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Archaeological Impact Assessment

Mary Street, Douglas Street and White Street Public Realm Enhancement Scheme South Parish, Cork

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1. Introduction

John Cronin & Associates have been commissioned by AtkinsRéalis to prepare an archaeological impact assessment on the known and potential archaeological resource within, and adjacent to, the proposed Mary Street, Douglas Street and White Street Public Realm Enhancement Scheme (**Figure 1**). A separate assessment of the architectural heritage resource within the environs of the proposed scheme has been commissioned and should be read in conjunction with this report.

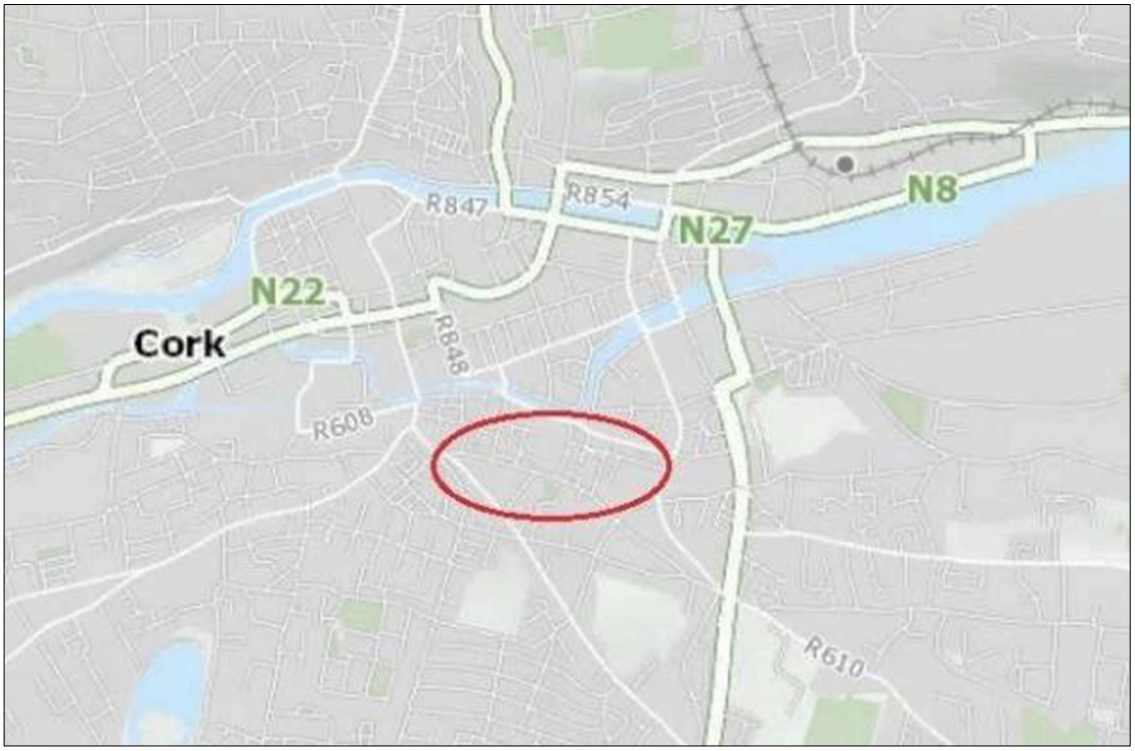

Figure 1: *General location of the proposed scheme*

The proposed scheme is intended to create an environment that will encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms on transport while also improving the quality of life for the residents of these streets and the surrounding area. It is envisaged that the scheme design may incorporate: a reduction in on street parking; full or partial pedestrianisation of some of the streets in the study area; footpath widening and enhancement; decluttering of the streetscape and undergrounding of overhead services; provision of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS); the provision of cycle facilities including secure bike parking; public realm enhancements including providing public spaces with greening and improved public lighting.

The assessment provided in this report examines the known and potential archaeological resource within a study area encompassing the footprint of the proposed scheme and the area extending for 100m in all directions from its extent. The study area is located in the South Parish area of the city, to the immediate southeast of the medieval core and is located within the Zone of Archaeological Potential (ZAP) surrounding the historic core of Cork (CO074-034001-) as defined by Cork City Council and the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (see **Figures 4** and **5**). The report firstly outlines the methodology used in its compilation (**Section 2**) and then provides an archaeological and historical context for the study area, which includes a summary of the legal

and planning framework relevant to the archaeological resource (**Section 3**). The results of a site inspection are described in **Section 4**, an assessment of impacts is provided in **Section 5** and conclusions and archaeological recommendations are detailed in **Section 6**.

2. Methodology

Desktop Study

The assessment commenced with a desktop study carried out in order to identify all known archaeological sites within the study area. The principal sources reviewed for the known archaeological resource were the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). Between 1984 and 1992, the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) issued a series of county SMRs which list known archaeological sites and places, and this record formed the basis for the statutory RMP established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994. Similar in format to the SMRs (comprising a list and set of maps), the RMPs were issued for each county in the State between 1995 and 1998. Archaeological monuments included in the statutory RMP are legally protected and are generally referred to as 'Recorded Monuments'.

The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) has continued to record and add entries to the SMR and has developed an online database and web viewer known as 'Historic Environment Viewer' which provides access to the current SMR database of the National Monuments Service (www.archaeology.ie). Current SMR datasets were reviewed in April 2025.

In addition, the following sources were also consulted as part of the desktop study:

- *Cartographic Sources* - The detail on cartographic sources can indicate past settlement and land use patterns in recent centuries and can also highlight the impact of modern developments. This information can aid in the identification of the location and extent of unrecorded features of archaeological significance. The cartographic sources examined for the study area include Hardiman's 1601 plan of Cork, Story's 1690 map of Cork, Carty's 1726 map, Rocque's 1759 map, Murphy's 1789 map, Beauford's 1801 map of Cork as well as editions of Ordnance Survey maps published since the 19th century.

- Aerial/Satellite Imagery – In parallel with the cartographic study, a review of publicly-accessible aerial/imagery published online by Tailte Éireann and Google Earth was carried out.

- *Literary Sources* - Various published literary sources, including archaeological excavation reports, were consulted in order to assess the archaeological and historical record of the study area (see **Section 7**).

- *Development Plans* - The relevant development plan for the study area is the *Cork City Development Plan 2022-2028* and sections relevant to the archaeological resource were consulted as part of the assessment.

- *Database of Irish Excavation Reports* - The Database of Irish Excavation Reports contains summary accounts of all archaeological excavations carried out in Ireland from 1969 to present.

- *Irish Heritage Council: Heritage Map Viewer* - This online mapping source collates various cultural heritage datasets and includes extracts from the National Museum of Ireland's

records of artefact discovery locations as well as datasets provided by, among others, the National Monuments Service, Local Authorities and the Office of Public Works.

- *Digital Atlas of Cork/Corcaigh* – This is an interactive map based on research carried out for Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 31, Cork/Corcaigh by H.B. Clarke and Máire Ní Laoi (May 2024).

- *UNESCO World Heritage Sites and Tentative List* - There are two world heritage sites in Ireland and a number of other significant sites have included in a Tentative List (2023) that has been put forward by Ireland for inclusion. None of these are located within the environs of the study area.

Site Inspection

The streets within the study area were inspected January 2023 and January 2025. The area was assessed in terms of historic streetscape, recorded archaeological sites and potential for undetected archaeological sites/features. The results of the site inspection are detailed in **Section 4** and extracts from the photographic record are presented in **Appendix 1.**

Assessment of Potential Impacts

Impacts are categorised as either being *direct*, *indirect* or of *no predicted impact*. The criteria for determining the nature of impacts are based on the following:

- **Direct Impact** – where cultural heritage site is physically located within the footprint of the scheme, which will result in its complete or partial removal.
- **Indirect Impact** – where a cultural heritage site or its setting is located in close proximity to the footprint of the scheme.
- **No predicted impact** – where the potential scheme will not adversely or positively affect a cultural heritage site.

A significance rating for these impacts is then applied; whether *profound*, *significant*, *moderate*, *slight*, or *imperceptible*

- A **profound** impact applies where adverse effects result in a cultural heritage site being completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development.
- A **significant** impact applies when an impact, by its magnitude, duration or intensity, alters an important aspect of the environment. It applies where part of a cultural heritage site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about the feature/site.
- A **moderate** impact applies when a change to a cultural heritage site is proposed that, though noticeable, does not compromise the integrity of the site and which is reversible. This arises where a cultural heritage site can be incorporated into a modern-day development without damage and where all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible.
- A **slight** impact causes changes in the character of the environment which are not significant or profound and do not directly impact or affect a cultural heritage site.
- An **imperceptible** impact applied where an impact is capable of measurement but does not carry noticeable consequences.

3. Context

Location

The proposed scheme is located to the south of Cork city centre, in an area known as the South Parish (**Figure 2**) which comprises an important residential and commercial quarter located just outside the commercial core of the city. The study area encompasses Abbey Street, Mary Street, White Street, Meade Street, Drinan Street and Douglas Street as far as its junction with Summerhill South. These are generally narrow, vehicular, tarmac surfaced streets which are flanked by modern footpaths on both sides. There are sections of car parking spaces along the streets which further confines the narrow roadways. The built environment within the area predominantly dates from the 19th and 20th-centuries, with an increasing number of modern developments, as well as occasional historic structures such as the medieval Red Abbey tower and 18th century street front houses also present.

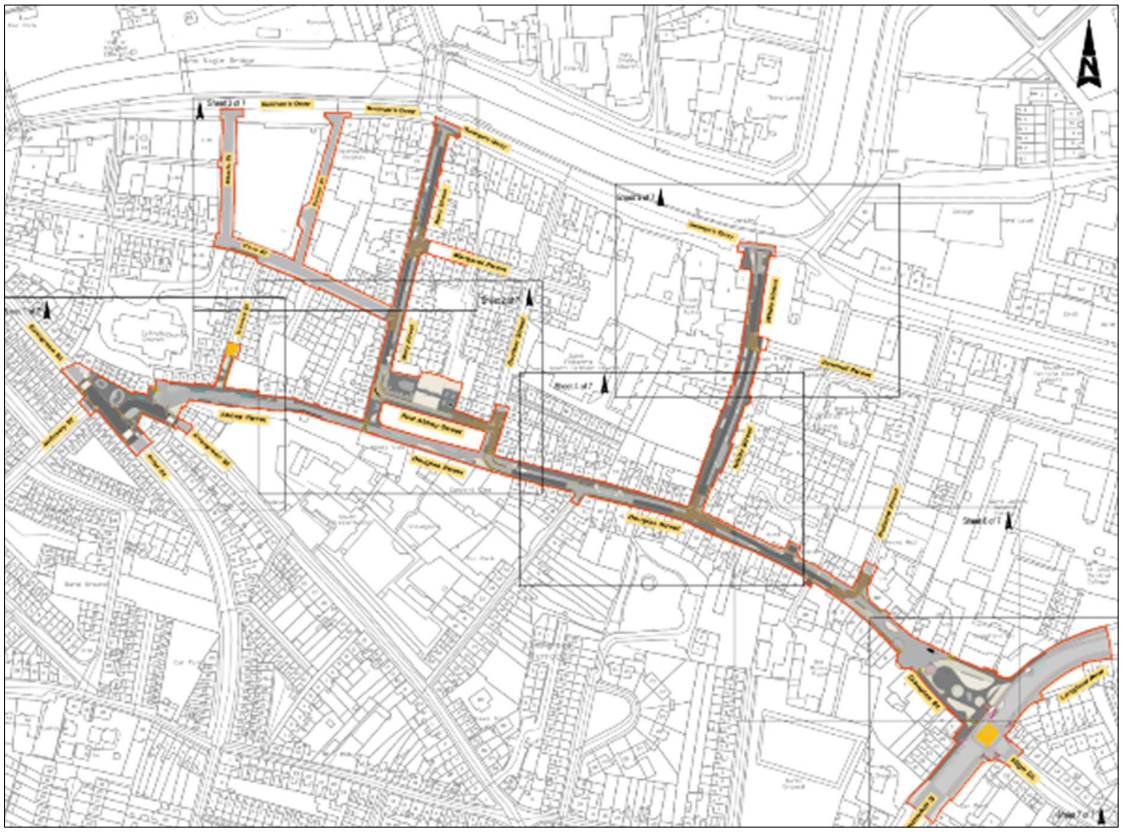

Figure 2: *Graphic depicting the streets which comprise the proposed scheme*

Legal & Planning Framework

The management and protection of cultural heritage in Ireland is achieved through a framework of national laws and policies which are in accordance with the provisions of the Valetta Treaty (1995) (formally the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1992*) ratified by Ireland in 1997*;* the *European Convention on the Protection of Architectural Heritage* (Granada Convention, 1985), ratified by Ireland in 1997; and the *UNESCO Convention for the*

Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003, ratified by Ireland in 2015.The locations of World Heritage Sites (Ireland) and the Tentative List of World Heritage Sites submitted by the Irish State to UNESCO in 2022 were reviewed and none are located within the region of the country containing the study area.

