

## 13 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

### 13.1 Introduction

This section of the EIS assesses the impact of the Ringaskiddy waste management facility on the archaeological and cultural heritage of the site. In addition, mitigation measures are proposed to safeguard any archaeological finds and features of importance.

The archaeological study, undertaken by Sheila Lane & Associates, was in two phases. The initial phase was a desktop study and a site inspection. This phase identified an earth mound on the site, which did not appear to be a natural feature. The study report recommended that archaeological testing be carried out on the mound. A licence was obtained from Duchas and a test excavation undertaken. The report of the test excavations is included in this chapter.

The chapter concludes with a description of the proposed mitigation measures and residual impacts.

### 13.2 Study Methodology

The archaeological assessment is based on a desktop study of an area within an approximate 2km radius of the site for the waste management facility and a field inspection of the site.

The desktop study included a review of the first and second editions of the 6" and 25" scale Ordnance Survey maps, the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Cork and available cartographic sources. Archaeological and historical literature for the area was also consulted.

#### ***Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) of Co. Cork***

This record, compiled by Duchas, is a list of all known archaeological sites and monuments in the county.

#### ***Archaeological Inventory of Co. Cork***

This was the follow-up phase to the SMR, where all sites listed in the SMR were visited and a rapid survey of each site was carried out. The inventory of Co. Cork has been completed and four volumes have been published. Volume 2 – East and South Cork was used for this assessment.

#### ***Record of Monuments and Places***

This record was established under Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994. It post-dates the SMR and lists all monuments and places believed to be of archaeological importance in the county.

#### ***Local Histories***

All of the available local histories and archaeological journals were consulted.

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### **Field Inspection**

A field inspection of the development area was carried out on 19/2/01.

## **13.3 The Receiving Environment**

The development area is a green field site and occupies an area of land surrounding the Hammond Lane scrap metal plant. It forms a roughly rectangular shaped site. It comprises one field in pasture a short distance to the west of the Hammond Lane entrance. This field is flat and waterlogged at the roadside.

A steep, overgrown escarpment rises to the south and south-west of this field. At the top of the escarpment the land continues to rise gently to the south. A field in pasture bounded on the west, east and south by stone-faced banks forms a spur to the development site. A long, narrow field extends east from this point along the top of the ridge, towards the cliffs at the harbour edge. The southern boundary of this field is formed by a stone-faced bank.

There is a Martello tower in the field to the south of this boundary. An elongated (c.36m E/W x 9m N/S) grassy ridge circa 1m high is situated to the north of the field above the Hammond Lane plant. This did not seem to be a natural feature and it was considered possible that it might represent part of an earlier field boundary. However the archaeological testing, which was carried out in the second phase of the archaeological assessment, showed that the feature was not of archaeological significance. (Refer to Appendix 13.1).

This field is in pasture at the western end and at the east close to the cliffs, but apart from a grass trackway leading east towards the lower ground, the remainder of this area is overgrown with gorse. There is no northern boundary to this field, and the ground slopes down, less steeply than in the area of the escarpment, towards an area of flat, boggy and very overgrown land which stretches from the east side of the Hammond Lane entrance to the low cliffs at the harbour edge. There is a rutted trackway running east/west through the lower part of this boggy land.

## **13.4 Cartographic and Archaeological Background**

Examination of the first edition OS map of 1842 clearly shows a Martello tower located to the south of the development site. There are five 'Ordnance Stones' set in a circle around the tower. A path extends from the tower in a north-east direction to a further 'Ordnance Stone' at the water's edge. A second path passes through a system of small fields to the north of the tower.

The second edition OS map of 1902 shows that by this time several of these small field boundaries had disappeared. The path to the north of the tower is still evident. The diagonal path leading to the sea from the Martello tower is shown clearly close to the tower, but is only suggested closer to the sea.

The 1934 OS map shows that the field systems are unchanged from 1902. The 1:2500 OS Map (1997) does not show the diagonal path (refer to Figures 13.2 and 13.3)

Examination of aerial photographs and a site visit indicated that more field boundaries might have been removed. The overgrown nature of the development site made this difficult to determine.





Approximate Location Of Site Boundary

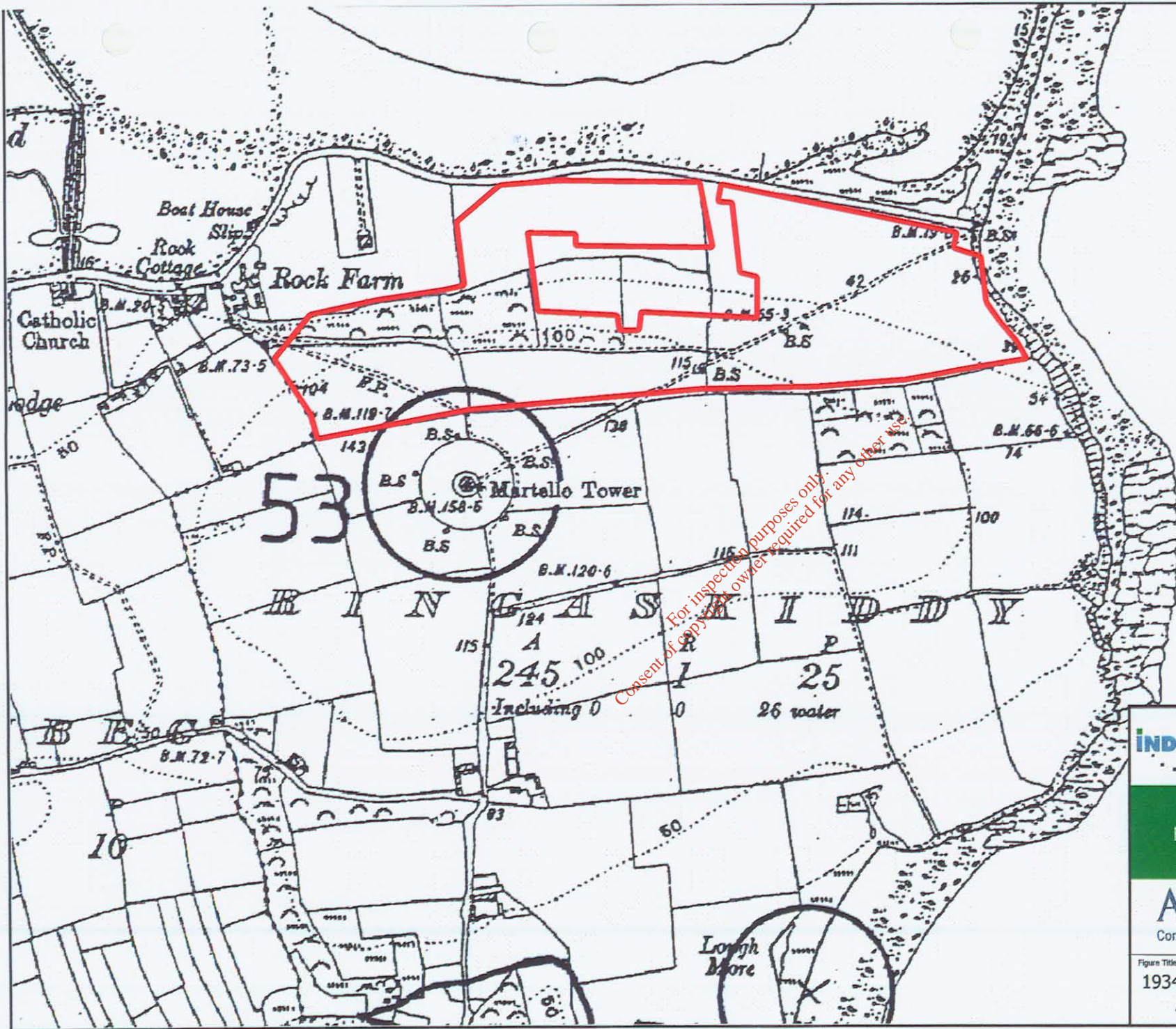


## Environmental Impact Statement

	Files Located :
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	Ordnance Map :
	Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No. EN 0002801 © Government of Ireland

Figure Title :	Figure No :
Archaeological Sites of Interest in the Locality	13.1





**INDAVER** IRELAND Ringaskiddy waste management facility

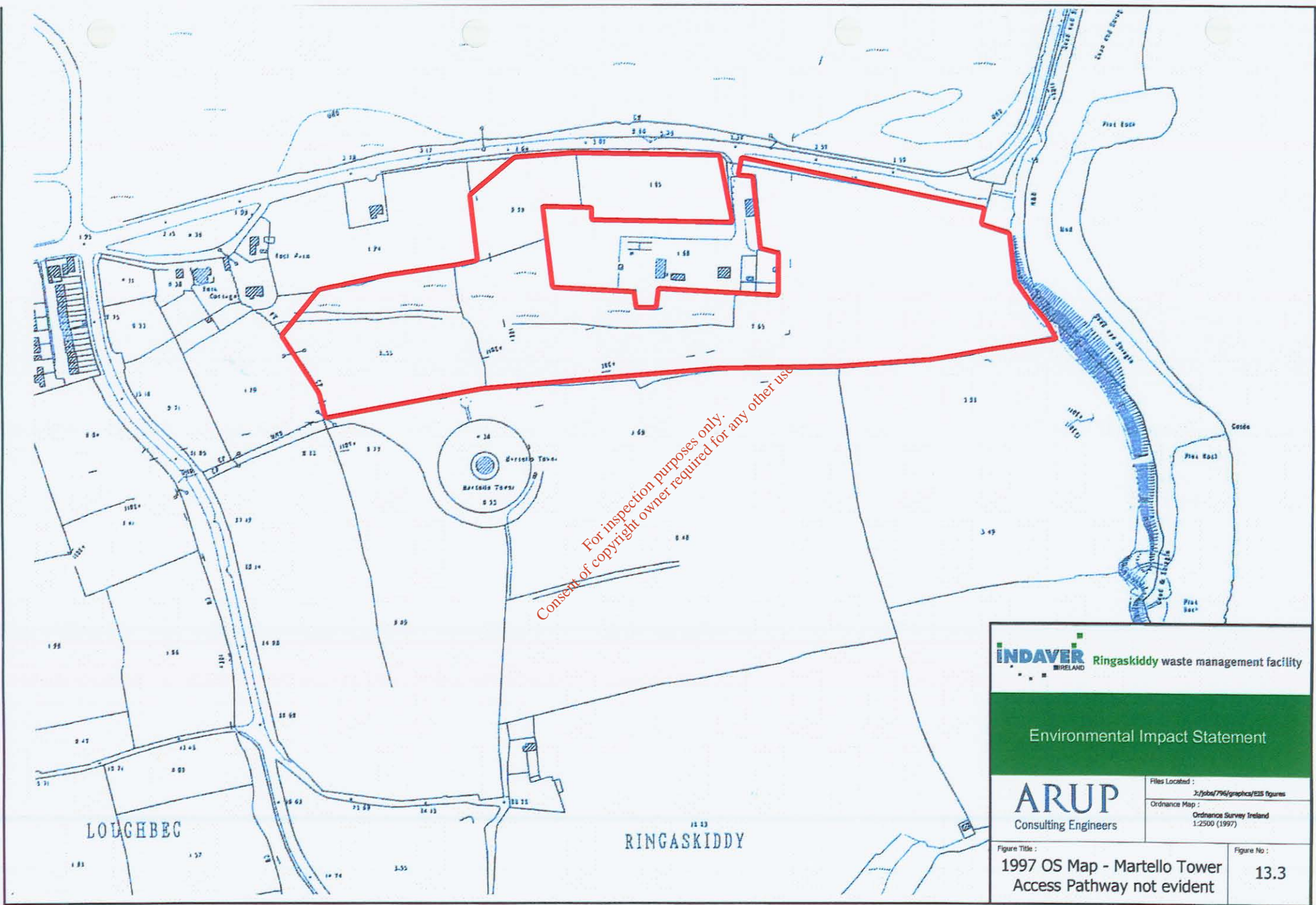
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Ordnance Map : RMP Map (1934)

