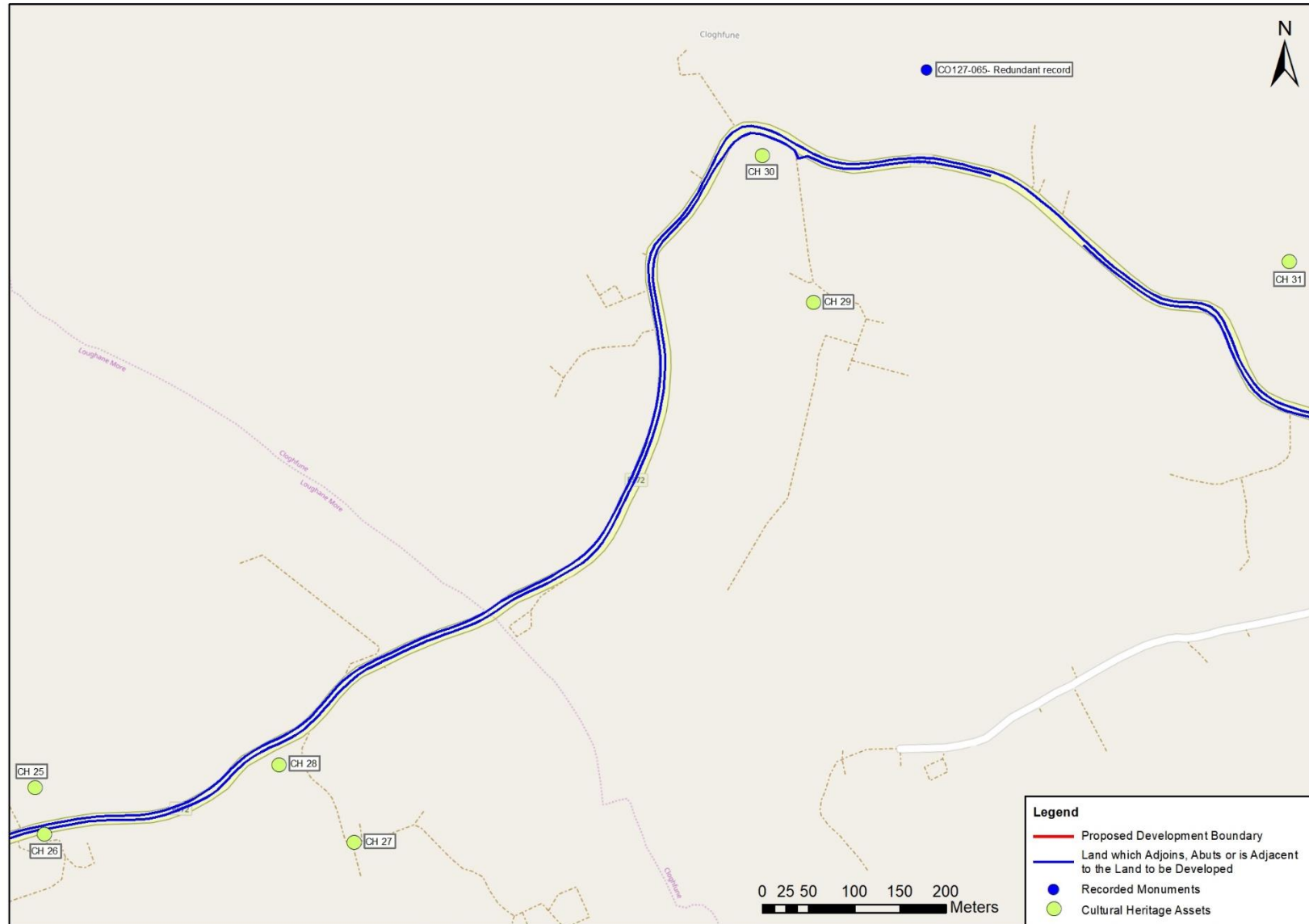


Plate 14.5 Location of proposed development area, recorded monuments and cultural heritage assets