The national legal statutes and guidelines relevant to this assessment include:

- Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023
- National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended);
- Heritage Act 1995 (as amended);
- National Cultural Institutions Act 1997;
- Planning and Development Act (as amended 2000);
- *Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities*, Department of Arts, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht (2011); and
- *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*, Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 1999.

The administration of national policy in relation to archaeological heritage management is the responsibility of the National Monuments Service (NMS) which is currently based in the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH).

The Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 was signed into law in October 2023. The DHLGH published an online guidance document in relation to this Act in November 2023[1] which provides an overview of its status and notes that while the Act is now law most of its provisions will not enter into force until the Minister has made one or more "Commencement Orders". A Commencement Order made in May 2024 enacted certain provisions in the Act, including the repeal of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 (other than section 5). Section 7 of the Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 Act which provides for the repeal of the National Monuments Acts 1930 (as amended) has not entered into force. Accordingly, the National Monuments Acts 1930 (as amended) remains fully in force and will continue to do so for the time being. The Act contains transitional provisions which will, if necessary, enable certain aspects of the existing National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended) to continue in operation notwithstanding their repeal post-commencement of the Act while successor provisions are being brought fully into operation. This includes provisions enabling the Record of Monuments and Places to continue to have effect pending the establishment of a new Register of Monuments.

The National Monuments Act of 1930 (as amended), therefore, remains the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of the archaeological resource. It includes a number of provisions that are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the designations of nationally significant sites as National Monuments, the Register of Historic Monuments (RHM), the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

Section 2 of the National Monuments Act, 1930 defines a National Monument as *'a monument or the remains of a monument, the preservation of which is a matter of national importance'*. The State may acquire or assume guardianship of examples through agreement with landowners or under

[1] https://www.archaeology.ie/news/enactment-of-historic-and-archaeological-heritage-and-miscellaneous-provisions-act-2023-and

compulsory orders. Archaeological sites within the ownership of local authorities are also deemed to be National Monuments. There are no National Monuments in State Ownership or Guardianship or Preservation Order sites located within the study area which comprises the proposed scheme and the area within 100m of its boundary. However, the medieval Red Abbey (CO074-041----) which is located off Mary Street is considered a National Monument in the ownership of Cork City Council.

Section 12(1) of the National Monuments 1994 Amendment Act provides that the Minister shall establish and maintain a Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) where it is known that monuments exist, and all entries receive statutory protection under this Act. The RMP comprises county-based lists of monuments and relevant places and these are accompanied by maps showing their locations. The RMP is maintained by the NMS and the county-based lists and map are available on their website[2]. The RMP maps include Zones of Archaeological Potential (ZAP) around large archaeological landscapes or townscapes which are protected through their inclusion in the RMP. The maps also include Zones of Notification (ZoN) which represents an area established by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) around RMP sites. The mapped extent of ZAPs and ZONs are not intended as defining the full extent of the archaeological sites. Any person (including a landowner) proposing to carry out, or to cause or to permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to a RMP site must give two months advance notice in writing to the Minister.

The subject streets are located within the ZAP for the medieval historic core of Cork (CO074-034001-) (**Figures 4** and **5**). The study area for this assessment contains nine recorded archaeological sites which are listed in **Table 1** (see **Figure 3**) and their published inventory descriptions are provided in **Appendix 3**.

The *Cork City Development Plan 2022-2028* includes the following relevant objectives in relation to the protection of the archaeological resource:

> ***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). The National Monuments Service will be informed of all development proposals which relate to Sites and Zones of Archaeological Interest.*
>
> *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.*
>
> *d. To promote the retention, reuse, and enhancement of buildings and other elements of architectural, archaeological and other 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.*
>
> *f. To improve and encourage access to and understanding of the architectural and marchaeological heritage of the city.*
>
> ***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.*

[2] https://www.archaeology.ie/publications-forms-legislation/record-of-monuments-and-places

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.

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.

Summary of Historical Context

The proposed scheme is located in an area close to the existing southern bank of the south channel of the River Lee. While an earlier ecclesiastical settlement was established in the 7th century around the site of St. Finbarr's Cathedral outside the west end of the study area, the urban origins of Cork lie in the small Hiberno-Scandinavian settlement which developed around the southern tip of the south island and along the opposite side of the south channel of the River Lee in the Barrack Street and Cove Street area. The archaeological evidence suggests a foundation date in the mid to late 11th-century for the Hiberno-Scandinavian settlement which later evolved into the Anglo-Norman walled town.

While there is limited archaeological evidence associated with the Hiberno-Scandinavian settlement on the south bank of the River Lee, there is some historic documentary evidence for same. Following the Anglo-Norman takeover of the city in 1177, contemporary English records state that there were Hiberno-Scandinavian houses in the south bank area, as well as "a 'little harbour … where small ships and boats put in' in Viking times" (Jefferies 2010, 25). This harbour is thought to correlate with the location of a tidal mill pond depicted on Story's 1690 map of Cork (see **Figure 6** below), which would indicate that the harbour extended over an area now bounded by Meade's Street, Cove Street, Mary's Street and Sullivan's Quay.

English charters also record that a church named 'the church of the Holy Sepulchre' originally stood on the site of the present-day St. Nicholas' Church, and it was attended during Hiberno-Scandinavian times 'by the burgesses (of Cork) and others' (Jefferies 2010, 25). Such terminology indicates a planned and organised settlement in the south bank area. The presence of three other pre-Norman churches (Church of St. Mary del Nard, St. Michael's Church and St. Brigid's Church) in the general area, as well as the ecclesiastical community of St. Finbarr's, indicates the settlement of the area by both Gaelic and Hiberno-Scandinavian populations on the south bank of the River Lee prior to the Anglo-Norman takeover.

Following the seizure of the 'little harbour' and adjoining areas by the Anglo-Normans, the Hiberno-Scandinavian and Gaelic population lost control of a commercial and communications asset, while the Anglo-Normans consolidated their power through the development and fortification of the south island settlement in the estuarine marsh. Recent research (Gleeson 2015) suggests that the political and administrative shift to the south island was indeed a usurpation of the pre-standing hegemony of the south bank settlement. The historical evidence indicates a significant suburban expansion in this part of Cork during the early to mid-13th-century. At this time, the area was part of the borough of 'Fayth' which had been granted to the

Bishop of Cork by the Anglo-Normans. It is possible that these suburbs retained a significant Hiberno-Scandinavian population during the 13th-century.

A number of tumultuous events occurred during the 14th-century which stymied the city's development and led to physical and demographic contraction. Such events included a period of disastrous harvest and famine, as well as the Bruce Invasion and a revival of McCarthy power in the period 1315-17. The Black Death arrived in Cork in 1348-9 leading to large-scale population loss. In 1374-76, the extra-mural suburbs north and south of the walled city were attacked and burned which led to the destruction and abandonment of the boroughs of Shandon and Fayth (Jefferies 2010, 45-46). Extra-mural growth and security remained stunted throughout the 15th and much of the 16th-centuries. The establishment of an English provincial presidency in Cork in 1571 with a garrison of soldiers at Shandon Castle brought English royal authority to bear in Cork's hinterland (Jefferies 2010, 54). Resultingly, suburban development once again expanded upslope from the South Gate Bridge area, as detailed on historic cartographic sources, particularly those of the 17th-century (see below).

Archaeological investigations indicate that much of the area to the east of Sullivan's Quay and north and northeast of the Red Abbey remained as unreclaimed tidal marshland until the post-medieval period (see 'Previous archaeological investigations' section below). The 18th-century saw the first extensive development of the reclaimed areas with the laying out of many streets, including White Street, and the construction of housing terraces where lower levels of the middle class, often artisans, lived in close proximity to the city centre (Crowley *et al* 2005, 203). Fragments of the 18th-century streetscapes survive at the northern end of White Street and on Douglas Street where a number of low two-storey houses, including Frank O'Connor's House (No. 84), are believed to date to the 18th-century. The development of industrial enterprises, including breweries, maltings and mills, in the area during the late 18th and 19th-centuries and the construction of Red Abbey Bridge in 1764 (replaced by Parliament Bridge in 1806) led to further urban expansion and the development of the area along the south side of the river.

Archaeological Context

The study area is located within the ZAP and ZoN which surround the medieval historic core of Cork (CO074-034001-) and there are nine recorded archaeological sites located within 100m of the scheme (see **Table 1** and **Figure 3** below). While there are no National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the State within the study area, the crossing tower of the Augustinian 'Red Abbey' (CO074-041---) does comprise a National Monument in the ownership of Cork City Council. The north end of the study area extends into an area on the north side of the of the south channel of the River Lee which contains a sub-surface section of the medieval town wall (CO074-034002-). There are no works proposed in the section of the study area located in this area.

Table 1: *Recorded archaeological sites within 100m study area around scheme*

Monument No.	***Classification***	***ITM (E, N)***	***Distance from scheme***
CO074-034001-	Historic town	567160, 571840	Within ZAP
CO074-040001-	Graveyard	567309, 571465	15m to northwest
CO074-040002-	Church (St Nicholas)	567311, 571466	20m to northwest
CO074-041----	Religious house - Augustinian friars	567491, 571437	Adjacent
CO074-042----	Church (St Finbar's/South Chapel)	567562, 571444	25m to north
CO074–043----	Religious house -Benedictine priory	Unknown	Location unknown
CO074-044----	Church	567619, 571309	20m to south
CO074-045001-	Leper hospital	567324, 571316	80m to south
CO074-045002-	Church	567324, 571316	80m to south
CO074-072----	Fortification	567324, 571316	80m to south
CO074-114----	Burial ground	567694, 571181	90m to south

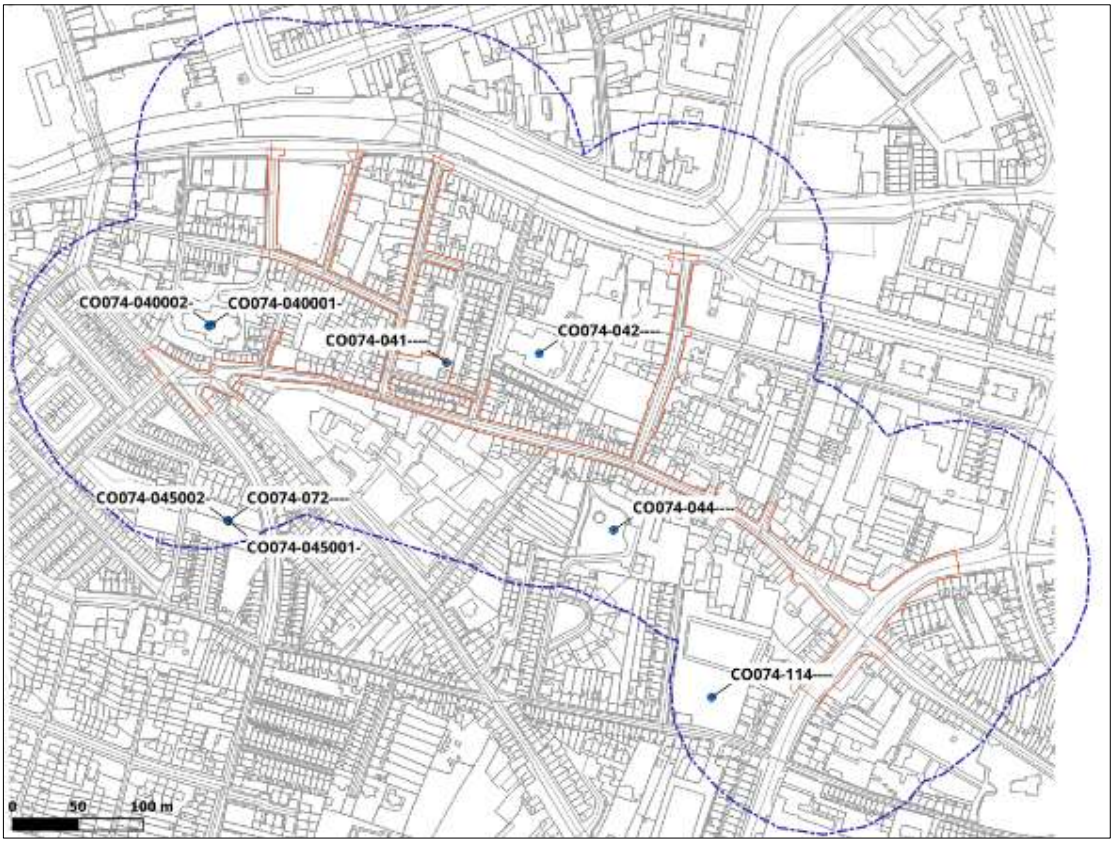

Figure 3: *Locations of recorded archaeological sites within 100m study area (indicated with blue line)*