Figure Title : 1934 OS Map - Martello Tower Access Pathway Visible  
Figure No : 13.2





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 <b>Ringaskiddy waste management facility</b>	
<b>Environmental Impact Statement</b>	
 Consulting Engineers	Files Located : J:\jobs\796\graphics\EIS figures
	Ordnance Map : Ordnance Survey Ireland 1:2500 (1997)
Figure Title : <b>1997 OS Map - Martello Tower          Access Pathway not evident</b>	Figure No : <b>13.3</b>

The proposed development site is located on a north-facing slope and an area of flat ground overlooking Cork's inner harbour. Although there are no recorded archaeological sites within the proposed development area the immediate surrounding area has a rich archaeological history reflecting the presence of man from the Bronze Age (c. 2000 BC) to the present time. A small portion of the site is within the zone of archaeological potential of the Martello Tower (SMR No. CO 087:53).

The historical and archaeological overview of the study area shows that the harbour and its hinterland has seen a large amount of human activity of one kind or another since the earliest times. The study area is rich in archaeological remains and the range of site types is wide, comprising those from the Bronze Age, Early Christian, Medieval and Post Medieval periods. Details of these sites and site descriptions are given in Appendix 13.2 and the archaeological sites and monuments in the vicinity of the development site are shown in Figure 13.1.

### 13.5 Impacts

The proposed development will not impact on any of the known archaeological sites in the area. As mentioned previously, a small portion of the site is within the zone of archaeological potential of the Martello Tower, but this area of the site will remain undeveloped.

The location and height of the proposed development may have a visual impact on the Martello tower to the south of the site.

The path, shown on the first, second, and third edition ordnance survey maps, which once led from the Martello tower to the sea, is no longer visible on the development site, but may still exist below the substantial undergrowth present on the site. The development could have an archaeological impact on any parts of this path which still exist.

The removal of topsoil on the site and the excavation of foundations may expose archaeological features below the present ground level. The most likely features that could be encountered are the bank or fosse of an earthwork, the stones and trough of a fulacht fiadh (ancient cooking places), or the field boundaries of a medieval or post-medieval settlement.

### 13.6 Mitigation Measures

Following the initial study it was recommended that archaeological testing should be carried out to establish the nature of the elongated mound towards the south of the development. This was completed in phase two of the study, and a report of the test excavations is provided in Appendix 10.1.

It is recommended that the design of the proposed development should take into account the visual impact of any structures on the Martello tower. The new buildings should not obscure the outline of this impressive monument, which overlooks Cork harbour.

In order to protect archaeological features, which may exist below present ground level, it is recommended that the removal of all topsoil and the excavation of foundation trenches should be archaeologically monitored.

Where archaeological features are exposed the developer will facilitate and fund any further archaeological investigation.

The developer should be aware of the National Monuments Legislation (1930-1994), which states that, in the event of the discovery of archaeological finds or remains, the Department of the Arts, Heritage, Gealtacht and the Islands should be notified immediately, and that subsequent investigation should be facilitated and funded by the developer.

### 13.7 Residual Impacts

The buildings on the site will have a slight residual impact on views of the Martello Tower from the north-east of the site, such as from the public road and the small car park. No other residual impacts on known archaeological or cultural features are anticipated.

### 13.8 References

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- Ordnance Survey Maps 1841, 1902, 1934, 1997 (scales 6" & 5" to 1 mile; 1:2500)
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## APPENDIX 13.1 – Archaeological Testing

### Introduction

The proposed development site is located on a north facing slope overlooking Cork's inner harbour c.800m east of Ringaskiddy village. The site is a green field site comprising several fields, the majority of which are overgrown.

An archaeological assessment of the proposed development site was carried out in February 2001, and an earthen mound of potential archaeological interest was identified. It was proposed to test trench this mound to establish its true nature in advance of a planning application for the proposed development.

This report on the results of archaeological testing on the site, was carried out by Sheila Lane & Associates, Consultant Archaeologist, Hazelhurst, Monkstown, Co. Cork on behalf of Arup Consulting Engineers, 15, Oliver Plunkett Street, Cork.

### Cartographic and Archaeological Background.

The proposed development site is located on a north-facing slope and an area of flat ground overlooking Cork's inner harbour. Although there are no recorded archaeological sites within the proposed development area, a small part of the site falls within the zone of archaeological potential for a Martello tower which is located to the immediate south of the southern site boundary. The area surrounding the development site has a rich archaeological history reflecting the presence of man from the Bronze Age (c. 2000 BC) to the present time.

A detailed archaeological assessment of the area surrounding the development site was carried out prior to testing and a description of all sites mentioned in that text is given in Appendix 1 of the Assessment Report.

### Testing

One test trench was opened under archaeological licence (Licence No.01E0552) using a mechanical digger on June 20, 2001.

The feature to be tested comprised an elongated grass covered mound, measuring 36m east/west x 9m north/south. This mound is c.1m high and is located at the top of a steep escarpment overlooking the Hammond Lane plant.

A north/south trench 10m long and 1.5m wide was excavated towards the western end of the mound. The trench excavated was 1m deep. The mound consisted of stoney, brown soil to a depth of 0.88m. This overlay 0.12m of subsoil. There was nothing of an archaeological nature present in the mound.

### Conclusions

An archaeological test trench was examined under licence on the site on June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2001. There was nothing present in the trench tested to suggest that the mound was archaeological in nature. The mound probably represents the results of earth moving in the recent past. The mound will not impact on the proposed development. There is no archaeological reason why this development may not proceed.



## Appendix 13.2 - Archaeological Site Descriptions

### *Archaeological Overview*

One monument of the Bronze Age survives in the study area. Some 2km to the south-east of the site, on Curraghbinny Hill, is a cairn (CO099-023---) investigated in 1932. The cairn is supposed to have covered a burial. This impressive location on a hilltop overlooks the entire harbour area. A matching cairn was said to have stood to the south across the Owenaboy River valley at Crosshaven hill but was destroyed during the construction of the military fort (CO099-024---) there.

There are a number of shell middens in the harbour area, four of which were found along the shore to the south-east of the development site (CO087-054---, 055---, 056---, 057---). Shell middens can date to as early as the Mesolithic Period and were in use up to medieval times. The middens in Curraghbinny and Ringaskiddy have not been dated and may have been first used up to 4000 years ago.

There is only 1 surviving standing stone in the study area - at Coolmore (SMR CO087-045---) c. 2km to the south-west of the development site. The stone at Coolmore remains standing, to a height of 2.2m.

There are no known fulacht fiadh in the study area, but up to six in the wider surrounding area. There is one possible fulacht fiadh site at Curraghbinny c. 2km to the south of the site (CO099-105). These cooking places were used to boil meat. A hole was dug and lined with stone or timber and filled with water. Roasting stones from a nearby fire were immersed in the water to bring it to the boil and the meat/animal was cooked in the boiling water. The heat-shattered stones were removed from the trough after cooking and thrown nearby to form a mound. Over time the height of the mound may be reduced either by natural means, such as weathering, or may have been levelled by man. The diagnostic stones, however, can still be seen in the ground when it is ploughed.

There are three ringforts (CO087-046---, 047---, 048---) in the study area and up to 10 ringforts, 7 possible ringforts and 4 circular enclosures and a possible souterrain in the wider surrounding area. These structures of the early Christian period were the homesteads of farmers. It is quite likely that many more of these were levelled by subsequent farmers though much of these sites may still remain undisturbed below ground level. Two of the ringforts, in Raheens (CO087-046--- and 047---) c. 2km to the south-west, were excavated in advance of industrial development in 1989. One of these was levelled and not visible at ground level but excavation showed it to have been enclosed by two fosses and to have had two houses in the interior. The other ringfort was univallate and contained 11 structures of various phases; three souterrains were also present. During the Early Christian Period it was not unusual for monks to set up a monastery or holy place where they were offered free land or facilities. Many of these have not survived on the ground but survive in documentary form or are known locally. The site at Ballintaggart (CO087-061---) has been listed as one of the principal sites of an early church in the southwest of Ireland and its location was always known locally. Unfortunately the site was developed for industry some 20 years ago and was never investigated in advance of the development. A similar fate fell to another possible early ecclesiastical site at Spike Island (CO087-06503-) where the site of Inispict was thought to have been situated.

During the medieval period Cork was a thriving city and the harbour was a busy and important area. A number of castles were established in the harbour area. The tower house and bawn at Barnahely (CO087-05201-), c. 1.5km to the south-west of the development site was built by the de Cogan family and continued in use over a long period of time with the building of Castle Warren House adjoining it in 1796. Other castles close to the study area include Ballea (CO086-051---), Carrigaline (CO087-037---), Aghamartha (CO099-010---) and Crosshaven (CO099-022---) where no visible surface remains survive.