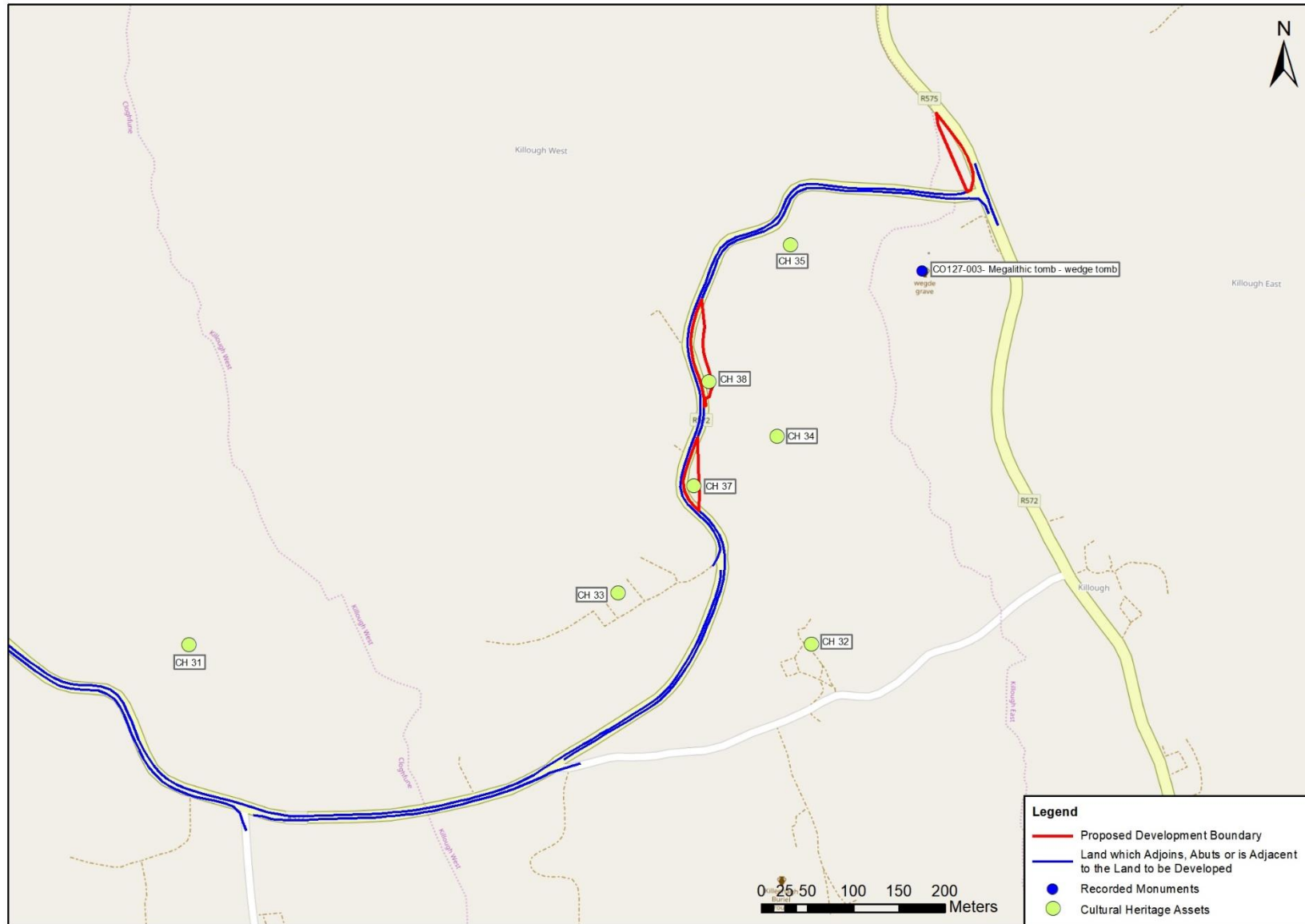


Plate 14.6 Location of proposed development area, recorded monuments and cultural heritage assets

Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric Period

Although very recent discoveries may push back the date of human activity by a number of millennia (Dowd and Carden, 2016), the Mesolithic period is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence of prehistoric activity in Ireland. During this period, people hunted, foraged and gathered food and appear to have had a mobile lifestyle. Evidence of permanent settlement during this period is rare, although Mesolithic deposits are typically found within riparian and coastal areas.

During the Neolithic period, communities became less mobile and their economy became based on the rearing of livestock and cereal cultivation. This transition was accompanied by major social change. Agriculture demanded an altering of the physical landscape, with forests cleared and field boundaries constructed. An excavation carried out c. 900m to the west of the site of the proposed development discovered a pit containing a polished stone axe-head of Neolithic date (Bennett, 2003, p.1039). There was a greater concern for territory, which saw the construction of large communal ritual monuments (referred to as 'megalithic tombs'), which are characteristic of the period. Monuments of this period are represented on the landscape in the vicinity of the proposed development. There is an example megalithic wedge tomb (National Monuments Service Code: CO127-003----) located 75m south of the junction of the R572 and R575 (hereafter referred to as 'Bealbarnish Gap'). De Valera and O Nualláin (1982) recorded vague traces of a mound surrounding the structure in question. The structure itself consists of a slab resting in a sloping position against the western edge of a roofstone, and leaning against this is a second larger slab (ibid. 36).

The Bronze Age in Ireland was 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 societal changes. Megaliths were replaced in favour of individual, subterranean cist or pit burials, erected 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.

The most common type of Bronze Age site within the archaeological record is the burnt mound or *fulacht fiadh*. The term *fulacht* or *fulacht fiadh* is found in early Irish literature from at least as early as the 9th century AD, and refers to open air cooking places -ver 4,500 of these types of site have been recorded in Ireland (Waddell, 1998). The nearest *fulacht fiadh* to the site of the proposed development is situated c. 3.2km due west-south-west, in the townland of Kilmichael on Dursey Island (CO126-028002-).

Standing stones, usually single upright orthostats, are a common feature in the landscape. They are known by various names including *gallán*, *dallán*, *leacht* and 'long stone' (Power *et al.* 1992, p. 45). Although it is thought that standing stones were erected across a wide time span and had multiple functions, they are most often associated with the Bronze Age. They are generally unworked stones and often have packing stones around their base providing additional support. A large number of standing stones are orientated on a north-east to south-west axis, corresponding with those of other megalithic architecture, such as stone rows or circles (Ronan *et al.*, 2009, p. 22). A wide variety of functions have been attributed to these stones, such as burial markers and route or territorial markers, whereas more recent stones have been erected as scratching posts for cattle (Buckley & Sweetman, 1991). An example of one such standing stone (CO126-033003-) is found 115m north of the R572, in the townland of Loughane More. There are three additional standing stones (CO126-006---; CO126-010002-; CO126-046---) on Dursey Island to the west of the site of the

proposed development, outside of the study area. Additional Bronze Age features on the island include several cup-marked stones (CO126-010001; CO126-011001; CO126-011003).

There is increasing evidence of Iron Age settlement and activity in recent years as a result of development-led excavations as well as projects such as Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland (LIARI). Yet, this period is distinguished from the rather rich remains of the preceding Bronze Age and subsequent early Medieval period by a relative paucity of evidence for material culture in Ireland. The Iron Age was traditionally associated with the arrival of the Celts and the Celtic language in Ireland. The Celts were an Indo-European group who are thought to have originated probably in east-central Europe in the 2nd millennium BC. They were among the earliest to develop an Iron Age culture, as has been found at Hallstatt, Austria (c. 700BC).

The available evidence suggests that large defensive structures and earthworks known as promontory or hill forts were characteristic of the period. The former is a banked and ditched structure located above a steep cliff or bluff and often found in coastal areas. The nearest promontory fort (CO126-050----) is situated c. 500m to the south-south-west of the site of the proposed development on Dursey Island. The hill-fort or hill-top enclosures are very interesting in that they are almost always multi-period. As a result, their dating is problematic but there appears to be some consensus that their peak use and greatest extents are dated to the Iron Age (Raftery, 1994).

Early Medieval Period

The early medieval period is portrayed in the surviving literary sources as entirely rural, characterised by the basic territorial unit known as a *túath*. Byrne (1973) estimates that there were probably at least 150 kings in Ireland at any given time during this period, each ruling over his own *túath*. In Munster the *Eóganachta* formed the ruling dynasties until the middle of the 10th century. These kings were distributed strategically throughout the region, and ruled over many tribal units. Members of the ruling *Eóganachta* dynasties granted special rights and privileges to them and in turn their leader would have been an overlord to smaller territorial units, known as *aithechthuatha*, within this kingdom.