Figure 4: *Location of scheme (red) in relation to the Cork city Zone of Archaeological Potential (shaded blue) as defined by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland*

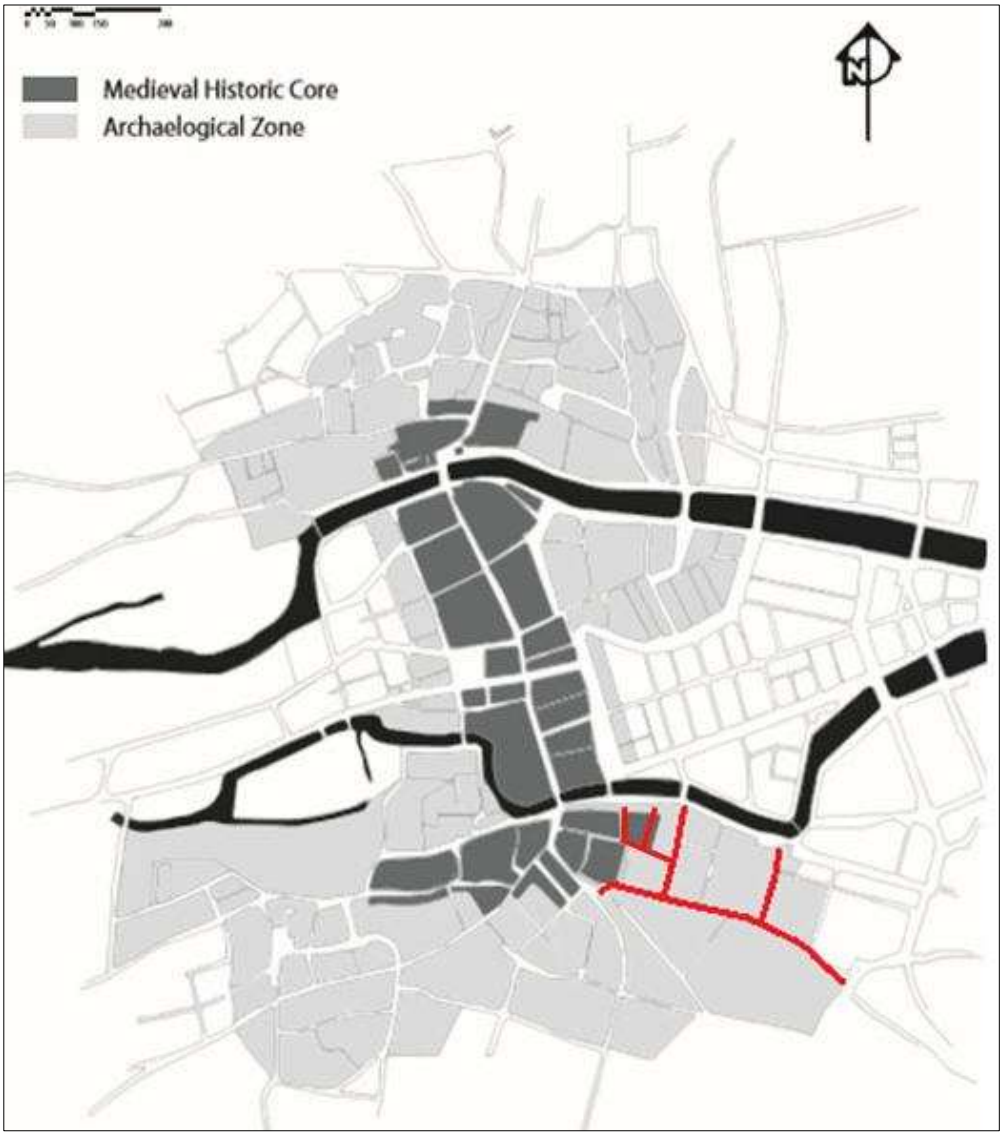

Figure 5: *Location of scheme (red) in relation to the Cork City medieval historic core and surrounding archaeological zone as defined by Cork City Council*

Archaeological evidence for the early development of the urban area to the south of the River Lee has been enhanced by the results a range of excavations carried out within the general area during recent decades. Some of the earliest dates of significance come from an excavation (99E0650) just outside the west end of the study area which was undertaken by Sheila Lane and Deborah Sutton in advance of redevelopment at No. 3-5 Barrack Street (Flying Enterprise). Although limited in area, the excavation revealed activity in the form of structural timbers and a timber trackway, as well as a ceramic assemblage, dating to the second half of the 11th-century. The timber trackway, which was dendrochronologically dated to AD 1085±5, followed the same general alignment of the modern street down to South Gate Bridge. The trackway may have led to the river crossing and Hiberno-Scandinavian settlement on the southern tip of the south island or may have been an internal routeway within the settlement on the south bank of the river. Introduced clay layers, shell deposits and habitation material dating from the late 11th to early 14th-century overlay the earliest timbers (Lane and Sutton 2003).

Further evidence of a Hiberno-Scandinavian presence in the south bank area is demonstrated by 'Keyser's Hill', a laneway with a name of Scandinavian origin (meaning 'a passage leading to the waterfront') which extends to the east of the later Elizabeth Fort in an area approximately 130m west of the nearest section of the proposed scheme. Excavations at French's Quay, which fronts a section of the River Lee outside the west end of the study area, revealed evidence of a timber jetty or mooring dock sealed beneath deposits dating from the 12th to 14th-century (O'Brien 1993). An excavation at 19-20 Cove Street in 1994, which is located *c*.95m to the northwest of the proposed scheme, revealed a 13th-century graveyard and an associated boundary wall associated with St. Nicholas church (CO074-040002-) located in the adjacent area to the south (Cleary 1996).

The recent discovery of a large ditch feature (CO074-183----) to the rear of No. 52 Barrack Street has provided further evidence of activity dating from the Hiberno-Scandinavian period outside the west end of the study area. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal fragments, retrieved from a basal layer of this ditch returned a calibrated date of between AD 1028 and 1157 (median probability AD 1100), while a charcoal sample retrieved from the fill of an associated pit returned a date of between AD 1022 and 1157 (median probability AD 1096). Not only is the ditch of exceptional size (up to 9.6m wide and nearly 3m deep in places), but there is also no record in the historical sources, neither documentary nor cartographic, of the existence of such a substantial feature in this part of the city. The morphology of the revealed section of ditch strongly suggests that it served as a defensive feature that enclosed ground to its north and northeast (possibly including the western portion of the study area). The alignment of some of the older streets in the adjoining area, particularly Tower Street and Vicar Street, may be influenced by the ditch which likely survived as a low linear depression into the post-medieval period.

The majority of the recorded archaeological sites located within the study area surrounding the proposed scheme comprise religious sites and attest to the use of localised areas of the lands on the south bank of the river from the medieval period onward.

The Benedictine priory of St John the Evangelist (CO074–043----) is recorded to have been founded in the vicinity of Douglas Street *c*.1191. A deed of 1323 suggests that the priory may have stood on the north side of Douglas Street and to the east of the Red Abbey. While the location of this priory is indicated on the east side of White Street on the SMR map of Cork city, but its precise location remains unknown (Bradley *et al* 1985, 81-3 and Gwynn & Hadcock 1988, 105). In addition, no traces of the site have been uncovered during archaeological investigations within the area. The Douglas Street area is also associated with the site of the Church of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem but again there is no firm evidence for the location of this foundation.

St. Nicholas Church and its graveyard (CO074-040001/02-) are delimited to the north by Cove Street and to the south by Abbey Street. While the existing Church of Ireland church dates to the mid-19th-century, the property occupies the recorded site of the church of St Sepulchre/St Nicholas, which is referred to in a charter made during the reign of Gregory, Bishop of Cork, who died in 1186. The church was valued in papal taxation of 1302-6 but there are no further historical references until 1569 when leased to John Bathe (Bradley *et al* 1985, 73-5). The church, which was recorded as being in ruins by 1639, was rebuilt in 1720 and was subsequently replaced by the existing church in the 19th-century. The graveyard contains a number of grave slabs dating to the 15th-17th-centuries which have been reset against the west wall of the church.

The site of an Augustinian friary, known as the Red Abbey (CO074-041----), is located on the east side of Mary Street and contains an extant crossing tower. The friary was founded in reign of

Edward I (1272-1307) and the first historical reference was in 1306 when it was mentioned in a will document. There are few other references to the friary until its dissolution in 1541 when it was recorded to contain a church, chancel, two chapels, an old and new dormitory, a hall, a buttery, a kitchen, a cloister, six rooms and six cellars (Gwynn & Hadcock 1988, 298). The friary was leased to John Coppinger in 1570 and to Cormac m'Teig M'Cartie in 1577, but it has been suggested that the friars remained in occupation until 1641 (*ibid.*, 298 and Hurley *et al* 2004). The friary was occupied by a sugar house in the mid-18th-century, which may have incorporated some of the friary buildings, and this was subsequently burnt down in 1799 (Hurley *et al* 2004). While Roque's map of 1773 does not show a clear layout of the friary at that time, it is possible that elements of its buildings remained incorporated within the post-medieval developments depicted in the area.

The detail on the first edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map (1845) shows widespread development within the friary site, including buildings along the north side of Red Abbey Street (named Cumberland Street on map) which have since been removed. The only existing extant remains of the friary comprise its crossing tower which is located within a public plaza space. It has been noted that the tower is of 14th-century appearance and may comprise a later addition to the 13th-century friary (Hurley *et al* 2004). A number of archaeological investigations conducted within the site since the 1960s have identified a range of burials and remains of medieval walls and the results of these are summarised below (see 'Previous archaeological excavations' section below and **Appendix 2**). A detailed description of the archaeological excavations carried out in advance of the development of the location of the friary as an open plaza space is provided in 'Excavations at Red Abbey, Cork, 1992 and 2000' (Hurley *et al* 2004)[3].

St Finbar's South/South Chapel (CO074-042---) is mid-18th-century church located to the east of the Red Abbey and is within a detached site on the east side of Dunbar Street. It comprises a cruciform church; nave and chancel, and possibly a north transept, which were built in 1766 with a later southern transept constructed in 1809.

The recorded location of a church (CO074-045002-) with an associated leper hospital (CO074-045001-) is situated to the south of Friar Street and is located 80m to the south of the nearest section of the proposed scheme. A fortification, known as Cat's Fort (CO074-072----), was constructed at this location in the 17th-century and no surviving surface traces remain.

The recorded location of another church site (CO074-044----) is situated within a green area *c.*20m to the south of the section of the proposed scheme near the east end of Douglas Street. The Archaeological Survey of Ireland have not published an inventory description of this site, but the location is shown as an open space labelled as 'Graveyard' on the first edition 6-inch OS map of 1845 and as 'St John's Graveyard' on the 25-inch OS map of 1902. The existing street side buildings between the depicted location of the graveyard plot and Douglas Street are present on both maps. Another burial ground (CO074-114----) located in the area to the east (north of Quaker Road) comprises a Religious Society of Friends Burial Ground and is located *c.*90m to the south of the nearest section of the proposed scheme.

[3] https://corkhist.ie/wp-content/uploads/jfiles/2004/b2004-002.pdf

Previous Archaeological Excavations

A range of archaeological investigations have been carried out within properties adjoining the streets within the footprint of the proposed scheme and typically comprised programmes of test trenching in advance of developments. While the majority of the investigations revealed the presence of post-medieval reclamation deposits containing nothing of archaeological significance, a number did uncover human remains associated within known ecclesiastical sites, including burials associated with the known location of Red Abbey. No evidence of the Benedictine priory of St John the Evangelist (CO074–043----), which is recorded to have been located in the Douglas Street/White Street area, were revealed during any of the investigations within the area.

A summary of the results of the archaeological investigations is provided in **Table 2** and the full Database of Irish Excavation Reports entries are provided in **Appendix 2**. A detailed description of the archaeological excavations carried out in advance of the development of the location of the Red Abbey as an open plaza space is provided in 'Excavations at Red Abbey, Cork, 1992 and 2000' (Hurley *et al* 2004)[4].

