

**2019**

**Archaeological impact assessment for Courtmacsherry,  
Glengarriff & Reen dredging Projects**



**on behalf of  
Malachy Walsh and Partners**

for

**Cork County Council**

by Aisling Collins of ACAS

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## **Project Team**

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## Archaeological impact statement for Courtmacsherry, Glengarriff & Reen dredging Projects

### 1 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to assess the impact of the proposed dredging project on the archaeological heritage. The best practice principles of minimum intervention must apply to any works in relation to the proposed development.

The sites are located in Courtmacsherry pier, Glengarriff pontoon and Castehaven (Reen pier).

The client is Malachy Walsh and Partners on behalf of Cork County Council.

This archaeological impact assessment includes a strategy for the avoidance and/or excavation of any in situ significant archaeological features identified during the course of the proposed development. Subject to approval from DCHG and National Monuments Services.

#### 1.2 Site location

**Courtmacsherry** is a seaside village located approximately 30 miles/50km (by road) Southwest of Cork. The village runs West to East along the southern shore of Courtmacsherry Bay with a pier, slipway and pontoon for sea access in the centre of the village. In addition to a number of commercial fishing vessels, the harbour is the base for a Royal National Lifeboat Institution Trent Class All-weather Lifeboat since 1995. See Figures 1,2 & 5.

**Glengarriff** is a small seaside village located approximately 55 miles/90km (by road) West of Cork. See Figure 1,3 & 6.

**Reen:** The pier is a base for a number of commercial fishing and charter vessels and also Atlantic Sea Kayaking and Cork Whale Watch tours. See Figure 1,4 & 7.

## 2 Baseline Survey

### 2.1 Recorded places and monuments in the surrounding area

The RMP files were examined and a total of twenty-four archaeological monuments were identified in the vicinity of the three proposed dredging locations.

Courtmacsherry has four monuments recorded including a building, a castle and a prehistoric slab burial.

Glengarriff Harbour has four monuments recorded including a graveyard, a bridge and two prehistoric middens.

Castle Haven has thirteen monuments recorded including a 17<sup>th</sup> century fort, a structure, two designed landscapes associated with a castle, a country house, a church, a corn-stone, a standing stone, possible cup arks, a ringfort, a souterrain and two burial grounds.

The record of monuments and places reflects the rich archaeological presence in all three locations with some monuments dating as far back as the Bronze Age. See Figures 8, 9 & 10 and Appendix 1.

### 2.2 Shipwreck inventory

There was a total of forty-nine shipwrecks listed in Courtmacsherry, Glengarriff and Reen (Castehaven/Castletownsend) areas within the shipwreck inventory for county Cork.

Sixteen of these wrecks were recorded at Courtmacsherry, five shipwrecks at Glengarriff and twenty-six were recorded at Castlehaven. See Appendix 2.

### 2.3 *Previous excavations*

There were three previous archaeological excavations carried out in the vicinity of the three development areas. There were two excavations in Glengarriff one which revealed no archaeology and the second excavation was of a shell midden. There was one excavation in Courtmacsherry of a Bronze Age Fulacht Fiadh. The archaeological records clearly show that there was human activity in the vicinity of the three sites with some sites dating back as far as the Bronze Age. See Appendix 3

### 2.4 *Designated status*

**Courtmacsherry Bay** is designated (immediately at the proposed works area):

- 004219 Courtmacsherry Bay Special Protection Area
- 001230 Courtmacsherry Estuary Special Area of Conservation
- 001230 Courtmacsherry Estuary Proposed National Heritage Areas
- Eutrophic under the Water Framework Directive (2010-12) and Poor (2012-15)

Other designations:

- Airgidden River, 7km west is designated as Salmonoid
- Bathing Waters at Coolmaine 3.75km East is classed as having good status.

**Glengarriff Harbour** is designated (immediately at the proposed works area):

- 000090 Glengarriff Harbour & Woodlands Special Area of Conservation
- 000090 Glengarriff Harbour & Woodlands Proposed National Heritage Area
- Glengarriff Harbour Shellfish Area
- Unpolluted under the Water Framework Directive (2010-12) and Unassigned (2012-15)

Other designations:

- Glengarriff Nature Reserve lies 900m West of the works location.

**Castle Haven** is designated:

- Intermediate under the Water Framework Directive (2010-12) and Unassigned (2012-15)

Other designations (for woodland flora and not for marine species):

- 001547 Castletownshend Special Area of Conservation
- 001547 Castletownshend Proposed National Heritage Areas are.

### 2.5 *Protected Structures*

There are a number of protected structures listed in close proximity to the three survey areas (see Appendix 4).

The main structure of interest is the pier jetty in Courtmacsherry dating to 1870-1880 (Reg. No. 20847003). It is a limestone pier, built c.1875, incorporating fabric of earlier pier. This fine pier was built to facilitate the light railway that opened in 1891. Much of its fabric was salvaged from an older pier to the east, known locally as Tanner's Pier. The pier serves as a reminder of the historic importance of fishing and trade at Courtmacsherry, but also of the impact that the new railway had on the transportation of goods. The protected pier will not be disturbed as part of the proposed works. See Appendix 4.

The Courtmacsherry pontoon that will be removed and replaced as part of the dredging programme was constructed in the 1990's and is not of historical importance. It is located in close proximity to the protected pier.

### 3 Site Visit

A site visit to all three piers was carried out on the 12<sup>th</sup> February 2019. The weather was mild with patchy rain.

#### Glengarriff:

Glengarriff Pier is very close to the village. The pier is constructed with concrete with concrete supports below it has a metal railing on the top with a pontoon to the east. There are metal ladders accessing the pier from below. The water was at low tide and the maximum depth was between 1-2 metre. The substrate was muddy sand with lots of shells and seaweed present. The visibility was excellent.

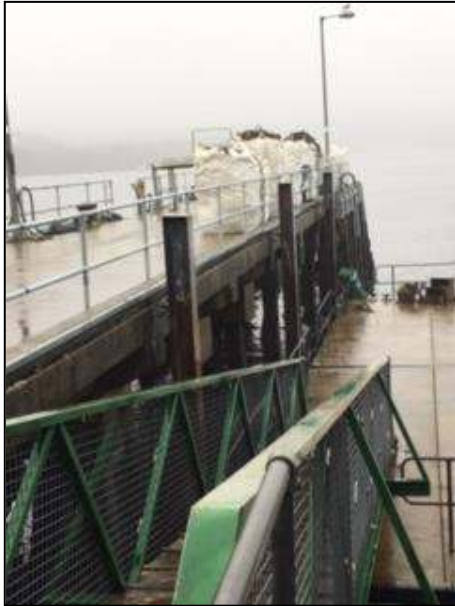


Plate 1: Glengarriff Pier on east side of pier looking at pontoon (to be temporary removed for dredging)

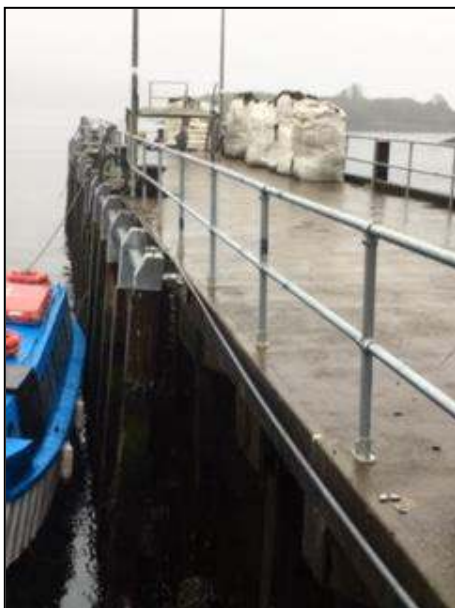


Plate 2: Glengarriff Pier on west side of pier

### **Reen Pier**

This is a working pier with lots of lobster pots stacked on the pier. It appears to be concrete built with additional wooden supports and 3 iron ladders. There are concrete supports below the pier the pier looks to be in good condition. There is a boat slipway c. 40 m east of the pier. The substrate is very stony, and visibility was excellent.



**Plate 3: Reen pier looking west**



**Plate 4: Reen Pier looking west**



**Plate 5: Reen Pier looking east**

**Courtmacsherry Pier:**

Courtmacsherry pier is It is a working pier and harbour with a stone-built pier made of large limestone cut blocks - the surface has been covered in concrete. There is also a wooden berthing pontoon located at the west side of the pier and has a lifeboat moored at it. The seabed is flat sand bottom and visibility was good.



**Plate 6: Courtmacsherry pier**





Plate 7: Courtmacsherry pontoon (to be temporary removed for dredging)



Plate 8: Courtmacsherry pier on the seaward side

#### 4 Historical background

##### West Cork

West Cork is a coastal region of Co. Cork in Ireland. Archaeological and historical evidence indicate that the region has a long past of significant human activity. In 1988, The *Co. Cork Site and Monuments Record* documented 14,608 sites in Co. Cork (Power 1992, 11). Geomorphically West Cork is mountainous, with a coastline protruding W into the Atlantic Ocean in distinct peninsular formations. Early Bronze Age monuments are common in West Cork, and of these monuments, many have archaeological classifications which are unique to the SW of Ireland. Over seventy boulder-burials have been identified in the SW of Ireland and none are known elsewhere (Power 1992, 29). Of the radial-stone enclosures identified in Ireland, seven are in Co. Cork, and five of these are in West Cork (Power 1992, 26). This suggests a degree of localised innovation, indicating that the prehistoric occupants of

West Cork may have shared a sense of identity distinct to the region, as well as with the wider area of SW Ireland.

Several megalithic tombs represent the earliest known evidence of human activity in West Cork. These wedge-tombs are typical to the SW and W of Ireland, and date from around 2000 BCE. The style of burial seen in these megalithic tombs was typical of Bronze Age farming communities in W Europe. In West Cork, megalithic tombs are located around the coast. The placement of these tombs denotes interaction with the coastline by the first known people in West Cork (Power 1992, 13). If the monuments positioning was purposeful, it may represent a prehistoric precedent for the well-documented cultural impact the Atlantic had on the successive occupants of the region.

The coastline of West Cork is also one of Ireland's most metalliferous areas, and is home to some copper mines which show activity from prehistoric times, the Medieval period, and 19th century [e.g.: Derrycarhoon] (Power 1992, 72). The continued use of these coastal mines by different generations over time, may indicate that a culture of coastline industry in West Cork has been a defining characteristic of the region's occupation from the outset. Certainly, later evidence supports that this came to be the case.

As the SW-most point on the island of Ireland, West Cork presents an attractive point of access for nautical trade and fisheries from Europe, Britain, and (in later history) the Americas. West Cork's geographic location and deep coastal bays have defined the region's economy for the bulk of its occupation.

The collection of ring forts and souterrains in West Cork indicate that the area was subject to some of the homogeneity and affluence which characterised Irish society in the Early Christian period (Power 1992, 131, 229). There are Church sites and graveyards in West Cork which are as old as Irish Christianity itself. The rural monastic sites which became the prevailing ecclesiastical sites in Ireland from the 6th Century have also been found dappled across West Cork. Little history of the early Church in West Cork survives however, and of the many old graveyards and church sites, the earliest historical record is as late as the 12th century (Power 1992, 271).

The now-lost Arundell Castle is reputedly dated to the 13th century 20. It was built E of Clonakilty Bay overlooking the Arundellmills inlet. The placement of this significant structure on the shoreline, if purposeful, suggests maritime activity within the bay during the Medieval period.

The O'Driscoll's owned much of West Cork in the Early Medieval period, eventually facing opposition from Irish chiefs such as the O'Mahony's, the O'Donovans, the O'Sullivans, and the McCarthys. The O'Driscoll family's claim to land was diminished following opposition, but they survived and retained their independence until the year 1232. At which point, the bulk of the region was claimed by a MacCarthy named Cormac Goth (O'Halloran 1916).

Following centuries of conflict with Irish chiefs, the O'Driscolls came to be loyal to the British crown. Fineen O'Driscoll took an English title under Queen Elizabeth I, and became increasingly anglicised. The O'Driscolls engaged in petty warfare as was typical of the period. During the 15th century, O'Driscoll was in frequent conflict with Waterford.

In the late 16th century, the O'Driscoll's still owned Baltimore, Sherkin, Cape Clear, and adjoining lands. In 1601, West Cork saw the battle of Kinsale, when Spanish and Irish forces were defeated by British opposition (O'Halloran 1916). The naval aspect of this conflict resulted in several extant shipwrecks (e.g.: La Surveillante). Fineen O'Driscoll opposed the British, allowing Spanish soldiers to garrison his castle. Despite his actions, Fineen secured a pardon from Elizabeth I. The defeat of the Irish at Kinsale

is a significant historical event, and is widely viewed as a key factor in the eventual flight of the earls in 1607 (Morgan 2004).

After being displaced by Anglo-Normans in the late 12th century, the O'Sullivan family had claimed Bantry and Beare from the O'Driscolls. 16th century descendant, Owen O'Sullivan, was also pardoned by the British following the battle at Kinsale, although in his case it was by James I. Following the pardon, Owen O'Sullivan was granted the castle of Dunboy, among other things including chief rent out of Glengarriff. Ultimately, this new territory led to the O'Sullivan families decline following the siege of Dunboy (O'Halloran 1916).

The McCarthy family, still prominent in West Cork, supported the British forces at Kinsale (O'Halloran 1916). As such, the condition of rule in West Cork could be described as typical of the W of Medieval Ireland in light of Anglo-Norman invasion. With prominent families feuding, and banding together intermittently (Joyce 1910). The processes of power struggle further complicated by the diplomatic and military involvement of foreign agents, particularly Britain, Spain, and France. The relationship of West Cork to the Atlantic didn't just characterise the region's economy, but directly impacted the dissemination of power. Defining the style and source of military encounters which on occasion dictated centralised rule not only for West Cork, but for all of Ireland (Joyce 1910).

Surviving historical records describe West Cork's seaborne trade with England, and the continent in the Medieval period. Cork's major ports were Cork City, Kinsale, and Youghal 16. Historical sources indicate that lesser ports fed into these major ones, and also traded directly with Europe 17. Archaeological excavation and survey provide evidence of the range of imports received at Cork during the Medieval period. The *Cork Urban Archaeological Survey* noted:

"Cork's wealth in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was based upon its position as the principal port of south-west Ireland ....

Maritime trade has always been a major factor in Cork's economy. The port is first mentioned in 1207 (Sweetman 1875-86, No. 348), while the murage grant of 1284 included a provision for repairing the city's port ...

For most of the sixteenth century there is little evidence that conditions in Cork were substantially different from those of the preceding century. O'Sullivan (1937, 83-4, 80) has demonstrated that trade with southern England, mainly with Bristol but also with Plymouth, Exeter, Barnstaple and Weymouth, and with France and Spain continued and may have improved. Hides, beef, wood, fish, wool and linen were the main exports while wine, metals, cloths, provisions and grain were the main imports 19...

In the first years of the seventeenth century, Ireland's urban and village distribution was much as it had been since the Middle Ages, with a modest number of coastal towns and an equally modest number of inland towns."

In 1652, West Cork was considered forfeited by the British following Cromwellian conquest. Historical records describe how West Cork, along with the rest of Ireland, was subjected to religious oppression and the plantation of Cromwellian supporters as new landowners (Joyce 1910).

In 1690, an effort to oppose British rule failed in Co. Cork, when Cork surrendered and Kinsale fell to Williamite forces under a general John Churchill (Joyce 1910).

Historical records of nautical trade and fisheries in West Cork indicate that despite the complex upheaval of centralised power documented in the region, ocean-based industry remained consistent (Bradley, Halpin & King 1985).

### **Courtmacsherry**

Courtmacsherry is a historically significant area. Timoleague is c. 0.5km up the estuary from

Courtmacsherry and a Franciscan Abbey is located there. In Mahon, just outside of Courtmacsherry village, there is a Cistercian Abbey. These monuments date back to a time when Timoleague was the W most Borough of Norman territories. A possible ringfort, SE of Courtmacsherry in Meelane (CO136-040), indicates Courtmacsherry was part of the shared societal practice of Ireland in the Early Christian period. A coastal promontory fort in Courtmacsherry (CO136-143), is indicative of the port town's historic need for defense from naval threats. A Castle in Courtmacsherry (CO136-041) reflects its history as a community prominent enough to necessitate the presence of a resident governing body. The Castle's location on the shoreline further solidifies the importance of the sea to Courtmacsherry's sustained fortune (Miller 2017).

