

PROJECT:

KINSALE ACTIVE TRAVEL SCHEME

SCOPE:

Archaeological and Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment

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CLIENT:

Cork County Council

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1. Introduction

1.1 General

This report relays the results of an archaeological impact assessment (AIA) of the proposed development of Kinsale Active Travel Scheme. The AIA comprises a desk-based assessment and walk-over survey, carried out by *Mizen Archaeology* on behalf of *Cork County Council*.

The proposed scheme will connect with existing and planned active travel routes, Greenways and Blueways and make provision for links to other local cycling and walking trails, tourism attractions/experiences and towns and villages along its route.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The assessment was undertaken in order to accomplish the following:

- Ascertain the character, condition, and extent of any architectural heritage, archaeological areas, features, or objects likely to be affected by the proposed works, including any associated temporary works, and the likely impact of the proposed works on these remains;
- Accurately locate these architectural heritage/ archaeological areas, features, or objects and document the findings in documented and map/digital format;
- Describe same and discusses their likely provenance;
- Recommend appropriate measures for the avoidance of these remains or, where this cannot be achieved and
- Recommend measures to mitigate the impact of the works

1.3 Conventions, Legislations, and Guidelines

The assessment was undertaken with due regard to following conventions, legislations, and guidelines:

- Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023
- Section 225 and a number of non-heritage related “miscellaneous” provisions in Part 13 of the Act have entered into force
- National Monuments Act, 1930 to 2014 remains in effect
- National Monuments Act, 1930, amended 1954, 1987, 1994, 2004 and 2014
- Heritage Act, 1995
- National Cultural Institutions Act, 1997

- The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous) Provisions Act, 1999
- Planning and Development Act, 2000
- *Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*, 1999, Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands
- Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 2000
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the ‘Valletta Convention’) ratified by Ireland in 1997
- Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe (the ‘Granada Convention’) ratified by Ireland in 1997
- International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), advisory body to UNESCO concerning protection of sites and recommendation of World Heritage sites ratified by Ireland in 1992

2. Consultation

Mizen Archaeology consulted with the Sustainable Travel Unit of Cork County Council, Cork County Archaeologist and the Cork County Conservation Officer in relation to the archaeological component of the scheme.

3. Location

The proposed Kinsale Active Travel Route is located on the western limits of Kinsale town, Co. Cork. It is located in the civil parish of Kinsale and Ringcurran and transverses six townlands: Abbey-lands, Cappagh and Knocknacurra, Ballynacubby and Commoge. The scheme utilizes four existing local roadways: L-3234, L-3235, L-7249 and L-7344 and an unnamed walkway covering a total length of 2.880km.

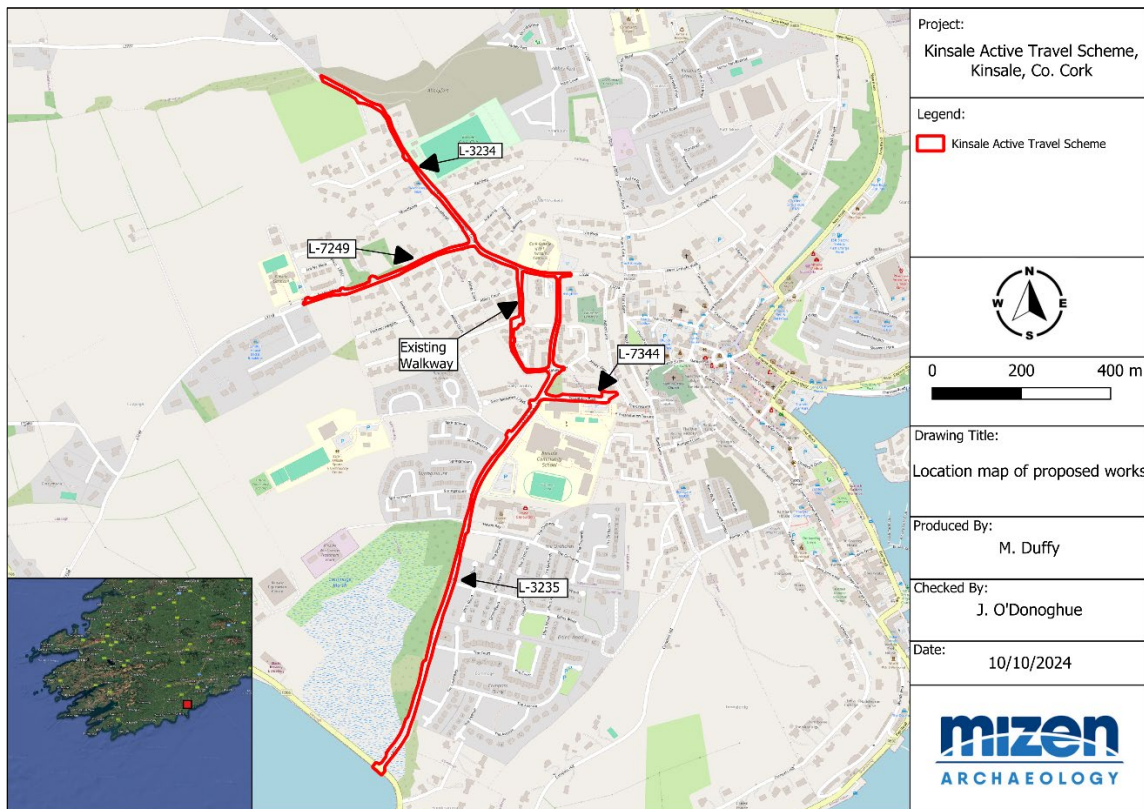


Figure 1: Site Location Map

4. Methodology

4.1 Desktop study

A detailed desktop study was undertaken to ensure all available literature and background information was considered to inform the underwater archaeological potential of the area under investigation. The following sources were consulted as part of the desktop survey:

- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) compiled by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland comprises lists, classifications of monuments and maps of all recorded monuments with known locations and zones of archaeological significance. The monument records are accessible online from the National Monuments Service (NMS) of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage via Historic Environment Viewer, accessible at www.archaeology.ie.
- Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI) historic and contemporary maps were examined to measure the changing landscape.
- The Record of Protected Structures (RPS) is a list of all protected buildings in a given area, as designated by the Local Authority. This may be due to a structure's architectural, historical,

archaeological, artistic, cultural, social, scientific, technical, or industrial importance.