Table 2: *Summary of results of archaeological investigations within environs of the scheme*

Site Name	*Licence and Author*	*Summary*
Red Abbey	Pre-licensing NMI burial excavation records	The skeletons of an adult and a child in shallow graves were identified within the environs of the Red Abbey in the 1960s. While no finds indicating the date of the burials were present, the presence of building rubble in the graves indicated that they post-dated the abandonment of the priory but before its reuse as a sugar refinery in c.1750.
Red Abbey	Pre-licensing Brendan O'Flaherty	A trench across the nave of the church was excavated in 1978 and revealed modern disturbance, including pipes and walls, within the trench. A total of 10 skeletons were identified in undisturbed areas with an addition 15 examples partially identified in disturbed contexts.
Red Abbey Yards, Cork	Pre-licensing Cathy Sheehan	Test trenching to the north of the Red Abbey tower in 1992 revealed the remains of two medieval walls and associated deposits and floors which dated to the mid 13th century. A 17th century cobbled surface and boundary wall were also identified within the site and late 17th century reclamation layers were identified in the area to the north.
White Street, Cork	00E0357 Sheila Lane	Pre-development test trenching within a site to the south of the potential location of the Benedictine priory of St John the Evangelist was carried out in 2000 and 2002. Reclamation layers of 18th-/19th-century date were identified to depths of 0.4–1m and overlay natural subsoil. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified.
Red Abbey, Cork	00E0618 Maurice F. Hurley and Máire Ní Loingsigh	Three archaeological test trenches were excavated in 2000 in advance of upgrading works at the public amenity area surrounding the Red Abbey Tower took place in 2000. While no traces of the medieval abbey walls were found a number of burials as well as disturbed human remains were identified.
22a & 23 Mary Street, Cork	00E0932 Rose M. Cleary	Test-trenches were excavated in advance of a residential development to the west of the Augustinian foundation known as 'Red Abbey'. Test-trenching indicated that the

[4] https://corkhist.ie/wp-content/uploads/jfiles/2004/b2004-002.pdf

Site Name	*Licence and Author*	*Summary*
		site was infilled in the late 19th century and no archaeological features or finds were identified.
22a & 23 Mary Street, Cork	00E0932 Rose M. Cleary	The site is located to the west of the Augustinian foundation of Red Abbey and was excavated in advance of a housing development. Some areas of the site had been raised by the introduction of modern fill. No features or finds of archaeological origin were uncovered.
Buckingham Place, White Street, Cork	01E0325 Avril Purcell	Two test-trenches were excavated across the site in advance of development. The deposits revealed were 18th- and 19th-century in date and were associated with backfilling and land reclamation in the area. No features or finds of archaeological significance were revealed.
St Nicholas's Church, Cove Street, Cork	02E0693 Sheila Lane	Archaeological test trenching in advance of the conversion of St Nicholas's Church, Cove Street to office use. The present St Nicholas's Church, built in 1849–50, and stands on the site of an earlier 12th-century church. Four of the trenches revealed east–west inhumations that pre-dated the existing church building and were probably associated with the graveyard of the 18th-century or the medieval church. The burials were left in situ.
19 Mary Street, Cork	02E1691 Máire Ní Loingsigh	Two trenches were excavated within a 19th-century warehouse revealed disturbed rubble and topsoil containing animal bone and 19th-/20th-century pottery to depths of 1–1.2m. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified.
17 Douglas Street, Cork	02E1810 Mary G. O'Donnell	Pre-development test trenching at this site revealed nothing of archaeological significance.
8/9 Abbey Street North, Cork, Cork	04E0837 Sheila Lane	Pre-development test trenching at this site revealed nothing of archaeological significance.
Abbey Street/Travers Street, Cork, Cork	04E1669 Sheila Lane	Pre-development test trenching at this site revealed nothing of archaeological significance.
4–19 White Street, Cork	06E0547 Deborah Sutton	Pre-development test trenching within a 19th century mill warehouse was carried out in 2006. Introduced reclamation and garden deposits of 18th/19th century date and a 19th century boundary wall were revealed. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified.
38 Mary Street, Cork	08E0081 Margaret McCarthy	Pre-development test trenching at this site revealed nothing of archaeological significance.
White Street, Cork	08E0207 Margaret McCarthy	Pre-development test trenching at this site revealed nothing of archaeological significance.
24-28 Douglas Street, Cork	17E0163 Aidan Harte	Test trenching was carried out in 2017, within a development site adjacent to the site of a church (CO074-044—-) which is one of the postulated locations of the church of St John the Baptist. Within the vast majority of the site 19th/20th-century material was present throughout the topsoil layer, which overlay natural subsoil. A grave cut containing human and coffin remains was identified in the western end of the site and was left in situ.

Cartographic Review

The detail on historic cartographic sources demonstrates the nature of past settlements and land use patterns in recent centuries and can also highlight the impacts of modern developments and agricultural practices. This information can aid in the identification of the location and extent of unrecorded or partially levelled features of archaeological or architectural heritage interest. The cartographic sources examined for the study areas include a number of historic map productions which detail the development of Cork City including Hardiman's 1601 plan of Cork (**Figure 6**), Story's 1690 map of Cork (**Figure 7**), Carty's 1726 map (**Figure 8**), Rocque's 1759 map (**Figure 9**) Murphy's 1789 map (**Figure 10**) and Beauford's 1801 map of Cork (**Figure 11**).

From the late 17th-century onwards, the development of the south bank area, and Cork as a whole, can be traced by consulting the available historic cartographic sources. While earlier productions such as Carew/Hardiman's 1601 map (**Figure 6**) give an indication of the nature and extent of the early post-medieval city and suburbs, it was not until the late 17th-century that more accurate maps were produced which better recorded the physical development of the city. Carew/Hardiman's 1601 map depicts the densely developed area within the medieval walls, as well as limited extra mural suburbs on the south bank of the Lee. Rudimentary thatched housing is depicted in the Lower Barrack Street and Sullivan's Quay to the west of the study area. The vast majority of the study area remains undeveloped at this time, apart from the Red Abbey (circled) and the priory of St. John and associated dwellings which is also depicted in this area of Hardiman's map – the exact location of this site remains unknown.

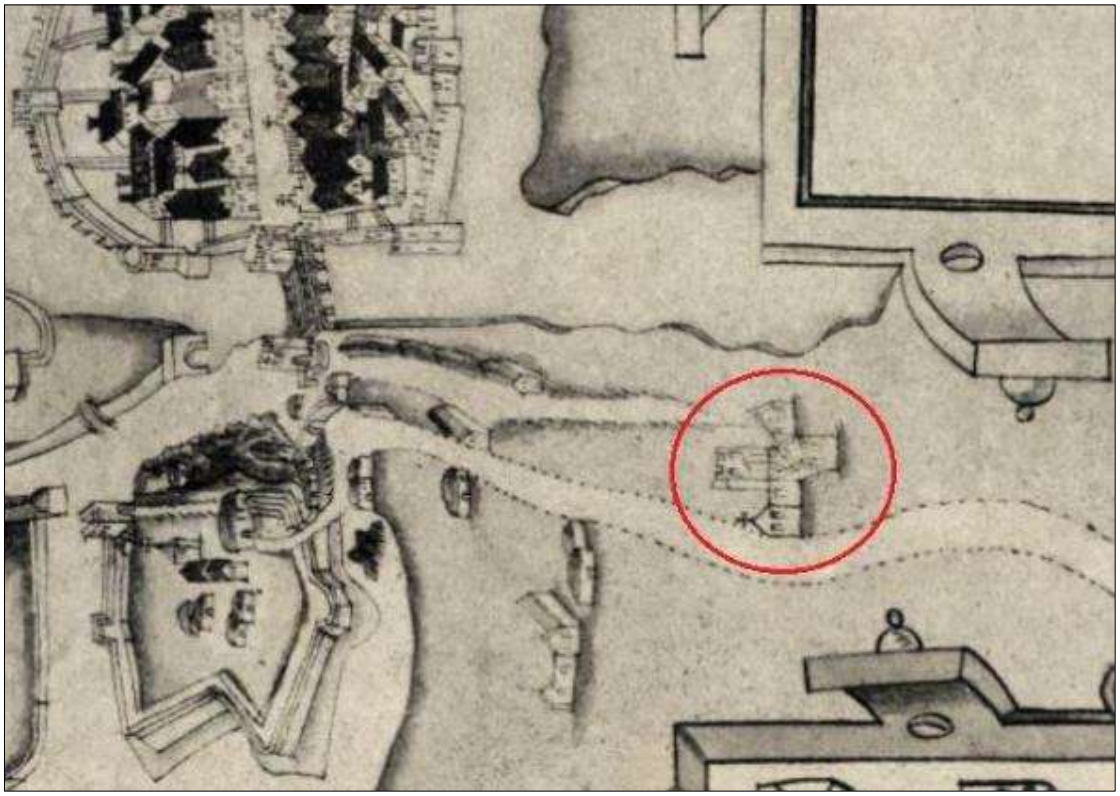

Figure 6: *Extract from Carew/Hardiman's 1601 Map of Cork with the Red Abbey circled*

By the time of the production of Story's 1690 map (**Figure 7**), significant additional development has occurred along the alignment of Douglas Street and in the Mary Street, Cove Street, Meade Street and Drinan Street areas, although the modern alignment of Mary Street has yet to be set out. The tidal mill pond, which is thought to be sited at the location of the Hiberno-Scandinavian harbour, is also depicted on this map (indicated by red arrow).

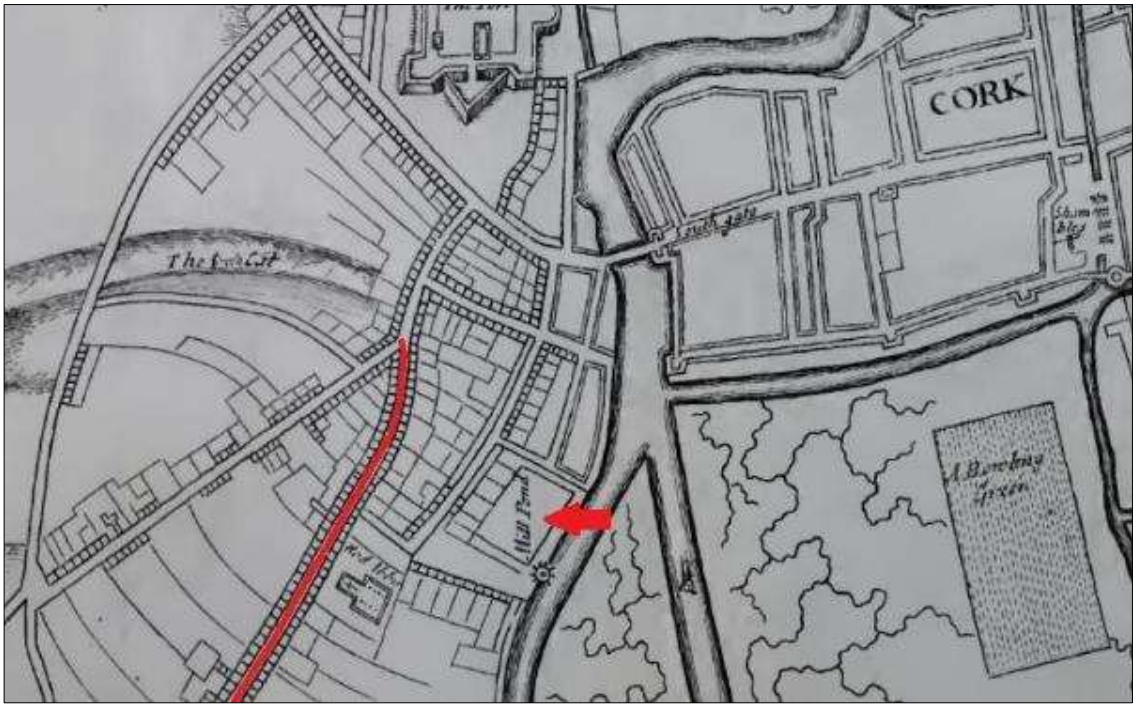

Figure 7: *Extract from Story's 1690 map with the alignment of Douglas Street indicated by the red line and the location of the mill pond indicated by red arrow*

The late 17th-century and the 18th-century saw a period of rapid physical expansion of the Cork urban area as Cork's corporation resulting from the reclamation and development of the extensive marshlands to the east of the medieval city. Carty's map of 1726 (**Figure 8**) depicts further reclamation and development in the area to the north and east of Red Abbey and is also the first to show the modern alignment of Mary Street.