Courtmacsherry lands were settled by Norman Hodnet family who became known as the 'son's of Geoffery' or Mhic Seafríadh. The land was named for them. Hodnets lost their title supporting the royalist cause against Cromwell in Confederate wars. Title to land was given to Robert Gookin (Cromwell follower). His descendants lived on the Estate even when Lord Broghill took ownership. Later, descendants of Lord Broghill (noted Boyle family), claimed the estate. Boyles styled themselves Earls of the Shannon from 1756 on (Miller 2017).

In 1837, in his publication: *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, comprising the several counties, cities, boroughs, corporate, market, and post towns, parishes and villages*, 2 volumes, S. Lewis stated of Courtmacsherry:

"... a maritime village ... containing 680 inhabitants ... situated on the harbour of the same name on the southern coast, and contains about 140 houses, which form one long street extending along the south side of the bay ... It possesses many local advantages for trade and commerce, and is well situated for carrying on an extensive fishery; for which ... great encouragement has been lately afforded by the Earl of Shannon ... beautiful and sheltered situation ... abundant supply of fish and all other kinds of provision, have rendered this village one of the most fashionable bathing-places on the southern coast ....At the village is a station of the coast-guard, being one of the eight comprised in the district of Kinsale. Here are also male, female, and infants' schools ... Adjoining the village is the beautiful demesne and summer residence of the Earl of Shannon; in the immediate neighbourhood are the ruins of Abbey Mahon; and at the distance of two miles are the extensive and picturesque ruins of the abbey and castle of Timoleague."

### **Glengarriff**

Glengarriff village is attached to Glengarriff harbour. Bantry Bay is to the SW and Barraboy Mountain is to the N. Glengarriff is an anglicised variation of Irish phrase meaning 'Rough Glen'. The name is likely derived from surrounding landscape (Bush 1878, 26). Megalithic monuments are common in West Cork. There are distinct monument clusters on the Barraboy Mountain just N of Glengarriff (e.g.: standing stone, stone pair, boulder burial), this collection of structures suggests prehistoric significance of the area (Kelly 2000).

Glengarriff is within 16km of Bantry. The bay has been noted for its scenery. The area of Glengarriff is adjacent to mountains, but is also within reach of woods, meadows, and land used for plantation. The O'Sullivan family's connection to Bantry bay was still noted to effect local folklore in the region as late as 1837. Eagles nesting in cliffs near Glengarriff were described as having 'interesting traditions' associated with them among the 'peasantry' (Lewis 1837). This suggests that despite political unrest in the region, there was a coherent oral tradition and overarching colloquial culture which had been sustained from the Early Medieval period into the 19th century. The survival of these practices may indicate a successive localised sense of identity connecting the people of Bantry Bay through different phases of its history, the occupants of Glengarriff included.

The prominence of the White family name in West Cork followed the Cromwellian plantation in the 17th century (O'Halloran 1916). In the 19th century, Glengarriff Castle was described as "the seat of Capt. White". Glengarriff Castle overlooks Bantry Bay, its relationship to the Atlantic may carry similar connotations to the castle mentioned at Courtmacsherry (Lewis 1837).

In his 1837 publication: *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, comprising the several counties, cities, boroughs, corporate, market, and post towns, parishes and villages*, 2 volumes, S. Lewis goes on to describe Glengarriff as follows:

"From ... Glengarriff, the property of the Earl of Bantry, wind for seven miles through the glen towards the west ... A constabulary police force is stationed in the parish ... Divine service is also performed in the school-house at Glengarriff ... About 580 children are taught in five public schools, of which a male and female school at Glengarriff is supported by Capt. White and his lady ... On the sea-shore, near the town, was a small monastery, founded in 1466 for Franciscan friars by Dermot O'Sullivan Bere, of which only the cemetery, still called the abbey, is remaining, and is used by the Roman Catholics as a burial-place. ... Danish forts are numerous scattered over the parish; and, in 1834, more than 3000 silver coins, chiefly pence, groats, and half groats of the reigns of the earlier Edwards and Henrys, and of Alexander, King of Scotland, were found."

### **Reen Pier**

Reen Pier is situated in Castle Haven Bay, SE of Clonakilty and NW of the Old Head of Kinsale. The archaeological monuments in Castle Haven are indicative of an extended past of human occupation. Standing stones suggest prehistoric activity as early as the Bronze Age (Power 1992, 45). The Castle adjacent to Reen Pier further emphasizes the historic importance of the area. Castle Haven's location meant that the bay was exposed to the 1601 battle of Kinsale, shortly afterwards the nearby Castle was promptly seized by British forces. According to an account in the *Historic Shipwrecks of the East & West Cork Coast*:

"On February 12th 1602 Capt. Harvey, with an English force, took possession of Castlehaven Castle, which was yielded to him without opposition."

There are numerous wrecks associated with the battle of Kinsale located just offshore from Castle Haven. A 17th century bastioned fort at the nearby Castletownsend recorded in the RMP further illustrates the impact naval encounters on Castlehaven's past.

#### 4.1 Analysis of early cartographic evidence

**Speeds map of 1611** clearly shows the showing the natural havens along the Cork coast.

**The Downe Survey maps of 1656-58** doesn't give much details on the Glengarriff map and no harbour is depicted at Glengarriff but Bantry Harbour is named on the map. The Downe Survey map of Courtmacsherry has the word harbour depicted at the mouth of the inlet and the Downe Survey map of Reen does not depict a harbour but some rocks are depicted at the entrance to the inlet and also a castle and rath are depicted on the next peninsula to the west.

#### The 25 inch historical maps (1829-41)

**Courtmacsherry** historical map of 1829-41 shows the area quite developed – there is a boathouse and boat slip to the east of the quay wall. There is a constabulary barracks, a school, a well and a terrace of houses with large rear gardens fronting onto the seafront.

**Glengarriff** historical map of 1829-41 doesn't give much detail apart from the townlands that are names and there is a harbour on Garnish Island.

**Reen** historical map of 1829-41 shows the location to be rural with little development apart from a quay and boat slipway depicted. There are some stand alone rural buildings depicted but overall the area is not built up at all.

### 5 Archaeological potential of the three sites

Ireland's waterways – both marine and freshwater – have been central to the development of life on this island since the first water craft crossed the seaways from Britain and the Continent almost 10,000 years ago. With such a long-standing maritime legacy, it is no surprise that significant numbers of shipwrecks have been recorded from around our coast. A total of sixteen shipwrecks were recorded at Courtmacsherry, five shipwrecks at Glengarriff and twenty-six were recorded at Castlehaven. There is evidence of human activity in west Cork going back to prehistoric times. In Glengarriff a shell midden was excavated and a Bronze Age Fulacht Fiadh was excavated at Courtmacsherry.

In 1991 the Courtmacsherry Development Agency carried out some dredging at the pontoon but unfortunately there were no details of the exact areas and depth of the dredging available when I enquired. It is understood that there was also some dredging at Reem but it was not possible to find any records of the previous works.

The archaeological potential of the sites at Courtmacsherry and Reem may be reduced somewhat due to previous dredging but the exact depths or areas dredged is not known therefore there is still some potential for undisturbed material to be uncovered at all three sites.

### 6 Proposed works, impacts and mitigation

The proposed development comprises of programme of dredging at three different pier locations. It is proposed to take 2 weeks per site. It is not envisaged that works at different sites will occur simultaneously. Commencement date is subject to granting of Foreshore Licence.

#### Glengarriff Pontoon

- Removal of pontoon
- Replacement of the pontoon

Complete all statutory approvals required to allow:

- Dredging of the channel and immediately around the pontoon (without interfering with the structural integrity of the pier) to a depth of to be determined based on survey of the adjacent seabed.
- Disposal of dredged materials on land.

#### Reen Pier, Castle Haven

- Dredging on the seaward, western and northern sides of the pier (without interfering with the structural integrity of the pier or slipway to North) to a depth of to be

determined based on survey of the adjacent channel.

- Reuse of the dredged materials at The League, the spit north of the pier.

### **Courtmacsherry Pier & Pontoon**

- Removal of pontoon
- Replacement of the pontoon
- Disconnection and reconnection of power and water supplies to pontoon
- Dredging of the channel and immediately around the pontoon (without interfering with the structural integrity of the pier and slipway) to a depth to be determined based on survey of the adjacent channel.
- Disposal of dredged materials on land

## **6.1 Permanent works**

Dredging works will be carried out by a long reach excavator operating from a barge or from land as necessary. Spoil will be loaded onto trucks and will then be taken off site. See **Appendix 5** for a detailed project description of all three sites. See figures 5-7.

### **Impact**

- Dredging will excavate to a proposed depth of:
- -6.5mODM at **Courtmacsherry** and proposed dredge footprint is 1,800m<sup>2</sup>,
- -5mODM at **Glengarriff** and proposed dredge footprint is 815m<sup>2</sup>
- -4.5mODM at **Reen** and proposed dredge footprint is 2,000m<sup>2</sup>.

### **Proposed mitigation**

- Archaeological monitoring of dredging should be carried out under archaeological licence by an underwater archaeologist.
- The spoil should be spread out on the ground for inspection prior to being placed in trucks for removal.
- If shipwreck timbers or other significant archaeology is identified works in that area should stop and the underwater unit of NMS should be notified immediately. The underwater unit of MNS will advise on programme of avoidance or excavation.
- A monitoring report should be submitted upon completion of the works.

## **6.2 Temporary works (Demolition and site clearance, cranes and plant).**

- The existing pontoons at Courtmacsherry and Glengarriff will be temporarily removed off site to facilitate dredging works.
- A crane or mechanical excavator will be used for removing and reinstating pontoons.
- A temporary site compound will be located adjacent to the Reen pier.

### **Impact**

- The pontoons will be floated lifted out of the water using a crane or excavator so no impact on seabed
- The temporary site cabins will be portacabins and will require no ground excavation

### **Proposed mitigation**

- The pontoons will be reinstated after dredging is completed so no mitigation
- No impacts for temporary site compounds.

## **6.3 Conservation works**

No conservation works will take place at all three sites

**Impact**

- No impact

**Proposed mitigation**

- No mitigation required

**6.4 Services** - (new drainage runs, water pipes, manholes, esb, gas etc)

- The services to Courtmacsherry pontoon (electricity and water) will have to be disconnected before the pontoon is removed. The electricity and water will be reinstated at Courtmacsherry pontoon upon completion of works.

**Impact**

- There will be no archaeological impacts regarding services

**Proposed mitigation**

- No mitigation required

**6.5 Landscaping**

- There is no landscaping proposed

**Impact**

- No impact

**Proposed mitigation**

- No mitigation required

**The recommendations made in this impact statement are subject to consultation with DCHG and the underwater unit of NMS. The underwater unit may request additional requirements.**



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**Appendix 1: Archaeological Sites and Monuments within c. 300m of the proposed development (see Figures 7,8 & 9)****CO136-039----****Class:** Building**Townland:** CULLENAGH (Ibane and Barryroe By.)**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes**Description:** We regret that we are unable to supply descriptive details for this record at present.**CO136-041----****Class:** Castle - unclassified**Townland:** COURTMACSHERRY**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes**Description:** Within grounds of hotel. Mentioned by Smith (1815, 246) as the seat of Robert Gookin "with Court Mac Sherry being encompassed with walls and turrets". No visible trace of structure.

The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research.

Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009

**CO136-114----****Class:** Slab-lined burial**Townland:** COURTMACSHERRY**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes**Description:** Discovered in 1966. Remains consisted of a slab-lined grave (L 1.8m; Wth 0.48m; H 0.36m) covered by lintels containing an extended inhumation of an adult male. There were no accompanying artefacts. A radiocarbon date for the burial ranges from 545-664 AD calibrated (NMI files). Compiled by: Paul Walsh Date of upload: 20 January 2010

An account of this monument has been published in: Cahill, M. & Sikora, M. (2011) Breaking ground, finding graves- reports on the excavations of burials by the National Museum of Ireland, 1927-2006. vol. 2, 15-18.

**CO104-001----****Class:** Graveyard**Townland:** CAPPYAUGHNA**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes**Description:** We regret that we are unable to supply descriptive details for this record at present.**CO104-016----****Class:** Bridge

**Townland:** SHRONE

**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes

**Description:** Remains of hump-backed road bridge (With 3.55m) near mouth of Glengarriff river. Single semi-circular arch extending c.8m from S bank of river; coarse voussoirs; pointed breakwaters extend to full height of bridge. Voussoirs of central arch evident. Other features associated with Cromwellin area are Cromwell's Road (CO104-010---) and road crossing bridge (CO104-03---).

The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009

**CO104-002----**

**Class:** Midden

**Townland:** MONTEENSUDDER

**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes

**Description:** Two deposits of shells (L 10m; D 0.5m) visible on cliff face. Excavation by McCarthy (1987, 15) revealed simple mounds of shells with lenses of burnt material. Intensely burnt material found below midden; fractured stones recovered. Radiocarbon dates for two combined charcoal and shell samples are as follows; Trench 1: Charcoal 2510 + 80 B.P. Shell 3040 ± 60 B.P. Trench 2: Charcoal 2120 ± 50 B.P. Shell 2610 ± 50 B.P.

The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research.

Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009

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The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research.

Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009

**CO104-039----****Class:** Midden**Townland:** MONTEENSUDDER**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes

**Description:** Under a moss-covered stone slab, sheltered by the vertical face of a large rock outcrop to the N. Oyster shells of varying size are scattered on the surface and embedded in black soil in an open S-facing area (L 1m E-W; 0.8m N-S; H 0.2m ) under the slab. Ash and holly trees are growing nearby. A path is 12m to the S and an inlet of the sea is c. 25m further to the S.

The above description is derived from 'The Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 5' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 2009). Date of upload: 22 December 2009

**CO104-015002-****Class:** Enclosure**Townland:** GARINISH (Bear By., Kilcaskan Par.)**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes

**Description:** On high point of Garinish island. Remains of earlier sub-rectangular enclosure (int. 24m E-W; 8.5m N-S) to E of Martello tower (CO104-015001-) enclosed by substantial stone wall (H c. 6m; wall thickness 3.3m) with remains of wall walk. Wall on W side of enclosure replaced by later wall (H 3.6m; wall thickness 0.85m) with date plaque (1815) over arched doorway. This section of wall connects Martello tower to earlier enclosure.

The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009

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The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009

**Glengarriff Hall - Reg. No. 20910404****Date:** 1840 - 1850**Original Use:** church/chapel**In Use as:** community centre**Rating:** Regional

**CO142-080----****Class:** Bastioned fort**Townland:** CASTLETOWNSEND**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes

**Description:** On top of a steep incline on S shore of Castle Haven bay; known as 'Bryan's Fort'. Built as fortified dwelling by Colonel Richard Townsend c. 1650 (Kerrigan 1980, 12). Remains of square enclosure (int. L 8m) with bastion-shaped projections at each corner; NW and ES bastions partially collapsed; quite overgrown. Poorly preserved gable on E wall, with doorway and fireplace at 1st floor level; no return gable on W wall and unlikely if entire structure roofed. Ground floor lintelled door in W wall; just inside is flight of stone steps rising to SW corner, giving access to wall walk (Wth 0.9m) along S wall- most of parapet fallen; doors from wall walk to SE and SW bastions. All bastions of two floors except SE. Numerous gun loops in all towers at 1st floor level; SE and SW bastions, which overlook the bay, each have a pair of large opes, for cannon. The fort was subject to a number of attacks in 1690 (Townsend 1937, 35-9)

The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009

**References:**

- 1. Townsend, B.L. 1937 History of "Bryan's Fort", Castletownsend. Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society 42, 35-9.