- The Excavations Bulletin online database, known as the Database of Irish Excavation Reports (www.excavation.ie) was consulted to review past archaeological investigations in the area.
- National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files hold details of any artefactual material recovered in Ireland from the 18th century to the present. These are categorised according to County and Townland.
- Cartography: Several historic maps and charts were examined (see references below for a full list). These maps provide insight into the changes to the coastline over time along with changes in structure locations and navigational routes that may inform ship traffic and ship losses.
- Aerial Photography: A variety of low and high-altitude aerial photography was examined along with Open Topographic Data LiDAR (see bibliography below for a full list of referenced aerial and LiDAR data).
- Documentary sources: Several historical and archaeological sources were examined (see references below for a full list).
- Other National and International Monument Lists were also referenced. The international lists include: UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) and Tentative World Heritage Sites. National lists include: National Monuments in State Care; Sites with Preservation Orders; Record of Historic Monuments (RHM); County Council Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs); the Urban Archaeology Survey; the Walled Towns of Ireland; the Inventory of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes; the Irish Historic Towns Atlas; the National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

4.2 Site Inspection

A walk-over survey was undertaken along the entire scheme to ascertain the nature and extent of any sites located close to the area of development. Particular attention was given to areas of potential cultural heritage significance highlighted in the desktop study.

5. Results

5.1 Historical and Archaeological Background

The name Kinsale may derive from the Irish ‘Cean Taile’, translating as ‘the headland in the sea’ (Lewis 1837) referring to the Old Head of Kinsale. It has also been referred to as ‘Fan na Tubrid’ which

translates as ‘the fall of the springs’ (logainm.ie).

The town is said to have been first occupied in the 6th century by the early ecclesiastical settlement of St. Multose (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988, 396). No archaeological evidence of this early site has been discovered to date, however it has been speculated that remains may be present on the site of the current St. Multose' Church (ibid.)

By the 9th century, Vikings were present in nearby Cork harbour and it has been suggested that the name “The Worlds End” describing the south of the town originates from this period (Thuillier 2006).

Kinsale is a historic market town and sea-port with a large, secure harbour, situated close to the mouth of the River Bandon. The name Kinsale is derived from Ceann tSáile, meaning ‘the headland in the sea’. The earliest references to Kinsale call the area ‘Endelford’, ‘Endelworth’, ‘Engleworth’, or variations of the same (Westropp 1912/13, 364; Thuillier 2014). It is a name with Norse roots and is thought to be evidence of early Viking activity in the harbour. The name itself is thought to mean a ‘further harbour’ or, possibly, ‘world’s end’, with the latter name enduring in reference to the southwestern section of the town, by the edge of the river (Thuillier 2014). The town is said to have been first occupied in the 6th century by the early ecclesiastical settlement of St. Multose (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988, 396). No archaeological evidence of this early site has been discovered to date, however it has been speculated that remains may be present on the site of the current St. Multose' Church (ibid.) The area now known as World’s End was also known as ‘Dromderidh’, a name possibly dating to its pre-Norse history (McSwiney 1938, 82).

After the Anglo-Norman conquest, Kinsale, and other lands, were granted to Milo de Cogan. Myles de Courcey married into the de Cogan family and received the land southwest of Kinsale, gaining the title Baron of Kinsale in 1223. The Anglo-Normans built their settlement on high ground around a market area in front of St. Multose’s church, situated to make use of the harbour for import and export of goods (Jefferies 1986, 34). Agricultural crops from the Bandon river basin and wool from Tracton Abbey were exported to destinations as far away as Lucca and Florence in Tuscany (Thuillier 2014).

The area was granted a weekly market in 1226 (Westropp 1912/13, 400). In 1334, it was granted its first Charter by Edward III. By 1348, a murage grant was given for the repair of the town walls, indicating that the settlement was enclosed in the first half of the 14th century. It grew in importance in the latter half of the 14th century, returning members to Parliament by 1374.

The name ‘Endelford’, and its variations, appeared on maps and documents up until the early 15th century. By 1436, the area was referred to as ‘guisalla’, signifying the changeover to ‘Kinsale’. The earlier name was retained in the Anglo-Norman name, ‘Kinsale de d’Endilvorth’ (ibid., 419). In the

15th century, the town was exporting fish to Bristol, Brittany, La Rochelle and Bordeaux.

In the 16th century, the town expanded to the south, with the town wall extended to accommodate the new area.

In September 1601, a Spanish force of 3500 on board 28 ships landed in Kinsale, holding the walled town until the arrival of O'Neill's army from the north (McGurk 2002, 59). English forces besieged the town from a series of camps and artillery positions in the hills overlooking the town. English naval forces arrived to support the siege in November 1601. The force included six warships, one galley, and six requisitioned merchantmen (ibid., 67). These ships specifically used their guns to help force the surrender of the forts and castles around the harbour. The conflict culminated with the Battle of Kinsale in January 1601, where O'Neill's army was defeated. The siege continued for another nine days, before the Spanish surrendered the town.

This conflict alerted the English to the strategic importance of the town and harbour, which was then fortified with James Fort and Charles Fort. In addition, the Royal Dockyard was constructed in the 17th century, on the site of what is now the Trident Hotel. The dockyard had the capacity to repair and build ships of over 100 feet in length and, after the navy pulled out of the area, it provided docking facilities for coastal shipping (Thuillier 2014). Nearby, there was gun wharf used for stepping masts, handling guns, and general provisioning, as well as a double slipway, which functioned as the departure point for the cross-river ferry. Both of these features were accessed by the 'drang'-a steep, narrow incline above the water- prior to the construction of World's End road (ibid.).

A fishing town, sixty and eighty fishing boats operated out of Kinsale in the 17th century, catching three or four thousand mackerel a day.

Towards the end of the 17th century, the town walls were largely destroyed, with further remains being dismantled in the 18th century (McSwiney 1938, 83). The works area was located over 500m south of the southernmost area of the former walled town.

In the 18th century, extensive reclamation works in the areas immediately adjacent to the historic town centre extended the town quays. Long Quay- now known as Pearse Street- was infilled and the reclamation of Emmet Place, Markey Quay, and the shoreline to the east of Watergate and Lower Fisher Streets followed.

5.2 Recorded Archaeological Monuments

A 2.8km section of the proposed route along the L-3235 roadway extends through the zone of notification for the Historic Town Defences (CO112-034002), while the route along the L-7249 roadway clips the zone of notification for a military camp (CO112-090) used in the Battle of Kinsale.

The proposed route along the L3235 transects the zone of notification for a holy well (CO112-033001), a religious house founded by Carmelite friars (CO112-033003) and an associated graveyard (CO112-033002). A description of the five monuments is provided in Appendix 9.1.