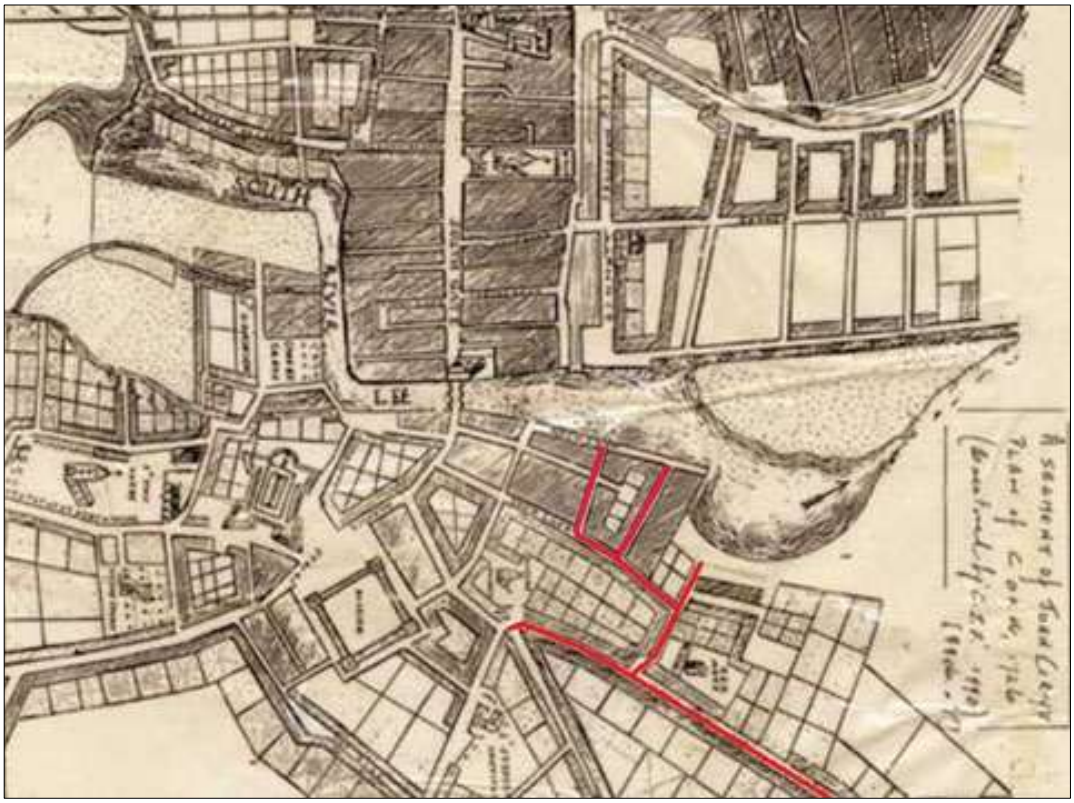

Figure 8: *Extract from Carty's 1726 map with the approx. location of scheme indicated by red lines*

Rocque's map of 1759 (**Figure 9**) indicates that White Street was established by that time, although it is not named on the map. The present Douglas Street is annotated as 'Red Abby Lane'. The map indicates that there was a row of houses defining both sides of 'Red Abby Lane'. 'St. John's Chapel' is also indicated on the southern side of the street, as is St. John's Burial Ground the entrance of which is shown is opposite the junction with White Street. White Street is shown to be lined by gardens and orchards at this time. It was in fact laid out in the 1740s and was known as Thomas Street up to *c.*1780. The street had a bowling green on its western side and extensive market gardens, known as Morrison's Gardens, on its eastern side. These extended eastwards towards unreclaimed marshland in the present-day Anglesea Street area.

Further development of the White Street area is depicted on Murphy's 1789 map (**Figure 10**). A terrace of buildings extends northwards from the corner with Douglas Street, while large warehouse or industrial type structures have been developed towards the northern end of the street. It is also interesting to note that by this date a bowling green had been established on the west side of White Street. The bowling green, one of number which existed in the city around this time, had been laid out in 1773 on the property of Colonel James Morrison, after whom Morrison's Island is called. This green extended from White Street to St. Finbarr's South and from Douglas Street to Joyce's Court.

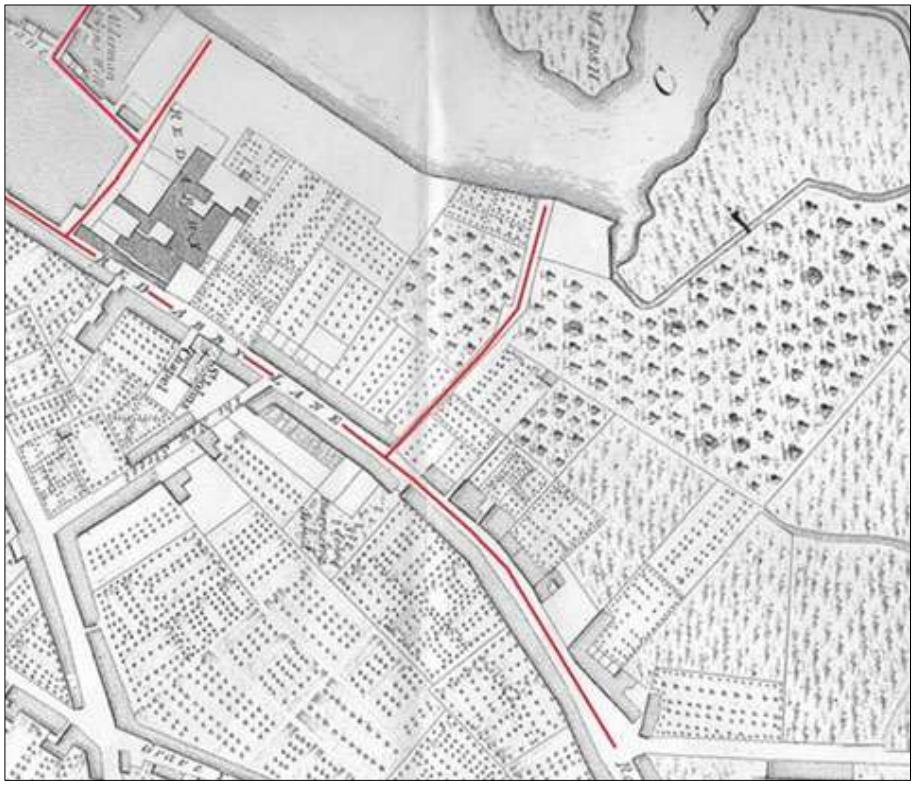

Figure 9: *Extract from Rocque's 1759 map with the alignments of Douglas Street (named as Red Abby Lane), Mary Street and White Street indicated by the red lines*

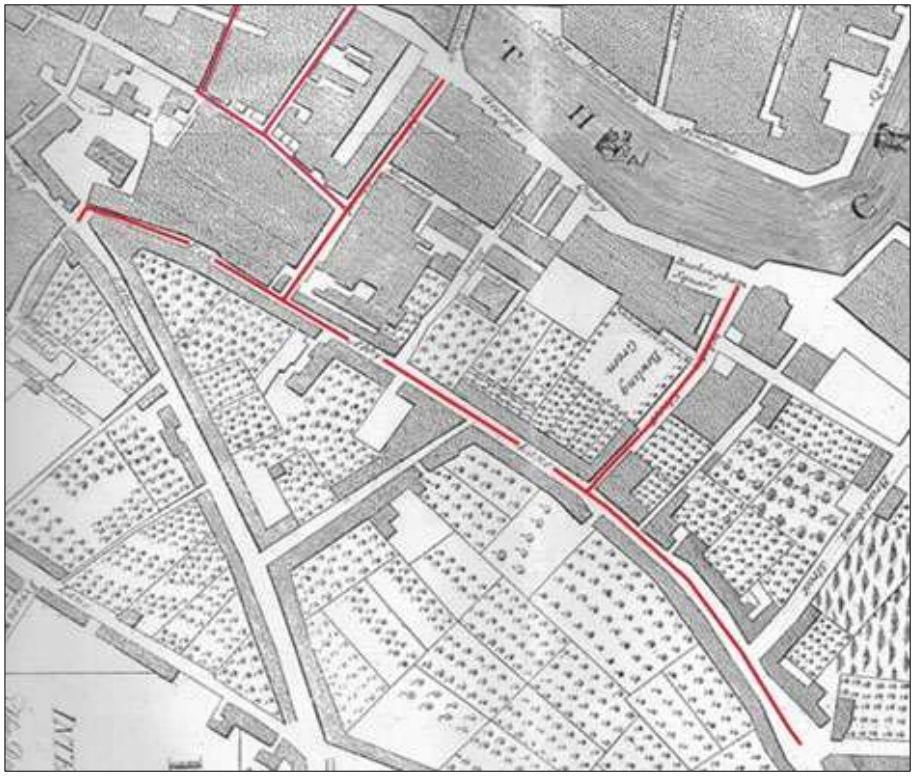

Figure 10: *Extract from Murphy's 1789 map with the alignments of Douglas Street (named as Red Abby Lane), Mary Street and White Street indicated by the red lines*

Beauford's 1801 map (**Figure 11**) shows the further evolution of the street layout within the general area with Rutland Street and Kemp Street now laid out and further development of areas to the north and east of the eastern end of Douglas Street (which is named erroneously as 'Cove Lane' on Beauford's map), including the South Terrace which is named as 'Morrison's Place'. The street pattern at the eastern end of Douglas Street differs slightly from modern day with the precursor of Langford Row, named as 'Carrigheen Street', being on a slightly different alignment which leads its junction with Douglas Street, High Street and Summerhill South being of a slightly different layout to present day.

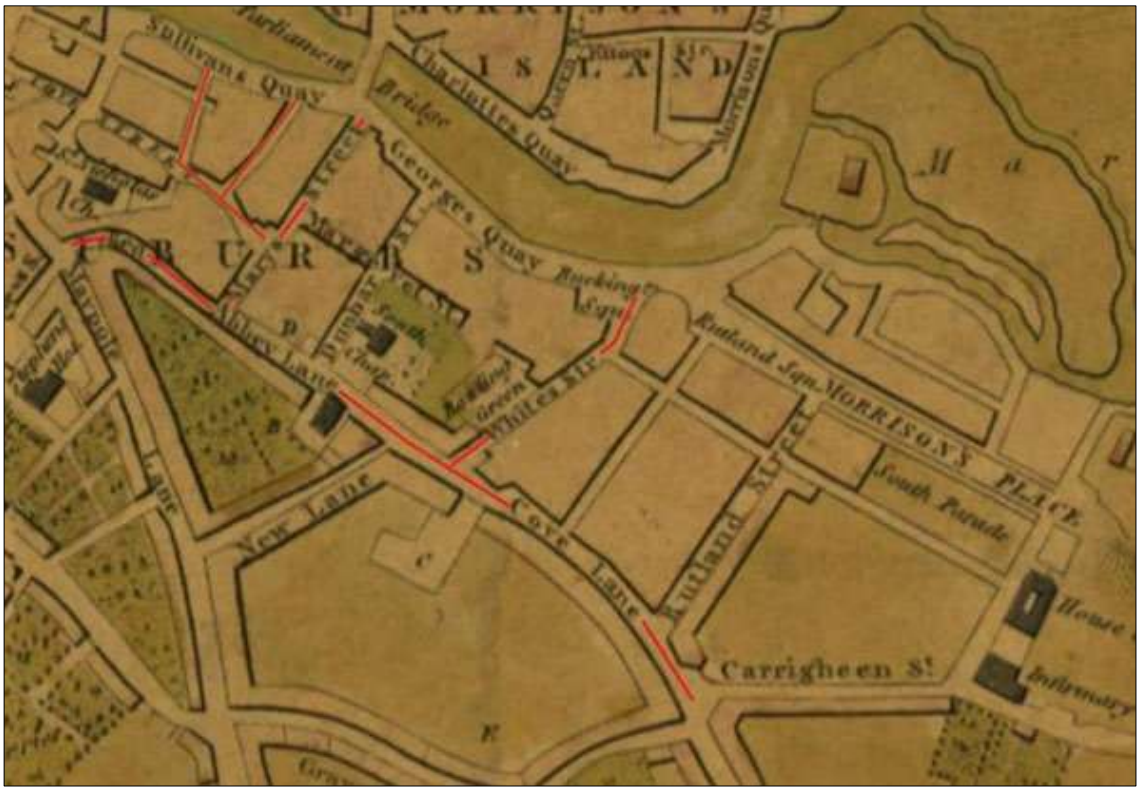

Figure 11: *Extract from Beauford's 1801 map with the alignments of Douglas Street (named as Red Abby Lane and Cove Lane), Mary Street and White Street indicated by the red lines*

4. Description of the Area

An archaeological inspection of the study area was undertaken on 31st January 2023 by a suitably qualified archaeologist (David Murphy) and a follow up inspection was carried out in January 2025. The study area was assessed in terms of historic streetscape, recorded archaeological sites and potential for undetected archaeological sites/features. Weather conditions were dry and bright on the days of survey and this provided excellent visibility.

Please consult **Appendix 1** for extracts from the photographic record of the inspection.

Figure 12: *Aerial image centred on the streets which comprise the proposed scheme area (outlined)*

The proposed scheme encompasses Abbey Street, Mary Street, Douglas Street, Meade Street, Drinan Street and White Street (**Figure 12**). At western end of the scheme area, Abbey Street extends eastwards between Evergreen Street and Mary Street. This stretch of road is commonly, but mistakenly, referred to as Douglas Street. Abbey Street is defined by the Ursuline South Presentation Convent, now known as Nano Nagle Place, on its southern side and, while the earliest elements of this convent were established in the 18th-century, it is not listed as a recorded archaeological site. The northern side of Abbey Street is predominantly defined by 20th-century terraced housing. While the streetscape is modern, this area is within a historic portion of the city with documentary evidence of Hiberno-Scandinavian settlement (dating to at least AD 1100) in the area surrounding the church of St. Nicholas. The graveyard surrounding the church is separated from Abbey Street by a row of street front housing along the north side of the street.