With advances in shipping and communications the importance of Cork harbour grew and with it, its fortification became an important element in the harbour. The star shaped fort was introduced to withstand attacks from artillery and to mount large guns. These forts were built by the British government in the 17th century. Haulbowline (CO087-05903---) was begun in 1602 and it appears that almost nothing now remains of the fort which was probably destroyed by subsequent fortifications. Spike Island (CO087-06503-) was similarly fortified over a period of

time. The entrance to the harbour was fortified and defended at Camden (CO099-024---) and Carlisle (CO087-058---), two natural promontories overseeing the entire harbour. There are five Martello towers in Cork Harbour, two of which come within the study area. These towers, of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date, were built to defend Cork harbour. All of the examples in the harbour are circular and two storey's high. The martello tower at Ringaskiddy (CO087-053---) was built between 1813-15 and is the largest in the harbour. This tower is located in a field directly to the south of the development site. The Martello tower at Haulbowline (CO087-05902-) is owned by the Naval Service.

The 18th – 20th centuries are well represented in the study area and indeed it would be an impossible task to list all the buildings of that period which still survive. The Cork Archaeological Survey has listed a selection from that period and this selection has been used here as an example of the buildings of that period. The villages of Raffeen, Shanbally, Ringaskiddy and Carrigaline have all survived to some extent into this century but virtually all the buildings have been altered or removed and consequently the character of the villages has been lost. The country houses and their attendant structures, such as ice houses, ornamental towers, dovecotes etc. have also been considerably altered. All of these features however, do reflect the importance of this area in the last number of centuries and their survival (in whatever condition) is important as a reflection of how things were and of how people lived in the past.

The following site descriptions are taken from the Archaeological Inventory of County Cork Vol 2. - East and South Cork, and from the files of the Cork Archaeological Survey

**CO086:51 BALLEA**

OS 86:16:4 (0760,075) Ballea Castle (1933). OD 100-200 17091,6309

Tower house At edge of steep descent, on E side of Owenboy river valley; 'L-shaped'3-storey tower (14.2m N-S; 15.2m E-W; W side projects 6.6m, S side projects 5.6m), extensively renovated and modernised; one storey annexe to N, of 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century date. W side may be an addition to original rectangular block; internal wall between two sections same width as external walls (c.2m); possibly added to contain stairs, as it does to-day. At E end of S wall of extension to W, is cut-stone door with semi-elliptical arch, in two plain orders. Hinged from E side of door is iron grille or gate; until recently closed by chain through yett hole in W jamb of door (Lunham 1883,51-2; Coleman 1915, 58-9). At NW and SE corners of house sets of five masonry corbels, formerly supported bartizans. Moulded limestone slabs, including a number of stepped hood-moulding terminals and sill of mullioned window, of 17<sup>th</sup> century appearance and removed from tower when renovated, now on ground in vicinity of tower. To W of tower, door into walled garden has re-set cut-stone door, now facing house, with semi-elliptical arch and multi-grooved chamfer terminating in pointed stop. All above features probably of late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century, indicating likelihood that rectangular 15<sup>th</sup> century tower house later converted into 'L' shaped fortified house. Ballea changed hands a number of times in late medieval period; according to O Murchadha (1985, 58) 'recovered by Earls of Desmond in the 16<sup>th</sup> century but not before the Mac Carthys had built there the castle'; Mac Carthys continued to occupy property on and off until late 17<sup>th</sup> century (Coleman *ibid*). By 1750 'a large ruin' (Smith 1750, vol. 1,209) but late rebuilt by Hodder family as country house (Lewis 1837, vol.2, 281) and renovated and extended in recent times (Bence-Jones 1978, 16); now occupied as private residence.  
27-05-1992

**CO086:52 BALLEA**

OS 86:16:1 (0739,0115) Indicated (1933). OD 100-200 17070,6352

Circular enclosure In pasture on S-facing slope. Ballea Castle (CO086-051---) stands nearby to S on other side of narrow valley. Shown on OS maps as circular area with straight narrow leg running from it downhill S to roadway to meet entrance to Ballea castle almost directly across road. Circular area (diam. 56.5m) enclosed by field fences W->SE; field fence defines E side of leg running S from site. Perhaps estate feature associated with Ballea house. 12-06-1986



**CO086:54 ARDNACLOGHY**

OS 86:16:3 (0897,0132) Hachured (1842). OD 100-200 17237,6368

Possible ringfort In tillage, on S-facing slope. Shown on 1842 OS map as circular enclosure (diam. c. 40m); abutted to NE by NW-SE field fence. Levelled; no visible surface trace.

23-10-1985

**CO086:55/01 ARDNACLOGHY**

OS 86:16:3 (0916,0135) Not shown. OD 100-200 17257,6371

Fulacht fiadh In recently reclaimed land close to stream; irregular spread of burnt material (28.8m E-W; 16.4m N-S). Second fulacht fiadh (CO086-05502-) c. 50m to E. 23-10-1985

**CO086:55/02 ARDNACLOGHY**

OS 86:16:3 (0922,0137) Not shown. OD 100-200 17263,6373

Fulacht fiadh In recently reclaimed land close to stream; irregular spread of burnt material (13.2m SW-NE; 9.5m NW-SE). Second fulacht fiadh (CO086-05501-) c.50m to W. 23-10-1985

**CO086:56 CARRIGALINE WEST**

OS 86:16:3 (0867,091) St. Ringoe's Well (1933). OD 100-200 17204,6325

Holy well In arable, on S-facing slope on E-W ridge overlooking Owenboy river to S; Carrigaline village to SE. Covered by beehive-shaped stone structure (H 2m; diam. 2.75m; wall thickness 0.4m); entrance to S. Topped with crude limestone cross embedded in concrete; five other crosses inscribed on outside walls. Inside, corbelled roof; circular plinth surrounds well; numerous votive offerings. According to information plaque "in the early 19th century large crowds attended the pattern every St. John's Eve....to drink the water". 23-10-1985

**CO086:57 CARRIGALINE WEST**

OS 86:16:6 (0903,058) Hachured (1933). OD 50-100 17242,6290

Ringfort On small patch of ground, on SW-facing slope, within housing estate. Circular area (33.8m N-S; c. 32m E-W) defined by overgrown earthen bank (H1.2m) NE->SSE; stone faced in parts; scarp (H 0.4m) SSE->SSW; footpath and road to W; field fence to N. 23-10-1985

**CO087:3 PARKGARRIFF**

OS 87:2:4 (0238,0472) Not shown. OD 300-400 17520,6724

Fulacht fiadh In pasture, on W side of stream. Horseshoe-shaped spread of burnt material (L 18m; Wth 8m); opening (Wth 10m) faces NE. 11-12-1985

**CO087:5/01 ARDMORE**

OS 87:2:1 (0294,0571) Marmullane Burial Gd. (1934). OD 300-400 17581,6828

Graveyard Approached by laneway from N; 1 Km W of Passage West, overlooking Cork Harbour to E. Sub-rectangular graveyard (c. 110- N-S; c. 70m E-W) enclosed by stone wall to N, W and E and by arc of earthen bank (C 30m) to S. Still in use; headstones date from 1790s; most modern interments at N end. Fitzgerald (1910-12) notes slab in centre of graveyard of 16th century appearance; his rubbing shows a rectangular slab with inscription along edges and decorated with cross whose shaft rises from plain stepped base to seven-armed interlaced cross-head with fleur-de-lis terminals, spiral flanks shaft on right side; Fitzgerald (ibid.) gives inscription which 'is partly in "the black letter" and partly in Roman capitals' as: 'Hic iacet Phillippus filius ... Ronane de Corck qui obiit Pesti (l) enciae , anno doii (domini) ...' (ibid.); no trace of slab in graveyard. At centre was ancient parish church of Marmullane marked 'Church (in ruins)' on all eds OS map; no visible surface trace. Church in ruins by 1615 (Brady 1863, vol. 1,212); in 1700 described as 'almost quite down' (Brady 1863, vol. 1, 213).

28-01-1986

**CO087:5/02 ARDMORE**

OS 87:2:1 (0294,0571) OD 17581,6827  
Church See description above.

**CO087:6 RATHANKER**

OS 87:2:4 (0303,0488) Hachured (1934). OD 300-400 17590,6740

Ringfort In pasture, on S-facing slope. Roughly circular area (35.3m N-S; 32.5m E-W) defined by heavily overgrown earthen bank (H 1.85m) SE->SW; low rise elsewhere, with slight depression externally to NW. Break in low rise to NW and E. Souterrain (CO087-097---) in interior. 11-12-1985

**CO087:19 BALLYFOULOO**

OS 87:6:4 (0248,0361) Indicated (1934). OD 300-400 17530,6606

Ringfort In pasture, on S-facing slope. Circular area (38m N-S; 38m E-W) enclosed by earthen bank (H 0.8m) SW->ESE. Bank incorporated into field fence system to E. Levelled bank to S visible as spread of material outside line of bank.

28-01-1986

**CO087:20 BALLYFOULOO**

OS 87:6:4 (0263,0356) Not shown. OD 300-400 17546,6601

Possible ringfort In pasture, on S-facing slope. According to local tradition, site of ringfort. No visible surface trace. Field boundary to E kinks to respect site.

28-01-1986

**CO087:21 PARKGARRIFF**

OS 87:6:4 (0278,0361) Indicated (1934). OD 300-400 17562,6606

Possible ringfort In tillage, on E-W ridge. Shown on all eds OS map as slight curve in field fence. Levelled; site indicated by roughly circular, slightly raised area (26m N-S; 30m E-W); overgrown field fence WSW->E (H 2m) may retain original bank. Trace of fosse (D 0.2m) to E.

28-01-1986

**CO07:22 PARKGARRIFF**

OS 87:6:1 (0278,0401) Hachured (1842). OD 200-300 17562,6648

Ringfort In tillage, on crest of E-W ridge, overlooking Cork Harbour to S. Levelled; slightly raised, roughly circular area (30m N-S; 26m E-W) defined by low earthen bank (int. H 0.45m; ext. H 1.6m) incorporated NNW->N into field fence. Trace of fosse (D 0.7m) to S and W.

11-12-1985

**CO087:23 PARKGARRIFF**

OS 87:6:1 (0273,0417) Not shown. OD 0300-0400 17557,6665

Fulacht fiadh In pasture on S side of stream. Irregular grass - covered spread of burnt material ( 21.9 m N - S ; 9 m E - W ).

11-12-1985

**CO087:24 PARKGARRIFF**

OS 87:6:5 (0314,0371) Hachured (1842). OD 300-400 17599,6616

Possible ringfort In pasture, on S-facing slope. Shown on 1842 OS map as circular enclosure (diam. c. 40m); as slight curve in NNW-SSE field fence on later eds OS map. Modern bungalow now occupies site. SW->NW field fence (H 1.2m) retains original bank. Fosse (D 0.95m) outside bank.