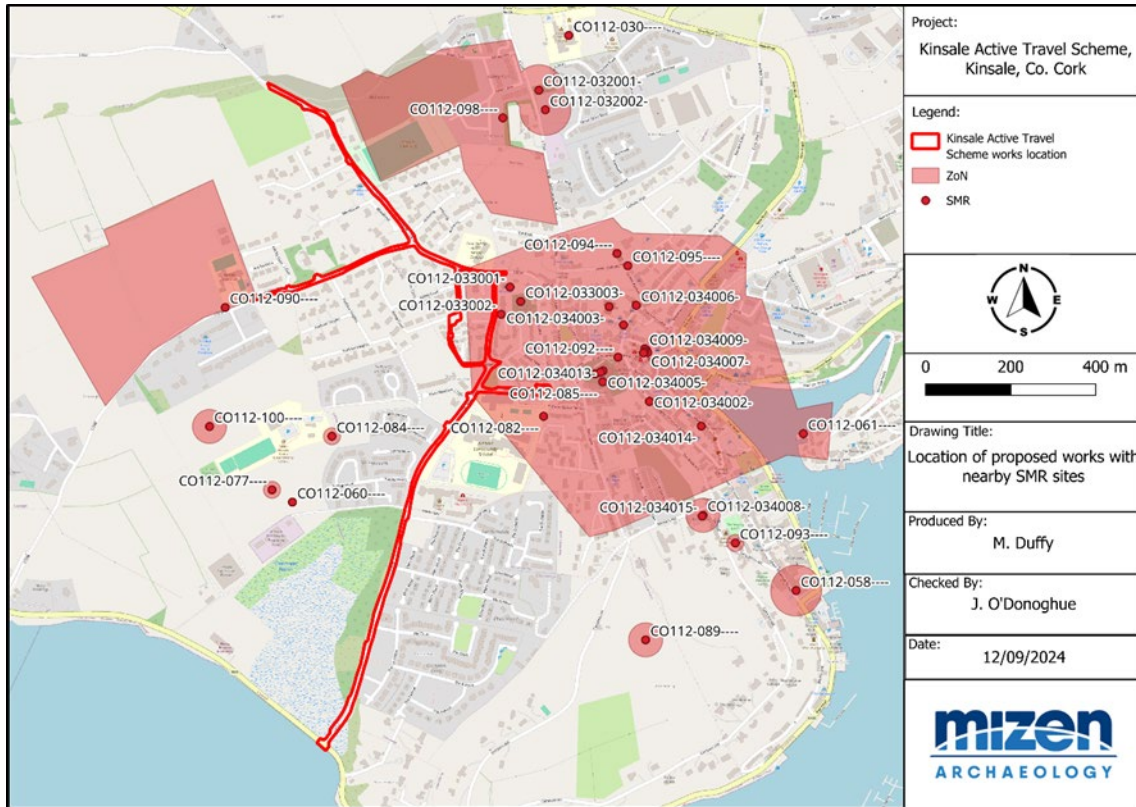


Figure 2: Extract from National Monuments Service Environmental Viewer showing SMR sites with the proposed route overlaid.

5.3 Architectural Heritage

The Cork County Development Plan lists 64 recorded protected structures in the town of Kinsale, but none of these lie within 100m of the proposed route. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) includes one structure in close proximity to the route, Cappagh House (reg no. 20911214). This is a detached three-bay two-story house, built c.1905 off the L7249 roadway, and 0.05km from the proposed development.

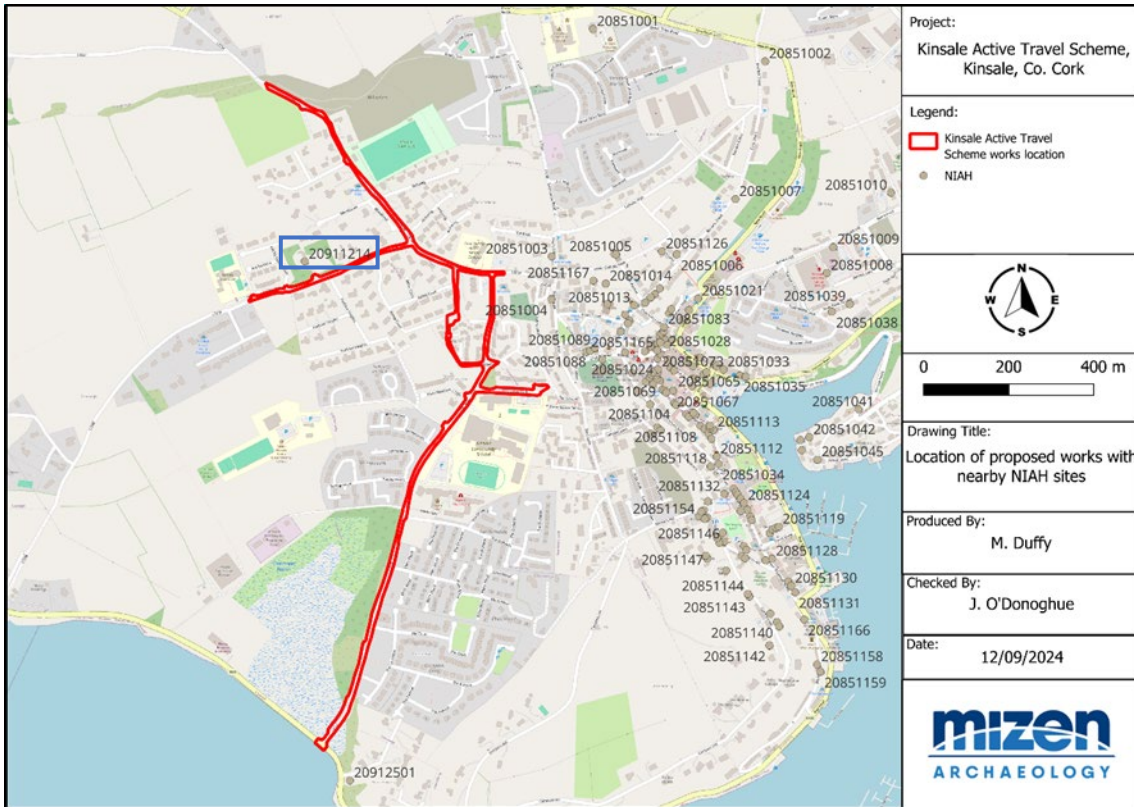


Figure 3: Extract from National Monuments Service Environmental Viewer showing NIAH sites with the proposed route overlaid.