Douglas Street extends south-eastwards from its junction with Mary Street and is a narrow two-way road after its junction with Dunbar Street. The street contains a mix of residential and commercial units, and the building stock predominantly dates to the 19th and early 20th-centuries, however, some fragments of 18th-century architecture survive such as the Frank O'Connor House at 84 Douglas Street. The residential units are mostly single occupancy with some small multi occupancy units, while the commercial units are mainly cafes, bars, and restaurants along with small to medium scale office spaces. Douglas Street terminates at its junction with Langford Row and Summerhill South at the eastern end of the scheme area.

White Street extends northwards from its junction with Douglas Street as far as the eastern end of George's Quay (formerly Buckingham Place). Although a number of modern residential developments have been constructed along the street in recent decades, it also retains some 18th and 19th-century residential and industrial architecture, including mill buildings. A plaque, set into the wall of a modern mixed-use development on the western side of the street, commemorates the bowling green that once existed at its location.

Mary Street extends northwards from its junction with Abbey Street/Douglas Street towards the western end of George's Quay and operates as a one-way street with parking along its length on the western side of the road. The existing, largely terraced, building stock on along the street predominantly dates to the 19th and 20th-centuries.

The extant crossing tower of the Red Abbey is located to the immediate east of Mary Street and is within the east end of a modern paved plaza space which extends up to its extant remains and sections of the surface paving also extend into the internal area of the tower. There is a *c*.3m wide gap between the extant remains of the tower and a terraced house to the east. As noted in **Section 3**, previous archaeological investigations within the environs of the tower have revealed sub-surface remains of medieval walls with associated floor surfaces as well as human burials. Access to the passageway on the ground floor of the tower is currently restricted by security wrought iron railings with a locked gate on the southern side. The railing panels been inserted into the modern paved surface and are not fixed into the tower masonry. However, internal panels of metallic wire mesh fence panels are attached to metal poles that have been directly inset into the tower masonry. The plaza area to the west of the tower contains a number of planted trees, light poles and roadside bollards. The sections of the tarmac surfaced roadways along Red Abbey and Mary Streets which flank the south and west sides of the plaza are set *c.*20cm below the paved surface.

5. Assessment of Potential Impacts

Proposed Works

The proposed scheme area encompasses Abbey Street, Mary Street, Douglas Street, Meade Street, Drinan Street and White Street in the South Parish area of Cork City. The scheme design will incorporate: a reduction in on street parking; full or partial pedestrianisation of some of the streets in the study area; footpath widening and enhancement; decluttering of the streetscape and undergrounding of overhead services; provision of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS); the provision of cycle facilities including secure bike parking; public realm enhancements including providing public spaces with greening and improved public lighting.

The proposed scheme will provide for remediation works required to ensure that the Red Abbey crossing tower is safe to walk beneath, and this will include the removal of the existing modern fencing. The upgrades to improve public lighting within the environs of Red Abbey will utilise existing pole locations in order to avoid new areas of ground disturbance within the environs of the monument. The proposed scheme will also entail ground works to facilitate drainage works and the undergrounding of overhead electrical and communication lines in the streets within the study area.

Impact Assessment

The study area is located within the Zone of Archaeological Potential which surrounds the medieval historic core of Cork (CO074-034001-) and, in general, can be considered to possess a moderate to high archaeological potential. There are nine individual recorded archaeological sites located within 100m of the proposed scheme (**Table 1** and **Figure 3**) and the majority of these are likely contained within their historic boundaries which do not appear to have extended into the streets located within the footprint of the proposed scheme. However, the Augustinian 'Red Abbey' (CO074-041----), is located within the close environs of proposed scheme works. This is a National Monument in the ownership of Cork City Council and, as such, this archaeological site, and its environs, are afforded greater legal protection under the National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended).

Based on the results of previous archaeological investigations within the environs of the Red Abbey, it comprises an area of particularly high archaeological potential with a high likelihood of the presence of sub-surface archaeological remains, including medieval structural remains, deposits, artefacts and human burials.

The proposal to enable public access to the extant remains of the Red Abbey crossing tower by the removal of the existing security fencing will result in a positive effect on the setting of this monument and will also facilitate enhanced public access. The existing security railing panels are not directly attached to the tower and their removal will, therefore, not require any direct interventions to the structure. The removal of the internal mesh fencing panels within the crossing tower will require detaching modern metal poles that have been inset into its masonry. The removal of this fencing will result in a temporary, negligible magnitude, direct effect on the monument which will result in a positive residual effect on its setting and accessibility. The proposed scheme will replace the existing fencing with clips or hinges that will facilitate the

temporary reinstatement of security fencing in the event that it is necessary for religious events or if anti-social behaviour becomes an issue.

The western end of the proposed scheme in Abbey Street is located within the environs of a late 11th/early 12th-century Hiberno-Scandinavian settlement, which was centred in the Barrack/Cove Street area, and is also within the environs of the medieval ecclesiastical church (CO074-040002-) in the area now occupied by the 19th-century St Nicholas Church. The remainder of the proposed scheme is also located within the Zone of Archaeological Potential around the historic core of Cork and may retain sub-surface remains associated with residential and industrial expansion of the city into the area during the post-medieval period.

It is also noted that the Benedictine priory of St John the Evangelist (CO074–043----) is reputed to have been founded in the vicinity of Douglas Street/White Street in *c.*1191 but its precise location is unknown. While no traces of this priory have been uncovered to date during archaeological investigations carried out within the environs of the proposed scheme, the potential exists for the presence of sub-surface remains of this site within the study area.

In conclusion, the proposed scheme will not require any ground works that will result in direct adverse impacts on any known elements of the recorded archaeological resource. However, the proposed scheme will require ground reduction works, including drainage and service trenches, within the Zone of Archaeological Potential encompassing the historic core of Cork. The potential exists that sub-surface archaeological features and deposits associated with recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the streets within the footprint of the proposed scheme may extend beyond their existing boundaries. This is particularly relevant with regards to religious sites such as the church and graveyard of St. Nicholas (CO074-040001-; CO074-040002-), the Red Abbey (CO074-041----) and potentially, the Benedictine priory and hospital of St John the Evangelist (CO074–043----; CO074-080----). Both the church of St. Nicholas and the Red Abbey are in close proximity to the sections of the proposed scheme in Abbey Street and Mary Street respectively. The archaeological potential of the Red Abbey area is attested to by the results of previous archaeological investigations which have uncovered human burials and structural remains dating from the medieval period onward (see **Section 3** and **Appendix 2**).

Finally, the recent discovery of a large defensive-type ditch feature (CO074-183----) to the rear of No. 52 Barrack Street must also be considered. The ditch, which was radiocarbon dated to the mid to late-11th century, may potentially represent an outer defensive line of the Hiberno-Scandinavian south bank settlement. The revealed curvature of this previously unrecorded feature suggested a continuation to the northeast, along an alignment that may potentially continue towards the western side of the study area and onwards towards the location of the Hiberno-Scandinavian harbour at Cove Street (Murphy 2022). The potential for the survival of sub-surface elements relating to this feature must also be considered in relation to any subsurface groundworks undertaken in Abbey Street, Mary Street or the western end of Douglas Street.

In conclusion, while the proposed scheme will not result in any predicted direct effects on extant archaeological sites within the study area, the potential exists for direct negative effects on any unrecorded, sub-surface archaeological remains within the study area and recommendations in relation to these potential effects are presented in **Section 6**.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

This archaeological impact assessment was undertaken in order to assess the known and potential archaeological resource of the streets within the boundary of the proposed scheme and to determine the nature of potential impacts which may occur to this resource. Based on the evidence garnered from relevant datasets and historic documentary and cartographic sources, it is concluded that ground works required to facilitate the proposed scheme will result in no direct adverse effects on any known archaeological monuments.

However, due to the study area's location within the Zone of Archaeological Potential which surrounds the medieval historic core of Cork (CO074-034001-), the subject streets can be considered to possess a moderate to high archaeological potential. The western portion of the study area, in particular, possesses a heightened archaeological potential due to its location within, or in immediate vicinity to, an area that documentary sources indicate was close to the late 11th / early 12th-century Hiberno-Scandinavian settlement. This is also the case for the area of the proposed scheme in the vicinity of the church and graveyard of St. Nicholas and the Red Abbey.

As such, it is considered that, without the implementation of the archaeological recommendations detailed below, any sub-surface ground works undertaken as part of the proposed scheme have the potential to directly and negatively impact on the unrecorded archaeological heritage resource of the area.

Recommendations

It is recommended that sub-surface ground works carried out as part of the proposed scheme should be subject to archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified Project Archaeologist and under a licence issued by the National Monuments Service. This will include monitoring of any required advanced geotechnical investigations as well as works such as drainage and service trenching during the construction phase. It is recommended that in the event that any advance geotechnical investigations (e.g. boreholes, trial pits and slit trenches) are proposed within the environs of the Red Abbey, the locations of such works should be subject to advance archaeological review. The potential for incorporating targeted archaeological investigations as part of any such advance works, if required in this archaeologically sensitive area, should be considered in consultation with the Cork City Council Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service.

The archaeological monitoring of the proposed scheme should be undertaken until such time that the project archaeologist is satisfied that no further risk to the archaeological resource exists, and this should be determined in consultation with the Cork City Council Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service. In the event that any archaeological artefacts, features or deposits are revealed during the programme of archaeological monitoring, all machine excavation should be halted at the relevant location while the discovery is cleaned and cordoned off by the Project Archaeologist. The Cork City Council Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service should then be notified of the discovery and consulted to determine appropriate strategies which may

entail preservation *in situ* by avoidance or preservation by record through a licensed archaeological excavation.

In the event that any human remains are identified during monitoring, including within the environs of St. Nicholas Church and the Red Abbey, all works should be halted at the location while the National Museum of Ireland and An Garda Síochána are notified as per statutory requirements. The services of a suitably qualified osteoarchaeologist should also be retained in order to advise on any required future strategy for the treatment of any such human remains.

In addition, any other works within the environs of the Red Abbey, such as the removal of security fencing, should be supervised by the Project Archaeologist and should include a written and photographic record of the works. It should be noted that the Red Abbey is a National Monument in the ownership of a Local Authority and, therefore, an application for a Ministerial Consent for any works within the environs of this monument may be required. This application should include detailed design information describing the nature and extent of the proposed works as well as measures that will be enacted to protect the monument. It is recommended that the appointed Project Archaeologist should liaise with the Cork City Council Archaeologist in relation to any such application process well in advance of the commencement of any works at this location in order to ensure that no delays to the scheme programme will occur. It is also recommended that the location of the Red Abbey plaza area should also not be used as a compound or storage area during the construction phase and that the area should be kept well-maintained at all times.

Per licensing requirements, upon conclusion of all works requiring archaeological monitoring a report detailing the results should be compiled by the Project Archaeologist and submitted to Cork City Council, the National Monuments Service and the National Museum of Ireland.

It should be noted that the above recommendations are subject to the approval of the Cork City Council Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service.