**CO142-115----****Class:** Structure**Townland:** CASTLETOWNSEND**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** No

**Description:** We regret that we are unable to supply descriptive details for this record at present.

**CO142-079005-****Class:** Designed landscape - belvedere**Townland:** CASTLETOWNSEND**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes

**Description:** Square tower (int: 3m N-S) on S-facing slope overlooking harbour, in demesne of Castle Townshend. Two storeys with large round headed first floor window in S wall.

The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research.

Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009

**CO142-079004-****Class:** Country house

**Townland:** CASTLETOWNSEND**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes**Description:** This is described as follows by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

(<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=CO@no=20836017>, accessed 4 October 2017)

'Detached country house comprising five-bay two- and three-storey central block with projecting two-storey porch, built c.1650, flanked by two-bay three-storey crenulated tower to south-west with single-storey lean-to to rear and by single-bay three-storey crenulated tower to north-east, added c.1860. Pitched slate roofs having terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystack and replacement cast-iron rainwater goods to central block, with decorative brick course and carved limestone finials to dormers. Rendered crenulated parapets to towers having limestone coping and bracketed eaves course. Crenulated parapet to porch. Red brick chimneystacks to rear block. Exposed rubble stone walls having red brick eaves course to central block. Rendered walls to rear of main block with remains of slate hanging to first floor. Square-headed window openings of varying size with stone sills throughout building. Six-over-six timber sliding sash windows with stone voussoirs to ground floor and north-east end of first floor, central block. Nine-over-nine timber sliding sash windows to first floor south-west end and three-over-six timber sliding sash window to dormer windows, having red brick flat arches to remain front elevation openings. Quarry glazed lancets to three dormers. Square-headed openings to porch, having stone sills, voussoirs and label moulding with paired one-over-one timber sliding sash windows. Paired and tripled timber sliding sash windows to towers, having stone voussoirs and overlights, with four-over-four pane to ground and first floors, and four-over-two pane to second floor. Four-over-four, two-over-two and twenty-over-twenty timber sliding sash windows to rear. Round-headed opening with timber sliding sash window to rear. Some recent uPVC windows to rear. Square-headed door opening to porch with stone voussoirs, label moulding and timber door with cast-iron studs, strap hinges and door furniture. Camber-headed door openings to former stable block with stone voussoirs and replacement timber battened and timber glazed single and double-leaf doors. Retaining interior features. Flat-roofed five-bay single-storey block to south-west with crenulated parapet, camber-headed openings and recent opening fittings. Ruinous remains of a star shaped fort and tower to north-east. Stone quay wall to sea front. Rubble stone enclosing walls to west and south-west.'

Date of upload: 4 October 2017

**CO142-079003-****Class:** Church**Townland:** CASTLETOWNSEND**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes**Description:** On high ground overlooking Castletownshend. Built 1827 (Lewis 1837, vol. 1, 297) on site of earlier church built 1761 (Anon. 1990). Rectangular nave with baptistry and vestry to N; chancel to E; pinnacled tower to W. According to local information oak holy table and surrounding carved reredos in chancel came from old parish church (3116) in Castlehaven.

The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West

Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research.

Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009

**CO142-079001-**

**Class:** Designed landscape - belvedere

**Townland:** CASTLETOWNSEND

**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes

**Description:** Roadside octagonal tower incorporated into enclosing W wall of Castletownshend House. Three storey with embattled parapet; small narrow windows on all elevations, door ope in N wall. String course between storeys.

The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009

**CO142-081----**

**Class:** Corn store

**Townland:** CASTLETOWNSEND

**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes

**Description:** Small corn store complex on E shore of Castlehaven inlet in Castletownshend. Four-bay, 2-storey structure built into slope of hill. At N end of wide pier stand remains of second structure, single storey with central archway over slipway; furnace at E end.

The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009

**CO151-022----**

**Class:** Standing stone

**Townland:** REEN (Carbery West (E.D) By.)

**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes

**Description:** Access to site not gained due to heavy afforestation.

The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research.

Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009

**CO151-021----**

**Class:** Redundant record

**Townland:** REEN (Carbery West (E.D) By.)

**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** No

**Description:** Listed as a 'potential site – tradition' in the SMR (1988) and as 'possible cup-marks' in the RMP (1998). The field inspection report (dated 22/8/1985) records that the stone (L 1.38m; 0.88m x 0.11m) lies face down against a field fence and the marks, said to measure 3" in diameter, are not visible. The stone had been used as a gate post for many years. Pending further evidence this feature cannot be considered as an archaeological monument.

Compiled by: Sheila Ronan Date of upload: 3 March 2015

#### **CO151-023----**

**Class:** Ringfort - cashel

**Townland:** REEN (Carbery West (E.D) By.)

**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes

**Description:** In pasture, on W side of Blind Harbour, with extensive coastal views. Circular area (18.9m N-S; 18.6m E-W) enclosed by low, collapsed, partially grass-covered stone wall. Field fence runs E-W across interior to N. Cultivation ridges cross interior on N-S axis.

The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009

#### **CO151-020002-**

**Class:** Souterrain

**Townland:** REEN (Carbery West (E.D) By.)

**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes

**Description:** In pasture, on the N side of a modern lane in a field known as the 'reigin' and below the crest of a hill overlooking the sea to the W. According to local information, infilled in 1850s; said to extend in N-S direction. No visible surface trace. Named 'Cave' on the 1842 OS 6-inch map.

The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009

#### **CO151-020001-**

**Class:** Burial ground

**Townland:** REEN (Carbery West (E.D) By.)

**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes

**Description:** In rough grazing on a W-facing slope. Marked as a triangular area on OS 1st ed. map (1842) and named 'Burial Place'; a smaller rectangular area (c. 10m NE-SW; c. 5m NW-SE) defined by a broken line and named 'Burial Ground (Disused)' (CO151-020003-) is indicated on the 1902 OS 6-inch map c. 30m to the E. The



boundaries of the burial ground are difficult to define due to heavy overgrowth. The S bank has been removed for a new laneway; a steep scarp defines the N side. According to local information, Vice Admiral Boyle Somerville excavated here during the 1930s and uncovered 28 burials. Also, according to local information, a stone-lined grave (c. 1m x c. 1m; D. c. 1m) (CO151-020004-) was found in the NE corner of the burial ground. This burial ground is known as 'Cill an Chuais - Church of the recess or hollow' (O'Donoghue 1986, 42). There is a possible souterrain (CO151-020002-) c. 40m to the NE. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research.

**CO151-020003-**

**Class:** Burial ground

**Townland:** REEN (Carbery West (E.D) By.)

**Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP:** Yes

**Description:** A small rectangular area (c. 10m x 10m) defined by a broken line is named 'Burial Ground (Disused)' on the 1902 OS 6-inch map. It is in the N end of a field known as the 'religin' and is c. 15m S of a possible souterrain (CO151-020002-) in the same field. A burial ground (CO151-020001-) is also indicated on the 1842 OS 6-inch map c. 30m to the W.

The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 1: West Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1992). In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research.

## Appendix 2: Shipwreck inventory

### Courtmacsherry Pier — West Cork

Date	Location	Name	Description
14 Mar 1774	Courtmacsherry	unknown	This sloop was en route from Dublin to Cork with sugar and groceries when she was wrecked but there was no loss of lives.
Early 1789	Courtmacsherry Bay	Friendship	Patrick Thompson wrote a letter to the people of Courtmacsherry to thank them for not plundering his ship or cargo, as it lay stranded in the harbour in a wrecked state.
19th Century	Near Courtmacsherry	General Caulfield	This vessel, carrying general cargo, was wrecked and broken up on the rocks. A local bought the wreck for her copper sheathing.
04 Nov 1804	Courtmacsherry	Neptune	This coal brig was en route from Washington to Cork, under Capt. John Wilson, with coal when she was wrecked. The vessel, cargo and 1 crewman were lost.
27 Sept 1805	Courtmacsherry	Betty	This vessel of Greenock was in convoy from St. Thomas when she became stranded.
11 Oct 1805	Courtmacsherry Bay	Peggy	This Fowey vessel was en route from Fowey to Swansea when she was driven on the rocks. The 4 crew were saved by locals but 1 boy passenger was lost.
22 Oct 1810	Courtmacsherry Bay/near Old Head of Kinsale	Fly	This schooner was en route from Liverpool to Africa, under Harker or McEwing, when bad weather forced her into Courtmacsherry Bay. She drifted onto the rocks and was wrecked. It was reported that most of the 100 stands of arms were taken by locals. A local gentleman salvaged the residue of guns and powder barrels, which comprised the cargo.
22 Dec 1812/14	Courtmacsherry	Elizabeth	This vessel was en route from Barry to Cork, under Williams or Welias, when she was totally wrecked.
Jan 1835	Courtmacsherry Bay	John Vianus	This brig of Liverpool struck on the Barrel rocks in Courtmacsherry Bay before becoming a total wreck. The crew was lost.
Feb 1842	Courtmacsherry Harbour	Latona	This 297-ton brig of North Shields was built in 1790 and was classed as 'Æ 1 - 41'. She was en route from Alexandria to Cork, under Sutton, when she was lost.
15 Dec 1848	Courtmacsherry Bay	Duquet	This vessel was wrecked in a storm but the crew survived.
15 Dec 1848	Courtmacsherry Bay	Severn	This London vessel was enroute from Shediac to London when she was lost during a storm. 2 people were lost.
17 Dec 1848	Courtmacsherry Bay	Berenice/Bernice	This vessel of Harve was enroute from Harve to Genoa when she was lost along with 4 lives.
02 Jun 1879	At the entrance to	Bessey	This 26-ton unregistered wooden yawl was owned by J.

	Courtmacsherry Harbour		Donovan, Courtmacsherry, and the master was T. Gough. She was out fishing from Courtmacsherry, in ballast, with 8 crew when she was stranded and totally wrecked in an easterly force 6 wind. There was no loss of life.
1900	Near Courtmacsherry	unknown	This first-class vessel broke up during a gale.
18 Feb 1910	Rocks off Bird Island, Crow Head, Dunworley Bay, near Courtmacsherry	Ciampha	This 1,498-ton Castle Marie vessel was en route from Merriliones to Queenstown with a cargo of nitrate when she was wrecked in a storm. Despite a 7-hour rescue attempt by the lifeboat, Capt. Ostellone and all 26 crew were lost. 11 bodies were recovered and buried at Lislee graveyard.

### Glengarriff Pontoon — West Cork

Date	Location	Name	Description
02 Jan 1797	1.2 miles NW of Whiddy Is. and 4.5 miles from Bantry Harbour	La Surveillante	This 36 or 44 gun French frigate was part of the 1796 44-ship fleet to Bantry, which was stormbound so the troops never landed. The 140-foot long vessel was storm damaged and leaky so her compliment of 600 cavalry, under General Mermet, was transferred to other ships and the guns were thrown overboard before she was scuttled. Copper sheathing has been recovered from the wreck by trawlers over the years. A 16cwt anchor was recovered and mounted on a plinth on the Cork rd., Bantry. The wreck was located again during the <i>Betelguese</i> clearance operation in the 1970's. In 1987 2 of her 40 cannon was raised. A longboat from the French fleet is in the Maritime Museum, Dun Laoghaire. The wreck was surveyed in 1990 by archaeological divers on behalf of the French Armada Trust. The basic outline of the ship was drawn and the positions of artefacts were noted on a site plan. A number of artefacts were removed and are now stored in the Armada Centre, Bantry. The wreck is oriented approx. NE/SW with her bow to NE, in 30-34 meters. She is around 40 meters long and around 10 meters wide amidships. Copper sheathing is visible from 0 to 4.3 meters above the seabed, with the highest point being the stempost. No timbers are present above this, though they may have collapsed into silt. Therefore the orlop (lowermost) deck and hold may be preserved. Most of the site is now contained within the sheathing where there is little coverage by silt, and therefore little protection. 11 guns and an anchor were noted within the structure. The bell from the vessel was lifted by divers from the Maritime SMR in May 1997.
28 May 1897	Off Glengarriff, near Bantry Bay	unknown	This boat of the HMS <i>Collingwood</i> capsized. 6 petty officers were lost.
19th century?	Submerged rock	Portuguese	This vessel was owned by Sean Miner and was used

	outside Garnish, Glengarriff.		for smuggling wine from France for Mr. White. She had discharged her cargo and had set out again when she was blown off course. She struck the rock and was wrecked with the loss of all 6 crew. In 1938 the place of her loss was known as the Portuguese Rock and Smugglers' Rock.
1916	Near Snámh, Glengarriff	unknown	The sails were blown off this trading vessel but she drifted in and was wrecked. The crew took to the boat and survived.
04 Nov 1920	Near west Greane Rock, bearing west of the redoubt on Whiddy Is., east of Sheerline Is, N40deg.W of Whitewashed Rock to the west of Cooskeen Cove	St. Ita	The wreck is a sailing trawler.

#### Reen Pier – CastleHaven — West Cork – shipwreck inventory

Date	Location	Name	Description
16/24 Dec 1601	Castlehaven, Castletownsend	Cisne Camillo	This was 1 of 6 transport/supply ships of a Spanish fleet under Don Pedro Zuibar. In September they had been forced to return to Spain, where she arrived in poor shape according to de Zubiaur. In December she returned with stores, ordnance and ammunition. The fleet was guided into Castlehaven by the O'Driscolls and the Spaniards were given their castle on 28.11.1601. A British squadron, under Sir Richard Levison, fired on them on 16.12.1601. 1 vessel sank and 2 were driven onto the rocks. The cannon were removed from the wrecks and placed in a redoubt. De Zubiaur commented that the hull of the <i>Cisne</i> would make 'landing stages, magazines, etc.' The graves of 24 Spanish are at Reen (Spanish) Point.
Dec 1601	Castlehaven	unknown	On Dec. 6th 1601, during the seige of Kinsale, Sir Richard Levison of the English fleet at Kinsale entered Castlehaven Harbour at about 10 a.m. with 6 war vessels. They cast anchor inside the mouth of the harbour and proceeded to attack the Spaniards. He sank 1 vessel and drove the others onto the rocks. The sunken vessel was a 'Netherlander' flag-ship of Vice Admiral Pedro de Zubiaur, commonly known as Siriago. She was at anchor with '300 quintales of biscuit, and 400 barrels of wheat'. Levison did not attack the castle, except to fire some shots at it. Owing to contrary winds, Levison's ships could not get out the harbour mouth and were forced to remain at anchor there. For ensuing 24 hours, Spanish guns mounted at Reen Point, opposite Castlehaven Castle, did great damage to the English

			ships, which received at least 300 shot through hulk [sic], mast and tackle. However Levison eventually got out and returned to Kinsale to report to Carew. 3 days after the Battle of Kinsale Red Hugh O'Donnell, Redmond Burke, Capt. Hugh Mostyn and Flaithri Mulconry, Archbishop of Tuam took a ship from Castlehaven Harbour for Spain. On February 12th 1602 Capt. Harvey, with an English force, took possession of Castlehaven Castle, which was yielded to him without opposition.
1601/02	Inside Reen point, on east side of Castlehaven harbour	unknown	Local tradition says that a Spanish vessel laden with gold lies here, but that misfortune is sure to follow anyone who seeks the treasure.
Post 1614	Castlehaven Harbour mouth	unknown	Paddy O'Sullivan lifted 2 decorated Spanish cannon in 1970. 1 of them had the date 1614 inscribed — 2 photos are included in the file. A photo of the cannon was published in the <i>Cork Examiner</i> on 27/07/1970.
28 Oct/Nov 1628	Castlehaven Harbour	Leopard	This 240/260 tons vessel of Weymouth or Poole was preparing for a journey to the Straights when she encountered a storm. She was driven onto the rocks and was wrecked. Forty crew got shore but Capt. Nicholas Strangwats and 3 others were lost. She was carrying a cargo of pilchards for Mr. Salmon. The crew tried to save the vessel for the owner. Thomas Freake, but she broke into 4 pieces but he did retrieve 7 of the 12 ordnance seen at low tide. The diver Jacob Johnson also worked on this vessel in 1630 when he came to work on the <i>Santa Anna Maria</i> .
13 Dec 1628	Castlehaven, Castletownsend	Santa Anna Maria	This Spanish galleon was taken as a prize by the Dutch West India Company. She was carrying campeche wood, 6 anchors, 6 cables, 6 ropes, 170 pots of gunpowder. 34 brass ordnance and 400 muskets. She was being taken into Castlehaven by Capt. James, in the <i>Dragon</i> of Bristol, but when they entered the harbour there was only 2 fathoms of water. The galleon was wrecked, with only 2 brass ordnance being saved. These were sent to Enkhuisen. The master's chest, worth around 1,200 guilders, was also saved but James managed to get possession of it. 2 years later Jacob Johnson of Enkhuisen went to Castlehaven and recovered 5 brass pieces and one iron piece of ordnance, for which he got 10s from Mr Salmon. 13 other pieces had already been retrieved and sent to Holland. <i>The State Papers</i> record Capt. Peter Fransey taking cannon to Castlehaven where they were broken up. Bronze and iron cannon discovered at the site in 1970 included 1 demi-culverine which had a crest and date indicating that it belonged to Don Pacheco, Sargent of the Spanish Silver Fleet, which was captured by the Dutch.
11 Jan 1694	Castlehaven,	unknown	The Cork brig was lost with all but 3 of her crew.