The early medieval landscape in Ireland is characterised by dispersed enclosed rural farmsteads, or raths, which likely housed an extended family. This site type is considered to be the most common indicator of settlement during the early medieval period and truncated examples are regularly identified as crop marks in aerial photography or through archaeological investigation. Research undertaken as part of the 'Early Medieval Archaeology Project' puts forward a conservative estimate for the number of ringforts, raths, cashels, cahers and 'enclosures' in the country to be at least 60,000 (O'Sullivan *et al.*, 2014, p.49). The sites are typically enclosed by an earthen bank and exterior ditch, and range from 25m - 50m in diameter. Enclosures belong to a classification of monument whose precise nature is unclear. Often, they may in fact represent ringforts, which have either been damaged to a point where they cannot be positively recognised, or which are smaller or more irregular in plan than the accepted range for a ringfort.

A number of enclosures and ringforts are located within the study areas, the closest of which is enclosure CO126-018---- in the townland of Scrivoge, 50m south of the R572. Two ringforts (CO126-019001- and CO126-034----) are located 170m south and 150m north of the R572 respectively, both in the townland of Loughane More. A souterrain (CO126-019002-) is also located within ringfort CO126-019001-. A second souterrain (CO126-021----) is located 70m north of the R572 in the townland of Ballaghboy, but

is not associated with a known ringfort or enclosure. Rather, it is located within a burial ground (CO126-013----). An enclosure (CO126-043----) is located 240m north of the site of the proposed development on the mainland.

This period of history is also characterised by the spread of Christianity and the foundation of monastic sites and churches. The church of Kilmichael (CO126-012005-) and its associated burial ground (CO126-012003-;CO126-012004-) on Dursey Island, c. 1.8km to the southwest of the site of the proposed development, are situated within a landscape populated with a 'bullaun' stone (CO126-008----) and Tubbrid holy well (CO126-011002-) and may represent the site of an early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure. The veneration of holy well sites is one of the oldest traditions in Irish Christianity and most likely has its origins in pagan rituals. These wells can exhibit a variety of forms ranging from natural springs to rain-collecting rock depressions. Many holy wells can be found associated with early ecclesiastical sites and well veneration and its antecedent well worship are not confined to Ireland or even Europe. The veneration of wells is a very widespread and ancient tradition in Ireland. However, the traditions associated with some wells can be recent in origin. 'Bullaun' stones, whose exact purpose remains unclear, are generally found in association with early medieval religious sites. The Gaelic word from which 'bullaun' is derived translates as a bowl or round hollow in a stone.

Medieval Period

The arrival of the Welsh Norman Knights headed by Robert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke (Strongbow) in 1169 marked the beginning of the Norman invasion of Ireland. Following the alliance of Strongbow with the King of Leinster, Henry II became concerned, arriving in Waterford with a large force in 1171 to reassert his authority.

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-Rí*, or High King of Ireland. The Kings of Thomond (the O'Briens), ruled north Munster, while the Kings of Desmond, (the McCarthys) ruled south Munster. Battles and raids of neighbouring clans to obtain more territories and wealth were common practice in Ireland at this time. Diarmuid MacCarthy (King of Desmond) sought to ally himself with Henry II in order to strengthen his forces against the O'Briens. Surrendered Desmond lands were, however, subsequently distributed by Henry to two of his own knights, Robert Fitzstephen and Milo de Cogan. Once the Normans obtained lands by force, the continued lack of organised resistance by the Irish chieftains enabled the Norman lords to consolidate their newly built strongholds, and populate their estates with their own followers, thereby firmly establishing themselves.

The main success of the Anglo-Norman settlement 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, a manorial house and a number of dwellings, with extensive surrounding acreage.

This period of expansion involved significant changes in the organisation of secular life including the establishment of formal boroughs and towns and the need to defend such settlements. A series of castles and fortified structures were built across the country to defend the lands taken during the conquest from the Gaelic native population. Seven hut sites (CO126-030001 – 7) of the late medieval period were discovered during an excavation c. 600m to the north-east of the proposed development (Licence: 03E0356). Evidence of the island's connection to the medieval continental fishing industry was recovered in the form of Iberian pottery and tiles. Further hut sites of

possible late medieval date are located on the mainland (CO126-037---- and CO126-033001-).

The arrival of the Anglo-Normans in Tipperary in 1192 drove the O'Sullivans from their ancestral seat near Cnoc-Raffon. The O'Sullivans took control of the Baronies of Beare and Bantry, away from the O'Driscolls. By the 14th century the family had split into the O'Sullivan Mór at Dunkerron and the O'Sullivan Beare at Dunboy. Dursey Island under the domain of the O'Sullivan Beare contained a garrisoned castle (CO126-012001-; 520m south-west of the proposed development area). The castle was separated from the south-east corner of Dursey Island by a narrow gorge. Access to the castle was controlled by a drawbridge (CO126-012002-). As seen on the first edition OSi map, 12 rock-cut steps on the mainland of Dursey Island are all that remain of this defensive feature. Both branches of the family were under the feudal sovereignty of the McCarthy Mór and both branches also had a member attend a parliamentary session in Dublin in 1585 (O'Halloran, 1916). The church on Dursey Island (CO126-012005-) c. 340m to the south of the proposed development area was purportedly built as a monastery by Bonaventura, a Spanish Bishop, in the 1500s. According to Philip O'Sullivan, writing in 1621, it was later destroyed by pirates (Byrne, 1903, p.156; O'Halloran, 1916). As with many ecclesiastical sites there is an associated graveyard (CO126-012003-) surrounding the church.