11-12-1985

**CO087:25 BALLYFOULOO**

OS 87:6:4 (0283,0330) Tobernadihy (1934). OD 200-300 17567,6574 Holy well In wooded area, beside road. Site not located. According to Hurse (1926,90) well closed and 'rounds were made and votive gifts offered' here. 'The old thorn bush or tree remains'.

11-12-1985

**CO087:26 MONKSTOWN (CASTLE FARM)**

OS 87:10:2 (0340,0292) Indicated (1934). OD 0-50 17626,6533

Lime kiln Built against natural slope. Front S-facing; heavily overgrown with arched recess (Wth 2.6m; D 2.7m), front of recess partially infilled with rubble, stoking hole evident. Funnel infilled; rear of kiln collapsed.

13-02-1986

**CO087:26 MONKSTOWN (CASTLE FARM)**

OS 87:6:5 (0366,0367) Legan Abbey & Tower (site of) (1934). OD 200-300 17654,6612

Abbey Though marked with broken circle (diam. c. 20m) and named 'Legan Abbey and Tower' on 1842 OS map, exact location of this Benedictine abbey is in doubt (see Hurst 1925, 15-20). According to Gwynn and Hadcock (1988, 107), 'a small non-conventual priory. its date must be 1204 or later'. No visible surface trace. CO087:27

11-12-1985

**CO087:28 MONKSTOWN (CASTLE FARM)**

OS 87:6:5 (0370,0376) Monkstown Castle (1934). OD 200 17658,6621

Fortified house On shoulder of rising ground, overlooking S entrance into West Passage of Cork Harbour to E; steep-sided glen close-by to W. Three storey rectangular block (int. 11.5m E-W; 6.3m N-S) with square towers (ext. L c. 7.5m; int. L c. 5m) at each corner; towers four storey with attic. Walls stand to full height but floors and roofs collapsed and in dangerous condition. Gables atop each elevation of main block and towers; stringcourses on all elevations between floor levels. Each tower has square chimney stack atop both inward-facing gables, also stack atop main W wall. Bartizan atop outside corner on each tower; each supported by five elegantly tapering corbels (central one set on corner); traces of stepped crenellations atop walls of bartizans. Numerous gun loops at ground level (see plan, Craig 1982, 127), most now blocked up. Most windows now blocked or closed with galvanised sheets; originally all had square or rectangular lights, some with mullion and transom divisions; largest intact light in E wall at 1st floor level divided by two mullions and a transom; most covered externally by hood mouldings with stepped terminals. Wide door in N wall of main block; cut-stone surround in two plain orders with elliptical arch, hood moulding overhead; now blocked up. Similar surround to smaller door at E end of S wall in NW tower; opposite blocked door in SW tower; these face each other under wide segmental arch (Wth 2m) which carries forward upper part of W wall of main block. Against N wall of SW tower straight flight of stone steps rise to blocked door, at 1st floor level, in W wall of main block.

Much of interior no longer accessible due to collapse but layout appears similar to Mount Long (CO112-041---); corner towers have single room at each level entered from main chamber. At ground level, in central block, large fireplace in centre of W wall; cut stone surround with elliptical arch and slightly prominent keystone, shallow cornice; opening blocked. Above it, at 1st floor level, more elaborate fireplace; again elliptical arch cut on underside of lintel but more elaborate mantle: three tiered cornice brought forward at ends and in centre, central projection rests on console with shallow 'branch and leaf' carving; directly below, the date 1636 stands in shallow relief; very similar to door in Kanturk Castle, North Cork. Above console are inscribed initials 'B.S.'

and date '1814', these commemorates re-roofing and repair of house by owner Bernard Shaw (Coleman 1915, 3). Shortly afterwards used as barracks by British army (ibid.); report of 'very considerable additions' in 1873 when owned by Lord De Vesci (The Irish Builder, May 15, 1873); apparently vacant when leased to Monkstown Golf Club as club house in 1908 (Hurst 1925, 90-5), they purchased it outright in 1959 but house abandoned again in 1971 when new club house built. House originally built by Archdeacon family (ibid.), presumably in 1636, and probably by same builder as Mount Long (CO112-041---) which it closely resembles.  
17-02-1986

**CO087:29/01 MONKSTOWN (CASTLE FARM)**

OS 87:6:2 (0360,0381) Grave Yd. (1934). OD 200-300 17648,6627

Graveyard On E side of road, ground falls away steeply to E; overlooking Monkstown and Cork Harbour to E. Triangular graveyard (wide to W; c. 30m N-S; c. 40m E-W) enclosed by stone wall; densely overgrown and virtually impenetrable. No longer in use; many low uninscribed gravemarkers; numerous chest tombs and vaults; earliest headstone dated to 1710, many of 19th century date (Coleman 1901-3b; O'Leary 1918, 71-3; Hurst 1925 and 1926, facing p. 12). Ruins of late medieval parish church of Monkstown (CO087-02902-) at N corner, also heavily overgrown.  
20-06-1991

**CO087:29/02 MONKSTOWN (CASTLE FARM)**

OS 87:6:2 (0360,0386) Monkstown Church (in ruins) (1934). OD 200-300 17648,6632

Church At N corner of graveyard (CO087-02901-), ruins of rectangular (14.2m E-W; 6.4m N-S) gable-ended church (see plan and section Hurst 1926, facing p. 12); walls and gables standing to near full height. Interior densely overgrown and virtually impenetrable; used for burial since early 18th century (O'Leary 1918, 71-3). Entered by doorway near W end of S wall; lower jamb stones of door in place, dressed limestone blocks with chamfered edges; lying in doorway two curved limestone blocks which formerly formed pointed arch over door. Also on ground in doorway broken stoup/font (0.4m x 0.35m; D 0.18; diam. at top of depression 0.15m, at base 0.05m). Window near E end of S wall with flat-headed light in lintelled embrasure; window in centre of E gable with ogee-headed light and similar embrasure. Rectangular structure (4.1m N-S; 3.15m E-W), built off-centre against outside of W gable, probably family burial plot and not base of tower as suggested by Hurst (1925, 18). Inscribed headstones within church date from 1719; two chest tombs against outside of S wall burial place of Archdeacon family of Monkstown Castle (CO087-028---), worn Latin inscriptions given by Coleman (1904-6c). Parish church of Monkstown, said to have been named 'Tampull Oen Bryn' (ibid.); in 1700 described as having 'the roof up but the timbers beginning to decay' (Brady 1863, vol. 1, 215). Church is late medieval in date.  
20-06-1991

**CO087:30 CARRIGALINE MIDDLE**

OS 87:13:1 (060,0136) Hachured (1842). OD 100-200 17329,6371 Ringfort In pasture, on S-facing slope. Levelled; circular, slightly raised area (43.1m N-S; 37.5m E-W) defined by low rise (ext. H 0.6m). Trace of fosse (D 0.8m) outside. Interior scarped up to S to compensate for hillslope. Possible souterrain (CO087-089---) within. Ringfort (CO087-031---) c. 90m to NE.  
18-12-1985

**CO087:31 CARRIGALINE MIDDLE**

OS 87:13:1 (071,0142) Hachured (1934). OD 100-200 17340,6377

Ringfort In pasture, on S-facing slope. Circular area (32.5m N-S; 32.5m E-W) defined by earthen bank (H 1.2m) N->ESE; low rise elsewhere. External fosse visible as slight depression. Possible entrance to S.  
18-12-1985



**CO087:32 CARRIGALINE MIDDLE**

OS 87:13:1 (071,0107) Indicated (1934). OD 50-100 17340,6340

Lime kiln In quarry, built against rock outcrop. Front (H 5.5m; Wth c. 6m) W-facing; arched recess (H 2m; Wth 2.55m; D 2.6m). Funnel barrel-shaped in cross section, brick-lined at base, stone lined higher up.

06-02-1986

**CO087:33 CARRIGALINE MIDDLE**

OS 87:13:4 (040,020) Indicated (1934). OD 0-50 17307,6249 Mill Late 18th/early 19th century flour mill in Carrigaline town. Shown as L-shaped structure on 1842 OS map. Rectangular 4-storey mill (long axis N-S), now used as a store. Roof double-half-hipped. Wooden floor intact; also remains of hoist system and winnow. Courtyard to N enclosed on three sides by additional buildings.

03-02-1986

**CO087:34 RAFFEEN**

OS 87:9:5 (0144,0208) Indicated (1934). OD 100-200 17418,6447 Possible ringfort On N-facing slope. Shown on all eds OS map as circular enclosure (diam. c.40m) bisected by E-W field fence. Levelled due to quarrying. According to O'Leary (1919, 34) 'It is small, circular, and bisected by a stone fence. The surrounding double fence, about 6' high, bears a thick hedge of thorn, and two hollows on the west side of the lios point to the existence of souterrains' (CO087-090---). No visible surface trace.

18-12-1985

**CO087:35 CARRIGALINE**

OS 87:9:5 (0132,0173) Hachured (1934). OD 153 17405,6409 Ringfort In pasture, atop E-W ridge. Circular area (46.9m N-S; 45.9m E-W) enclosed by two earthen banks with intervening fosse. Low inner bank height gives interior saucer-shaped appearance. Outer bank (H 1.4m) heavily overgrown; disturbed to S where intervening fosse infilled. Entrance (Wth 4m) to NNW, with causeway.

18-12-1985

**CO087:36/01 CARRIGALINE MIDDLE**

OS 87:13:5 (0142,030) G. Yd. (1934). OD 0-50 17414,6259

Graveyard On N shore Owenboy estuary, on S side of road; rectangular area (c. 50mE-W; c. 80m N-S) enclosed by stone wall; still in use, recent extension on W side. Inscribed headstones date from 1690 (O'Leary 1918,120-1), also a number of chest tombs (O'Leary *ibid.*; Coleman 1904-6, 18-20); large gabled burial vault SE of church. Facing entrance to graveyard, SW of church, altar tomb of Lady Susanna Newenham, dated 1754, set in vaulted shelter; burial place of Newenham family of Coolmore house (CO087-043---) (Coleman *ibid.*, 18). At centre, St. Mary's C of I church: nave and chancel with spired tower at W end; built in neo-Gothic style in 1823 to design of Pain brothers, brass tablet above door inscribed: "Jas. & G: R: PAIN/ ARCHTs/ 1823"; N transept added in 1835 (Brady 1863, vol. 1, 63; Lewis 1837, vol. 1, 278). On site of ancient parish church of Carrigaline, described in 1700 as 'above 70 foot long....well slated and well furnished with seats' (Lunham 1909, 169-70); O'Leary (*ibid.*) notes 'detached stone' bearing inscription "this church was rebuilt in the year of our saviour Christ, 1723"; Smith (1750, vol. 1, 208) described it as 'in decent order'; no visible surface trace.