7. References/sources

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Internet resources

Cork City Development Plan (2022-2028),
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Database of Irish Archaeological Excavations,
http://www.excavations.ie/

Government of Ireland's Historic Environment Viewer,
http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage,
http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/Surveys/Buildings/

Cork Past and Present – historic maps and sources,
http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/

Heritage Map Viewer - various interactive heritage maps,
https://heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/HeritageMaps/index.html

UNESCO World Heritage Centre - World Heritage List,
https://whc.unesco.org/en/list

Digital Atlas of Cork/Corcaigh
https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/b0878e633a5242e4a4de7656d70cde83/page/Map/? iews=View

Appendix 1: Photographic record

Plate 1: *View of west end of scheme at the junction of Evergreen St and Abbey St, facing south*

Plate 2: *View eastwards along Abbey Street*

Plate 3: *View along Abbey Street in the vicinity of the former South Presentation Convent, facing east*

Plate 4: *View of the 19th-century former Ursuline Convent school building on the southern side of Abbey Street*

Plate 5: *View northwards along Mary Street from its southern end adjacent to its junction with Red Abbey Street*

Plate 6: *View of the crossing tower of the Red Abbey (CO074-041----), located to the immediate east of Mary Street*

Plate 7: *View of the wrought iron railings at Red Abbey crossing tower*

Plate 8: *View of the internal wire mesh railings attached to Red Abbey crossing tower*

Plate 9: *View to southeast along the eastern portion of Douglas Street from adjacent to its junction with White Street*

Plate 10: *View along White Street from south*

Plate 11: *View of the northern end of White Street with mix of modern and late-18th/early 19th-century buildings evident*

Plate 12: *View of a terrace of mid-19th century houses extant on the western side of White Street*

Plate 13: *View of stone plaque incorporated into modern development which marked the location of the late-18th century bowling green that was originally located to the west of White Street*

Plate 14: *View of the southern side of Douglas Street near the approximate location of the former entrance into St. John's Burial Ground*

Plate 15: *View south-eastwards along the easternmost section of Douglas Street*

Plate 16: *View north-westwards along Douglas Street from its junction with Summerhill South/Langford Row*

Appendix 2:
Database of Irish Excavation Report entries

Site Name	*Licence and Author*	*Summary*
Margaret Street, Cork	Pre-licensing NMI burial excavation records	In May 1960 human remains were discovered during trench-digging near the Red Abbey at Margaret Street in Cork City. The find was reported to the NMI, who passed the query on to the Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork. The site was investigated by Mr Edward Fahy, upon whose report this account is based. The burials were discovered within the area formerly occupied by the fifteenth-century Augustinian priory known as Red Abbey. The priory passed out of the hands of the Augustinians in 1641, was used as a sugar refinery in the mid-eighteenth century and was burned down in 1799. Since then, remnants of the buildings have been levelled or absorbed into later commercial buildings, with only the tower surviving. The skeletons of an adult and a child lay in shallow graves scooped out of the soil, and the backfill of the graves contained an admixture of building rubble. The child burial overlay that of the adult. Both burials were fully excavated in the presence of the city coroner, a superintendent and a Garda sergeant from Barrack Street Garda Station. No finds were made that would indicate the date of the burials; the presence of the rubble in the fill of the graves and the shallowness of the burials suggest that these were unauthorised insertions made after the abandonment of the priory but before its reuse as a sugar refinery in or about 1750. The site was not a public burial ground. The skeletons were removed by the Gardaí and subsequently reinterred in St Joseph's cemetery.
Red Abbey Yards, Cork	Pre-licensing Cathy Sheehan	The Red Abbey is the oldest standing building in Cork and the tower is a National Monument in the care of Cork Corporation. It was originally part of an Augustinian Priory built in the later 13th or early 14th centuries. Prior to redevelopment, the area north of the tower (the only standing survivor of the complex) became available for excavation in April 1992. Four trenches were opened, confined to the areas of proposed re-development. Medieval: Two medieval walls (F26 TIII and F43 TI) were recorded. F26 (TIII) extended in a north-south direction for 7m and was composed of roughly dressed, randomly-coursed limestone blocks. Associated features consisted of a mortar spread, denoting the construction level for the wall, and 2 floor surfaces, primary and secondary, with an intermediate level of sterile sandy silt. Traces of render were evident on the east (interior) face of the wall; this was contemporary with the laying of the primary floor surface. Associated pottery sherds have been dated to the mid 13th century. The 2nd wall (F43 TI) ran in an east-west direction for 3.2m. Only the foundation levels were present and consisted of roughly-faced limestones. Associated pottery sherds have been dated to the mid 13th century.

Site Name	*Licence and Author*	*Summary*
		17th century: A cobbled surface was found on the east side of the site and material from the earlier medieval wall (F43 TI) was used in its construction. First a layer of light brown/orange gravel was deposited in order to raise the ground level. The cobbles were set into this and the tightly packed surface consisted of red sandstone, limestone, granite and red-veined marble. The surface was divided by 2 cambers and a drain. A compact silty layer overlay the cobbles and this possibly represents the accumulation of debris on the yard during use. No dateable finds were recovered, however, above this again was a deposit containing early 18th-century pottery. Contemporary with the cobbles a wall was constructed to the north of the site. This ran in an east-west direction and was composed of randomly-coursed, roughly-dressed limestone with a slight batter on both the north and south faces. Above the foundation level the north face was rendered. This wall may represent the northern limit of the abbey complex as it was the dividing wall between the slob land to the north and the habitable areas to the south. The dumping layers to the north of the wall have been dated to the late 17th century. At this time the marshy ground to the north of the abbey was infilled. 18th century: This is represented by a series of pottery deposits spread over the areas of Trenches I and IV. The material represents the waste produce of a pottery kiln, operating in the late 18th century, which may have been located near the Red Abbey. Almost half of these 'wasters' represent small shallow dishes which may have had an industrial use. Also included are straight-sided bowls, jugs, ointment jars, chamber pots, wig curlers (manufactured in the same clay as the pottery) and roof tiles.
White Street, Cork	00E0357 Sheila Lane	Testing was carried out at this site in advance of development as recommended by an archaeological assessment carried out in March 2000. The medieval walled city of Cork lies across the river some 500m to the north-west, and the Benedictine priory of St John the Evangelist is sited by the Urban Archaeological Survey in an area directly to the north of the site. On 7 July 2000 one mechanically excavated test-trench was opened, which ran roughly east–west along the centre of the site. The trench was c. 2m deep and 1.5m wide. A stone-lined drain was noted in the west end of the trench. This did not contain any diagnostic pottery or levels. No finds, features or levels of archaeological value or that could be associated with the Benedictine priory were identified. It was recommended that further archaeological testing around the edges of the site should be carried out when it is clear of buildings.
White Street, Cork	00E0357 ext. Sheila Lane	Test-trenching took place at White Street, Cork, in February 2002 as an extension of this licence. The site is c. 500m south-east of (i.e. outside) the medieval city wall in a marshy area that was reclaimed and developed in the 18th century. The Benedictine priory of Saint John the Evangelist, founded

Site Name	*Licence and Author*	*Summary*
		in c. 1191, is said to have stood in or near Douglas Street. Its exact location is not known. The Urban Archaeological Survey map places it in the area directly to the north of the proposed development site. In 2002 three trenches were excavated along the northern, western and southern perimeters of the site to the depth at which natural material (in this instance estuarine silts and clays) was encountered. Stratigraphy was uniform in the trenches, with layers of 18th-/19th-century date predominating beneath layers of modern concrete and paving. A drain and a wall recorded during testing appeared to be of 18th-/19th-century date. The modern layers were 0.25–0.4m deep, and the 18th-/19th-century layers were 0.4–1m deep. The 18th-/19th-century material consisted of loose stones and rubble (mortar, brick, slate etc.) containing charcoal, shell, animal bone and some sherds of post-medieval ware. Naturally occurring silts and gravelly, silty clay occurred at 0.8–1.6m. The stratigraphy at the site suggested that the ground level here was raised and consolidated by the dumping of material in the post-medieval period. In this low-lying area, which is still susceptible to flooding, much of the ground has been reclaimed by this method. No finds, features or levels that could be associated with the Benedictine priory were identified.
Red Abbey, Cork	00E0618 Maurice F. Hurley and Máire Ní Loingsigh	Excavation in advance of upgrading works at the public amenity area surrounding the Red Abbey Tower took place in November 2000. The crossing tower of the church is all that remains above ground of the Red Abbey. The tower is built in an architectural style typical of the 14th century, indicating that it was a later addition to the 13th-century Augustinian friary. The earliest reference to this Augustinian foundation occurs in the will of the Cork merchant John de Wynchedon, dated 1306. At the Dissolution, the friary buildings included a church (chancel, two chapels), a dormitory, a hall, a buttery, a kitchen, a cloister, six rooms and six cellars. The last known use of the abbey buildings was in the second half of the 18th century when it was used as a sugar-house. Three test-trenches were excavated. Trench 1 extended north–south across the presumed axis of the nave; no walls were located in this trench. Human bone was exposed at 0.7m, and excavation ceased at this level. There were at least two burials in the trench. The east–west-aligned inhumations were within a layer of red/brown, sandy clay that had been cut in the 18th/19th century by a drain and by a trench filled with rubble and broken slate. In Trench 2, located to the north-west of the tower, 18th/19th-century drainage and building had disturbed the

Site Name	*Licence and Author*	*Summary*
		medieval levels to depths of between 0.6m and 0.85m. Human bone was found in the disturbed levels. A stone-lined grave containing an articulated skeleton and the long bones of at least two other individuals is comparable to graves found at the 1993 excavation at the Dominican priory at Crosses Green, Cork, and dated to the late 14th to mid-16th centuries. Two other burials were found in red/brown, sandy clay, a layer that seems to be medieval in date. Similar sandy clay yielded a human tooth and the rimsherd of a 13th/14th-century Saintonge pitcher. In Trench 3, to the north-east of the tower, two abutting post-medieval walls? and a well of 18th/19th-century date were recorded. The cut for the well contained large amounts of 18th/19th-century red earthenware pottery of a type found in excavations at Red Abbey Yards in 1992 (Sheehan 1993 and Excavations 1992, 9). Two sherds of green-glazed Saintonge ware were recovered from 18th/19th-century levels in this trench. Disturbed human bone was found in layers associated with burning and industrial debris. An east–west limestone wall set in red/brown sand, which had been cut by construction of the well, may be a medieval structure. No trace of the medieval abbey walls were found during this excavation.
22a & 23 Mary Street, Cork	00E0932 Rose M. Cleary	Test-trenches were excavated in advance of a residential development to the west of the Augustinian foundation known as 'Red Abbey'. The development site is located off the street and will have no visual impact on the abbey. Test-trenching indicated that the site was infilled in the late 19th century. The trenching did not uncover any archaeological features or finds.
22a & 23 Mary Street, Cork	00E0932 Rose M. Cleary	The site is located to the west of the Augustinian foundation of Red Abbey and was excavated in advance of a housing development. Some areas of the site had been raised by the introduction of modern fill. A modern drain, on an east–west alignment, was exposed towards the west end of the site. No features or finds of archaeological origin were uncovered during test-trenching.
Buckingham Place, White Street, Cork	01E0325 Avril Purcell	The site is located within the zone of archaeological potential for the historic city of Cork. A Benedictine priory of St John the Evangelist, SMR 74:43, is believed to have been located in the vicinity, possibly on Douglas Street. Two test-trenches were excavated across the site in advance of development. The deposits revealed were 18th- and 19th-century in date and were associated with backfilling and land reclamation in the area. No trace of the Benedictine priory was revealed. No features or finds of archaeological significance were revealed.
St Nicholas's Church, Cove Street, Cork	02E0693 Sheila Lane	Planning permission was granted to convert St Nicholas's Church, Cove Street, Cork, to office use. This site lies within the zone of archaeological potential of Cork city, and the present St Nicholas's Church, built in 1849–50, stands on the site of an earlier, 12th-century church. The medieval walled city of Cork (SMR 74:34(01, 02) lies across the river, c. 200m

Site Name	*Licence and Author*	*Summary*
		to the north. It was proposed to retain the church and to erect a structure within it to accommodate a second floor level. Sixteen roughly square trenches were manually excavated for the construction of pads to support concrete columns in the church. Each trench was excavated to 0.65–0.9m below ground level. Four of the trenches impinged on east–west inhumations that pre-dated the existing church building and were probably associated with the graveyard of the 18th-century or the medieval church. These were left in situ and covered with heavy-duty plastic. The depth of the remainder of the trenches was reduced, and no further burials were exposed. Three walls of a vault or tomb were exposed; the tomb had been disturbed and was filled with rubble. No other finds, features or levels that could be associated with the earlier churches were identified.
19 Mary Street, Cork	02E1691 Máire Ní Loingsigh	Two trenches were excavated within a 19th-century warehouse, before an application was made for permission to construct apartments. The crossing tower of the church of the medieval Augustinian friary Red Abbey is c. 20m to the south-east of the site. The two trenches were oriented east–west, and their maximum excavated depth was 1.5m. Disturbed rubble and topsoil containing animal bone and 19th-/20th-century pottery was present throughout both trenches to c. 1–1.2m. Beneath the disturbed rubble layer, orange/brown sandy clay was present to the excavated depth of 0.95m. In previous excavations at Red Abbey, human burials were found in the orange/brown sandy clay, which is the natural subsoil in this area.
17 Douglas Street, Cork	02E1810 Mary G. O'Donnell	The site of a proposed two-storey building at 17 Douglas Street, Cork, was within the zone of archaeological potential of the historical town. Planning conditions required a test excavation. This was undertaken on 5 December 2002, and no archaeological remains were uncovered.
8/9 Abbey Street North, Cork, Cork	04E0837 Sheila Lane	Three test-trenches were machine-excavated on the proposed development site, which lies just outside the south side of the medieval city of Cork. All trenches were c. 1m wide and were excavated to a depth of c. 2m. Stratigraphy in the trenches was found to comprise a concrete base directly overlying a mix of loose rubble fill containing mortar, some slate and stone. No evidence of houses, walls or habitation levels was found.
Abbey Street/Travers Street, Cork, Cork	04E1669 Sheila Lane	Two test-trenches were excavated by machine across the site to a maximum depth of 1.1m. It is proposed to lay foundations to a maximum depth of 0.8m. The stratigraphy in both trenches was similar, comprising a concrete floor directly overlaying a 0.4m depth of brown, loose, rubble fill. This in turn overlay a c. 0.5–0.7m fill of black material containing brick, along with small amounts of slate and glass. This material produced two modern pottery sherds. A