5.4 Topographical files of the NMI

The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI), which holds details of any artefactual material recovered from the 18th century to the present were consulted. The files contained no reference to the area surveyed.

5.4.1 Townlands and Townland Boundaries

Townlands are the smallest unit of land division in Ireland and may preserve pre-Anglo Norman Conquest territorial boundaries. The Irish roots of these names may also refer to natural or cultural features of the landscape. The layout and nomenclature of the townlands were recorded and standardized by the Ordnance Survey in the 19th century. *Logainm* holds an online database of Irish placenames, their meaning, and related historical references.

The proposed route is located in the townlands of Cappagh, Kinsale, Knocknacurra, Abbey-lands, Ballynacubby and Commoge. The names Knocknacurra and Abbey-lands in particular suggest the presence of archaeology in the area.

Townland Name	Irish Name	Meaning
Cappagh	An Cheapach	Plot of land, tillage plot
Kinsale	Cionn tSáile	Head, headland
Knocknacurra	Cnoc na Cora	Hill / weir, stone-fence, ford
Abbey-lands	Fearann na Mainistreach	Land / Monastery
Ballynacubby	Baile an Chobaigh	Townland, homestead
Commoge	An Chamóg	N/A

5.5 Cartographic Information

17th Century Maps

Several maps of Kinsale were produced during the 17th Century reflecting its prominent role in the military history of Ireland. A contemporary painting of the Battle of Kinsale, housed in Trinity College, provides valuable insight into the town during the Battle of Kinsale (Figure 4). Most relevant to this assessment is its depiction of a military camp approx. 1km east of Kinsale Harbour, in close proximity to the proposed route.

Using the 'Plot of Kinsale' (Figure 5) and another plan produced by 'Baptista Boazio (Figure 6), archaeologist Bryan O'Neil visited Kinsale in 1939 in search of any archaeological remains of battlefields illustrated on the maps. With regards to the encampment alongside the proposed route on the L7249 roadway, he noted the following:

There are, however, distinct traces of "P Sr. Jeratt's Horseis' Sconce." It lies on the top of the hill astride the road in a splendid position for its purpose according to accounts of the siege, some 210 yards WSW of Cappagh House. Most of its outline is just traceable as a hallow in the fields on each side of the road, and its eastern bastion, which according to Boazio's plan was of an unusual design, exits as a formless lump in the field. It seems to have been 90 to 100 yards square. Although very much levelled, it should be just possible to make a plan of this earthwork. (O'Neil, 1940, p.114).



Figure 4: The Battle of Kinsale painting housed in Trinity.



Figure 5: 'The Plot of Kinsale' (O'Neil, 1940).



Figure 6: 'The Plan of the Siege of Kinsale', by Batista Boazio (O'Neil, 1940).

19th Century Ordnance Survey Maps

6-inch Ordnance Survey map (1846)

The footprint of the proposed route is illustrated on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey map (1846) as agricultural lands and carriageways (Figure 6&7). At this stage the L3235 had not been constructed and the area was occupied by mudflats on Ballynacubby Beach and enclosed agricultural fields serviced by narrow roadways. The northern extend of L3235 was occupied by Abbey lands, with 'Bowens Lane' annotated to the west of the route and 'Abbey Well' to the east.

L-7344 is illustrated as an existing roadway as is the L3234. The proposed route which links both of these roads is represented on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey map as agricultural lands except for a dwelling located on Bandon Road. The proposed route along the L-7249 is shown as an existing road. The map does not reference the features described by O'Neil in Section 3.5 above. Nor does it contain details of an encampment in the adjoining (west) field known locally as camp field.

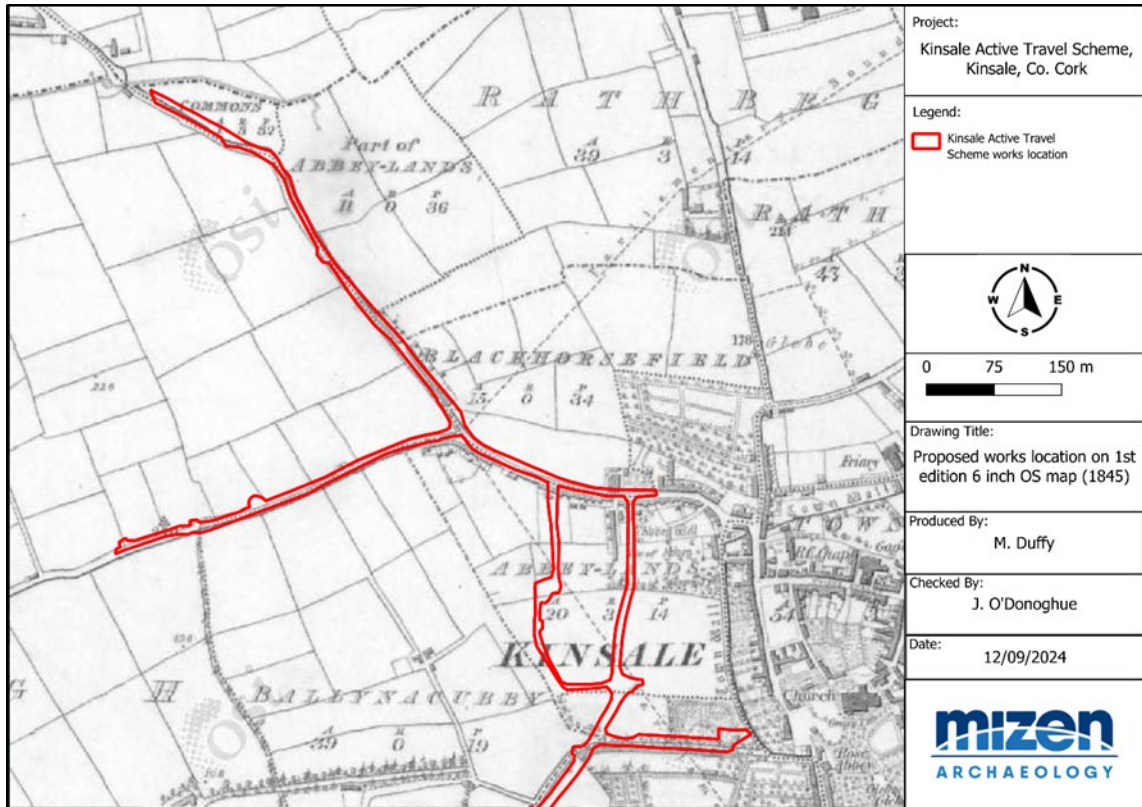


Figure 7: North section of proposed development overlaid on 6-inch OS map (1846).