Post-medieval Period

An event known as the Dursey Massacre occurred on the island in 1602 during the Nine Year's War. A Spanish force of 44 ships led by Don Juan d'Aguila was sent by King Philip II of Spain to aid the Gaelic leaders revolting against Elizabeth I of England. D'Aguila's forces occupied Kinsale in 1601 and Sir George Carew was sent by the English Crown to blockade the town (Webb, 1878). Carew routed the Spanish and went to besiege O'Sullivan Beare at Dunboy Castle. He sent 160 men to capture the castle (CO126-012001-) on Dursey garrisoned by O'Sullivan Beare. The castle's defenders surrendered and were hanged at Dunboy. The English soldiers went on to raze the castle and the nearby settlement, comprising medieval hut sites, killing over 300 inhabitants (Sullivan, 1908, p.18-19; bearatourism.com, 2019). These events destroyed the power base of the O'Sullivan Beare and ultimately ended the war.

While English landowners may have been losing their grip on Irish land during the medieval period, during the Elizabethan period, lands were regained and secured. 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. The policy was to induce native leaders to put their lands under the protection and ultimate ownership of the crown. The implication was that if they failed to do so, their lands would be seized anyway. The aim of the policy was to break up the clan system and place lands and their owners under the control of the crown. The crown could seize lands at any time, if they so wished, and over the coming years, frequently exercised this right. Confiscated lands were granted to 'undertakers' - Protestant English persons who would purchase the land at a very low price, on agreement that they would sub-let it only to English Protestants and would otherwise comply with the wishes of the authorities. Recorded monuments dating to the post-medieval period within the study area include two burial grounds (CO126-013---- and CO126-012003-) and a 'coffin resting stone;' (CO126-031001-).

The 18th century, a relatively peaceful period, saw the large-scale development of demesnes and country houses in Ireland. Demesnes were dominant features of the rural landscape throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. No large demesnes or parklands are located within the vicinity of the proposed development.

Vernacular architecture is defined in James Steven Curl's Encyclopaedia of Architectural Terms as 'a term used to describe the local regional traditional building forms and types using indigenous materials, and without grand architectural pretensions', i.e. the homes and workplaces of the ordinary people, built by local people, using local materials. This is in contrast to formal architecture, such as the grand estate houses of the gentry, churches and public buildings, which were often designed by architects or engineers. The majority of vernacular buildings are domestic dwellings. Examples of other structures that may fall into this category include shops, outbuildings, mills, lime kilns, farmsteads, forges, gates and gate piers. The ruins of a number of former homesteads and farm buildings have been identified within the study area, including cultural heritage (CH) assets CH 2, 5, 7, 11, 26, 28 and 35, as listed in Table 14.4.

Lewis (1837) records that the island of Dursey had 198 residents and was owned by the Earl of Bantry. The signal tower (CO126-005----), located 3.8km south-west of the site of the proposed development on Dursey Island, was constructed on the highest point of the island after the French army used it to launch an attack on Castletownbere in 1796. The tower formed part of a chain of signal towers that extended from Dursey to Cork city, built in anticipation of a Napoleonic invasion (Lewis, 1837).

Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations

No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the site of the proposed development or the broader study area. The closest archaeological investigations to the proposed development took place on Dursey Island in 2003, c. 600m north of the site (Bennett, 2003:p.158; Licence No. 03E0356). The work involved test excavations across seven hut sites of probable late medieval date.

Cartographic Analysis

William Petty's Down Survey Map, Beara and Bantry, Co. Cork, 1654-56;

Dursey Island can be seen on the Down Survey map and is annotated as 'Dorfes'. There are no features shown on the island or the mainland within the site of the proposed development.

Map of County Cork as in 1750

Dursey Island can be seen on this map, with no features depicted, save for the church on Dursey, which is shown at the south-east corner of the island. There are no features shown on the mainland within the site of the proposed developments.

Grand Jury Map, 1811



Plate 14.7 Grand Jury Map, 1811

Dursey Island is depicted on this map and annotated as 'Durzey Island'. The island is devoid of features, save for the same abbey/church depicted on the previous map.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1841, Scale 1:10,560

The site of the proposed visitor centre, car park and cableway line station (on the mainland) is occupied by marshy ground, with a small road depicted leading from a landing place inland, to the east. The location of the cable car on Dursey Island is also occupied by marshy ground and no features of archaeological significance were noted.

The route of the R572 begins in the townland of Garinish and travels eastwards. There is no formal road from Garinish to the west at this time. Vernacular structures are located along the route of this road and are listed in Table 14.3, including a small vernacular structure (CH 21) shown on Figure 14.9.



Plate 14.8 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1841



Plate 14.9 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1841 showing CH 21

25-inch Ordnance Survey Map, 1926, Scale 1:2,500

The site of the proposed visitor centre, car park and cableway line station (mainland) is still located in marshy ground, however the R572 has now been extended to this area. The landing place is still depicted to the south of the site; however, only the outline of Dursey Island is depicted on this map.

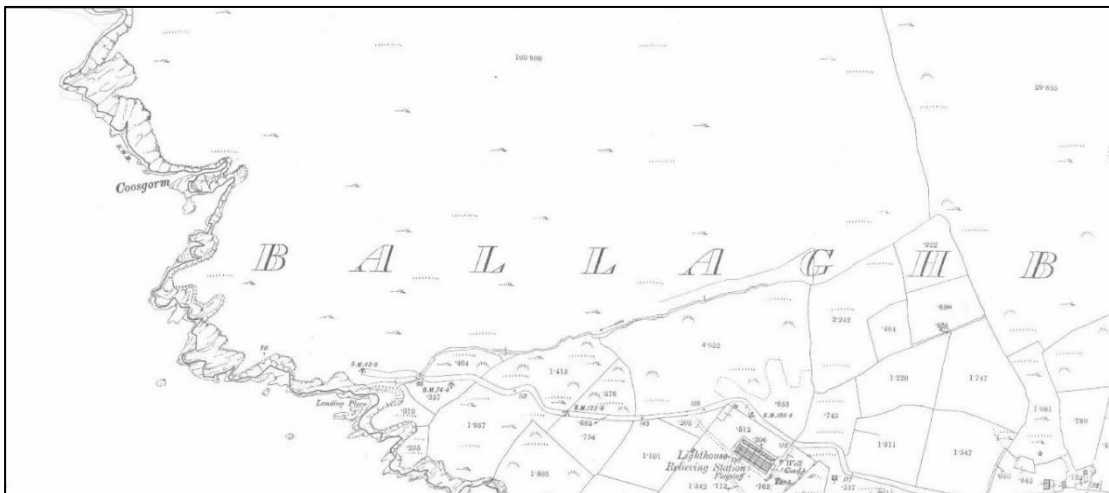


Plate 14.10 25-inch Ordnance Survey Map, 1926

Ordnance Survey Map, Cassini, Scale 1: 10,560

There are no changes on this map from the previous edition OSi map.

