

Heritage Overview

*Conor Nelligan, County Heritage Officer and
Mary Sleeman, County Archaeologist*



Cork County Council

HERITAGE: A definition

The Heritage Act (1995) describes our “National Heritage”

“architectural heritage”

“archaeological object”

“fauna”

“flora”

“geology”

“heritage gardens and parks”

“heritage objects”

“inland waterways”

“landscape”

“monument”

“seascape”

“wildlife habitat”

“wreck”

Music, folklore, language, sporting heritage – further considerations

Heritage is a combination of all of the above - it is our past, present and future

Heritage Through a Visitor's Eye



"You don't just stumble on your heritage, its there, just waiting to be explored and shared"

Cork County Council's Heritage Unit

Heritage Plan (3 main objectives):



- Objective 1:** *To raise awareness and to promote appreciation and enjoyment of the heritage of Co. Cork*
 - Objective 2:** *To develop and encourage best practice in relation to the management and care of heritage in Co. Cork and to deliver practical actions to achieve this*
 - Objective 3:** *To gather and disseminate information about Heritage in Co. Cork*
-

Typical activities include:

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Advice to applicants

Reports to inform planning decisions

Advising on Council Development and Policy

PARTICIPATION

Works with a number of partners in the promotion of heritage

Adds value by organising a number of heritage events and participating in many others

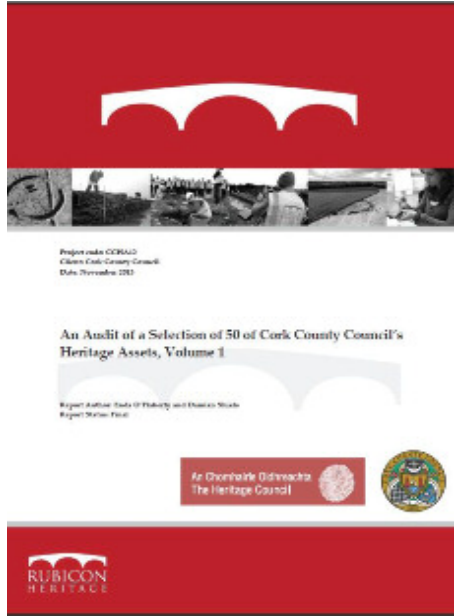
NETWORKING & INFORMATION SHARING

Building contacts and engaging with media

Management of website (www.corkcoco.ie/heritage) with regular email updates



Cork County Council's Heritage Tourism Assets



Audit of Heritage Tourism Assets owned/maintained by CCC:

Initial audit undertaken in 2013 with support of Heritage Council

A need for signage at a number of sites identified and with the support of the Heritage Council, signage to be put in place shortly

It is proposed to bring out a publication in 2015 on a great selection of the sites included in this initial audit, some West Cork features including: Baltimore Harbour, The Rock Skibbereen, Michael Collins House Clonakilty, Schull Church and walkway, etc.



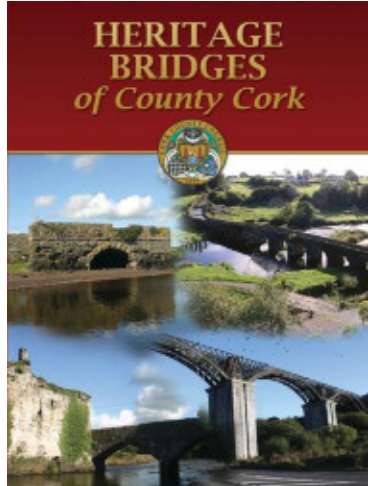
Schull Church and Walkway



Baltimore Harbour



Heritage Unit Publications



Heritage Bridges of County Cork:
*launched on 17th December 2013
and now almost entirely sold out*