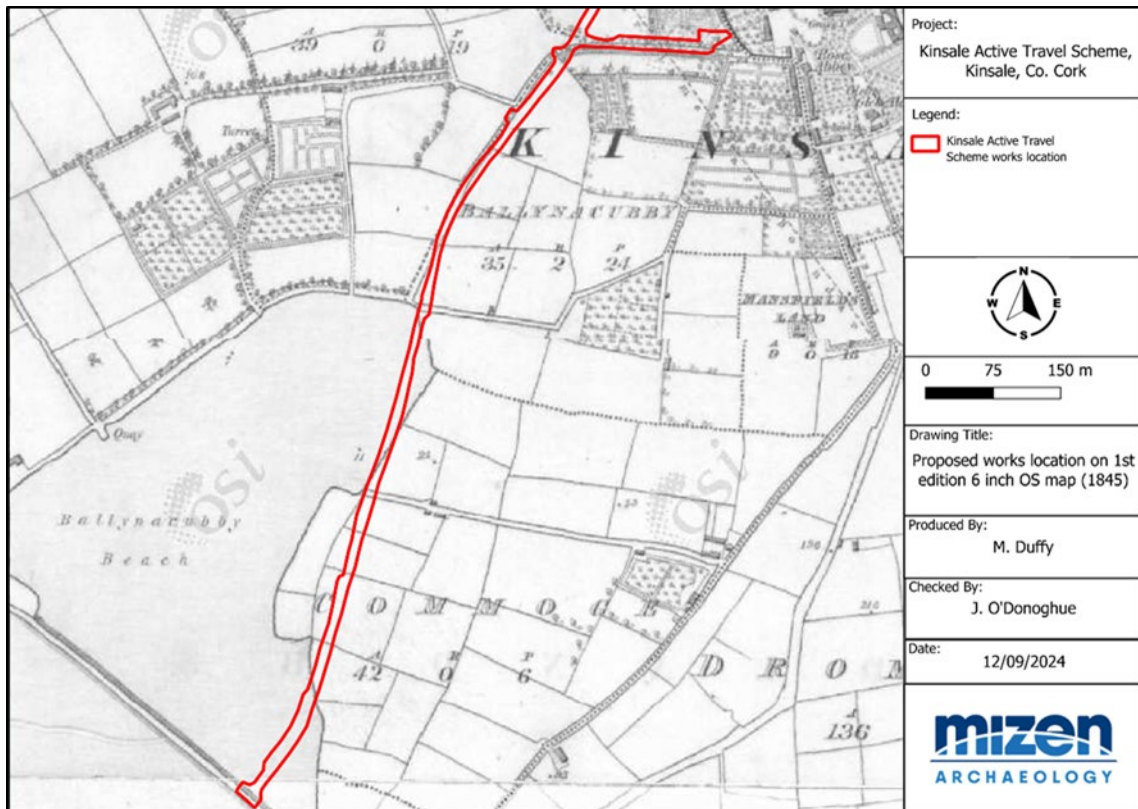


Figure 8: South section of proposed development overlaid on 6-inch OS map (1846)

The 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (1882)

The 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (1882) shows similar detail to the earlier 6-inch map along the proposed route. The only notable difference is the absence of the dwelling at the current intersection of the L3234 and walkway.

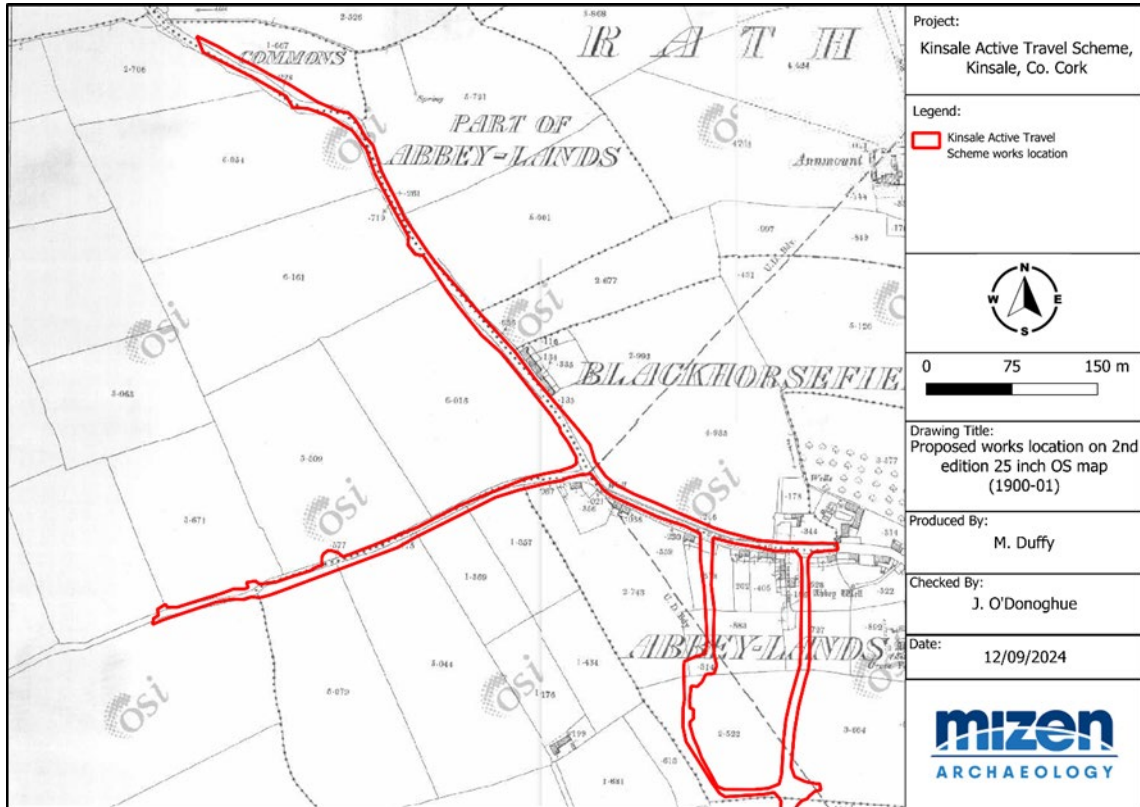


Figure 9: North section of proposed development overlaid on 25-inch OS map (1882).