Aerial Photographic Analysis

A review of the aerial photographic coverage of the site from Google Earth (2003–2016), Bing Maps and OSi (1995, 2000 and 2005) was undertaken. No features of archaeological potential were identified.

Field Inspection

A field inspection was carried out on the 11th of March 2019. The site of the proposed development on Dursey Island is currently occupied by the line station and landing platform for the existing cable car which consists of a concrete platform faced with stones on its eastern elevation (Plate 14.11). The top of the platform contains steel safety bars and is accessed via a ramp. The existing cable car infrastructure is anchored to the island via a large steel structure to the southwest of the platform (Plate 14.12). A small concrete hut (the line station) is also located to the south-west of the platform. The pylon on Dursey Island is located approximately 55m north-east of the platform area and is constructed of wrought iron (Plate 14.13). No features of archaeological potential were noted at the site of the proposed development on Dursey Island.



Plate 14.11: Island-side landing platform



Plate 14.12: Island-side cableway machinery and line station



Plate 14.13: Island-side pylon



Plate 14.14: Mainland-side car park

The site of the proposed development on the mainland is occupied largely by a visitor car park, a line station with toilet facilities, the cable car infrastructure itself (Plate 14.14) and areas of undeveloped greenfield (Plate 14.15). The site slopes from c. 22m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north-east to 0m aOD at the southwest. A slipway is also located to the south east of the proposed development (Plate 14.16). The cable car itself consists of a small wooden carrier cabin which can hold a maximum

of 6 people (Plate 14.17). No features of archaeological potential were noted at the site of the proposed development on the mainland.

The R572 is a narrow country road with minimal passing bays. Modern 20th century houses are located along the route, together with a number of ruined 19th century structures (Plate 14.18).



Plate 14.15: Greenfield area on mainland



Plate 14.16: Mainland-side slipway



Plate 14.17: Cableway carrier cabin



Plate 14.18: CH 36 ruined 19th century structure (mainland)

County Development Plan

The Cork County Development Plan (2014-2022) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all RMP sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plan also lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (see Appendix 14.3 of this chapter).

Table 14.2 Archaeological sites within 500m of the proposed development area and 250m of the R572

RMP/SMR No.	Description	Townland	Distance from the proposed development area
CO126-031001	Coffin-resting stone	Billeragh	5m south
CO126-013	Burial ground	Ballaghboy	37m north
CO126-031	Ritual site - holy/saint's stone	Billeragh	30m northwest
CO126-018	Enclosure	Scrivoge	30m south
CO126-037	Hut site	Loughane More	60m south

RMP/SMR No.	Description	Townland	Distance from the proposed development area
CO126-021	Souterrain	Ballaghboy	72m north
CO127-003	Megalithic tomb - wedge tomb	Killough East	75m south
CO127-065	Redundant record	Cloghfune	95m north
CO126-033003	Standing stone	Loughane More	115m north
CO126-034	Ringfort - rath	Loughane More	150m north
CO126-019001	Ringfort - rath	Loughane More	171m south
CO126-019002	Souterrain	Loughane More	171m south
CO126-033001	Hut site	Loughane More	180m north
CO126-043	Enclosure	Ballaghboy	240m north
CO126-012003	Graveyard	Ballaghboy	315m south
CO126-012005	Church	Ballaghboy	335m south
CO126-012004	Tomb unclassified	Ballaghboy	350m south
CO126-012002	Bridge	Ballaghboy	415m south
CO126-050	Promontory fort	Ballaghboy	500m south

Cultural Heritage

Townland and place name analysis

The term 'cultural heritage' can be used as an overarching term applied to both archaeology and architectural heritage. However, it also refers to more ephemeral aspects of the environment, which are often recorded in folk law or tradition or possibly date to a more recent period.

The townland is an Irish land unit of considerable longevity as many of the units are likely to represent much earlier land divisions. However, the term 'townland' was not used to denote a unit of land until the Civil Survey of 1654. It bears no relation to the modern word 'town' but like the Irish word *baile* refers to a place. It is possible that the word is derived from the Old English *tun land* and meant 'the land forming an estate or manor' (Culleton, 1999, p.174). Gaelic land ownership required a clear definition of the territories held by each sept and a need for strong, permanent fences around their territories. It is possible that boundaries following ridge tops, streams or bog are more likely to be older in date than those composed of straight lines (ibid. 179).

The vast majority of townlands are referred to in the 17th century, when land documentation records began. Many of the townlands are mapped within the Down Survey of the 1650s, so called as all measurements were carefully "*laid downe*" on paper at a scale of forty perches to one inch. Therefore, most are in the context of pre-17th century landscape organisation (McErlean, 1983, p.315). In the 19th century, some demesnes, deer parks or large farms were given townland status during the Ordnance Survey and some imprecise townland boundaries in areas, such as bogs or lakes, were given more precise definition (ibid.). Larger tracks of land were divided into a number of townlands, and named 'Upper', 'Middle' or 'Lower', as well as 'Beg' and 'More' (small and large, respectively) and 'North', 'East', 'South' and 'West' (Culleton, 1999, p.179). By the time the first Ordnance Survey had been completed, a total of 62,000 townlands were recorded in Ireland.

Townland and topographic names are an invaluable source of information on topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape. They also provide information on history; archaeological monuments and folklore of an area. A place name may refer to a long-forgotten site, and may indicate the possibility that the remains of certain sites may still survive below the ground surface. The Ordnance Survey surveyors wrote down townland names in the 1830's and 1840's, when the entire country was mapped for the first time. Some of the townland names in the study area are of Irish origin and through time have been anglicised. The main reference used for the place name analysis is Irish Local Names Explained by P.W Joyce (1870) and the online resource of Logainm.ie. The study area is located within the townlands of Ballynacallagh, Ballaghboy, Billeragh, Garinish, Scrivoge, Loughane More, Cloghfune, Killough West, and Killough East. A description and possible explanation of each townland name in the environs of the study area are provided in Table 14.3.