10-12-1985

**CO087:36/02 CARRIGALINE MIDDLE**

OS 87:13:5 (0143,030) OD 17415,6259

Church See description above.

**CO087:36/03 CARRIGALINE MIDDLE**

OS 87:13:5 (0147,031) OD 17419,6259

Church of Ireland church See description above.

**CO087:37 CARRIGALINE EAST**

OS 87:13:6 (0172,046) Carrigaline Castle (in ruins) (1934). OD 100 17446,6275

Castle On N shore of Owenboy estuary, on rocky limestone eminence; area around castle overgrown and quarried in parts. Remains consist of two structures: fragmentary remains of rectangular tower (int.: 5.5m E-W; 3.6m N-S) and, at slightly lower level to S, ivy-clad ruins of later building. Tower missing most of E and W walls at ground level; two arched recesses built into S wall obscure blocked slit window. Entrance to stairwell (doorway destroyed) at E end of N wall; stairs rises straight up through N wall to NW corner. At base of stairs is small much-ruined chamber which may have contained garderobe. First floor covered by pointed wicker-centered vault (axis E-W) in poor structural condition; entered through doorway in N wall from stairs; window ope in S and W wall. Only lower courses of S and W walls survive at 2nd floor level, traces of window ope in both walls.

Second structure c. 20m to S: E wall stands to full height (3 storeys with attic); fireplace with flat masonry arch at 2nd floor level feeds stack atop gable. Wall almost completely obscured by ivy. Other walls largely fallen.

Site of early 13th century castle, probably built by Philip de Prendergast who was granted these lands in 1207; Cogans later succeeded Prendergasts through marriage (O Murchadha 1985, 78); by late 14th century castle and lands held by Fitzgeralds (ibid., 141). None of present remains can be confidently dated to 13th century though the core of tower could be of that date; tower has appearance of rebuilding, possibly in 16th century. Second building may have been built shortly before castle passed into English hands in late 16th century (ibid., 144) though visible remains as likely to be early 17th century. In 1568 'the Lord Deputy Sidney ... advanced against this fortress, which he took from James Fitzmaurice after an obstinate resistance' (Lewis 1837, vol. 1, 278). (Coleman 1915, 53-8; Healy 1988, 112-4)

25-03-1986

**CO087:38 SHANBALLY**

OS 87:10:4 (0274,0224) Indicated (1934). OD 50-100 17555,6461

Lime kiln In quarry, built against natural slope. Front ?-facing; arched recess (H2.4m; Wth 1.98m; D 3m), sloping slabs to rear, stoking hole evident; keystone inscribed 'G.P.B. 1837'. Stone-lined funnel almost completely infilled.

06-02-1986

**CO087:39 SHANBALLY**

OS 87:10:4 (0248,0178) Hachured (1934). OD 100-200 17528,6413

Ringfort In pasture, on N side of low E-W ridge. Marked as hachured circular enclosure (diam. c. 40m) on 1842 OS map; NW quadrant depicted as removed on 1902 OS map. Bank with external fosse visible through overgrowth; further examination not possible. According to O'Leary (1918, 158) 'medium-sized circular lios' covering c. half acre.

19-12-1985

**CO087:40 SHANBALLY**

OS 87:10:4 (0248,0153) Hachured (1934). OD 100-200 17528,6387

Enclosure In pasture, on S-facing slope of E-W ridge overlooking Owenboy river. Depicted on 1842 OS map as hachured D-shaped enclosure. Arc (NW-NE) formed by earthen bank (H 0.85m)



with external fosse. Possible second earthen bank (H 0.75m) immediately outside fosse; heavily overgrown and incorporated into field fence system.

18-12-1985

**CO07:41 SHANBALLY**

OS 87:14:1 (0267,0132) Not shown. OD 100 17547,6365

Circular enclosure In pasture, on S-facing slope. Aerial photograph (Bórd Gaís) shows levelled circular enclosure. No visible surface trace.

29-01-1991

**CO087:42/01 COOLMORE**

OS 87:14:5 (0335,016) OD 17617,6241 Farm building Part of Coolmore House.

**CO087:42/02 COOLMORE**

OS 87:14:5 (0335,011) Not shown. OD 0-50 17617,6236

Icehouse Built on natural rock to NW of Coolmore House (CO087-043---). Overgrown circular stone-built structure (int. diam. 2m; H 2.8m; wall thickness 1m) with overgrown pointed roof. Pointed door opens facing E and W. Interior has numerous small holes (With 0.02m), possibly to take hooks.

04-02-1986

**CO087:43 COOLMORE**

OS 87:14:5 (0360,01) Coolmore House (1934). OD 0-50 17644,6225

Country house Late 18th century, 3-storey house over basement. Entrance front (E) of 6 bays, with 2-bay breakfront framed by rusticated pilasters. Central vertical half door, framed by engaged Doric stone columns supporting a broken pediment; armorial plaque in tympanum. Door open flanked by large sash windows; steps over basement up to door. Five bays deep. Hipped roof with central valley, parapet wall. Bence Jones (1987, 91) noted late 18th century plasterwork and 19th century wallpaper in interior. Stables to N connected to house by corridor at basement level. Steward's house and farm buildings to NW, yard contains five identical corn stands. These are circular stone built structures, with arched openings facing N, E, S, and W which lead into a domed chamber with central brick pier; exterior walling formerly weatherslated. Ice-house (CO087-04202-) to S of farm yard. Entrance gates flanked by eight lodges built in 1815 in the 'Cottage Gothic' style. 04-02-1986

**CO087:44 COOLMORE**

OS 87:14:5 (0369,068) Not shown. OD 50-100 17654,6295

Possible souterrain In flat tillage. Recent collapse noted after ploughing; inaccessible.

10-12-1985

**CO087:45 COOLMORE**

OS 87:14:2 (0360,077) Gallaun (1934). OD 50-100 17645,6305

Standing stone In flat arable land. Rectangular stone (H 2.2m; 2.1m x 0.4m) aligned NE-SW, narrowing towards top.

10-12-1985

**CO087:46 RAHEENS**

OS 87:14:2 (0350,0117) Hachured (1934). OD 50-100 17634,6348

Ringfort In tillage. Circular enclosure (diam. 28m) excavated 1989 by Ann-Marie Lennon in advance of partial destruction by Sandoz factory, defined by low dump-construction bank (H 0.6m); U-shaped fosse (D 2.1m); bank spread covered by much of interior. Entrance to SSE with causeway; metallised surface through bank; re-cut paired postholes external to entrance. Interior

partially excavated; remains of 11 structures recovered. Structures 2, 3, 4, 7, 9 and 10 were circular (diam. 4.5m-5.6m) defined by earth cut trenches (Wth 0.1m-0.4m; D 0.1m-0.27m) containing occasional post and stake settings. Structures 2 and 3 were contiguous, may have functioned as figure-of-eight structure. Structures 5, 6 8 and probably 11 smaller, similar in construction, round or arc-shaped (diam. 2.4m-2.8m). Structure 1, early in sequence, sub-rectangular (L 6.5m; Wth 4.6m), paired posts just inside and outside S wall line. No evidence for hearths; at least two structural phases; structures 2 and 6 partly covered by charred destruction deposit. Three souterrains also present, cutting structures. Finds from site included animal and fish bone, shell fish, polished stone bead, fragments of shale bracelets, perforated hone stones and stone disc (Lennon forthcoming).

#### CO087:47 RAHEENS

OS 87:14:2 (0370,0128) Hachured (1842). OD 50-100 17656,6359

Ringfort In pasture, hachured as single-banked enclosure on 1842 OS map; subsequent removal of field fences and extensive ploughing removed all visible traces of site. Excavated 1989 by Ann-Marie Lennon in advance of destruction by Sandoz factory. Enclosed by two fosses (int. diam. 34m); inner fosse (Wth 3m; D 1.4m; outer fosse (Wth 1.79m-2.2m). No trace of bank. Concentric to and 1m inside W section of inner bank, trench (L 18m; Wth 1.8m; D 0.45m); excavator suggest that primary function 'was to hold a slot beam' for uprights....forming a palisade'. Backfilled with charcoal and heat-shattered stones, including sherd of French early medieval origins. Two round structures in interior. House 1: diam. c. 5m; stake built except for one segment of slots, apparently for upright contiguous planks 'occasional post pits also along line. No trace of entrance or hearth. House 2: diam. c. 6m, construction mostly of double line stakes; entrance to SE (Wth 0.8m) flanked by twin post pipes. Scatter of post holes, pits and stake holes also in interior. Finds included iron blade, nails, perforated hone stone and sherds of 19th century French pottery. Outside fort to W, stone-lined pit of unknown function, post pits stakeholes and trench. Excavator suggest may be 'associated with ....construction.....ringfort' of short-term use' (Lennon forthcoming).

#### CO087:48 BARNAHELY

OS 87:14:3 (0404,0148) Hachured (1934). OD 50-100 17692,6380

Ringfort In pasture, on S-facing slope. Roughly circular area (45m E-W; 38m N-S) enclosed by earthen bank (H 1m) SW->SE; scarp elsewhere; external fosse (Dc. 2m) SE->NW. Interior slopes down to S.

10-12-1985

#### CO087:49 BALLYBRICKEN

OS 87:10:6 (0416,0214) Not shown. OD 50-100 17705,6449

Possible church O'Leary (1919, 38) notes Dive Downes' (1700) reference to 'a heap of rubbish in Mr. Abrahams Dickson's orchard at Ballybricken, which was a church heretofore. Captain Hayes remembers the walls standing'. Site now occupied by Pfizer Chemicals.

12-12-1986

#### CO087:51/01 BARNAHELY

OS 87:10:6 (0446,0158) Grave Yard (1934). OD 50-100 17737,6390

Graveyard On E side of road, 500m N of Ringaskiddy village; rectangular graveyard (c.100m NE-SW; c. 30m NW-SE) enclosed by stone wall; still in use, many headstones, the earliest dating from 1720 (Coleman 1904-6f). Contained parish church of Barnahely, marked 'site of' on all eds of OS map; In 1700 described as 'built with stone, lime and clay, the walls are above half down. It was about 18 foot long and 17 broad' (Lunham 1909, 175); no visible trace of church.

12-12-1985

**CO087:51/02 BARNAHELY** OS 87:10:6 (0446,0158) OD 17737,6390

Church See description above.