Tells the story of the bridge in Cork



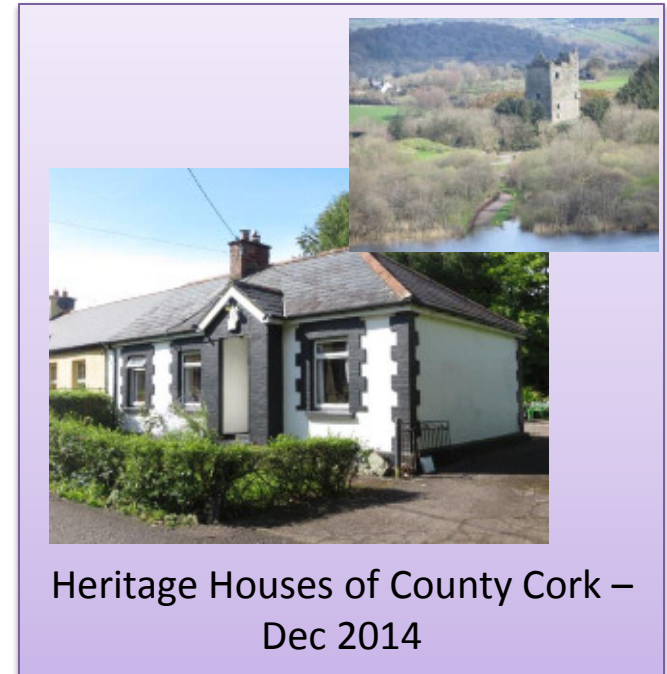
Bungea Bridge, Macroom



Clapper Bridge, Ballingearry



Bandon Skew Bridge



HERITAGE TOURISM PROJECTS IN WEST CORK

Rose Carroll, Tourism Officer Cork County Council

- Mizen Bridge Footbridge Replacement
- Beara Breifne Way
- Historic Towns Walking Trails Initiative (Bantry, Clonakilty & Kinsale in West Cork)
- Kinsale Signal Tower Restoration Project
- Michael Collins Country Project
- Potential redevelopment of disused Railway Lines
- Lusitania 2015
- Wild Atlantic Way



HERITAGE WEEK 2014

In 2014, over 130 events took place in 53 different locations throughout the County



HERITAGE QUOTES:

“History is the version of past events that people have decided to agree upon”

– Napoleon Bonaparte

“A concerted effort to preserve our heritage is a vital link to our cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, and economic legacies - all of the things that quite literally make us who we are”

– Steve Berry

“We, of our time, have played our part in the perseverance, and we have pledged ourselves to the dead generations who have preserved intact for us this glorious heritage, that we, too, will strive to be faithful to the end, and pass on this tradition unblemished”

– Eamon de Valera

“Most of us spend too much time on the last twenty-four hours and too little on the last six thousand years”

– Will Durant

“People tend to believe that to be modern you have to disengage from your heritage, but it's not true”

– Mozah bint Nasser Al Missned

Heritage Unit Cork County Council



- Archaeology
- Architecture
- Natural
- Cultural





Megalithic Tombs

Throughout the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (c. 3500 – c. 1500 BC) a characteristic feature of farming communities in Ireland, and over much of Western Europe, was the practice of collective burial in stone tombs, now known as 'megalithic tombs'. Basically these consist of a burial chamber or chambers, with walls built of large upright stones and roofed over by lintels or corbels of stone, and originally contained within a cairn (mound of stones) with access at one end into the chamber. The dead, inhumed or cremated, were placed in the chamber, often accompanied by grave goods such as pottery vessels and flint arrowheads. In Ireland, four main types of megalithic tomb have been identified, termed court-tombs, portal-tombs, passage-tombs and wedge-tombs. The first three types are earlier in date (pre-2000 BC) and are largely confined to the northern half of the country, while the wedge-tombs are slightly later in date and are most numerous in the west and south-west. The two portal-tombs, the passage-tomb and the stone bearing passage-tomb art (included in this section for convenience) represent the earliest phase of human occupation so far identified in West Cork. It may be significant that all are in coastal locations. The more numerous and widespread wedge-tombs are relatively small and simple constructions, so-called because of an increase in height and width from the chamber rear to the entrance front. They generally face in a south-westerly direction, an orientation they share with stone circles and stone rows.