11 Jan 1694	Castletownsend Castlehaven, Castletownsend	unknown	This London pink, bound for Youghal, was lost.
09 Nov 1762	Castlehaven	Tarlton	This vessel was en route from Jamaica to Liverpool, under Picker, when she went ashore and was feared lost.
10 Dec 1768	Castle Haven	Rose of Cork	This vessel was en route from Bordeaux to Waterford, under William Dowlan, with wine, brandy and vinegar. She was driven ashore in a gale while entering Castlehaven harbour. She was totally lost but the crew survived and most of the cargo was brought ashore and stored in the cellar of Richard Townsend esq. at Castlehaven.
25 Jan 1780	Castletownsend	Philla	This Waterford ship was en route from Lisbon to Waterford with a cargo salt, wine and fruit, when she was wrecked.
08 Feb 1780	Castlehaven	Philo	This vessel was en route from Lisbon to Waterford, under Martin, when she was lost.
30 Jan 1781	Near Castlehaven	unknown	This ship was en route from Oporto to Dublin when she was lost along with all those aboard.
08 Mar 1788	Castletownsend	Two Friends	This unmanned cutter, in ballast, sailed into harbour. She ran aground and was totally wrecked. From her appearance it was thought that her crew had been washed overboard.
Jan 1792	Between Clonakilty and Castletownsend	unknown	The wreck of this was seen off the shore. Barrels of beef and pork were washed ashore but there was no sign of the crew.
05 Feb 1795	Castletownsend Harbour	unknown	This brig, bound from St. Andero, with 200 packets of wool for Bristol, was driven ashore and smashed to pieces. Her crew was saved but most of the cargo was lost.
31 Mar 1805	Toe Head, near Castletownsend	Guardian	This New York vessel was en route from New York to Dublin, under George Duplex, with a cargo of staves, flaxseeds, rosin, cotton, and oil. She went ashore and was reported as a total loss, although there were no casualties and part of the cargo was saved.
12 Oct 1841	Lat. 47deg, long. 27deg	British Princess	This vessel from Miramichi was 'fallen in with off Castlehaven, and towed to this harbour'. She had encountered a heavy gale while at the above latitude and became dimasted and lost her deck-load. She was very leaky and became a loss.
Feb 1849	Horse Is., near Castletownsend	Caledonia	This vessel was enroute from Liverpool to Derry and she was lost, along with some crew.
19 Apr 1849	Near Castletownsend	Kingston	This 431-ton vessel was en route from New Orleans to Liverpool when she was lost.
26 Feb 1851	Castletownsend	Panaja Eleussa	This vessel was en route from Odessa to Queenstown or Falmouth, under Calaiditi, when she put into Castletownsend in a leaky state. She was making fifteen inches of water per hour and her decks were

18 Oct 1852	Off Castlehaven	Durham	swept. This 149-ton brigantine of Belfast was enroute from Galatz to Queenstown, under M'Calmount, with 7 crew and Indian corn. She encountered an easterly force 6 wind with very dark conditions. The Cork pilot was aboard the vessel when she was struck on the larboard side by the barque, <i>Uruguay</i> of Liverpool. This carried away her stanchions, bulwarks, mainsail, wheel and foremast. Other damage caused the vessel to take in a lot of water and she had to discharge her cargo.
30 Dec 1869	Cat Is., Castlehaven (Castletownsend)	HMS Bruiser	This 2,680 ton, 60hp vessel was at anchor, under Lt. Paget, when a gale arose. He was unable to bring the vessel round without her grounding. £298 of repairs were needed.
12 Feb 1874	Castle Is., Castletownsend	Dolphin	This pilot schooner was wrecked while attempting to enter Castletownsend during a storm. The pilots survived.
10 Dec 1882	Off Castletownsend	Water Witch	This 47-year old wooden schooner of Chester weighed 93 gross tons and 84 net tons. She was built in Ipswich and her official number was 7,937. The owner was J. Reney of Connah's Quay, Flintshire, and the master was J. Price. She was enroute from Kilrush to Belfast with 140 tons of slate flags, 4 crew and 1 passenger. She sprung a leak in a heavy westerly roll so her pumps were kept going but the water gained. She eventually foundered but there was no loss of life. She was stated to be too old and weak to carry a dead weight cargo in the Atlantic.
unknown	Dutchmans Cove, Castlehaven Harbour	unknown	At least 3 vessels, including a Dutch vessel, (the last of which was the <i>Aconomy</i> ) were wrecked in this spot, which is a small inlet below the 'Millen', directly opposite the harbour mouth.

### Appendix 3: Previous excavations in the surrounding vicinity

#### 2001:175 - Reenmeen West, Glengarriff, Cork

**County:** Cork **Site name:** Reenmeen West, Glengarriff

**Sites and Monuments Record No.:** N/A **Licence number:** 01E0116

**Author:** Michael Tierney, Eachtra Archaeological Projects, 9 Riveroaks, Riverstown, Birr, Co. Offaly.

**Site type:** No archaeological significance

**ITM:** E 492773m, N 556566m

**Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees):** 51.751150, -9.553028

Test excavations were undertaken to the rear of the Eccles' Hotel, Glengarriff, in advance of an extension to the hotel. There are no known archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity. Two test-trenches were opened to the rear of the main hotel building, revealing north-south-oriented limestone bedrock ridges directly under a thin covering of vegetation. The only significant depth of sediment was encountered at the top of the slope and consisted of dark brown humus over a mid-brown natural sediment. No archaeological features or artefacts were found.

#### 1986:17 - 'Poul Gorm', Glengarriff, Cork

**County:** Cork **Site name:** 'Poul Gorm', Glengarriff

**Sites and Monuments Record No.:** N/A **Licence number:** —

**Author:** Adelaide McCarthy, Archaeology Dept., University College Cork

**Site type:** Shell midden

**ITM:** E 492973m, N 556266m

**Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees):** 51.748493, -9.550041

(See Appendix 2) This site was identified as a shell midden with possible stone tools and no domesticated animal bones. A two-week excavation was carried out here during the early summer of 1985, but the site is included in this bulletin as it forms part of a project to locate and excavate early coastal sites in SW Ireland (see Appendix 2).

Two areas of shells, upwards of 50cm thick and up to 10m long, were identified on a cliff face at Poul Gorm. At site 1, a 6m x 3m trench was excavated; at site 2, one 2m x 1.50m trench was opened at site 3, another 2m x 1.50m trench was opened. Excavations revealed limited areas of shells usually backed up against bedrock. Unfortunately, the middens were not only buried under up to 1 metre of earth but a thick mat of rhododendron roots had to be removed. The middens consisted of simple mounds of shells interdigitated with lenses of burnt material. In the case of site 3, a layer of intensely burnt material was found below the mid-den. No animal bones were found associated with the middens but some fractured stones were recovered.

#### 2017:219 - Courtmacsherry, Cork

**County:** Cork **Site name:** Courtmacsherry

**Sites and Monuments Record No.:** CO136-118 **Licence number:** 17E0049

**Author:** Tony Miller



**Site type:** Fulacht fiadh

**ITM:** E 551788m, N 542233m

**Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees):** 51.630501, -8.696412

Initial test excavation was carried out the site of proposed housing development at Woodpoint, Courtmacsherry, in July, 2017. Eight trenches were dug across the north-facing field overlooking the village and bay at Courtmacsherry. They revealed a similar profile with between 0.15m and 0.4m of light brown topsoil overlying grey boulder clays and shale bedrock. A small quantity of burnt stone was noted in the topsoil at the west end of the site which led to the need for further testing. This was carried out in December when a further 6 trenches were excavated concentrating in the north-west of the site. One trench exposed the top of c. 3m of fulacht material, which may have been partially damaged by drainage activity. This monument will be preserved in place within a green area, through redesign of the development.

### **Tooreen, Dunmanway, Co. Cork**

Two combined charcoal and shell samples were submitted to the Cambridge C14 laboratory: Trench 1: charcoal, 2510 ± 80 BP; shell, 3040 ± 60 BP; Trench 2: charcoal, 2120 ± 50 BP; shell, 2610± 50 BP.

### **No previous excavations in castle haven, reen, Castletownsend, farrandau west or Bunnaglanna**

#### **Additional information of excavations above:**

#### **Archaeological Test Excavation, Woodpoint, Courtmacsherry, Clonakilty, Co. Cork.**

Developer: Mark Gannon.

c/o McDonnell & Dixon Partnership, 20 Ely Place, Dublin 2.

Planning Ref: 16/00623

**License Number: 17E0049**

July, 2017

Tony Miller, Licensed Archaeologist, Tooreen, Dunmanway, Cork.

**Intro:** In response to a planning application made by Mark Gannon, c/o McDonnell & Dixon Partnership (Planning Ref: 16/00623), Cork County Council required that a Archaeological Impact Assessment be prepared.

**Historical Background:** The proposed development site is SE of Courtmacsherry, W of Coolmain Harbour. Bandon is c. 20km N & Clonakilty is c. 10km W.

Historically significant area. Franciscan Abbey, Timoleague is c. 0.5km up the estuary. Cistercian Abbey of Mahon just outside the village. Monuments date back to a time when Timoleague was the W most Borough of Norman territories.

No recorded monuments within or adjacent to development.<sup>1</sup> Closest are:

- Possible ringfort, c. 500m SE in Meelmane (CO136-040)
- Coastal promontory fort, c. 750m SE in Courtmacsherry (CO136-143)
- Castle, c. 500m NW in Courtmacsherry (CO136-041)
- Ornamental tower/Belvedere, c. 800m NE in Courtmacsherry (CO136-042) w/ adjacent souterrain (CO136-109)

Courtmacsherry lands were settled by Norman Hodnet family who became known as the 'son's of Geoffery' or *Mhic Seafriadh*. Land named for them. Hodnets lost their title supporting the royalist cause against Cromwell in Confederate wars. Title to land was given to Robert Gookin (Cromwell follower). His descendants lived on the Estate even when Lord Broghill took ownership. Later, descendants of Lord Broghill (noted Boyle family), claimed the estate. Boyles styled themselves *Earls of the Shannon* from 1756 on.

Development site is part of estate's remnants. Now (time of writing) belongs to Woodpoint House. This house, N of development site, was larger estate's farmhouse. A local tradition reports that a later *Earl of Shannon* used proposed development site as a golf course (no evidence).

**Results of Assessment:** Turned up some burnt mound material at the S of development site in an unstratified context.

**Bibliography:** None

**Further Information Request, Woodpoint, Courtmacsherry, Clonakilty, Co. Cork.**

Developer: Mark Gannon.

c/o McDonnell & Dixon Partnership, 20 Ely Place, Dublin 2.

Planning Ref: 16/00623

**License Number: 17E0049**

December, 2017

Tony Miller, Licensed Archaeologist, Tooreen, Dunmanway, Cork.

**Intro:** Cork County Council Archaeologist, Mary Sleeman, asked for further intensive testing of development area to locate possible source for unstratified burnt mound material found at S of development site in testing.

**Historical Background:** Not repeated.

**Results of further testing:** Fulacht was located, Mary Sleeman recommended the monument be preserved in situ.

**Bibliography:** None.

**Pre-development Archaeological Testing, Eccles Hotel, Glengarriff, Co. Cork.**

Client: Hanratty Holdings, C/o J.J. O'Sullivan, 'Lindhu', Reenmeen East, Glengarriff, Co. Cork

Planning Register No: 00/7762

**Excavation Register No: 01E1116**

Eachtra Project No: 97

Licensee: Michael Tierney

Report written by: Margot Ryan and Michael Tierney

Eachtra Archaeological Projects, Unit 2F, Dungarvan Business Park, Shandon, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.

**Intro:** Development of Eccles Hotel, Glengarriff, Co. Cork, granted planning permission by Cork County Council (00/7762) with an archaeological planning condition (Condition 14).

**Historical Background:** Eccles Hotel is located on Glengarriff Harbour, Bantry Bay is @S. Hotel is NE of Glengarriff village and 1km S of Barraboy Mountain. Glengarriff is anglicised variation of Irish phrase meaning 'Rough Glen'. Name likely derived from surrounding landscape.

Megalithic monuments are common in West Cork. N of Eccles Hotel there are distinct monument clusters on the Barraboy Mountain, including:

- Standing stone
- Stone pair
- Boulder burial
- Stone row
- Five stone circles
- Oval cairn

This collection of structures suggests prehistoric significance of area (Kelly 2001).

Monument on the SMR map<sup>2</sup>:

- 1 Cappyuagh Graveyard
- 2 Monkeensubber Shell midden
- 15 Garnish Island Martello Tower
- 16 Shrone Cromwells Bride

These monuments are not directly adjacent to Eccles Hotel.

**Results of Assessment:** No archaeology found.

**Bibliography:**

1878 - *Guide for Glengarriff and Killarney*. London. Author: (Ed.) R.J. Bush

2001 - *Making and Marking the Landscape: A study of two field systems in West Cork*. Cork. Author: B. Kelly,  
(Unpublished thesis) UCC.

## Appendix 4: Protected structures in the surrounding vicinity of the three sites

### Protected structures

#### Bernard Harrington, Glengarriff, County Cork

20910405



<b>Reg. No.</b>	20910405
<b>Date</b>	1870 - 1910
<b>Previous Name</b>	N/A
<b>Townland</b>	GLENGARRIFF
<b>County</b>	County Cork
<b>Coordinates</b>	92842, 56389
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC SOCIAL
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Original Use</b>	public house
<b>In Use As</b>	public house
<b>Additional Use</b>	house

#### Description

End-of-terrace four-bay three-storey house and public house, built c.1890, with recent extensions to rear (south). Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and replacement cast-iron rainwater goods. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls with platband at sill level second floor. Square-headed openings with concrete sills and replacement uPVC windows. Square-headed door openings having single and double-leaf timber glazed doors with overlights. Replacement square-headed display windows with concrete sills. Shopfront comprising fluted pilasters with consoles supporting fascia with raised lettering and cornice.

#### Appraisal

The survival of fine render shopfront and embellishments enlivens the façade of this prominently sited building. The render detailing of the shopfront is similar to mouldings visible on other buildings in the village and may point to a single craftsman working locally. The impressive three-storey form ensures this structure makes an eye-catching contribution to the streetscape.

#### The Black Cat, Glengarriff, County Cork

20910407



<b>Reg. No.</b>	20910407
<b>Date</b>	1910 - 1915
<b>Previous Name</b>	N/A
<b>Townland</b>	GLENGARRIFF
<b>County</b>	County Cork
<b>Coordinates</b>	92880, 56396
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC SOCIAL
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Original Use</b>	shop/retail outlet
<b>In Use As</b>	shop/retail outlet
<b>Additional Use</b>	house

### Description

Detached three-bay two-storey house and shop with dormers, built 1912, with bay window to west elevation and having recent extensions to rear (north) and east elevation. Pitched slate roofs with rendered chimneystacks, bracketed eaves course, dormers with bargeboards and slate hanging, and uPVC rainwater goods. Painted rendered walls. Round-headed openings with concrete sills and replacement uPVC windows to first floor. Square-headed openings to dormers with replacement uPVC windows. Square-headed door opening with timber glazed door, overlight and sidelight. Timber shopfront to ground floor comprising pilasters and consoles supporting name fascia, cornice and fluted brackets. Square-headed openings with fixed pane display windows and timber sills. Square-headed door opening with double-leaf timber glazed door and overlight. Enclosed by rendered walls (east).