Table 14.3 Place Name Analysis

Townland name	Derivation	Possible Meaning
Ballynacallagh	<i>Baile an Chalaídh</i>	Homestead of Chalaídh
Ballaghboy	<i>An Bealach Buí</i>	The yellow way
Billeragh	<i>An Bhiolrach</i>	Unknown
Garinish	<i>Garinis</i>	Unknown
Scrivoge	<i>Screamhóg</i>	Unknown
Loughane More	<i>An Lochán Mór</i>	The great lake
Cloghfune	<i>An Chloch Fhionn</i>	The white stone
Killough West	<i>Cill Achaidh Thiar</i>	The west Church field
Killough East	<i>Cill Achaidh Thoir</i>	The east Church field

Cultural Heritage Sites

Dursey Island cable car (CH 1) was constructed in 1969 and, although a modern feature, is considered to be of cultural heritage value. As the only cable car in Ireland, and the only in Europe which crosses a stretch of the Atlantic Ocean, the cable car and its associated infrastructure are important elements of the cultural landscape, to both the local residents of the island and mainland, and as a tourist attraction.

A review of historic maps covering the proposed development area has shown a number of cultural heritage assets located within the proposed development area and its study area. The majority of these represent vernacular architecture such as houses and farm buildings. Some of these survive as ruins today, while others have been removed but may retain some features below ground. These are listed in Table 14.4.

The Post-medieval Survey of County Cork was also reviewed; however, no additional cultural heritage assets were identified.

Table 14.4 Cultural heritage assets within 500m of the proposed development area and 250m of the R572 (between site of proposed development and Bealbarnish Gap)

CH No	Description	Distance from the proposed development area
CH 1	Dursey Island cable car and related infrastructure	Within the proposed development area
CH 2	Vernacular structure on 1st edition OS map 1841	150m south
CH 3	Landing place on 1st edition OS map 1841	185m south
CH 4	Slipway on 1st edition OS map 1841	30m south
CH 5	Vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	10m south
CH 6	Site of group of vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	20m north
CH 7	Vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	12m north
CH 8	Site of group of vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	40m northwest
CH 9	Site of group of vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	20m north
CH 10	Site of group of vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	18m south
CH 11	Coast Guard station on 1st edition OS map 1841	95m southwest
CH 12	Site of vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	52m southwest
CH 13	Site of vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	30m south
CH 14	Site of vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	140m south
CH 15	Site of vernacular structure on 1st edition OS map 1841	65m south
CH 16	Site of group of vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	50m north
CH 17	Site of vernacular structure on 1st edition OS map 1841	12m east
CH 18	Site of vernacular structure on 1st edition OS map 1841	25m east
CH 19	Site of group of vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	180m northeast
CH 20	Site of vernacular structure on 1st edition OS map 1841	160m east
CH 21	Site of vernacular structure on 1st edition OS map 1841	5m north
CH 22	Site of vernacular structure on 1st edition OS map 1841	95m north
CH 23	Site of vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	25m south
CH 24	Site of vernacular structure on 1st edition OS map 1841	90m north
CH 25	Site of vernacular structures, some ruins survive on 1st edition OS map 1841	40m north
CH 26	Vernacular structure on 1st edition OS map 1841	5m south
CH 27	Site of group of vernacular structures, some ruins survive, shown on 1st edition OS map 1841	131m southeast
CH 28	Vernacular structure on 1st edition OS map 1841	20m southeast

CH No	Description	Distance from the proposed development area
CH 29	Site of vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	150m south
CH 30	Site of vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	20m south
CH 31	Site of police pound on 1st edition OS map 1841	90m northeast
CH 32	Site of group of vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	110m east
CH 33	Site of group of vernacular structures on 1st edition OS map 1841	95m east
CH 34	Site of vernacular structure on 1st edition OS map 1841	80m east
CH 35	Vernacular structure on 1st edition OS map 1841	20m southeast
CH 36	Vernacular structure on 1st edition OS map 1841	4m south
CH 37	Vernacular structure shown on 1926 map	Within passing bay
CH 38	Vernacular structure shown on 1926 map	Within passing bay

14.4 Description of Potential Impacts

Archaeology

There are no known archaeological sites or recorded monuments located within the footprint of the proposed development, on the island or mainland.

The potential for previously unrecorded archaeological sites to be present is considered low on Dursey Island considering the disturbance caused by the existing cable car infrastructure. Potential is also considered low for the proposed development area on the mainland due to previous disturbance and the topography of the area. The land-take required for the construction of the 10 no. passing bays and 1 no. visibility splay along the route of the R572 is limited, however a number of previously undisturbed greenfield areas will be impacted. There is, therefore, some potential for the proposed development to have an impact on previously unknown archaeological sites.

Cultural Heritage

There are three cultural heritage assets located within the proposed development area: Dursey Island Cable Car and associated infrastructure (CH 1) and two upstanding vernacular structures (CH 37–38).

Of the existing cableway infrastructure, it is proposed to retain the mainland-side pylon and hauling machinery (currently encased in the mainland-side line station) and remove all other structural elements.

The site of the vernacular structures (CH 37–38) are located within the footprint of two of the proposed passing bays. The widening of the roadway in these area will result in the demolition of these structures. This will result in a direct significant adverse effect on structures.

14.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

Archaeology

There are no known archaeological sites or recorded monuments located within the footprint of the proposed development, however there are a number of recorded monuments in the surrounding area and the construction of the passing bays will impact previously undisturbed areas. Excavation works associated with the construction of the passing bays shall be monitored by a fully qualified archaeologist. Full provision will be made available for the excavation of any archaeological features and/or deposits that may be identified, if that is deemed the most appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Cultural Heritage

Three cultural heritage assets will be directly impacted by the proposed development, namely the Dursey Island Cable Car and associated infrastructure (CH 1) and the site of two vernacular structures (CH 37–38).

In order to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the cable car and associated infrastructure, a full written and photographic record of the cultural heritage asset should be made prior to removal. Furthermore, the existing mainland pylon will be retained onsite in order to preserve its industrial architecture and cultural heritage value.

In order to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on vernacular structures (CH 37–38), a full written and photographic record of the cultural heritage assets should be made prior to removal.