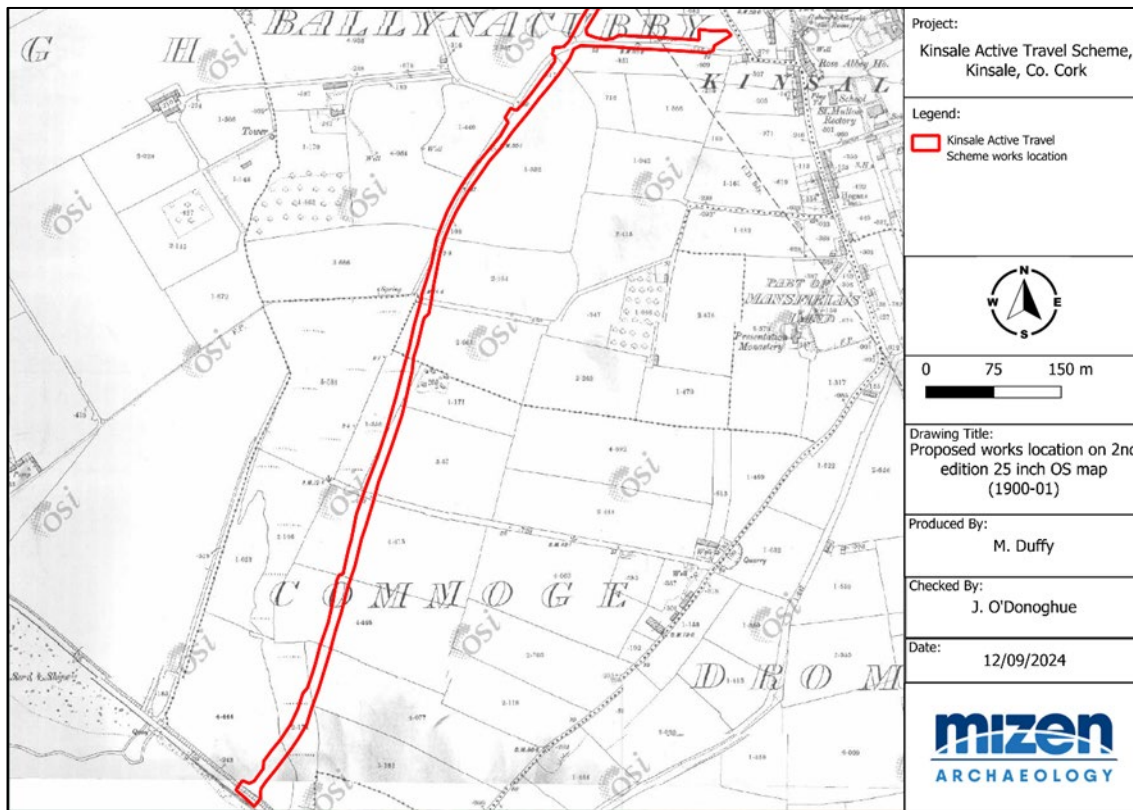


Figure 10: South section of proposed development overlaid on 25-inch OS map (1882).

5.6 Previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the proposed development

The Excavations Bulletin online database, known as the Database of Irish Excavation Reports (www.excavations.ie) is published and updated annually. It provides summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland from the years 1969 to present. It can also contain summaries of surveys of archaeological monitoring work. Eight archaeological investigations are included for the associated townlands. The full list is included Appendix 3. None of these archaeological sites relate directly to the footprint of the proposed route but their discovery in Kinsale and its surroundings attest to the occurrence of significant previously unknown sub-surface cultural remains being revealed during development works.

6. Site Inspection

Cultural Heritage Sites 1, 2, and 3 Townland Boundaries

The route crosses 3 townland boundaries Commoge / Ballynacubby (CHS 1), Ballynacubby and

Abbey-Lands (CHS 2) and Abbey-Lands and Cappagh (CHS 3). However, as the route follows existing roadways, it does not transect a physical boundary. On either side of the roadway at all 3 locations the boundary aligns with field divisions illustrated on historic Ordnance Survey maps.

Cultural Heritage Site 4- Carmelite Friary

The proposed route at the northern end of L3235 is located with the zone of notification for a Carmelite Friary (CO112-033003). The Friary is located 0.06km from the proposed route and is not visible from the development.

Robert Fitzrichard Balrain built St Mary's Abbey in Kinsale and bestowed it, along with twenty-nine acres of land in the Liscahan area of the town, to the Carmelites in c.1334 (Hession, 2010). As the abbey was located outside the town wall access was provided through a gate - Friar's Gate. The Dissolution of the Monasteries by King Henry VIII led to the suppression of St Mary's Abbey in 1541, at which time jurors reported the existence of 'church with belfry, cloister, hall and other buildings' (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988, 290). The Abbey consisted of a church, belfry, hall, other houses and a cemetery. Anything of worth was disbursed. In the aftermath, the Abbey was put to many uses. By 1567 the property termed "the house of the Friars of Our Lady of Kinsale" was leased to Robert Meade (merchant) for twenty-one years and subsequently leased on to other merchants. During the Siege of Kinsale in 1601, the Abbey buildings were destroyed by the guns (Hession, 2010). There is no evidence of Carmelites being in the precinct of the Abbey at that time.

Cultural Heritage Site 5- Graveyard

The proposed route at the northern end of L3235 is located with the zone of notification for a Graveyard (CO112-033002). The Graveyard is located 0.02km from the proposed route and is not visible from the route.

Cultural Heritage Site 6- Holy well

The proposed route transects the zone of notification for a holy well (CO112-033001) at the northern end of the L3235 road. The well is believed to be associated with the adjacent Carmelite Friary. It lies 40m from the proposed route but is not visible from the roadway.



Plate 1: View of holy well (CO112-033001) taken from east.

Cultural Heritage Site 7 – buildings illustrated on 6-inch OS Map

The L3235 roadway was constructed during the 20th Century. An inspection of the OS 6-Inch map reveals that in the early 19th Century dwellings occupied the footprint of the northern limits of the roadway. It is possible that relic remains of these structures survive below the surface of the current roadway and footpath.

Cultural Heritage Site 8 – Military camp

The proposed route along the L-7249 is located within the zone of notification for a military camp (CO112-090). As outlined in Section 5 above, remains of this Battle of Kinsale military camp were visible in the 1930's but no surface traces can be detected today. The National Monuments Service's Environmental Viewer indicates the site with a red dot c.60m from the proposed route. It should be noted that the dot represents the known approximate centre of the site and is not indicative of its exact location or extent. It is possible that sub-surface remains or objects relating to the site may survive below the road, footpaths or verges.