**CO087:52/01 BARNAHELY**

OS 87:14:3 (0448,0142) Castle (in ruins) (1934). OD 50 17738,6373

Tower house and bawn At break in SE-facing slope, overlooking Lough Beg and Cork Harbour. Complex of ruined buildings around courtyard which still functions as farmyard. At S and SW sides ruins of Barnahely castle; on E side remains of Castle Warren house, built in 1796 (Lewis 1837, vol. 1, 187) with associated farm buildings on NW and N sides. Complex now owned by IDA in area zoned for industrial use. Oldest structure near SW corner where 2-storey rectangular building (10.5m N-S; 6.6m E-W) appears to be remains tower house, showing much evidence of rebuilding; later converted to stable/barn. Wicker-centred barrel vault over ground floor; much altered window opens in E and S wall. Running S from SE corner of tower is fragment of wall, with splayed embrasure for blocked light at 1st floor level. This abuts, at right angle, wall (axis E-W) forming S side of complex; W section (L c. 15m) part of bawn wall, one gun-loop evident; W end wall broken and probably extended further to W.

E section (L 20m) forms S wall of two-storey gable-ended structure (int.:17.65m E-W; 6.6m N-S) of late 16th/early 17th century appearance. Interior overgrown and strewn with rubbish; adapted as domestic quarters/kitchen when 18th century house built on N side, from which it was accessed by inserted doors. Original doors near W end of N wall, with elliptical-headed arch, and near E end of S wall, with pointed arch. Latter now partially buried internally and must have been approached from inside down flight of steps, ground falls away steeply at this corner; this section of structure masked by ivy on outside face. Also at ground level large, much-damaged fireplace in W wall, with brick-domed bread oven on N side; lintelled slit windows in N wall. Overhead, line of corbels on N and S walls indicate position of wooden floor overhead.

At 1st floor level large fireplace W of centre in N wall; inside completely obscured by ivy; on outside face stack accommodated by shallow projection (D c. 0.5m) supported by six corbels; this must have continued upwards to stack, but now ends at height of side walls. Second fireplace near E end of S wall has dressed lintel resting on projecting corbels, with chamfered edge carried down sides. At SE corner door with pointed arch leads into corner bartizan, supported by five tapering corbels; roof composed of overlapping corbelled slabs. At SW corner second door leads to wall walk atop S bawn wall. E window almost entirely gone but part of hood moulding, with stepped terminals, visible on S side. Just above this, line of gutter spouts show original roof at this level. Front (E) wall of 18th century house built over lower courses of bawn wall. House has 5-bay, 2-storey front, with shallow central breakfront; sidelights flank door; hipped roof, now fallen; NE corner collapsed. Area in front of door built up to compensate for hill slope. N wall of courtyard of recent appearance, formed end-wall of cow stalls now demolished. At NW corner 1-storey gable-ended farm building of 18th/19th century appearance.

Built by de Cogan family, reputedly by Richard de Cogan, lord of the manor in 1536; de Cogan occupied site until 1642 when garrison surrendered to Lord In chiquin after 'a piece of ordnance' was discharged at the castle (Coleman 1915, 4-7; O Murchadha 1985, 81); 1,000 barrels of wheat were found in the castle which had a ward of 40 men (ibid.). Carved human head, described by Coleman (1915, 4) as 'defaced mailed head' sold from the site in 1920s (Healy 1988, 104); possible sheela-na-gig found here in early 19th century but disappeared shortly afterwards (Coleman 1915, 6; Guest 1936, 112; Cherry 1992, no. 73).

28-01-1986



**CO087:52/02 BARNARELY OS 87:14:3 (0444,0137) OD 17735,6368**

Ornamental tower

**CO087:53 RINGASKIDDY**

OS 87:11:5 (0573,0169) Martello Tower (1934). OD 158 17871,6399

Martello tower On highest point of Ringaskiddy promontory, overlooking Cork Harbour. Circular tower (diam. 15.5m E-W; 10.9m N-S; H 12.1m) with flattened profile to N and S; enclosed by dry fosse (Wth 4.6m; D 3.1m); within circular enclosure (diam. 100m) marked by ordnance stones. Built of coursed limestone ashlar. Door at 1st floor level on E side closed by iron door; access to interior not gained. Enlarged window opes, at 1st floor level, to N, S and W show an attempt at conversion. Largest of Cork Harbour Martellos; it was under construction 1813-15 (Kerrigan 1978, 148; Enoch 1975, 30).

04-02-1986

**CO087:54 RINGASKIDDY**

OS 87:15:2 (0609,0118) Not shown. OD 0-50 17908,6345

Shell midden On beach at Curlane Bank. Narrow lens of midden material extends for 30m N-S along shoreline just above high tide mark and measures 0.1m in thickness. Deposit contains cockles, limpets and winkles with some oyster and razor shells. Large scatter of shells (c. 100m E-W) on beach at low tide level.

28-01-1986

**CO087:55 CURRAGHBINNY**

OS 87:15:5 (0553,037) Not shown. OD 0-50 17848,6261

Shell midden On W-facing shore of Lough Beg inlet, in estuary of Cork Harbour. No visible surface trace. 'Small shell deposit' (UCC); '8m long and probably of 19th/20th century date' (Cork Harbour Archaeology, UCC, 1975, 7).

29-01-1986

**CO087:56 CURRAGHBINNY**

OS 87:15:6 (0634,010) Kitchen Midden (1934). OD 0-50 17934,6232

Shell midden On cliff top, along shoreline to N of Curraghbinny wood. Heavily overgrown; oyster, periwinkles and cockle shells visible in section for 12m and measuring 0.3m in thickness. According to Schlichting (1973, 17) deposit measures 75 feet in length and 2 feet 6 inches in depth; two levels of 'flooring' (L 5 feet) composed of limestone flags visible in section.

29-01-1986

**CO087:57 CURRAGHBINNY**

OS 87:15:6 (0675,01) Not shown. OD 0-50 17976,6221

Shell midden At Curraghbinny Point, NE corner of Curraghbinny wood. 'Deposit of oyster shells, limpet and cockles', 25m in length and 0.25m - 0.7m in thickness. (Cork Harbour Archaeology 1975, 7). No visible surface trace.

29-01-1986

**CO087:58 CARLISLEFORT**

OS 87:16:6 (0888,022) Carlisle Fort (1842). OD 0-200 18202,6241

Military fortification Occupying high ground and steeply-sloping E side of outer entrance to Cork harbour; directly opposite is Camden Fort (CO099-024---). Fortification, 'begun some time after 1552' (Gowen 1979, 232), possibly 'earliest bastioned fort in Ireland' (Kerrigan 1980, 13). Shown in detail on Lythe's map of 1571 (ibid., where date misprinted 1751; Gowen ibid., 233 pl. 11) as

unfinished 'square fort, completed on three sides with three bastions...also a gun battery on the shore line' (Gowen *ibid.*, 232), and mistakenly labelled 'Corkbegge' (see CO088-030---). Clearly shown on map of c. 1625 as 'rectangular trace with three flankers' (Hayes-McCoy 1964, 35) and enigmatically labelled 'King John his fort'- the exact origin of name unclear (*ibid.*). Phillips's 1685 map (Gowen *ibid.*, 231) shows this fort with its shoreline battery but also, a short distance to S, 'a castle with earthen outworks, having one bastion-shaped projection towards the east' (*ibid.*, 232). This latter fort, known as 'Prince Rupert's Tower', 'obviously originated in the civil war years of the mid seventeenth century' (O Murchadha 1990, 4). These works were superceded c. 1798 by construction of Carlisle Fort. Plan on 1842 OS map shows 'a bastion facing eastwards flanked on each side by a length of rampart at the ends of which were demi-bastions', with a 'rock-cut moat on the landward side' (Kerrigan 1978, 146), which together with the weaker seaward defences, with semi-circular projection to W, enclose a diamond shape; in plan this work closely mirrors 'King John's Fort'. Behind bastion 'a barrack for several officers, and 155 artillery men' (Windele 1844, 197), 1804 report lists 53 pieces of ordnance here (Kerrigan *ibid.*) though by 1822 garrison reduced to 'a master gunner, and six men only' (Windele *ibid.*). Down the seaward slope to W and S, 'detached gun emplacements in an irregular layout follow the contours of the hillside' (Kerrigan, *ibid.*). To S of bastioned fort, but within extent of defences, 1842 OS map shows small square structure named 'Rupert's tower'- in approximate position of 'Prince Rupert's Tower' of earlier maps (see above). Today most of these features survive, including the barrack buildings, though not apparently 'Rupert's tower'. About 1870 (*ibid.*, 147) extensive work took place when wide, deep ditch constructed to enclose all existing works. This follows irregular zig-zag plan, with caponiers; new barrack buildings and pier also constructed at this time; some of this work includes early use of mass concrete (pers. comm. J. R. E. Hamilton-Baillie). Handed over to Irish government in 1938 and renamed Dúnán Dáibhisigh (Davis Fort), now owned by Department of Defence and used as army training camp.

#### **CO087:59/01 HAULBOWLINE ISLAND**

OS 87:11:2 (0603,0301) OD 17904,6538

Military barracks See description above.

#### **CO087:59/02 HAULBOWLINE ISLAND**

OS 87:7:5 (0588,0309) Martello Tower (1842). OD 0-100 17888,6548

Martello tower On high ground at N edge of Haulbowline island, overlooking entrance to Upper harbour; formerly part of 'Ordnance Ground' (CO087-05902-), now occupied by Naval Service. Constructed 1813-15 at cost of £3,000 (Kerrigan 1978, 148). Built of coursed limestone blocks with entrance at 1st floor level approached by recently-erected wooden stairs. Oval in plan (14.6m x 9.1m; H c. 13.4m) (Enoch 1975, 28); large water tank installed in roof area. Restored wooden floor; tower is being converted into museum by Naval Service.

#### **CO087:59/03 HAULBOWLINE ISLAND**

OS 87:7:5 (0593,0311) Ordnance Ground/Admiralty Property (1842) OD 0-100 17894,6549

Star-shaped fort On rocky island of Haulbowline, between Great Island and Ringaskiddy, in Cork Harbour. Possible Viking occupation of island (Jefferies 1985, 16) maybe reflected in name (O Murchadha 1982, 142). Earliest known fortification here is fort begun in summer of 1602 to design of Paul Ive (Ives/Ivye) (Brunicardi 1982, 8-12); though garrisoned in October still unfinished by March 1603 (Hayes-McCoy 1604, 32). Contemporary plans show 'an irregular work based on a quadrangle with demi-bastions on the north, or cliff edge, and two bastions on the southern corners' (Gowen 1978, 246). Slightly later (1608-11), a keep, gatehouse, etc. were added (*ibid.*, 249). Brunicardi (1965-6, 21) describes remains of some of these features, including keep' now only about 15 feet in height', but Gowen (1979, 251) found 'the whole area has been subject to much disturbance' and concludes 'it is unlikely that any diagnostic features remain'. By 1624 fort abandoned and remained in disrepair throughout rest of 17th and 18th centuries (Brunicardi

1982,11-15). In 1806 island divided between Ordnance (W) and Navy (E), the line marked by high stone wall. Ordnance built Martello Tower (CO087-05903-) on high ground to N in area of old fort; also a barracks with storehouses, workshops etc.. Navy built a supply depot or victualling yard, most prominent feature of which was six large warehouses, still surviving, as domany other early 19th century buildings shown on 1842 OS map. Later dockyard (1865-1887) built on reclaimed ground to E of island (Brunicardi,1965-6, 28-32). Island now jointly shared by Irish Naval Service and Irish Steel.