14.6 Residual Impacts

Once the recommended mitigation measures have been applied, there will be no residual impact on the archaeological or cultural heritage resource as a result of the construction of the proposed development.

14.7 Difficulties Encountered

No difficulties were encountered during the completion of this archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessment.

14.8 References

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www.osiemaps.ie – Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000 and 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

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

www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area.

www.logainm.ie – Placenames Database of Ireland launched by Fiontar agus Scoil na Gaelige and the DoCHG.

Appendix 14.1 SMR/RMP Sites Within the Surrounding Area



Cork
County Council
Comhairle Contae Chorcaí



Fáilte Ireland
National Tourism Development Authority

PROD
ROUGHAN & O'DONOVAN

APPENDIX 14.1 SMR/RMP Sites Within the Surrounding Area

SMR No	CO126-033003
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Loughnane More
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	454149, 541081
Classification	Standing stone
Dist. From Development	120m north
Description	In undulating pasture, on a S-facing hillslope overlooking Crow Head and the mouth of Bantry Bay. This standing stone (1.1m x 0.5m; H 1.3m) was recorded in 1993 as upright and orientated NE-SW. The stone is now prostrate and lies 2m to the NW of its well-preserved original location. It is roughly triangular in section, measuring L 1.3m, 1.1m and 0.95m along its three sides. There is a hut site (CO126-033001-) c. 100m to the NW and another hut site (CO126-033002-) is c. 100m to the NNW.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-034
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Loughnane More
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	454342, 541191
Classification	Ringfort - rath
Dist. From Development	150m north
Description	In pasture, on a terrace of a S-facing hillslope with commanding views E-W from Blackball Head to Crow Head and over the mouth of Bantry Bay. According to local information, older people remember part of a circular bank of earth and stone at this location. It was levelled and is not visible at ground level. The location is still known as 'Cathair na Gaoithe' which translates as 'stone fort of the wind'.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO127-003
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Killough East
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	

Classification	Standing stone
Dist. From Development	75m south
Description	Near head of little valley opening to sea, on S side Beara peninsula. Ruined chamber (L 3.2m; Wth 1.2m) aligned NE-SW, represented by two sidestones covered by single roofstone. Two large slabs rest against W end. Slight traces of mound. (de Valera and O Nualláin 1982, 36, Co. 53)
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-021
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Ballaghboy
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	456886, 542087
Classification	Souterrain
Dist. From Development	70m north
Description	In burial ground (CO126-013---). Underground chamber discovered; closed in recent past (O'Shea and Crowley 1972, 101). No visible surface trace.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-019001
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Loughnane More
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	451776, 541828
Classification	Ringfort - rath
Dist. From Development	175m south
Description	In pasture, on S-facing slope. Circular, slightly raised area (22.3m N-S; 22.2m E-W) enclosed by earthen bank (H 3.5m), with internal stone facing; stone walling replaces earthen bank ENE->E. Gap in bank to N. Souterrain (CO126-019002) in centre.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-013
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Ballaghboy
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear

I.T.M	454181, 540776
Classification	Burial ground
Dist. From Development	40m north
Description	In pasture on S-facing slope. Irregular area enclosed by stone-faced earthen bank. Modern gate on S side. Many grave-markers noted. Souterrain (CO126-021---) within burial ground.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-037
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Loughnane More
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	451776, 541828
Classification	Hut site
Dist. From Development	65m south
Description	In pasture, on a break on the lower S-facing slopes of Lackacroghan. The remains of a circular hut site (diam. 6.7m) defined by a stone wall (T 0.6m; H 0.4m) which consists mainly of larger stones, some of which are upright or leaning. Some stones may have been removed from the hut site to build the nearby field walls. The level interior is raised (H 0.3m) above the outer ground level.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO127-065
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Cloghfune
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	453994, 540882
Classification	Redundant record
Dist. From Development	120m north
Description	In undulating pasture, on a S-facing hillslope overlooking Crow Head and the mouth of Bantry Bay. This standing stone (1.1m x 0.5m; H Not listed in the SMR (1988) or the RMP (1998). Located in rough fern-covered pasture with occasional rock outcrops on the lower SW-facing slopes of Knocknahulla and overlooking the mouth of Bantry Bay. Reported as a possible wedge-tomb, this feature is a non-antiquity. It is an animal shelter (2.4m N-S; Wth 1.4m at the SW-facing entrance, which is 0.75m H), cut into an up-sloping bank and roofed over with stone slabs, the tops of which are covered with grass-covered sod.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO127-065
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Cloghfune
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	453994, 540882
Classification	Redundant record
Dist. From Development	120m north
Description	In undulating pasture, on a S-facing hillslope overlooking Crow Head and the mouth of Bantry Bay. This standing stone (1.1m x 0.5m; H Not listed in the SMR (1988) or the RMP (1998). Located in rough fern-covered pasture with occasional rock outcrops on the lower SW-facing slopes of Knocknahulla and overlooking the mouth of Bantry Bay. Reported as a possible wedge-tomb, this feature is a non-antiquity. It is an animal shelter (2.4m N-S; Wth 1.4m at the SW-facing entrance, which is 0.75m H), cut into an up-sloping bank and roofed over with stone slabs, the tops of which are covered with grass-covered sod.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-031
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Billeragh
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	455692, 541888
Classification	Ritual site - holy/saint's stone
Dist. From Development	22m north
Description	The stone (H 0.4m; 0.25m x 0.15m) is cemented onto a stone wall. It has a lip around its base and a rounded head, underneath which is a hollowed angle. It narrows towards the top but there is a slight ridge around its midpoint. Locally it is considered to represent the human form and it is known as 'the holy stone' or 'the godstone'. A coffin-resting stone (CO126-031001-) lies c. 70m to the E. (O'Shea and Crowley 1972, 91)
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-018
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Scrivoge
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	451968, 542015
Classification	Enclosure