Plate 2: View of proposed route with Military Camp (CO112-090) in field to the left (north).

Cultural Heritage Site 9 – Cappagh House

The proposed route is located within 50m from Cappagh House. Built in 1905, it is a detached three-bay two-storey house. It has been assigned a regional significance rating on the NIAH (20911214). The full description is provided in Appendix 2.



Plate 3: View of proposed route with Cappagh House (20911214) to the left (north).

Cultural Heritage Site 10 – Burial Ground

The proposed route along the L7344 lies within 50m of a burial ground (CO112-082). The site which contained 40 burials was fully excavated in 1978. A ring retrieved from one of skeletons dates to 16th-17th century. Further details of the excavation are provided in Appendix 1.



Figure 11: Location of cultural heritage sites within proximity to proposed route.

7. Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The proposed scheme will utilise existing roadways. Although there is no detailed design available at this stage, it is understood that the ground disturbance works are minor and relate to a redesign of pavement to extend pedestrian and cycle lanes and to erect signage. Therefore, the likelihood of encountering in-situ features or artefacts are greatly reduced.

Any excavation works occurring within the zone of notification for archaeological monuments should be subject to a programme of licensed archaeological monitoring.

All mitigation measures are recommendations only. The ultimate decision rests with the National Monument Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage in collaboration with Cork County Archaeologist and the National Museum of Ireland.

10. Bibliography

10.1 10.1 Documentary Sources

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10.2 Cartographic Sources

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- Harris, J. and Greenville, C. 'Kingsale Harbour'. (London, 1693). Held by National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London; accessed May 17, 2023, <https://www.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/rmgc-object-540952>
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10.3 Other Sources

- Excavations Bulletin: www.excavations.ie
- Historic Environment Viewer, National Monuments Service; www.archaeology.ie
- Ordnance Survey of Ireland: www.osi.ie
- National Monuments Service: www.archaeology.ie

11. Appendices

Appendix 1: List of archaeological monuments in the vicinity of the proposed route

SMR	Identification	ITM	Description
CO112-034002	Town defenses	563768E, 550445N	Town of Kinsale given 1st charter in 1333-4 which states that 'the walls are ruinous, and the burgesses not able to repair them'; possibly walled from mid-13th century; murage grant to repair walls in 1348 (Thomas 1992,138). Walls probably battlemented with internal rampart, external fosse, c.15 towers; 4 gates and internal gate Upper town, 2 in Base town (Thomas <i>ibid</i>). Damaged during Battle of Kinsale in 1601 (Mulcahy 1968, 17); according to Lewis (1837, vol. 2, 234), town walls largely destroyed during siege of 1690, though subject to some repairs in 18th century (McSwiney 1938, 82-5 & 92-3). Three remaining gates removed by 1805 (Lewis <i>ibid</i>). McSwiney (<i>ibid.</i> , 81) traces layout of walls which enclosed what Bradley (1985, 452) describes as 'forked-linear' street pattern. Thomas (<i>ibid</i>) suggests that walling of Base town, which continues linear pattern to SE, may be later, possibly late 16th century. At most, only fragmentary remains of town's defences survive above ground level (McSwiney <i>ibid</i> , 92); according to Thomas (<i>ibid.</i> , 137) 'much of N wall survives in reduced form as a field boundary ... no other remains'.
CO112-033003	Religious house (Carmelite friars)	563465E, 550680N	In centre of graveyard (CO112-03302-); St. Mary's Carmelite friary, founded by Robert fitz Richard Balrain in 1334; in 1541 jurors reported the existence of 'church with belfry, cloister, hall and other buildings' (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988, 290). Extensively damaged in 1601 during siege of Kinsale; temporary chapel erected 1633 but abandoned 1653 (Gillan and Hurley 1978, 33); convent 'was existing c. 1737' (Gwynn and Hadcock <i>ibid</i>) and the

			Prior made Town almoner in 1741 (Mulcahy 1968, 12). A 'few fragmentary walls' (Garner 1980, 36) survive.
CO112-033002	Graveyard	563419E, 550650N	Short distance NW of town walls of Kinsale; surrounding ruins of Carmelite friary (CO112-03303-). In occasional use; many family tombs. Headstones date from 18th century. Holy well nearby (CO112-03301-).
CO112033001	Ritual site (holy well)	563440E, 550714N	In housing estate, short distance N of Carmelite friary (CO112-033003-) and similarly dedicated to St Mary; possibly supplied water to the friary (Gillan and Hurley 1978, 33). Approached by pathway between houses. Circular well (diam. 0.65m; H 0.72m) cut into rockface and enclosed by semi-circular stone wall at rear; concrete step forms front and retains water flow. Thought locally to be associated with early Christian foundation of St Multose (CO112-085----).
CO112-090	Military camp	562770E, 550666N	On 2nd Oct. 1601 Spanish force occupied Kinsale town; by 4th Nov. English force occupying high ground around town to begin siege which lasted to 12 Jan 1602; Irish force defeated by English at Battle of Kinsale on 3rd Jan. (Mulcahy 1968, 54-67). Contemporary plans (O'Neil 1940, plate 8; Hayes-McCoy 1964, plate 13) show siege works and batteries erected by English on high ground around town; these appear to have taken the form of rectangular earthwork entrenchments with corner bastions. O'Neil's (ibid,114) survey of these siege works found traces only of 'Sr. Jaratt's Horseis' Sconce ... some 210 yards WSW of Cappagh House ... most of its outline is just traceable as a hollow in the fields on each side of the road and its eastern bastion exists as a formless lump in the field. It seems to have been 90 to 100 yards square.' This area now in pasture with no visible trace of features described by O'Neil; some c. 250m further W on N side of road is field known as 'Camp Field' but again no visible trace of fortifications. On high ground to N of town small townland of Camphill location of main English camp; again no visible

			trace of fortifications.
CO112-082	Burial Ground	563519, 550410	Uncovered c. 1978 during building of housing estate on SW side of Kinsale, just outside, and to W of, town walls (CO112-034--). Excavation revealed c. 40 skeletons laid out in single interments in separate grave pits c. 0.4m-0.6m below ground level; orientation E-W; clear rows observed. No coffins used. Arms extended, hands crossed over the genital region. No signs of church or associated structures located. Ring on finger of one skeleton dates site to 16th-17th century (pers. comm. J. Barber).