Fig. 1—Ahaglaslin, portal-tomb (1) from S.

1 AHAGLASLIN

OS 143:3:6 (673,522) 'Callaheencladdig' (1944)
OD 50–100 13067, 03627

Portal-tomb On small platform, near top of hillside,

side of chamber, three small stones lean against N portal; function unclear. Chamber covered by high-pitched roofstone resting on portals and two large padstones to W. In front of each portal, orthostat forms base end of funnel-shaped approach; line of S

Ogham Stones

Coastal Promontory Forts

Ringforts

Cashels

Souterrains

Cliff-Edge Forts

Circular Enclosures and Enclosures

Early Ecclesiastical Enclosures

Early Ecclesiastical Remains

Round Tower, Bullaun Stones,
Cross-Slabs, Cross-Inscribed Round
Cross Fragments, Stone Crosses.

Horizontal Wheeled Mills and Mill

Burial Grounds

Moated Sites

Rectangular Enclosures

Sites of Castles

Tower Houses and Bawns

Fortified Houses

Churches, Cathedral and Graveyard

Abbeys, Friaries and Priory

Fonts

Mass Rocks

Penitential Stations, Earthworks, etc

Architectural Fragment, Corn-Dry
Battlefield, Named Trees, Road,
Bardic School

Post-Medieval (a) Military

Star-Shaped Forts, Coastal Fortifications,
Batteries, Signal Towers,
Martello Towers, Military Barracks
Walled Town

2 West Inventory



Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

19,000 sites in Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for County Cork

National Monuments Service
Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

OSI Map Aerial Cassini 6-inch Historic 25inch Historic 6inch Hybrid ITM

Query data

SMR No	Class	Townland
CO119-063001	Graveyard	DROMDALEAGUE
CO119-063002	Souterrain	DROMDALEAGUE
CO119-063003	Church	DROMDALEAGUE
CO119-064	Souterrain	DROMDALEAGUE
CO119-065	Fulacht fia	DROMDALEAGUE
CO119-066	Standing stone	DROMDALEAGUE
CO119-067	Standing stone	DROMDALEAGUE
CO119-068	Endosure	DROMDALEAGUE
CO119-069	Ritual site - holy well	DROMDALEAGUE
CO119-070	Fulacht fia	DROMDALEAGUE
CO119-071	Ringfort - rath	DROMDALEAGUE
CO119-098	Ritual site - holy well	DROMDALEAGUE
CO119-101	Church	DROMDALEAGUE

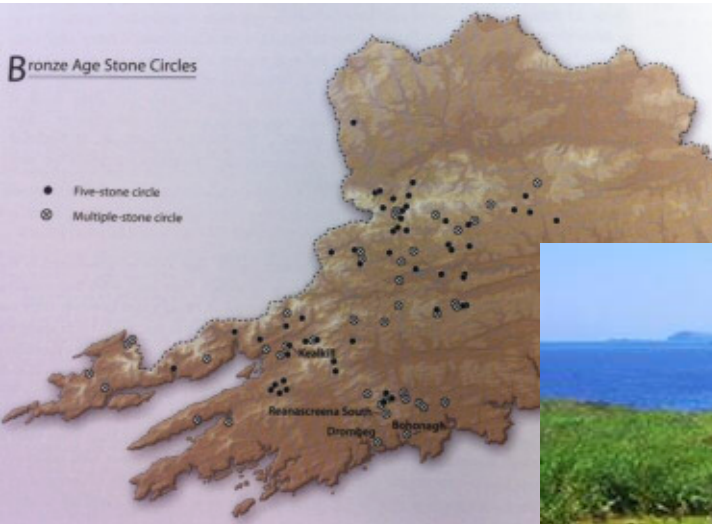
CD119-101
Class: Church Scope note
Townland: DROMDALEAGUE
Description: In N half of graveyard (CO119-063001-). Church in ruins by 1615 (Brady 1863, vol.1, 84...)
--expand--
Record Details