Dist. From Development	60m south
Description	In pasture, on SSW-facing slope, overlooking Firkeel Bay. Marked as circular enclosure (diam. c. 15m) on OS 6-inch map (1842). No visible surface trace.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-031001
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Billeragh
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	453828, 540917
Classification	Coffin-resting stone
Dist. From Development	2m south
Description	On the S side of a road which leads to Dursey Sound. A flat-topped boulder (2m N-S; 1.2m E-W; H 0.7m) on which coffins were temporarily rested during funeral processions to the now closed burial ground (CO126-013----) c. 300m to the SW in Ballaghboy. A holy stone (CO126-031----) lies c. 70m to the W.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-033001
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Loughnane More
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	452046, 542006
Classification	Hut site
Dist. From Development	180m north
Description	In pasture, on a S-facing hillslope overlooking Crow Head. The remains of a circular hut site (5.3m E-W; 5.2m N-S) defined by a partially eroded earthen bank (Wth 1.6m; H 0.75m) which varies in height because of several cattle-breaks. The level interior is raised (H 1m) at the S and cut (D 0.6m) into the upslope at the N to compensate for the hillslope. Another hut site (CO126-033002-) is c. 40m to the NE and a standing stone (CO126-033003-) is c. 100m to the SE.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-019002
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Loughnane More
Parish	Kilnamanagh

Barony	Bear
I.T.M	454088, 541139
Classification	Souterrain
Dist. From Development	175m south
Description	In ringfort (CO126-019001-). O'Shea and Crowley (1972, 59) record entrance to souterrain 2m E of ringfort. This is now filled in. More recent collapse noted towards centre of interior, with earth-cut creephole visible running in SW direction.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-043
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Ballaghboy
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	454193, 540784
Classification	Enclosure
Dist. From Development	218m north
Description	On a gently sloping terrace, on a W-facing hillslope overlooking Dursey Sound. An irregularly shaped mainly pasture area (c. 140m N-S; c. 120m E-W) is defined by the remains of a collapsed stone wall (T 0.5m; H 0.4m), the base stones of which protrude from a low bank of peat and earth (Wth 0.7-1m). On the W side taller stones, set at right angles to the line of the wall, occur intermittently and lower similarly set stones occur in between.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-012004
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Ballynacallagh
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	450435, 541318
Classification	Tomb unclassified
Dist. From Development	320m south
Description	Partially overlying W wall of church (CO126-012005-) stone-built vault bearing inscription "THIS TOMB WAS ERECTED FOR DAN O'SULLIVAN WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE JAN ? 1787".
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-012005
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Ballynacallagh
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	450440, 541298
Classification	Church
Dist. From Development	340m south
Description	At SE edge of Dursey Island in a graveyard (CO126-012003-) are the poorly preserved remains of a church with chancel (7.47m E-W; 5.58m N-S) and nave (9.55m E-W; 8.8m N-S). Only the lower courses are preserved except at the E end of the chancel which has opposing windows in N and S walls. The chancel extended to the E with a clear masonry break 2.63m from the nave junction. There is a late 18th century stone-built vault built on the line of the W wall. It has been suggested that this church may have replaced the earlier Kilmichael church (CO126-009002-) as a chapel-of-ease when Dursey joined to Killaconenagh (Lunham 1908, 74). According to the soldier-writer and native of Dursey, Philip O'Sullivan-Beare, writing in 1621, it was a 'monastery, built by Bonaventura, a Spanish Bishop, but dismantled by pirates' (Byrne 1903, 156).
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-012003
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Ballynacallagh
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	450447, 541308
Classification	Graveyard
Dist. From Development	314m south
Description	Rectangular yard enclosed by modern stone wall at SE edge of Dursey Island. Few modern headstones but lines of low unincised stones throughout. Contains ruined church (CO126-012005-).
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-012002
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Ballynacallagh
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	450420, 541221
Classification	Bridge

Dist. From Development	411m south
Description	Site of draw bridge which connected small island, containing O'Sullivan Beare Castle (CO126-012001-), to the mainland. Twelve rock-cut steps on mainland side lead down to a rocky ledge.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No	CO126-050
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Ballynacallagh
Parish	Kilnamanagh
Barony	Bear
I.T.M	450396, 541144
Classification	Promontory fort
Dist. From Development	495m south
Description	No information available
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

Appendix 14.2 Stray Finds Within the Surrounding Area



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APPENDIX 14.2

Stray Finds Within the Surrounding Area

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Corj 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 recorded stray finds from within the proposed development area or immediate vicinity.

Appendix 14.3 Legislation Protecting the Archaeological Resource



Cork
County Council
Comhairle Contae Chorcaí



Fáilte Ireland
National Tourism Development Authority

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APPENDIX 14.3

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 County Development Plan 2014

The Cork County Development Plan 2014 contains the following Policies and Objectives with relation to the archaeological resource:

Policies:

HE 3-1: Protection of Archaeological Sites

- a) Safeguard sites and settings, features and objects of archaeological interest generally.
- b) Secure the preservation (i.e. preservation in situ or in exceptional cases preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments including the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (see www.archeology.ie) and the Record of Monuments and Places as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994, as amended and of sites, features and objects of archaeological and historical interest generally.

In securing such preservation, the planning authority will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht as outlined in the Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage.

HE 3-3: Zones of Archaeological Potential

Protect the Zones of Archaeological Potential (ZAPs) located within historic towns and other urban areas and around archaeological monuments generally. Any development within the ZAPs will need to take cognisance of the potential for subsurface archaeology and if archaeology is demonstrated to be present appropriate mitigation (such as preservation in situ/buffer zones) will be required.

HE 3-4 Industrial and Post Medieval Archaeology

Protect and preserve the archaeological value of industrial and post medieval archaeology such as mills, limekilns, bridges, piers, harbours, penal chapels and dwellings.

Proposals for refurbishment, works to or redevelopment/conversion of these sites should be subject to careful assessment.

HE 3-6: Archaeology and Infrastructure Schemes

Have regard to archaeological concerns when considering proposed service schemes (including electricity, sewerage, telecommunications, water supply) and proposed roadwork's (both realignments and new roads) located in close proximity to Recorded Monuments and Places and their known archaeological monuments.

HE 5-1: Cultural Heritage

Protect and promote the cultural heritage of County Cork as an important economic asset.

Appendix 14.4 Impact Assessment and the Cultural Heritage Resource



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APPENDIX 14.4

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 14.5 Mitigation Measures and the Cultural Heritage Resource



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APPENDIX 14.5

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.