Appendix 2: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage: sites in vicinity of proposed route

Cappagh House, CAPPAGH, Kinsale, CORK Reg No 20911214

Rating: Regional

Categories of Special Interest: Architectural, Artistic

Original Use: House

In Use As: House

Date: 1900 - 1910

Coordinates: 162998, 50701

Date Recorded: 25/06/2009

Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1905, having two-storey breakfront end-bays to front (south-east) and side (north-east) elevations. Flat-roofed single-storey porch to front, single-bay single-storey addition and recent lean-to extension to rear (north-west). Hipped slate roofs in U-plan, having decorative ceramic ridge tiles, timber clad eaves course, rendered chimneystacks and uPVC rainwater goods. Rendered walls with plinth, having moulded render sills course to first floor of front and side (south-west, north-east) elevations. Rendered walls to porch with panelled decoration, having moulded render architrave, frieze and cornice to eaves level. Square-headed window openings with stone sills and replacement one-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows throughout, occurring in single and paired arrangements. Blind round-headed window opening to side (north-east) elevation of porch having moulded render label moulding. Elliptical-headed door opening with render surround to porch, having pilasters on plinths surmounted by moulded rendered archivolt. Timber panelled door having glazed timber side panels surmounted by decorative fanlight, having tooled limestone stepped approach and threshold. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled door to side (south-west) elevation. Attached L-plan former stable block and rubble limestone wall to rear creating an enclosed courtyard. Two-bay and single-bay single-storey blocks having pitched slate and flat roofs. Rubble limestone walls. Square-headed door openings with timber and uPVC doors. Square-headed door opening to courtyard wall having timber battened sliding door with cast-iron brackets and rails. Located within own grounds, having rendered enclosing walls with square-profile gate piers on rendered plinths with moulded rendered caps, single- and double-leaf cast-iron gates.

Appendix 3: List of previous excavations in vicinity of proposed route

License	Location	ITM	Description
93E0097	Abbey-lands, Kinsale, Co. Cork	563657E, 550566N	Test trenches were opened here by Rose M. Cleary of the Archaeology Dept., University College Cork and no archaeological remains were uncovered.
05E0445	Cappagh, Co. Cork	563021E, 550363N	Six test-trenches were excavated across a site at Cappagh, Kinsale, by Avril Purcell and Sheila Lane & Associates, in advance of the proposed development of a community centre and sports facilities. No features or finds of archaeological significance were revealed.
06E1110	Cappagh / Ballynacubby, Co. Cork	562897E, 550449N	Twenty test-trenches were excavated at this greenfield proposed housing development site by Máire Ní Loingsigh, Sheila Lane & Associates. A previously unrecorded fulacht fiadh had been noted in the townland of Cappagh, in the western part of the site. The spread of burnt stone associated with the monument measures 7.3m east–west by 9m. A number of earlier field boundaries, a crushed stone road, field drains and furrows were also recorded, as well as a pit of no proven archaeological significance. An ornamental tower (CO112–084) is located 50m to the south and is not within the proposed development site. If the proposed development goes ahead, further archaeological investigation of the fulacht fiadh and the pit will be carried out.
11E0105	Cappagh, Kinsale, Co. Cork	562785E, 550963N	A geophysical survey, test trench excavations and metal-detecting were carried out prior to a proposed extension to a Gaelscoil on the western outskirts of the Kinsale town suburbs by Tony Cummins for John Cronin & Associates. The school is in the south-east corner of a large tillage field 1km to the west of the medieval walled town, and within the Zone of Archaeological Potential for the potential site of a ‘military fortification’ (CO112-090---) associated with the 1601–2 Siege of Kinsale. A mound and hollows were tentatively identified as the remains of an entrenched siege position in this general area in the 1930s. There were no visible surface traces of these features when the field was inspected by the Cork Archaeological Survey in 1992. The school was constructed in 2007, and a number of modern houses on the opposite side of the road to the south are also within the Zone of Archaeological Potential. There are no entries in the <i>Excavations Bulletin</i> associated with any of these developments. Aerial photographs taken prior to the construction of the school were consulted and no traces of a levelled site were noted.
13E158	Ballynacubby, Kinsale, Co. Cork	563464E, 550379N	Four test trenches were mechanically excavated in the proposed location of a prefabricated structure in school grounds by Avril Purcell. No features or finds of archaeological significance were revealed.
15E0043	Ballynacubby, Co.	563525E,	Archaeological monitoring of ground works was undertaken

15R0012	Cork	550367N	during construction of an extension to a semi-detached house within a modern housing estate on the western outskirts of Kinsale town by Tony Cummins. While the development site is outside the extent of the walled town, a number of unmarked burials (CO112-082----) were uncovered during construction works in this area during the 1970s. The extension foundations did not extend below the modern garden soils and nothing of archaeological significance was encountered.
17E0410	Ballynacubby, Kinsale, Co. Cork	563075E, 550334N	Testing of geophysical anomalies and manual investigation of a sample of 'hits' from a metal detection survey was undertaken on the site by Annette Quinn. The proposed development consists of the construction of private housing and associated site works at Ballynacubby, Kinsale, Co. Cork. Twenty-two test trenches were excavated where geophysical anomalies were detected during a geophysical survey of the site (17R0147), also requested as further information. Of note throughout the site was the variation in the natural strata that occurred with a bright orange stoney natural at the north and a grey-yellow clay towards the centre and south. The depth of the trenches over much of the site was also noteworthy due mainly to the depth of subsoil that had accumulated on the site, perhaps reflective of intense garden/agricultural activity as depicted on the historic OS mapping. Numerous drains were encountered, on the lower waterlogged.
24E0260	Gaelscoil Kinsale, Cappagh, Co. Cork	562755E, 550719N	Archaeological Test excavation was undertaken at Gaelscoil Kinsale, Kinsale, Co Cork by Maeve McCormick. A desk-based study for this assessment was followed by Geophysical Survey (24R0017; January 2024) and Metal Detection Survey (24R0049; February 2024). Finally, test excavation was undertaken across the site in April 2024. A total of 10 trenches (653 linear metres; 1175 sq. m.) were excavated across the site. Topsoil across the site was a friable light brown loamy clay. This was consistent in depth across the site (0.28-0.33m deep) and overlay a compact mid-orange stoney clay with exposed bedrock. No soil morphological changes were noted in Trench 2 or in Trenches 7-9 where the curvilinear negative trend was identified in the geophysical survey. It is therefore concluded that this represents a signal derived from geological layers, possibly the bands of bedrock noted throughout the site.