### Appraisal

The survival of fine timber shopfront enlivens the façade of this centrally located village shop. The detailing of the shopfront is similar to other shopfronts in the village and may point to a single craftsman working locally. The dormer windows, eaves corbels and round-headed openings all ensure that the structure makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

#### D. O'Connell, Glengarriff, County Cork

20910408



<b>Reg. No.</b>	20910408
<b>Date</b>	1900 - 1920
<b>Previous Name</b>	N/A
<b>Townland</b>	CAPPYAUGHNA
<b>County</b>	County Cork
<b>Coordinates</b>	92900, 56399
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC SOCIAL
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Original Use</b>	shop/retail outlet
<b>Additional Use</b>	house

### Description

Detached three-bay two-storey house and shop with dormer attic, built c.1910, with recent extension to rear (north). Now disused. Pitched slate roofs with rendered chimneystacks, bargeboards to dormer windows and uPVC rainwater goods. Painted rendered walls with timber eaves course and continuous sills. Square-headed openings to dormers and first floor with two-over-two timber sliding sash windows. Shopfront comprising rendered fluted pilasters and consoles supporting fascia and cornice. Square-headed fixed pane display windows with concrete sills and square-headed door opening with double-leaf timber glazed doors and overlight.

### Appraisal

A prominent building within the streetscape, this façade is enhanced by the retention of its original decorative shopfront. The detailing of the shopfront is similar to others in the village and may point to a single craftsman working locally. The timber sash windows and slate roof contribute to its character and charm.

#### Main Street, Castletownshend, County Cork

20836018





<b>Reg. No.</b>	20836018
<b>Date</b>	1860 - 1900
<b>Previous Name</b>	N/A
<b>Townland</b>	CASTLETOWNSEND
<b>County</b>	County Cork
<b>Coordinates</b>	118665, 31293
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	ARTISTIC SOCIAL TECHNICAL
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Original Use</b>	water pump

### Description

Freestanding cast-iron water pump, erected c.1880, with banded and fluted shaft and cap and lion's head motif. Recently added tap.

### Appraisal

This cast-iron water hydrant makes a fine contribution to the streetscape. The fluted casting provides artistic detail and this functional object is further enlivened by the lion's head spout mask.

### Castle Townsend, Castletownshend, County Cork

20836017



<b>Reg. No.</b>	20836017
<b>Date</b>	1640 - 1660
<b>Previous Name</b>	N/A
<b>Townland</b>	CASTLETOWNSEND
<b>County</b>	County Cork
<b>Coordinates</b>	118831, 31465
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORICAL SOCIAL
<b>Rating</b>	National
<b>Original Use</b>	country house
<b>In Use As</b>	country house
<b>Additional Use</b>	guest house/b&b

### Description

Detached country house comprising five-bay two- and three-storey central block with projecting two-storey porch, built c.1650, flanked by two-bay three-storey crenellated tower to south-west with single-storey lean-to to rear and by single-bay three-storey crenellated tower to north-east, added c.1860. Pitched slate roofs having terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystack and replacement cast-iron rainwater goods to central block, with decorative brick course and carved limestone finials to dormers. Rendered crenellated parapets to towers having limestone coping and bracketed eaves course. Crenellated parapet to porch. Red brick chimneystacks to rear block.

Exposed rubble stone walls having red brick eaves course to central block. Rendered walls to rear of main block with remains of slate hanging to first floor. Square-headed window openings of varying size with stone sills throughout building. Six-over-six timber sliding sash windows with stone voussoirs to ground floor and north-east end of first floor, central block. Nine-over-nine timber sliding sash windows to first floor south-west end and three-over-six timber sliding sash window to dormer windows, having red brick flat arches to remain front elevation openings. Quarry glazed lancets to three dormers. Square-headed openings to porch, having stone sills, voussoirs and label moulding with paired one-over-one timber sliding sash windows. Paired and tripled timber sliding sash windows to towers, having stone voussoirs and overlights, with four-over-four pane to ground and first floors, and four-over-two pane to second floor. Four-over-four, two-over-two and twenty-over-twenty timber sliding sash windows to rear. Round-headed opening with timber sliding sash window to rear. Some recent uPVC windows to rear. Square-headed door opening to porch with stone voussoirs, label moulding and timber door with cast-iron studs, strap hinges and door furniture. Camber-headed door openings to former stable block with stone voussoirs and replacement timber battened and timber glazed single and double-leaf doors. Retaining interior features. Flat-roofed five-bay single-storey block to south-west with crenulated parapet, camber-headed openings and recent opening fittings. Ruinous remains of a star shaped fort and tower to north-east. Stone quay wall to sea front. Rubble stone enclosing walls to west and south-west.

### Appraisal

This fine building, located overlooking the harbour, was once the focus of the surrounding area. The village developed around the castle, which was built and is still occupied by the Townsend family. The current building comprises several stages of construction with the central two-storey block forming its historic core, while the towers were added later, using stones from the ruins of an earlier castle. The ruinous remains of Swift's tower and a star-shaped fort, both located to the north-east, contribute to its setting and context.

### Castletownshend, County Cork

20836016



<b>Reg. No.</b>	20836016
<b>Date</b>	1840 - 1860
<b>Previous Name</b>	N/A
<b>Townland</b>	CASTLETOWNSEND
<b>County</b>	County Cork
<b>Coordinates</b>	118583, 31331
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Original Use</b>	folly
<b>In Use As</b>	folly

### Description

Octagonal-plan three-stage tower, built c.1850, flanked by enclosing wall of Townsend Castle demesne. Limestone capped roughly dressed stone crenellations with bracketed string course. Exposed rubble stone walls having limestone string course between stages. Square-headed window openings with limestone sills, jambs and lintels. No entrance.

### Appraisal

Apparently built as a famine relief scheme, this folly is an interesting addition to both the village and Castle Townshend demesne. Its octagonal-plan, crenellations and small window openings create a picturesque form, typical of mid nineteenth century pleasure architecture.

**Courtmacsherry, County Cork****20847003**

<b>Reg. No.</b>	20847003
<b>Date</b>	1870 - 1880
<b>Previous Name</b>	N/A
<b>Townland</b>	CULLENAGH
<b>County</b>	County Cork
<b>Coordinates</b>	150882, 42715
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Original Use</b>	pier/jetty

**Description**

Limestone pier, built c.1875, incorporating fabric of earlier pier, having recent additions and modifications. Roughly dressed limestone blocks with battered sides, having steps to water. Exposed cobbled surface to west and south, having recent cement surface elsewhere with tooled limestone mooring posts. Rubble stone wall to approach (south), having roughly dressed limestone coping.

**Appraisal**

This fine pier was built to facilitate the light railway that opened in 1891. Much of its fabric was salvaged from an older pier to the east, known locally as Tanner's Pier. The pier serves as a reminder of the historic importance of fishing and trade at Courtmacsherry, but also of the impact that the new railway had on the transportation of goods.

**Flemming, Courtmacsherry, County Cork****20847006**

<b>Reg. No.</b>	20847006
<b>Date</b>	1820 - 1860
<b>Previous Name</b>	N/A
<b>Townland</b>	CULLENAGH
<b>County</b>	County Cork
<b>Coordinates</b>	150793, 42709
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC SOCIAL
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Original Use</b>	house
<b>In Use As</b>	house
<b>Additional Use</b>	shop/retail outlet

**Description**

Semi-detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1840, with shopfront to front (north), formerly also in use as shop. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with render sills to front elevation, having two-over-two pane timber sliding sash windows. Render shopfront to comprising panelled pilasters flanking openings, surmounted by frieze with porcelain lettering and moulded cornice. Square-headed window opening with render sill, having fixed three-over-three pane timber-framed display window. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled door and single-pane overlight.



### Appraisal

The simple symmetry of the design and the retention of historical features such as fine shopfront, slate roof and timber sash windows help this building, along with its attached neighbour, make a significant contribution to the streetscape. The porcelain lettering is a particularly interesting feature as it was more commonly used in urban areas and is now increasingly rare.

#### J. O'Donovan, Courtmacsherry, County Cork

20847005



<b>Reg. No.</b>	20847005
<b>Date</b>	1820 - 1860
<b>Previous Name</b>	N/A
<b>Townland</b>	CULLENAGH
<b>County</b>	County Cork
<b>Coordinates</b>	150786, 42712
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC SOCIAL
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Original Use</b>	house
<b>In Use As</b>	house
<b>Additional Use</b>	shop/retail outlet

### Description

Semi-detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1840, having shopfront to front (north) elevation, formerly also in use as shop. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with render sills to front elevation, having two-over-two pane timber sliding sash windows. Render shopfront comprising pilasters flanking opening, surmounted by frieze with raised porcelain lettering and moulded cornice. Square-headed window opening with render sill, having fixed three-over-three pane timber-framed display window with shoulder heads. Square-headed door opening with glazed timber door and single-pane overlight.

### Appraisal

The simple symmetry of the design and the retention of historical features such as fine shopfront, slate roof and timber sash windows help this building, along with its attached neighbour, make a significant contribution to the streetscape. The porcelain lettering is a particularly interesting feature as it was more commonly used in urban areas and is now increasingly rare.

#### Lobster Cottage, Courtmacsherry, County Cork

20847002



<b>Reg. No.</b>	20847002
<b>Date</b>	1890 - 1895
<b>Previous Name</b>	N/A
<b>Townland</b>	CULLENAGH
<b>County</b>	County Cork
<b>Coordinates</b>	150771, 42734
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Original Use</b>	railway station
<b>In Use As</b>	house

### Description

Detached three-bay single-storey former railway station, built 1891, now in use as house. Recent two-bay single-storey extension to side (west) and conservatory to front. Pitched slate roof with red brick chimneystack, carved timber bargeboards to eaves and cast-iron rainwater goods. Timber-clad walls with rendered walls to extension. Square-headed window openings with timber sills, having replacement uPVC casement windows.

### Appraisal

Railway companies were quick to realise the rapid constructional possibilities of mass produced materials such as red brick, corrugated-iron and timber clapper board, which this building embodies. Though now in domestic use, the building retains much of its railway character, particularly seen in the timber clapper board cladding, carved timber bargeboards and red brick chimneystacks. This former railway station serves as a reminder of the extent of the railway network in the past. The railway was extended to Courtmacsherry in 1891 and to the pier in 1892. Regular traffic having ceased in 1947 and the rail line was closed in 1961.

## Courtmacsherry, County Cork

20847007



<b>Reg. No.</b>	20847007
<b>Date</b>	1820 - 1860
<b>Previous Name</b>	N/A
<b>Townland</b>	CULLENAGH
<b>County</b>	County Cork
<b>Coordinates</b>	150913, 42659
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Original Use</b>	house
<b>In Use As</b>	house

### Description

Semi-detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1840, having camber-headed arch to side (north-west) and shared outbuilding to rear (south-west). Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks, eaves course and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls throughout with render quoins and sill course to first floor of front (north-east) elevation. Square-headed window openings with render sills throughout, having uPVC casement windows. Recessed round-headed door opening with raised render surround to front elevation, having glazed timber door with sidelights and overlight. Double-leaf timber battened doors to carriage arch. Rendered boundary wall to front with cast-iron railings and gate, having foliate and fleurs-de-lis spears and pine cone finials. Tooled limestone step to gate. Shared yard to rear enclosed by recent rubble stone walls, containing shared outbuilding. Pitched slate roof, whitewashed rubble stone walls and square-headed window and door openings. Lean-to outbuilding

to south-west boundary wall to yard having corrugated-iron roof. Enclosed garden to north of road having whitewashed rubble stone and recent rendered walls.

### **Appraisal**

This well proportioned and substantial house has retained much of its original form and character, and displays a pleasing symmetry to the streetscape. By the mid-nineteenth century Courtmacsherry had become one of the most fashionable bathing destinations on the south coast. This house and many others in the town were most likely built to provide summer accommodation. The shared outbuilding to the rear adds to its setting, while the garden set on the other side of the road is a feature of the town.

## Appendix 4: Detailed project description of all three sites

### 1 COURTMACSHERRY PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

#### **Size, scale, area, land-take**

Courtmacsherry Pontoon was built in 1997 and extended in 2009. The pontoon, which is used by leisure and commercial users and the RNLI, grounds and twists at low tide. Proposed dredging works aim to stop the current grounding and twisting and increase the amenity value of the pontoon.

Proposed works include:

- I The removal and replacement of the pontoon;
- I Disconnection and reconnection of power and water supplies to the pontoon;
- I Dredging of the channel and immediately around the pontoon to a depth of -6.5mODM;
- I The proposed dredge footprint is 1,800m<sup>2</sup>.
- I Disposal of dredged materials on land;

#### **Details of physical changes that will take place during the various stages of implementing the proposal**

Initial works will require the removal and storage on-site of the existing pontoon. This will be done using a crane or excavator. Dredging works will be carried out by a long reach excavator operating from a barge or from land as necessary. Spoil will be loaded onto trucks and will then be taken off site. Once dredging works are complete, the barge (if required) and excavator will leave the site. The pontoon, removed at the project commencement, will be returned reinstalled in its original location.

#### **Description of resource requirements for the construction/operation and decommissioning of the proposal (water resources, construction material, human presence etc)**

The equipment and resources required for the works will include:

- I Crane for removing and reinstating pontoon;
- I Barge to facilitate dredging;
- I Safety boat;
- I A long-reach excavator;
- I Personnel;
- I Trucks: These vehicles would be used to bring construction materials to site and to remove any dredge spoil from site. These vehicles will also be used to relocate the pontoon.

#### **Description of timescale for the various activities that will take place as a result of implementation (including likely start and finish date)**

- I Proposed works should take a total of 1 to 2 weeks, including site setup

and demobilisation.

█ Likely start date will be dependent on seasonal constraints.

**Description of wastes arising and other residues (including quantities) and their disposal**

█ Wastes will not be left on or adjacent to the pier.

█ All waste will be removed off site to an appropriate disposal site.

**Identification of wastes arising and other residues (including quantities) that may be of particular concern in the context of the Natura 2000 network**

█ Dredge spoil will be the only significant waste generated on site. This spoil will be removed from the site and disposed of at a suitable location.

**Description of any additional services required to implement the project or plan, their location and means of construction**

█ A temporary site compound will be located adjacent to the Courtmacsherry pier.

## 2 GLENGARRIFF PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

**Size, scale, area, land-take**

Glengarriff pontoon is located adjacent to Glengarriff pier. It is used by leisure and commercial users including passenger ferries to Garinish Island. It grounds at its north-western end at low tide.

Proposed dredging works aim to increase the water depth in order to stop the current grounding and increase the amenity value of the pontoon.

Proposed works include:

- █ The removal and replacement of the pontoon;
- █ Dredging of the channel and immediately around the pontoon to a depth of -4mODM;
- █ The proposed dredge footprint is 600m<sup>2</sup>.
- █ Disposal of dredged materials on land.

**Details of physical changes that will take place during the various stages of implementing the proposal**

Initial works will require the removal and storage on-site of the existing pontoon. This will be done using a crane or excavator. Dredging works will be carried out by a long reach excavator operating from a barge or from land as necessary. Spoil will be loaded onto trucks and will then be taken off site.

Once dredging works are complete, the barge (if required) and excavator will leave the site. The pontoon, removed at the project commencement, will be returned reinstalled in its original location.

**Description of resource requirements for the**

**construction/operation and decommissioning of the proposal (water resources, construction material, human presence etc)**

The equipment and resources required for the works will include:

- l Crane for removing and reinstating pontoon;
- l Barge to facilitate dredging;
- l Safety boat;
- l A long-reach excavator;
- l Installation personnel;
- l Trucks: These vehicles would be used to bring construction materials to site and to remove any dredge spoil from site. These vehicles will also be used to relocate the pontoon.