**CO087:60 BARNAHELY**

OS 87:14:3 (0456,0112) Indicated (1934). OD 16 17747,6342

One-storey vernacular house Roadside. Front of 3 bays; central doorway; hipped-roof formerly thatched, now covered with corrugated iron. Walls have base batter.

10-12-1985

**CO087:61 BALLINTAGGART**

OS 87:10:2 (0375,0239) Not shown. OD 0-50 17662,6476

Possible early eccles. enclos. O Murchadha (1960, 19-20) records Rosbeg as a parish from c. 1100 AD until the end of the 18th century, sometimes called Teampall Breacáin (modern townland of Ballybricken). The site of Rosbeg church was noted by Bishop Dive Downes in October 1700 as 'a heap of rubbish in Mr. Abraham Dicksons orchard at Ballbricken' (Lunham 1909, 176). The 1842 OS map shows a walled garden NW of Ballybricken House, but in Ballintaggart townland which may be the location referred to above. This is also likely to be the site of the 'early Irish church and graveyard which O'Leary (1918, 159) describes as being in Ballintaggart townland 'on the lawn before Mr. Birds house'. Listed by Hurley (1982, 302-3) as one of the 'principal sites' of the early church in the south-west of Ireland. Area now occupied by industrial complex; no visible surface trace.

12-12-1985

**CO087:62 RAHEENERING**

OS 87:5:5 (0101,0355) Not shown. OD 300-400 17374,6602

AP: Circular enclosure In tillage. Aerial photograph (Bord Gaís) shows levelled circular enclosure. Stone-faced field fence curves NW->NNE to respect site. No visible surface trace.

**CO087:65/01 SPIKE ISLAND**

OS 87:12:4 (0702,0204) OD 18007,6436

Military cemetery See description below.

**CO087:65/02 SPIKE ISLAND**

OS 87:12:1 (0704,0242) OD 18010,6475

Potential site - documentation See description below.

**CO087:65/03 SPIKE ISLAND**

OS 87:12:4 (0735,0220) Westmoreland Fort (1842). OD 81-102 18043,6451

Military fortification Large star-shaped artillery fortification with glacis, occupying over half of Spike island, in Cork Harbour. Fort replaced a battery erected 1779 but abandoned by 1783 (Brunicardi 1982, 39). Work on new fortifications designed by Charles Vallancey began 1791; original plan for small irregular fort (MacCarthy 1970, 161-2), but structure built described as 'extensive artillery barracks' (Lewis 1837, vol. 2, 572). Barracks erected 1806(Windele 1844, 193) and by 1811 ordnance depot established. Though Windele (ibid.) says 'these works are incomplete.. it is at present garrisoned by a small military force', the fort had largely taken its



present form by 1842(compare plan on 1842 OS map and photo in Kerrigan 1978, 145 & Brunicardi (ibid, 45); however work continued at least to 1860. From 1847-1883 fort used as convict prison. Described by Kerrigan (1978, 147) as of 'irregular outline consisting of six bastions connected by ramparts and surrounded by a broad dry ditch'; inside are ranges of barrack buildings arranged around a large parade ground. Fort now used as civilian prison. To W are remains of 'a large and handsome military hospital' (Lewis ibid.); various buildings erected for 'persons connected with the establishment' (ibid.) along shoreline to N.

According to Hurley (1980, 63), island 'identifiable with the early ecclesiastical site of Inispicht' (see also Coleman 1893, 1-8; Lynch 1912,162-4; J.C.Q. 1936, 47-8; Bolster 1972, XLI), of which there are no visible surface traces; map of 1625 appears to show ruined church on island (Hayes-McCoy 1964, plate 21) but none shown on Vallancey's map (MacCarthyibid), nor does the latter show any remains of castle/tower house shown on 1587 map (Hayes-McCoy ibid., 25, plate 15).

#### **CO087:108 BALLYNAMETTAGH**

OS 87:9:2 (113,231) Not shown OD 50-100 17428,06478

Fulacht fiadh In tillage, c. 100m N of Glainatouig stream. Spread of burnt material (c.29m N-S; c. 30m E-W); indicated by low rise. 1.5km to the west.

#### **CAS 087094 BALLYNAMETTAGH**

OS 87:9:2 (105,229) Not shown OD 50-100 17420,06474.

Fulacht fiadh In driving range, c. 80m N of Glainatouig stream. According to local information, spread of burnt material noted here.

#### **CO099:1/01 KILNAGLERY**

OS 99:11:1 (0528,0265) Not shown. OD 100-200 17837,5870

Fulacht fiadh Excavated by O Ríordáin (1937, 57) who states that the mound (L c. 17m) was close to a well. Excavation revealed a horseshoe-shaped hearth (L c. 1.8m) outlined by a double setting of stones and having a paved floor. At open side of hearth was a pit (L c. 1.5m; Wth 1.2m; D 0.8m), self-filling with water. The only find was an ox bone. Second fulacht fiadh (CO099-00102-) c.30m to S.

#### **CO099:1/02 KILNAGLERY**

OS 99:11:1 (0531,0264) Not shown. OD 100-200 17840,5869

Fulacht fiadh O Ríordáin (1937, 57) records a circular mound (diam. 17.4m) of burnt material c. 30m S of another fulacht fiadh (CO099-00101-).

#### **CO099:2 KILNAGLERY**

OS 99:1:3 (0183,0552) Church (site of) (1934). OD 50-100 17456,6169

Church On N-facing slope of E-W ridge, overlooking Owenboy estuary. Not shown on 1842 or 1902 maps. Site now occupied by modern bungalow; some dressed stone fragments in garden may be from church. Referred to as 'Cell na Clerech' in the Annals of Inishfallen (1088 AD) (pers. comm. D. O Murchadha); mentioned in Ecclesiastical Taxation lists for 1302.

11-02-1986

#### **CO099:5 FRENCHFURZE**

OS 99:2:5 (0320,0480) Indicated (1934). OD 200-300 17600,6091

Circular enclosure In pasture, on N-facing slope. Owenboy river estuary to N. Shown on all three eds of OS map as circular area (diam. c. 40m) planted with trees. According to O'Leary (1918-19, 124) '...a lios half an acre in extent, nearly levelled'. According to Casey (1983,) measures 45m N-S; 44.5mE-W. No visible surface trace.

25-02-1986

**CO099:6 COOLMORE**

OS 99:2:2 (0364,0607) Coolmore House (1934). OD 0-50 17648,6224

Country house Late 18th century, 3-storey house over basement. Entrance front (E) of 6bays with 2-bay breakfront framed by rusticated pilasters. Central vertical half door, framed by engaged doric stone columns supporting a broken pediment; armorial plaque in tympanum. Door ope flanked by large sash windows; steps over basement up to door. Five bay deep on the return. Hipped roof with central valley, parapet wall. Bence Jones (1987, 91) noted late 18th century plasterwork and 19th century wallpaper in interior. Stables to N connected to house by corridor at basement level. Stewards house and farm buildings to NW, yard contains five identical corn stands. These are circular stone built structures with arched opes facing N, E, S, W which lead into a domed chamber with central brick pier; exterior walling formerly weatherslated. Ice-house (CO087-04202-) to S of farmyard. Entrance gates flanked by eight lodges built in 1815 in the 'Cottage Gothic' style.

04-02-1986

**CO099:7 COOLMORE**

OS 99:2:3 (0428,0586) Tower (in ruins) (1934). OD 0-50 17716,6202

Ornamental tower In demesne of Coolmore House (CO087-043---). Tall two-storey square tower (4.95m N-S; 4.95m E-W) over brick barrel-vault over basement. Pointed door ope in S elevation; pointed windows on both floors; fireplace on ground floor. Crenellated brick-built parapet. Commanding view of Cork Harbour and surrounding countryside. Sometimes mistakenly identified as remains of Coolmore Castle (Coleman 1915, 175) which stood on or near present Coolmore House (CO087-043---).

29-01-1991

**CO099:8 FRENCHFURZE**

OS 99:2:5 (0367,0505) Indicated (1934). OD 100-200 17650,6117

Enclosure In pasture, atop low hillock on N-facing slope. Sub-rectangular area (59.8m N-S; 63m E-W) enclosed by eroded earthen bank (H 0.95m). Interior planted with trees; rises to centre; heavily ridged and uneven surface.

25-02-1986

**CO099:9 FRENCHFURZE**

OS 99:2:5 (0382,0489) Toberrengur (1934). OD 200-300 17665,6100

Holy well In wooded glen on W side of Aghmarta demesne. Overgrown; unable to locate. O'Leary (1919, 83) places well in Aghmarta townland and notes ...'Short Little Well, of which, there is now no trace.

25-03-1986

**CO099:10 AGHAMARTA**

OS 99:2:5 (0381,0474) Castle (in ruins) (1934). OD 100-200 17665,6085

Tower house In level pasture, within demesne of Aghmarta House. Remains of rectangular tower (10m N-S; 8.5m E-W); survive to three storeys, though part of S wall only portion standing at 2nd floor level; upper storeys blown down in storm of 1839 (Coleman 1915, 59). Ground floor now entered through door with rotten wooden frame at W end of N wall, tower appears to have been repaired in 19th century; blocked ope at E end of N wall may be original entrance; remains of two windows opes in both E and W wall. At 1st floor level round-arched door in centre of N wall; central window ope in W, S and E walls, all with flat-headed lights and arched embrasures. First floor covered by rounded vault (axis N-S). Lower steps of spiral stone staircase survive at

SW corner, housed in collapsed corner tower which is apparently an addition. Known as Aghamarta Castle; according to Coleman (ibid.) built by first Earl of Desmond but O Murchadha (1967, 18) states that castle 'first heard of in the mid-16th century when it was the residence of the Wynchedon or Nugent family', however, by late 16th century in possession of Russells who were 'hereditary castellans to the Earl of Desmond' (ibid,19).