Site Name	*Licence and Author*	*Summary*
		concrete floor lay beneath this at a depth of 1.1m. No finds or features of an archaeological nature were noted.
4–19 White Street, Cork	06E0547 Deborah Sutton	The Benedictine priory of St John the Evangelist (CO074–043----) is thought to have been located to the west of the development site. A stone and brick warehouse, of probable 19th-century date, stands on the development site and is to be retained. Eight test-trenches were excavated on the site in June and September 2006. The natural gravelly ground surface sloped down to the north, where it was 1.82m below present ground levels. There was some evidence for the introduction of estuarine muds along the eastern side of the site. Up to 1m of introduced crushed stone raised ground levels along the west. South of the mill a thick deposit (up to 1m) of garden soil overlay the original ground surface and this was overlaid by building rubble. Clay pipes and 18th/19th-century pottery sherds confirm that these soils were laid down relatively recently and may have been imported to create gardens. Morrison's Gardens extended along the east side of White Street and there was a bowling green to the south of the site. These soils may be a part of a general movement to create recreation spaces on the outskirts of the developing city. A fairly substantial (1.44m high, 0.5m wide) lime-mortared sandstone east–west wall noted in Trench 2, north of the mill building and parallel to it, is likely to be the original property boundary wall along the northern perimeter of the site. The wall, which stood on an offset foundation and was rendered on the southern face, was of similar proportions and construction to the extant 19th-century mill on the site and is likely to be of similar date. A cobbled surface abutted the southern face of the wall.
Mary Street, Cork	08E0081 Margaret McCarthy	A pre-development test excavation was undertaken on a vacant property at 38 Mary Street in Cork city. The site was scheduled for development as a small-scale apartment complex and was the subject of a planning condition from Cork City Council that required a test excavation to be carried out. The site lies to the south of the medieval centre of Cork and is within the zone of archaeological potential for the city. Mary Street runs north–south, linking George's Quay to the north with Douglas Street to the south and the development is located on the west side of the street close to George's Quay and Parliament Bridge. The present streetscape along Mary Street is one of largely late 19th-century terraced houses and the surrounding area is mostly residential in character. The development involved the demolition of commercial buildings and the construction of seven apartments in two separate blocks, one at the east side fronting onto Mary Street and the other at the western limit of the property. The buildings were constructed on columns and the foundations for these were piled. Three test-trenches were placed east–west and north–south across those areas of the site where maximum ground

Site Name	*Licence and Author*	*Summary*
		disturbance was envisaged. The trenches were excavated using a small mechanical excavator with a 1m-wide bucket. Trench 1 was placed to coincide with a row of pile caps in the northern area of the site. It extended for almost the entire length of the property and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m. Excavation exposed various infill layers and deposits that had accumulated across the site during the 19th and 20th centuries. The layers contained fragments of concrete blocks, red brick, slate and a range of domestic debris including glass and modern delft. Slight traces of a natural sandy clay deposit were noted at the east side of the trench but in most locations modern fill layers were encountered and nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered. Trench 2 was placed along the southern side of the development and it extended east–west for almost the entire length of the property. The excavation revealed a similar soil profile to that encountered in Trench 1 consisting of various infill deposits containing modern domestic debris. Most areas of the trench did not go beyond the level of this stratum although small pockets of sandy yellow clay began to emerge at the east end close to Mary Street and at a depth of 1.2m. The footing of a short stretch of a stone wall was exposed at the east side of the trench, 13.5m west of the inner edge of the footpath on Mary Street. This feature measured 0.98m in width and extended from the southern limit of the property for a distance of 1.7m, where the termination was observed in Trench 3. The maximum depth of the wall footing was 0.58m and it was constructed from a mixture of medium-sized limestone and red sandstone stones which were set horizontally on each other. Traces of a lime-mortar bonding agent were observed in places. The wall was present less than 0.5m below the existing ground surface and it was surrounded by modern infill in all places. It is interpreted as representing the footing of a relatively modern wall to the rear of former properties fronting on to Mary Street. No other features of archaeological significance were exposed during trenching in this area of the site. Trench 3 was placed in the central area of the development to the rear of the original buildings that fronted onto Mary Street. It extended from the wall feature exposed in Trench 2 to the southern limit of Trench 1. The wall extended for a length of 0.7m into the trench where it then terminated. All material recovered during test-trenching was 20th-century in date and no traces of archaeological deposits were exposed. A short length of stone wall was noted at the south-west corner of the site and this was recorded and left in situ. It would appear to be relatively recent in origin, probably representing a boundary wall to the rear of properties fronting on to Mary Street.
White Street, Cork	08E0207	Pre-development testing was undertaken at White Street, Cork, on the south side of the south channel of the River Lee

Site Name	*Licence and Author*	*Summary*
	Margaret McCarthy	within the zone of archaeological potential for the city. The development involved the demolition of a disused motorcycle shop, showroom and offices and change of use to residential units along with associated siteworks. The new buildings were constructed on columns and the foundations for these were piled. The buildings that were present on the site during the initial inspection extended to the rear and sides of adjacent properties and these were demolished prior to the test excavation. Three test-trenches were placed across those areas of the development that were to be subjected to maximum ground disturbance and their excavation revealed a number of layers of modern infill material reaching a depth of over 1m. The layers contained fragments of concrete blocks, red brick, ceramic sewer pipe fragments and a range of domestic debris including glass and modern delft. All of the recovered material was 20th century in date and no traces of archaeological deposits were exposed.
24-28 Douglas Street, Cork	17E0163 Aidan Harte	Test trenching was carried out on 27 and 28 April 2017, at the rear of 24-28, Douglas Street, Cork, as part of an Archaeological Impact Assessment in advance of the design stage of a proposed development. This is within the zone of archaeological potential of the historic town of Cork City (CO074-034001-) but also adjacent to the site of a church (CO074-044—-). The latter is one of the postulated locations of the church of St John the Baptist. From the 18th century, the adjacent site is depicted on various maps as 'St. John's Burying Ground', consistently located to the west of the current site. Six test trenches were excavated across the proposed development site – a total of 85 linear metres. Within the vast majority of the site was found only 19th/20th-century material throughout the topsoil layer, which overlay natural subsoil. In addition to numerous modern machine-dug refuse pits, two probable 19th-century refuse pits were found at the southern part of the site. At the western part of the site, an earlier boundary wall had been mostly removed and only the northern end of this wall has survived. At Trench 2, mid-way along the western side of the site, the line of this earlier boundary wall was identified as a linear cut, where the masonry had been 'robbed-out'. Immediately to the west of the 'robbed-out' wall, a grave cut was found. All work was stopped at this point as two distinct sets of cranial fragments were identified in situ, with associated coffin nails and a metal coffin handle. Another possible grave cut was also visible in the western end of this trench, although no human remains were visible. The burial was reported, recorded and all elements of the graves remained undisturbed. A breathable membrane was laid over the trench prior to backfilling. Other trenches at the western side of the site did not extend beyond the postulated line of the earlier boundary and no further burials were encountered. The earlier boundary of St John's burial ground is therefore offset 2m to the east from

Site Name	*Licence and Author*	*Summary*
		the present site boundary. It may be assumed from the information gained in test trenching that burials occupy this space on the west side of the former boundary. It has been recommended that a suitable buffer zone be maintained to protect these burials.

Appendix 3: Archaeological Survey of Ireland Inventory Entries

CO074-034001-
Class: Historic town
Townland: CORK CITY
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes
Description: Earliest historic settlement at Cork was monastery of St Fin Barre, founded 6th or early 7th century (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 66). Historical references to Viking settlement date from 846 AD (Jefferies 1985, 15); probably located on S bank of Lee opposite South Gate Bridge (CO074-03412-), however recent excavation in this area produced no material earlier than 12th century (O'Brien 1990). Walled town built on two islands (N and S) in marshy section of river Lee. S island enclosed by 1182, reserved to the Crown; N island, called Dungarvan, regarded as suburb; within walled area by 13th century (Bradley et al. 1985, 25; Candon 1985; Thomas 1992, vol. 2, 62). Bridges linking islands to mainland at N and S ends indicate existence of North and South Main Streets. The number of religious foundations established in late 12th and 13th centuries is a measure of wealth and urban expansion of Cork at this time. Suburbs appear to have declined during 15th century and in 16th century city seems to have occupied little more than area inside medieval walls. Period after 1550 saw economic revival with expanding overseas trade. Old suburbs re-emerged; land reclaimed from marshes to E and W. Return of customs and excise duties for both 1664 and 1668 indicate Cork now second port of Ireland, after Dublin. City besieged by Williamites in 1690; considerable damage caused within city; large gap made in SE section of city wall (O Murchadha 1990). Despite destructive Williamite siege, 17th century period of prosperity; economic improvement continued in 18th century with further reclamations to E and W; many of the watercourses formerly dividing city into islands covered over at this time and city centre took on shape which largely remains today.

CO074-040001-
Class: Graveyard
Townland: CORK CITY
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes
Description: Surrounding C of I church of St Nicholas (CO074-04001-). Collection of grave slabs re-set against W wall of church. These include rectangular limestone cross slab, now in two pieces, decorated with eight-armed fleur-de-lis cross, shield and symbols of the passion, with date 1597; grave slab with date 1629; coffin-shaped 15th century slab and Adam and Eveslab, now in two pieces.

CO074-040002-
Class: Church
Townland: CORK CITY
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes
Description: In graveyard (CO074-04001-); church of St. Nicholas referred to in charter made during reign of Gregory, Bishop of Cork, who died in 1186; valued in papal taxation of 1302-6 but not heard of again until 1569 when leased to John Bathe (Bradley et al. 1985, 73-5). In ruins by 1639 (Brady 1863, vol. 1, 294-5); rebuilt 1720; present church built 1849-50 when remains of three earlier structures were discovered (Bradley ibid). Limestone font, removed here from St Peter's church (CO074-03405-), in three parts: circular basin, shaft and base; bowl inscribed "RW IN 1664".

CO074-041----
Class: Religious house - Augustinian friars
Townland: CORK CITY
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes
Description: Augustinian friary, known as Red Abbey, founded in reign of Edward I (1272-1307); in continuous occupation by friars until rebellion in 1641/2 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 297-8). Dissolution in 1541 noted church, chancel, two chapels, dormitories, hall, buttery etc. Archdall in 1873 noted much of church surviving (Bradley et al. 1985, 80-1) but now only crossing tower stands, located on N side of Red Abbey Street. Stone flashing for roof lines of nave and chancel visible on W and E face respectively; walls of tower set back above string course between third and fourth floor; overhanging water spouts just below top of tower, four on W, E and S sides and three on N side; ground floor barrel vaulted with central bell-hole; door in S wall of first floor (ibid). Recent excavations in vicinity uncovered traces of burials (O'Flaherty 1978) and medieval walls (Sheehan 1992).

CO074-042----
Class: Church
Townland: CORK CITY
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes
Description: On E side of Dunbar Street; St Finbar's South, alias South Chapel. Cruciform church; nave and chancel, and possibly north transept, built in 1766 (Cahalane 1943, 27), south transept added in 1809 (ibid.); both these dates cut in quoins on NW corner of nave and SW corner of south transept, respectively. W gable of nave faces street; door surround modern, much evidence for rebuilding in central part of wall; cut limestone bellcot atop gable. Interior largely modernised, according to Craig (1982, 224) 'brutally gutted'; the altar contains the Dead Christ, by Hogan (Cahalane, ibid.).

CO074-044----
Class: Church
Townland: CORK CITY
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes
Description: The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.

CO074-045001-
Class: Leper hospital
Townland: CORK CITY
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes
Description: The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.

CO074-045002-
Class: Church
Townland: CORK CITY
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.

CO074-072----
Class: Fortification
Townland: CORK CITY
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes
Description: Described by Bradley et al. (1985, 45) as follows: 'Although Elizabeth Fort [CO074-039001-] was built on relatively high ground overlooking the city, it was itself overlooked by higher ground on the south-east (34m as compared to about 18m for Elizabeth Fort). To compensate for this weakness, a smaller outwork, known as "Cat Fort" was erected on this higher ground (Mulcahy et al. 1960, 129, 133). Apparently, this was not a fortification of any great strength and it surrendered very quickly to the Williamites in 1690, for instance, because it had no artillery (Mulcahy et al. 1960, 134). Indeed it is described in 1690 as a "new outwork, still unfinished" (Gillman 1894, 26). Mulcahy et. al. (1960, 129 n.22) speculate that it was a converted ringfort, perhaps the "Lyscotekyn", apparently in this area, referred to in 1307 (Mills 1914, 375). Phillips' map of 1685 shows that the Cat Fort was located in the angle between Tower Street and Friar Street. There are no surviving remains.'

O074-114----
Class: Burial ground
Townland: CORK CITY
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes
Description: The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.