**Description of timescale for the various activities that will take place as a result of implementation (including likely start and finish date)**

- l Proposed works should take a total of 1 to 2 weeks, including site setup and demobilisation.
- l Likely start date will be dependent on seasonal constraints.

**Description of wastes arising and other residues (including quantities) and their disposal**

- l Wastes will not be left on or adjacent to the pier.
- l All waste will be removed off site to an appropriate disposal site.

**Identification of wastes arising and other residues (including quantities) that may be of particular concern in the context of the Natura 2000 network**

- l Dredge spoil will be the only significant waste generated on site. This spoil will be removed from the site and disposed of at a suitable location.

**Description of any additional services required to implement the project or plan, their location and means of construction**

- l A temporary site compound will be located adjacent to the Glengarriff pier.

### **3 REEN PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

**Size, scale, area, land-take**

The pier at Reen and the associated piled extension has seen a significant build up of shingle on the seaward and northern sides of the pier. This has caused moored vessels to ground at low tide.

Proposed dredging works aim to stop the current grounding and increase the amenity value of the pier.

Proposed works include:

- l Dredging of the pier and area immediately towards the adjacent channel to a depth of -4.5mODM;
- l The proposed dredge footprint is 2,000m<sup>2</sup>.
- l Disposal of dredged materials on land.

***Details of physical changes that will take place during the various stages of implementing the proposal***

Dredging works will be carried out by a long reach excavator operating from a barge or from land as necessary. Spoil will be loaded onto trucks and will then be taken off site.

Once dredging works are complete, the barge (if required) and excavator will leave the site. The pontoon, removed at the project commencement, will be returned reinstalled in its original location.

***Description of resource requirements for the construction/operation and decommissioning of the proposal (water resources, construction material, human presence etc)***

The equipment and resources required for the works will include:

- l Crane for removing and reinstating pontoon;
- l Barge to facilitate dredging;
- l Safety boat;
- l A long-reach excavator;
- l Installation personnel;
- l Trucks: These vehicles would be used to bring construction materials to site and to remove any dredge spoil from site. These vehicles will also be used to relocate the pontoon.

***Description of timescale for the various activities that will take place as a result of implementation (including likely start and finish date)***

- l Proposed works should take a total of 1 to 2 weeks, including site setup and demobilisation.
- l Likely start date will be dependent on seasonal constraints.

***Description of wastes arising and other residues (including quantities) and their disposal***

- l Wastes will not be left on or adjacent to the pier.
- l All waste will be removed off site to an appropriate disposal site.

***Identification of wastes arising and other residues (including quantities) that***

***may be of particular concern in the context of the Natura 2000 network***

|| Dredge spoil will be the only significant waste generated on site. This spoil will be removed from the site and disposed of at a suitable location.

***Description of any additional services required to implement the project or plan, their location and means of construction***

|| A temporary site compound will be located adjacent to the Reen pier.



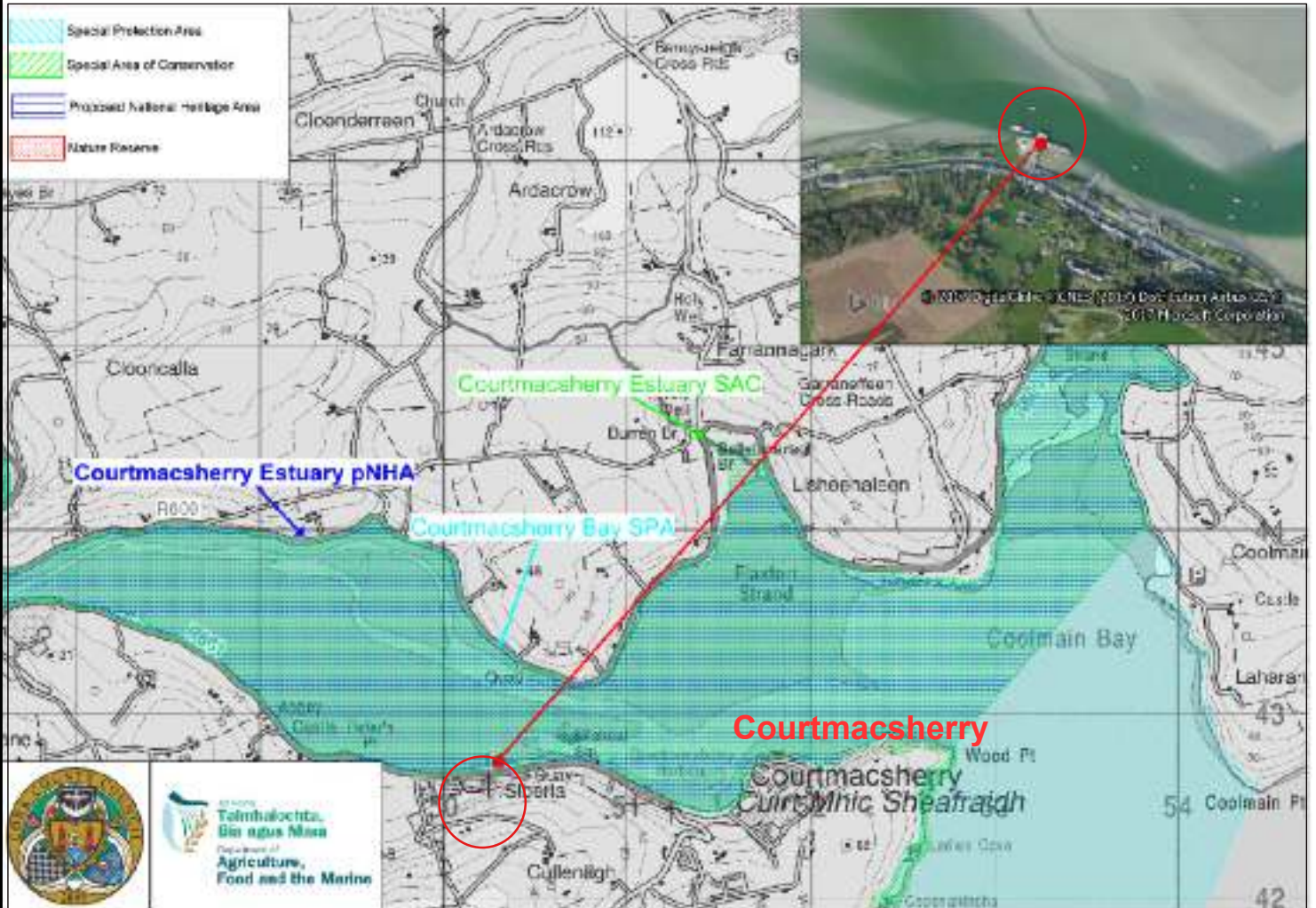


Figure 1 below shows the key locations of the proposed works.



**ACAS**  
Aisling Collins Archaeology Services

Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem & Glengarriff dredging projects  
 Client : Eoin Lucey for Malachy Walsh & partners  
 Date : January 2019  
 Scale : na  
 Fig.1 : Site locations of proposed works  
 Drg.by : Kevin Weldon

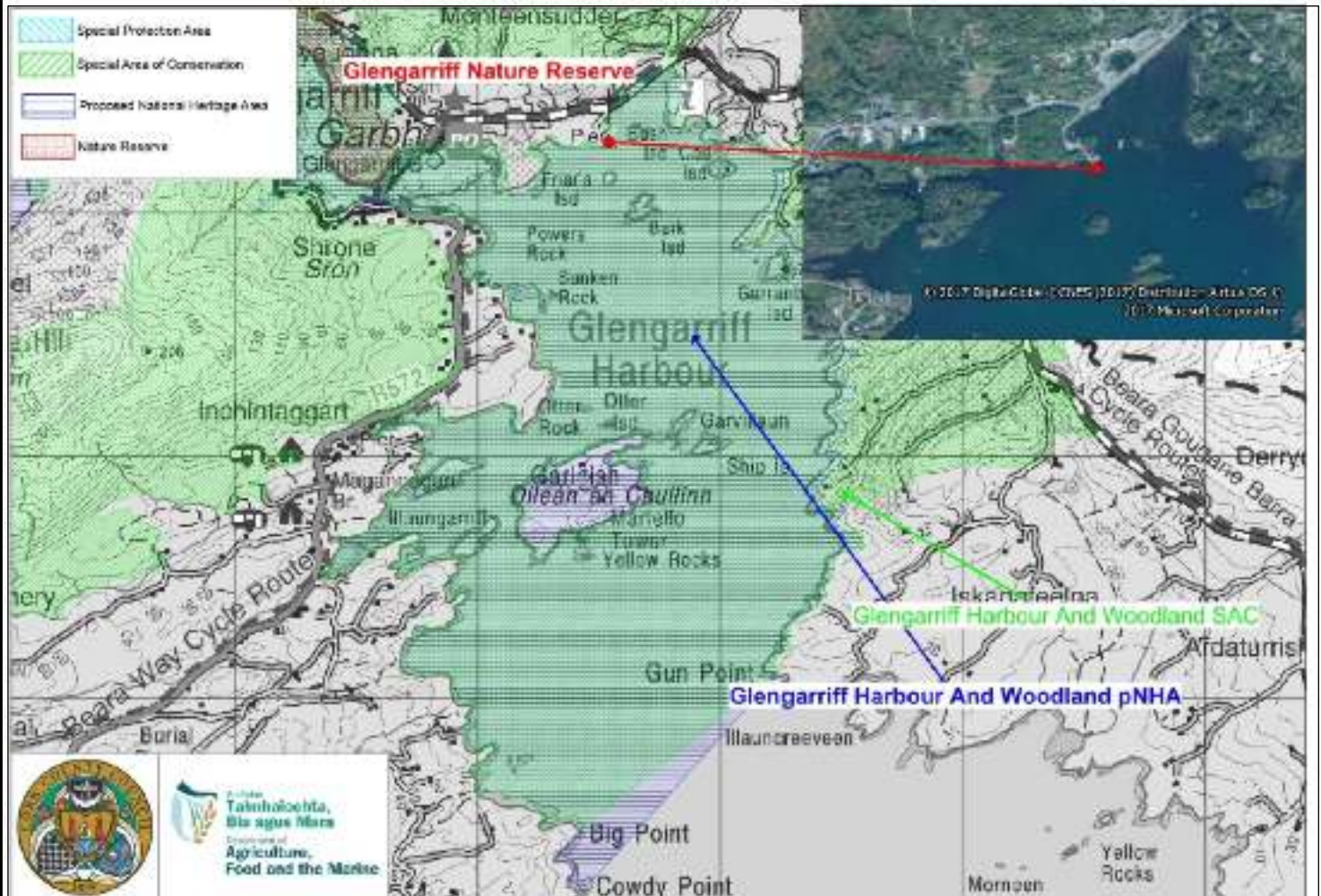


**ACAS**  
**Aisling Collins Archaeology Services**

Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem & Glengarriff dredging projects  
 Client : Eoin Lucey for Malachy Walsh & partners  
 Date : January 2019  
 Scale : na  
 Fig.2 : Courtmacsherry works location  
 Drg.by : amended - Kevin Weldon

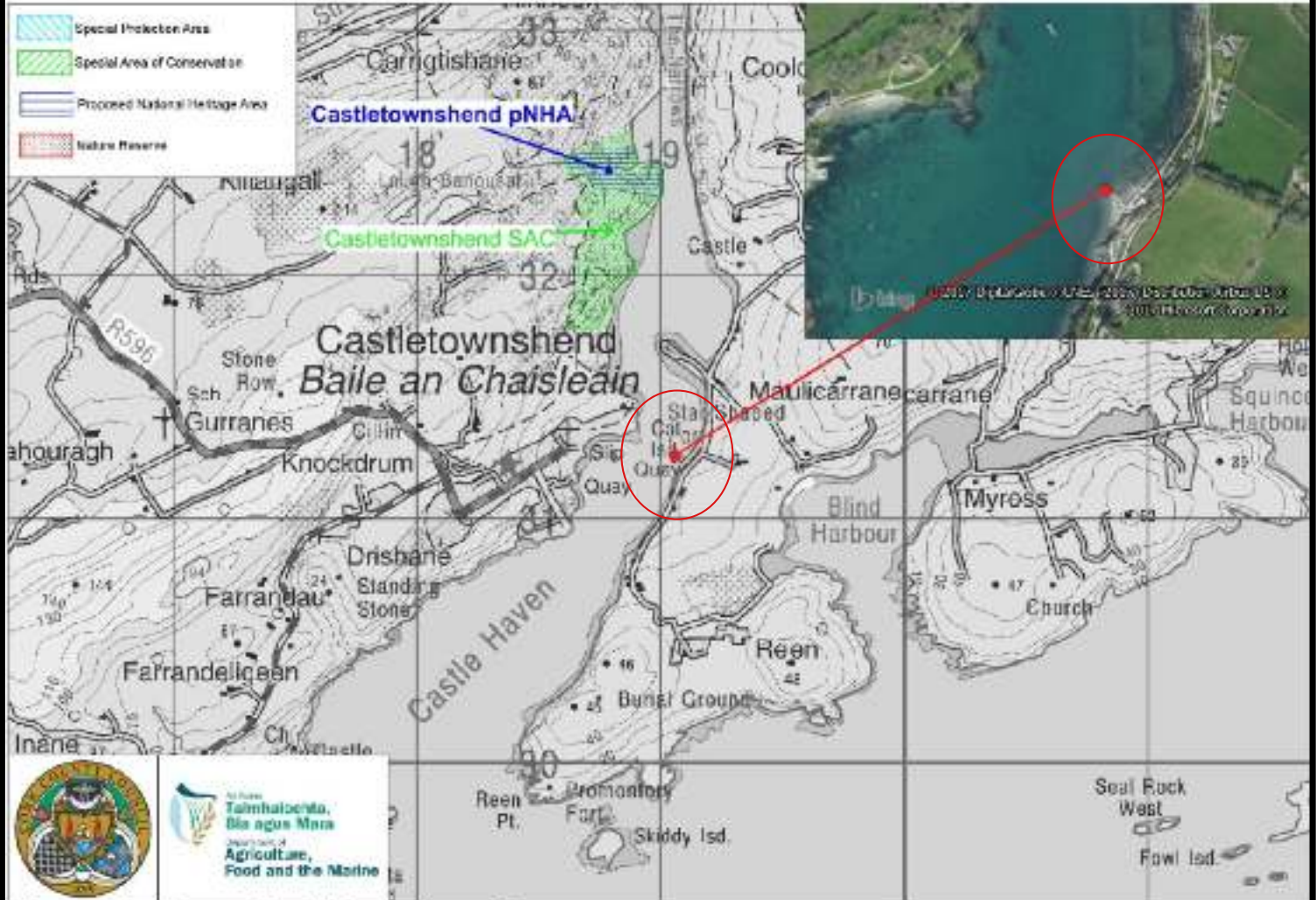


# Glengarriff - Pontoon



**ACAS**  
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Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem & Glengarriff dredging projects  
 Client : Eoin Lucey for Malachy Walsh & partners  
 Date : January 2019  
 Scale : na  
 Fig.3 : Glengarriff works location  
 Drg.by : amended - Kevin Weldon




**Figure 4 – Reen Pier Works Location**

<b>ACAS</b> Aisling Collins Archaeology Services	
Project	: Courtmacsherry, Reem & Glengarriff dredging projects
Client	: Eoin Lucey for Malachy Walsh & partners
Date	: January 2019
Scale	: na
Fig.4	: Reen works location
Drg.by	: amended - Kevin Weldon





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 THE DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF MALACHY WALSH & PARTNERS AND MAY ONLY BE REPRODUCED WITH THE FIRM'S PERMISSION.