25-03-1986

#### **CO099:21 KNOCKNAGORE**

OS 99:3:6 (0672,0487) Crosshaven House (1934). OD 50-100 17972,6094

Country house Three-storey house, overlooking inlet of Owenboy River; 'built in 1769 by William Hayes, with 2 identical fronts of crisp grey ashlar' (Bence Jones 1978, 95); deBreffny & ffollott (1975, 133) say built 1759. Ground floor rusticated. Entrance front (S) of 5 bays with central 3-bayed pedimented breakfront. Central door with concave limestone surround, engaged Ionic columns support fanlight. E and W elevations are 3 bays deep; stone work of random rubble sandstone; brick-dressed window openings. Hipped roof with central valley; parapet wall and cornice. House 'flanked by free-standing wings....2 storeys....pedimented elevations on garden front with Diocletian windows above Venetian doorways and with oculi impediments' (ibid.). Now used as community centre. Remains of farm buildings to SE with dovecote (099-094---).

19-05-1983

#### **CO099:22 CROSSHAVEN**

OS 99:3:3 (0688,0538) Castle (site of) (1934). OD 0-50 17989,6148

Castle (site of) On S bank of Owenboy river near confluence with Cork Harbour. No visible surface trace of castle, probably built by Fitzgeralds. Only surviving fragment one side of cusped ogee-headed window light, with trefoil design in recessed spandrel, probably 15th century in date (see drawing: O Murchadha 1967, 88); now in private possession.

11-02-1986

#### **CO099:23 CURRAGHBINNY**

OS 99:3:3 (0643,0598) Tumulus (1934). OD 200-300 17942,6212

Cairn Atop hill in Curraghbinny wood at E tip of E-W ridge, overlooking Cork Harbour to E and N and Owenboy river valley to W. Excavated in 1932 by O Ríordáin (1933, 80-4) who found cairn of stone enclosed by rough dry-stonewall; inner arc of stones E->W; platform of clay with embedded stones (c.9ft x 4ft; H 4½in) in centre where he suggests inhumation took place. He also noted circle of loose stones (diam. 3 ft) outside of, and adjoining outer circle on E side; very fragmentary cremated human bone and charcoal between stones of circle on SE side; post hole near centre. Excavated material still remains piled outside outer wall (diam. 9.6m); inner arc now forms full circle (diam. 5m); hole dug in centre.

29-01-1986

#### **CO099:24 CROSSHAVEN HILL**

OS 99:4:2 (0790,0568) Camden Fort (1842). OD 0-200 18098,6178

Military fortification Occupying high ground and steeply-sloping W side of outer entrance to Cork harbour; directly opposite is Carlisle Fort (CO087-058---). Phillips's map of 1685 (Gowen 1979, 231) shows no fortification on this headland but depicts small shoreline blockhouse/battery further south in vicinity of Weaver's point; Goubet's map of c. 1690 (ibid., 250; Kerrigan 1980, 14; O Murchadha 1990, 4) shows two lines of walls or revetments apparently pierced by gun embrasures along shoreline and square bastioned fort in approximate position of later fort, these probably constituted 'James's Battery' erected by forces of James II and which engaged Williamite navy in 1690. Unclear if any of these features incorporated into Camden Fort which was built c. 1798. Plan on 1842 OS map shows roughly rectangular area enclosed on landward sides by zig-zag ditch with 'irregular tenaille trace' on its inside (Kerrigan 1978, 147); plan also shows



ranges of barrack buildings and shoreline gun emplacements. 1804 report lists 26 pieces of ordnance here (Kerrigan *ibid.*) but by 1837 'had but a token force of a master-gunner and five men' (O Murchadha 1967, 67). About 1870 (Kerrigan *ibid.*) landward defences remodelled when wide, deep ditch constructed on irregular zig-zag plan, with caponier. Also about this time shoreline works built including two piers and Brennan torpedo emplacement (O Murchadha 1967, 69) and 'new gun emplacements towards the harbour entrance' (Kerrigan *ibid.*). Fort area honeycombed with underground passages and emplacements, including a large magazine. Handed over to Irish government in 1938 and renamed Dún Uí Mheachair (Fort Meagher). Now owned by Cork County Council who plan to open it as 'interpretive centre'. According to Lewis (1837, vol. 2, 602) excavations for fort destroyed 'a nearly perfect tumulus'-perhaps comparable with nearby tumulus at Curraghbinny (CO099-023---).

**CO099:25 CROSSHAVEN HILL**

OS 99:4:4 (0744,0491) Not shown. OD 100-200 18048,6098

Possible ringfort In pasture, overlooking Owenboy river estuary to Curraghbinny wood. According to local information, site of ringfort. No visible surface trace.  
01-06-1986

**CO099:26 CROSSHAVEN HILL**

OS 99:4:4 (0759,0490) Hachured (1842). OD 100-200 18064,6097

Ringfort In pasture. Circular area (27.5m N-S) defined by earthen bank (H 1.2m) S->N; low rise N->NE and SE to S. Bank stone faced and incorporated into field fence system S->W. Field fence running N->S truncates E edge of enclosure.  
11-02-1986

**CO099:27 KNOCKNAGORE**

OS 99:7:3 (0692,0430) St. Bridget's Well (1934). OD 200-300 17993,6034

Holy well In wooded glen, on N-facing slope. Stone-lined well; semi-circular back wall (H 1.1m; Wth 1m). Runoff flows N from well. According to O'Leary (1919, 84) 'the number of people making "rounds" has diminished considerably'. Disused. O Murchadha (1967, 16) identifies this well as St. Mary's and St. Brigid's as another holy well (CO099-028---) nearby to SE.  
29-01-1986

**CO099:28 CROSSHAVEN**

OS 99:8:1 (0697,0425) St. Mary's Well (1934). OD 200-300 17998,6029

Holy well In pasture, on gentle slope beside stream. Concrete basin used as drinking trough for animals. According to O'Leary (1919, 84) '...as no votive offerings are to be seen, apparently "rounds" are no longer made'. O Murchadha (1967, 16) identifies this well as St. Brigid's and St. Mary's as the holy well (CO099-027---) nearby to NW.  
29-01-1986

**CO099:30/01 KILCOLTA**

OS 99:8:1 (0718,0415) Graveyard (1934). OD 200-300 18019,6018

Graveyard Atop hill, overlooking entrance to Cork Harbour to SE, approached by roadway from W, 1Km SE of Crosshaven. Irregular-shaped graveyard (c. 80m E-W; c. 90m N-S) enclosed by stone wall to W (L c. 70m) and to S for short section on E side of gateway; substantial earthen bank (H 1.2m) elsewhere. Many low uninscribed gravemarkers; earliest inscribed headstone noted dates to 1711. According to O Murchadha (1967, 45-7) at least another 40 18th century headstones. Near S end, roofless ruins of C of I church of St. Matthew (CO099-03001-), 'erected in 1778, near the site of a former church' (Lewis 1837, vol. 2, 601), according to O Murchadha (*ibid.*, 44) 'walls of the old Teampall Bríde demolished to make way for the new church'. This was ancient parish church of Templebreedy which was in ruins by 1615 (Brady 1867, vol. 1, 327) and

described in 1700 as 'built with stone and clay, the walls are standing, but uncovered' (Lunham 1909, 170).

11-02-1986

**CO099:30/02 KILCOLTA**

OS 99:8:1 (0718,0412) Templebreedy Church (in ruins) (1934). OD 0200-0300 18019,6015  
Church of Ireland church Near S end of graveyard (CO099-03001-); roofless ruin of C of I parish church of Templebreedy, known as St Matthew's. Rectangular church (int.15.3m E-W; 6.75m N-S) with gabled porch at W end (2.5m E-W; 2.3m N-S).Porch covered by rounded stone vault with a slate roof; slender square tower rises from its junction with W gable of church; slim stone spire atop tower, according to Coleman and Healy (1904-6) formerly surmounted by vane inscribed with date '1856'. Church lit by three segmental-arched window opes in S wall (window frames were rectangular with wooden lintels) and round-arched window in E wall. Traces of weatherslating on outer walls. Unroofed in late 1860s when new church built in Crosshaven town (OMurchadha 1967, 75). According to Lewis (1837, vol. 2, 601) 'erected in1778, near site of a former church'.

11-02-1986

**CO099:63 AGHAMARTA**

OS 99:2:6 (0419,0486) Not shown. OD 100-200 17704,6097

Standing stone In demesne of Aghamarta castle near top of steep N-facing incline overlooking Owenboy river estuary. Rectangular stone (H 1.8m; 0.5m x 0.4m), long axis E-W. Some packing stones exposed around base. (O'Leary 1919,83).

08-04-1986

**CO099:64 AGHAMARTA**

OS 99:0:0 Not shown.

Possible ringfort O'Leary (1919, 83) noted on O'Grady's farm 'a large lios with a fence 6ftto 8ft high, and traces of a fosse'. Unable to locate.

**CO099:93 KILBEG**

OS 99:0: (00,00) Not shown. OD 0,0

Possible church According to Seán MacCarthaigh (I.T.A. Survey 1942), old title deeds state that there was 'an acre of ground reserved for the old church and graveyard which e tenant was not to interfere with in anyway whatever'. Exact location not known, perhaps destroyed by coastal erosion.

**CO099:94 KNOCKNAGORE**

OS 99:3:6 (0674,0484) Indicated (1934). OD 0-50 17893,6090

Dovecote Roofless 2-storey stone built structure, pentagonal in plan, in NE corner of farm buildings of Crosshaven Ho.(Co099-021---). Five sides of similar dims. (L 5.6m); lintelled door in SW wall; small lintelled perforations on either side (c.1.35m off ground) of door, similar opes in N and E wall. Brick vault over ground floor. Nine tiers of nesting boxes at 1st floor, brick sides with stone lintels. Narrow ope in 1st floor of S wall gave access to attic level of farm buildings attached to S. Access to interior not gained.

12-12-1992

**CO099:98 AGHAMARTA**

OS 99:6:3 (0391,0419) Indicated (1934). OD 200-300 17699,6025

Enclosure In pasture, commanding extensive view to NE across Cork Harbour. Irregular area (c. 70m N-S; c. 35m E-W) defined by earthen bank (max. ext. H 2m)S->SE; stone faced field boundary to SSE. Enclosure at N end, forms semi-circle, enclosing top of hill. Interior originally

planted with trees (1934 OS map), some remain; surface uneven and waterlogged, with depressions due to removal of tree roots. Field locally known as 'the fortfield' (pers. comm. D. O'Murchadha).

12-12-1992

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