Courtmacsherry, Glengarriff & Reem Dredging Projects			
Courtmacsherry Approximate Outline of Dredge Footprint			
Cork County Council			
 <b>Malachy Walsh and Partners</b> Engineering and Environmental Consultants Cork   Tralee   Limerick			
10 PARK HAVEN MALACHY WALSH AND PARTNERS BALLYMENA ROAD CORK T12 X251 TEL: 028 2014 4000 E: MALACHY@MWP.ie			
PROJECT	PEB	DATE	24/01/19
SCALE	EL	APPROVAL	EL
DATE	19505	SCALE	NTS
PROJECT	19505-MWP-SK03	SCALE	NTS

**ACAS**  
**Aisling Collins Archaeology Services**

Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem & Glengarriff dredging projects  
 Client : Eoin Lucey for Malachy Walsh & partners  
 Date : January 2019  
 Scale : na  
 Fig.5 : Courtmacsherry - Dredge footprint  
 Drg.by : amended - Kevin Weldon



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 VERIFY DIMENSIONS ON SITE AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE SURVEYOR IMMEDIATELY.  
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 THIS DRAWING IS CONFIDENTIAL AND MAY ONLY BE REPRODUCED WITH THE SURVEYOR'S PERMISSION.


PROJECT	Courtmacsherry, Glengarriff & Reem Dredging Projects
CLIENT	Glengarriff Approximate Outline of Dredge Footprint
OWNER	Cork County Council
DESIGNER	 <b>Malachy Walsh and Partners</b> Engineering and Environmental Consultants Cork   Tralee   Limerick   Galway Park House Malachy Walsh and Partners Ballymore Road Ballymore Cork T12 X 221 Tel: +353 (0)21 4559660 E: malachy.walsh@malachywalsh.ie
DATE	PEB
DATE	24/01/19
DATE	NTS
DATE	19505
PROJECT	19505-MWP-SK01
REV	A

**ACAS**  
**Aisling Collins Archaeology Services**

Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem & Glengarriff dredging projects  
 Client : Eoin Lucey for Malachy Walsh & partners  
 Date : January 2019  
 Scale : na  
 Fig.6 : Glengarriff - dredge footprint  
 Drg.by : amended - Kevin Weldon

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.  
 USE FOR LEGAL DOCUMENTATION IN ALL CASES.  
 DESIGN DIMENSIONS ARE GIVEN AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO  
 THE DESIGNER IMMEDIATELY.  
 THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DESIGNER'S  
 PROJECT MANUAL. NO PART OF THIS DRAWING OR ANY INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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 MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING,  
 OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT THE  
 WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE DESIGNER.

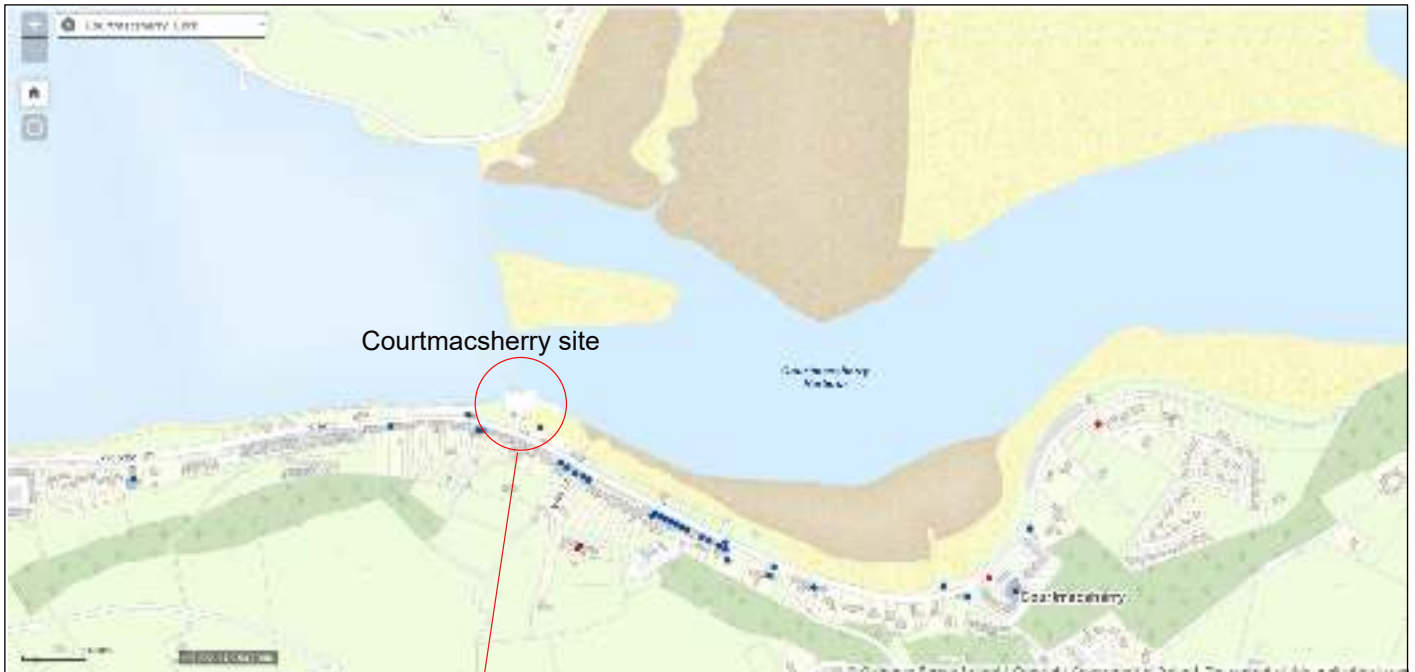


PROJECT	Courtmacsherry, Glengarriff & Reem Dredging Projects		
FILED	Approximate Outline of Dredge Footprint		
CLIENT	Cork County Council		
DESIGNER	 <b>Malachy Walsh and Partners</b> Engineering and Environmental Consultants 2nd Floor, 100, The Quay, Cork, Ireland Tel: +353 (0)21 4522400 Fax: +353 (0)21 4522401		
DATE	24/01/19	SCALE	NTS
PROJECT NO.	19505	DATE	19505
DRAWING NO.	19505-MWP-SK02	SCALE	A

**ACAS**  
**Aisling Collins Archaeology Services**

Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem & Glengarriff dredging projects  
 Client : Eoin Lucey for Malachy Walsh & partners  
 Date : January 2019  
 Scale : na  
 Fig.7 : Reem - dredge footprint  
 Drg.by : amended - Kevin Weldon

National Monuments Service - Record of Monuments and Places



approximate dredge footprint

- The National Monuments Service records
- The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage records

**ACAS**  
Aisling Collins Archaeology Services

Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem & Glengarriff dredging projects  
Client : Eoin Lucey for Malachy Walsh & partners  
Date : January 2019  
Scale : na  
Fig.8 : RMP for Courtmacsherry  
Drg.by : amended - Kevin Weldon



# National Monuments Service - Record of Monuments and Places

## Glengarriff site



**The National Monuments Service records**  
Reg. No. 20910410



Date: 1900 - 1920  
Original Use: office  
In Use as:  
Rating: Regional

**Description**

Detached two-bay single-storey ticket office with canopy, built c.1910, now vacant. Pitched corrugated-iron roof with cast-iron corbels and cast-iron and uPVC rainwater goods. Painted rendered plinth walls, with corrugated-iron to upper section. Square-headed openings with timber sliding shutter, and timber fixed pane and casement windows with timber sills and surrounds. Square-headed door opening with timber and corrugated-iron sliding hanging door with cast-iron fixings. Set on stone and brick platform with stone steps.

**Appraisal**

This building is a reminder of early twentieth century boat travel in the area and is also noteworthy due to its corrugated-iron construction, a material which is becoming increasingly rare throughout Ireland. The retention of its original form and unique features, including a hanging door and ticket window, make it an attractive coastal addition

- The National Monuments Service records
- The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage records

### ACAS

## Aisling Collins Archaeology Services

Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem & Glengarriff dredging projects  
Client : Eoin Lucey for Malachy Walsh & partners  
Date : January 2019  
Scale : na  
Fig.9 : RMP for Glengarriff  
Drg.by : amended - Kevin Weldon

National Monuments Service - Record of Monuments and Places  
Reen pier site - Castlehaven



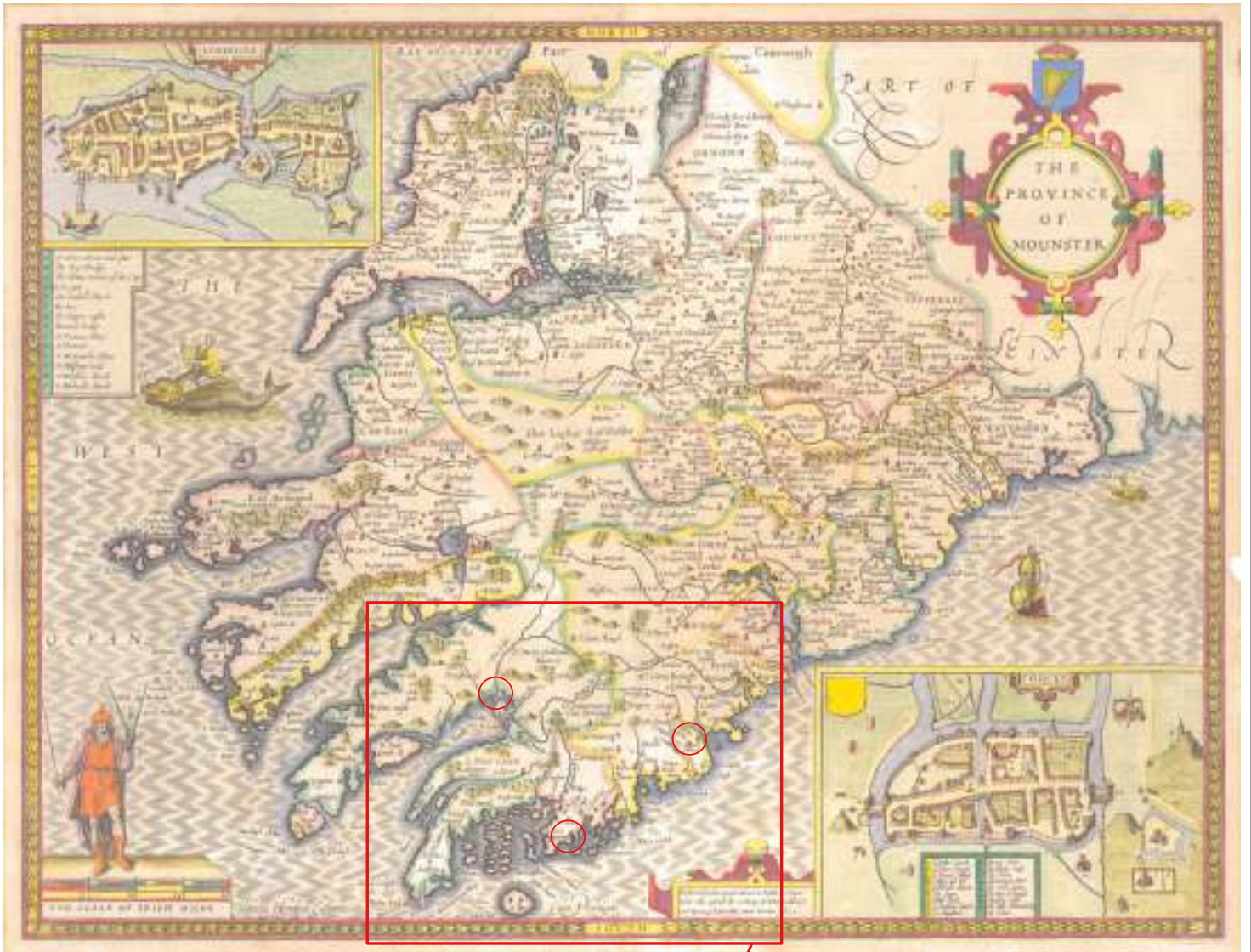
- The National Monuments Service records
- The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage records

**ACAS**  
Aisling Collins Archaeology Services

Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem & Glengarriff dredging projects  
Client : Eoin Lucey for Malachy Walsh & partners  
Date : January 2019  
Scale : na  
Fig.10 : RMP for Reen pier  
Drg.by : amended - Kevin Weldon



Speeds map of west Cork drawn for his Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain showing the natural havens along the Cork coast - published 1612



**ACAS**  
Aisling Collins Archaeology Services

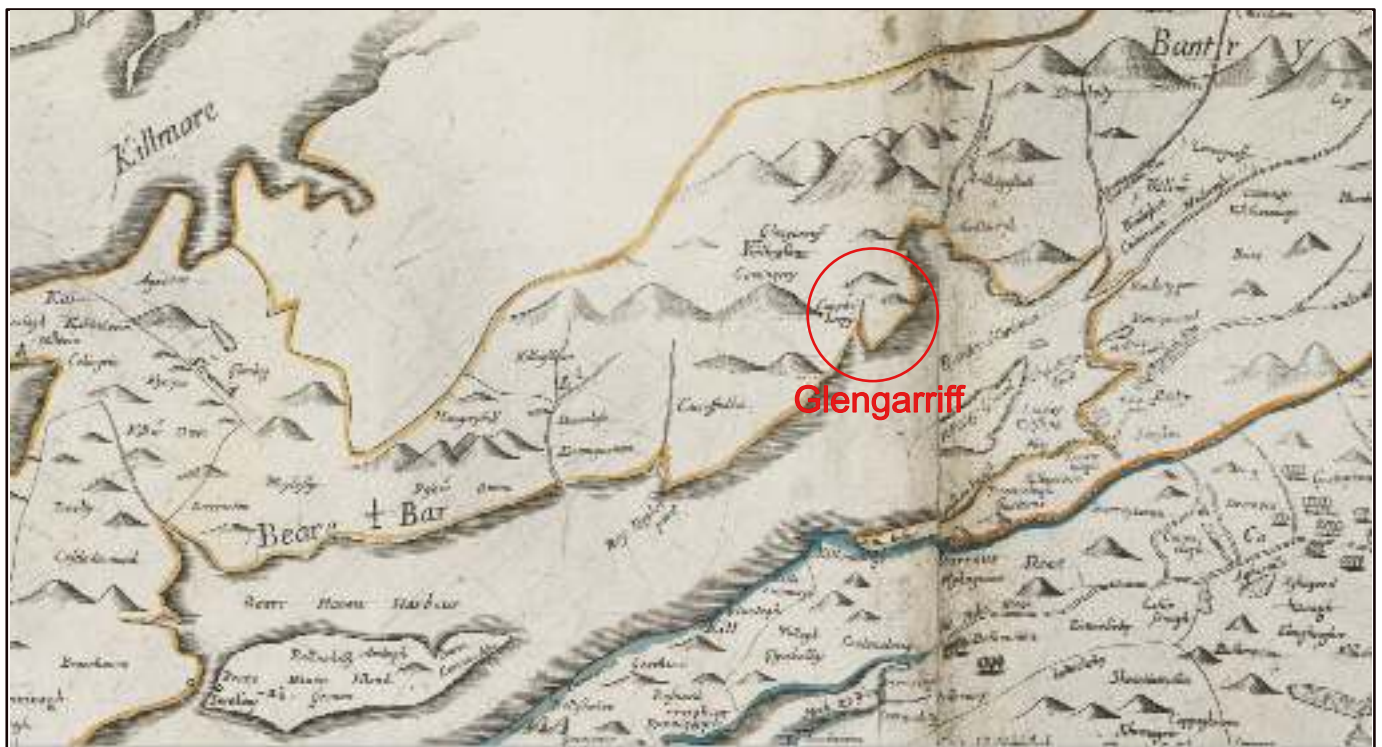
Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem & Glengarriff dredging projects  
 Client : Eoin Lucey for Malachy Walsh & partners  
 Date : January 2019  
 Scale : na  
 Fig.11 : Speeds map of west cork 1610  
 Drg.by : amended - Kevin Weldon





**ACAS**  
**Aisling Collins Archaeology Services**

Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem  
 & Glengarriff dredging projects  
 Client : Eoin Lucey for  
 Malachy Walsh & partners  
 Date : January 2019  
 Fig.12 : Courtmacsherry  
 Down survey map 1656-58  
 Drg.by : amended - Kevin Weldon



**ACAS**  
**Aisling Collins Archaeology Services**

Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem  
 & Glengarriff dredging projects  
 Client : Eoin Lucey for  
 Malachy Walsh & partners  
 Date : January 2019  
 Fig.13 : Glengarriff  
 Down survey map 1656-58  
 Drg.by : amended - Kevin Weldon

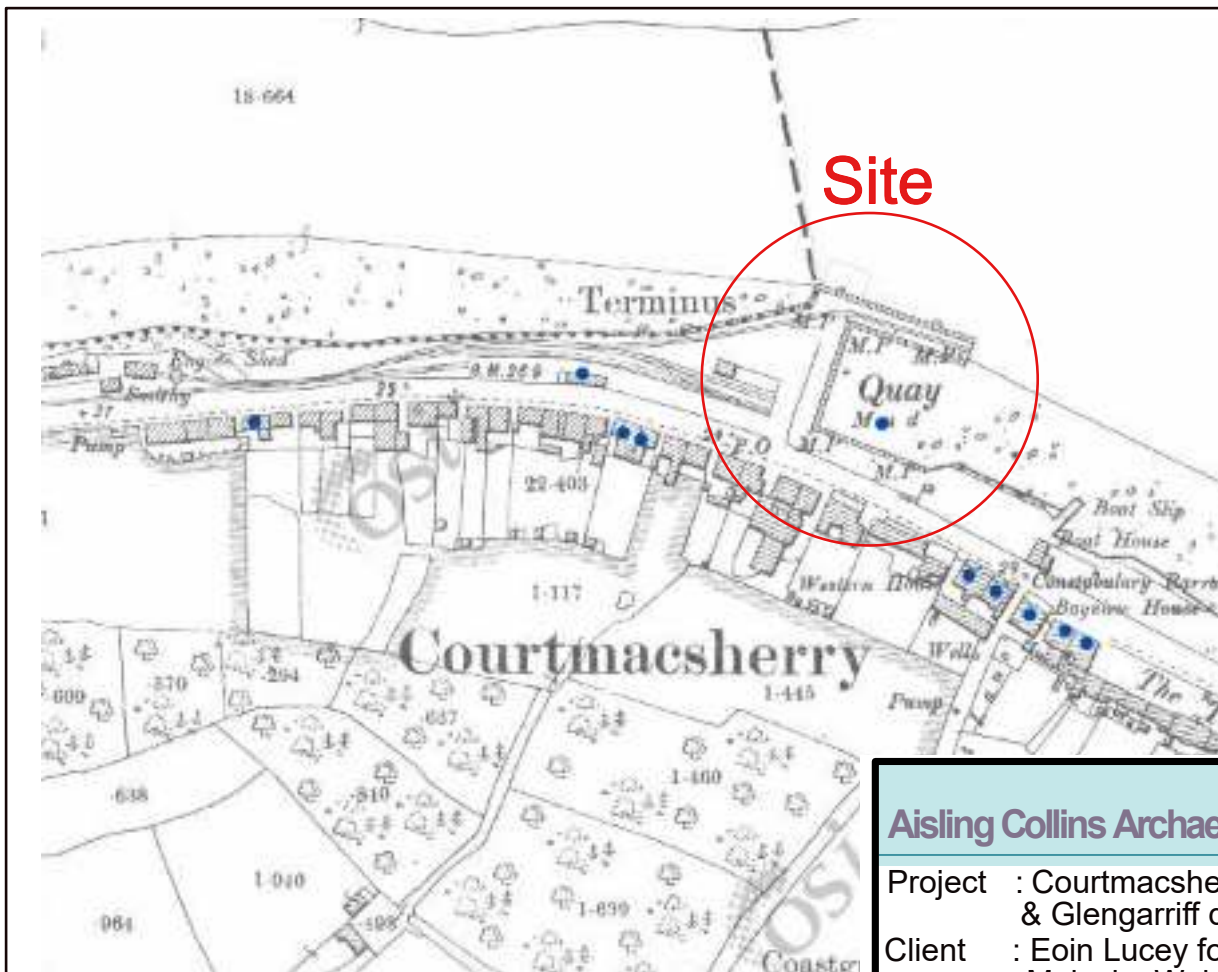
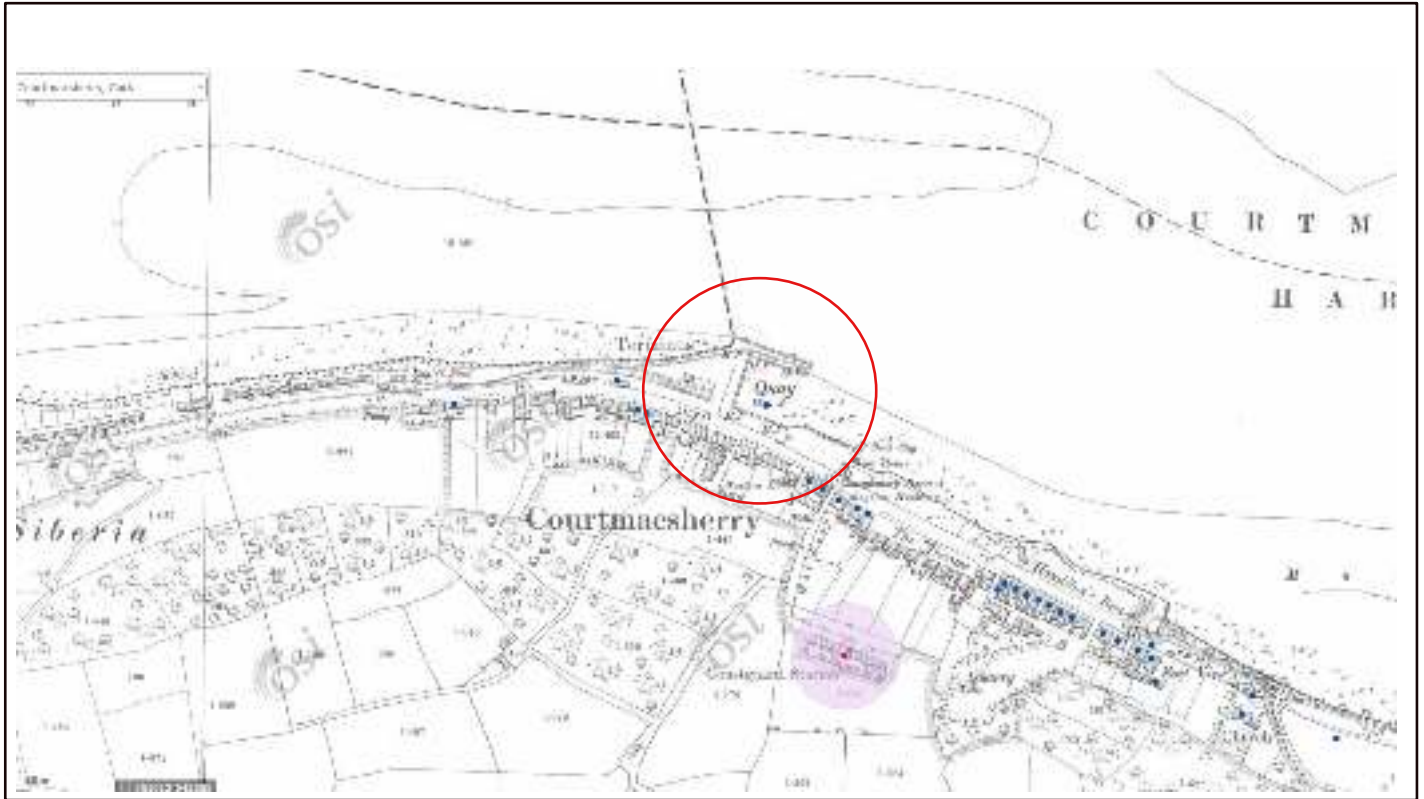


Down survey map 1656-58



**ACAS**  
Aisling Collins Archaeology Services

Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem & Glengarriff dredging projects  
Client : Eoin Lucey for Malachy Walsh & partners  
Date : January 2019  
Fig.14 : Reem  
Down survey map 1656-58  
Drg.by : amended - Kevin Weldon



**ACAS**  
Aisling Collins Archaeology Services

Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem  
& Glengarriff dredging projects  
 Client : Eoin Lucey for  
Malachy Walsh & partners  
 Date : January 2019  
 Fig.15 : Courtmacsherry  
Ordnance survey map 1829-41  
 Drg.by : amended - Kevin Weldon

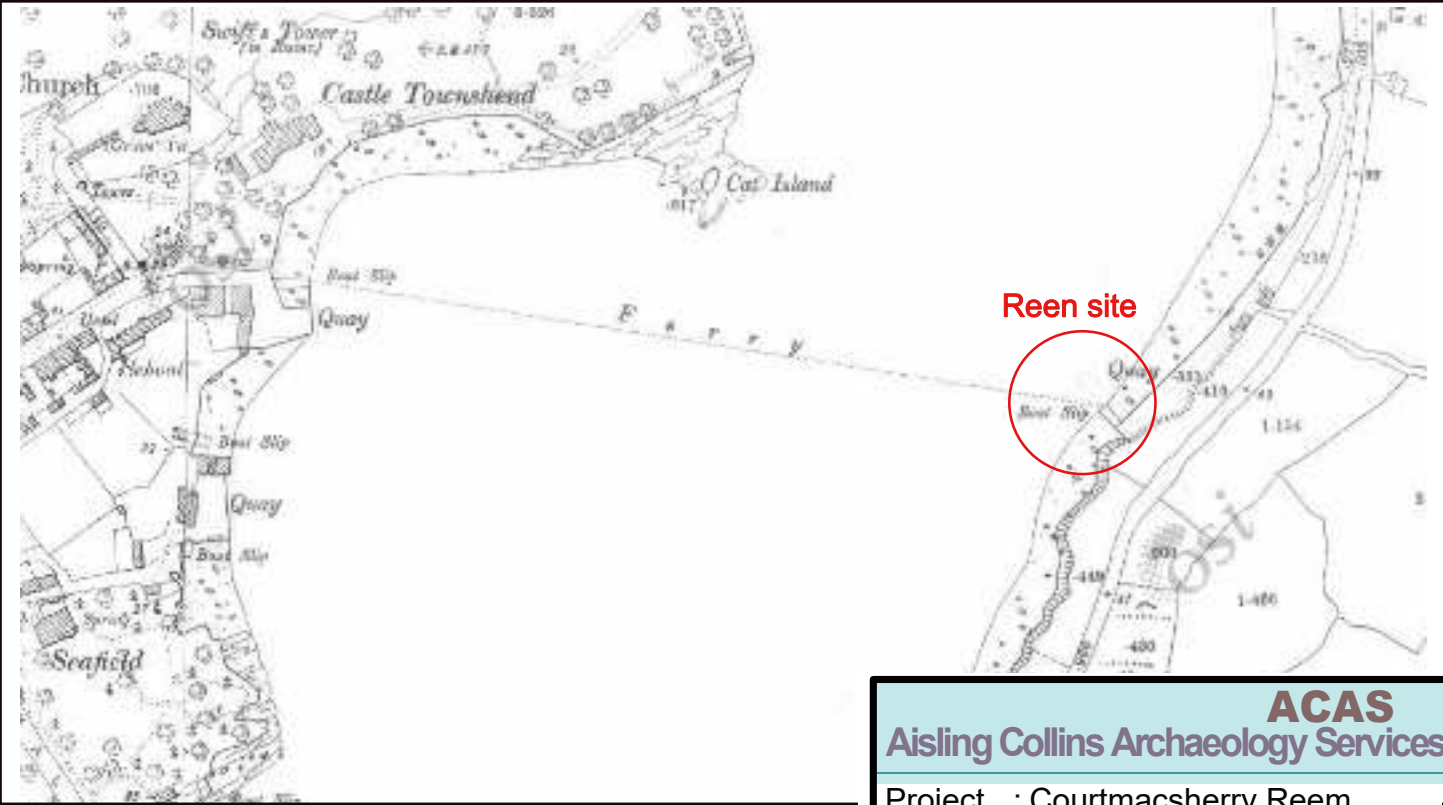
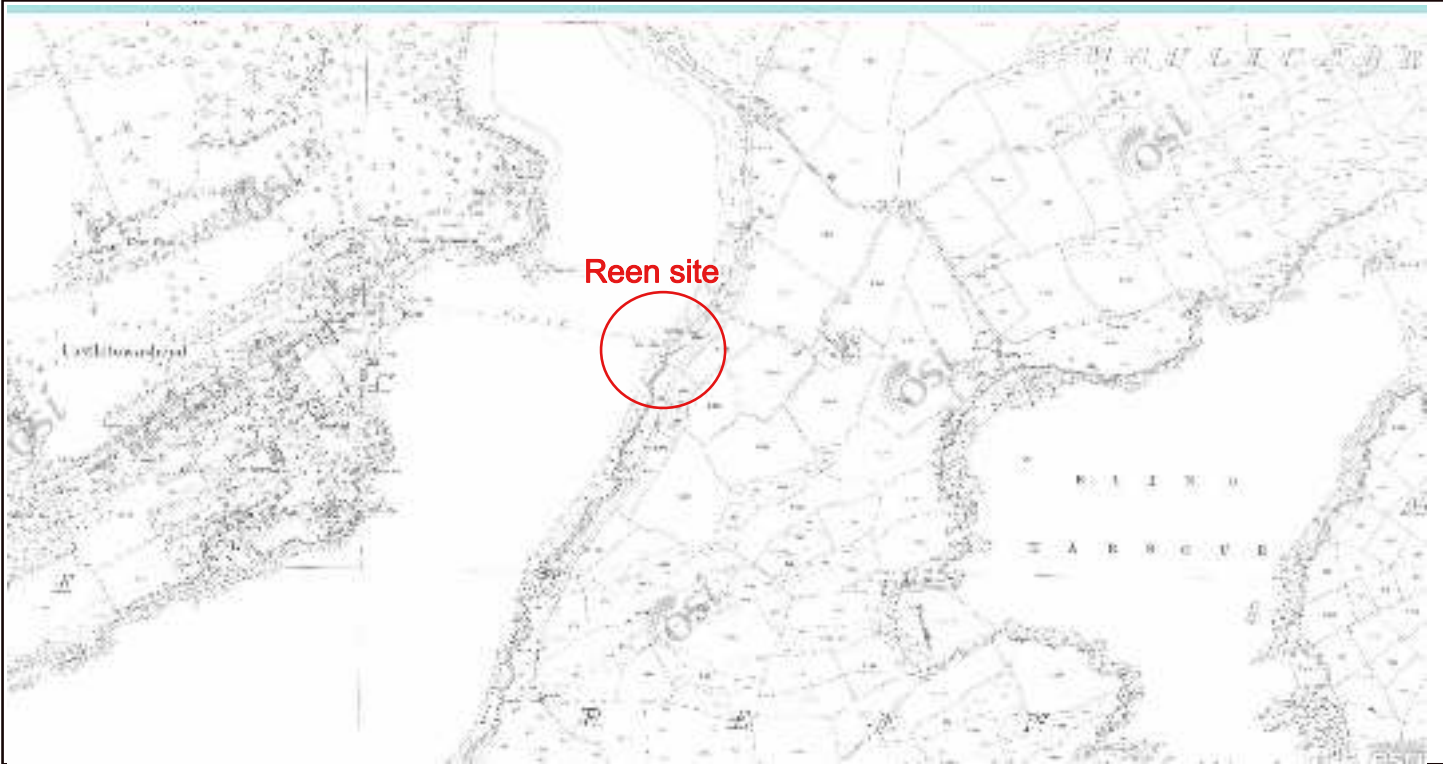




**ACAS**  
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Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem  
& Glengarriff dredging projects  
Client : Eoin Lucey for  
Malachy Walsh & partners  
Date : January 2019  
Fig.16 : Glengarriff  
Ordnance survey map 1829-41  
Drg.by : amended - Kevin Weldon





**ACAS**  
Aisling Collins Archaeology Services

Project : Courtmacsherry, Reem & Glengarriff dredging projects  
Client : Eoin Lucey for Malachy Walsh & partners  
Date : January 2019  
Fig.17 : Reen  
Ordnance survey map 1829-41  
Drg.by : amended - Kevin Weldon