Eastings: 512647 Northings: 546425

Results returned: 13

All recorded archaeological monuments (RMP) are protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. Minister of Arts Heritage & Gaeltacht must be notified at least two months in advance of any works at or near a Recorded Monument

Prehistoric – Bronze



to wider attention. After much speculation, the first indication of a Bronze Age date came in 1966 when another geologist, John Jackson, obtained a radiocarbon date for charcoal from one of the mine spoil dumps. In the 1980s the author carried out survey and excavation on

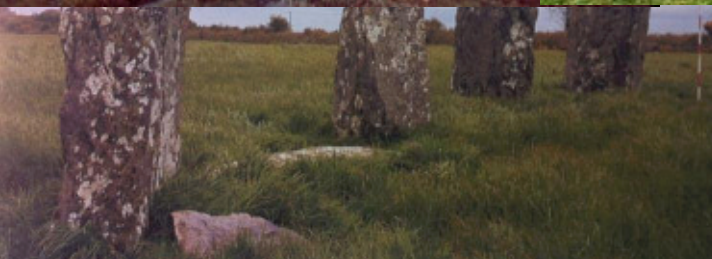
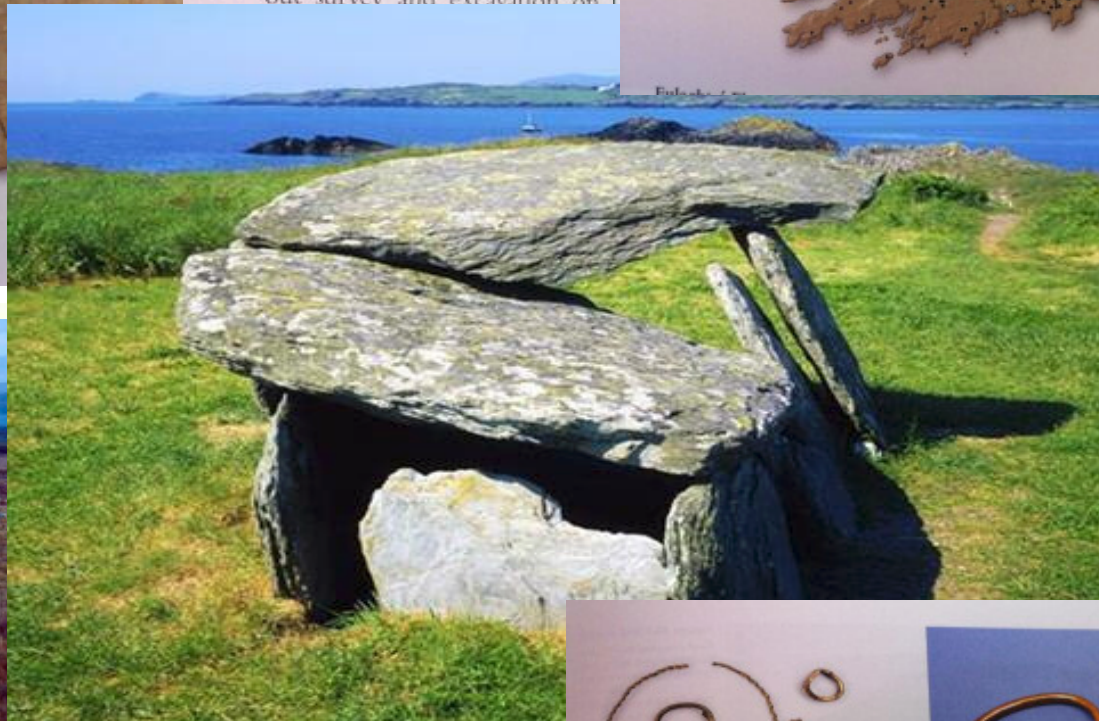
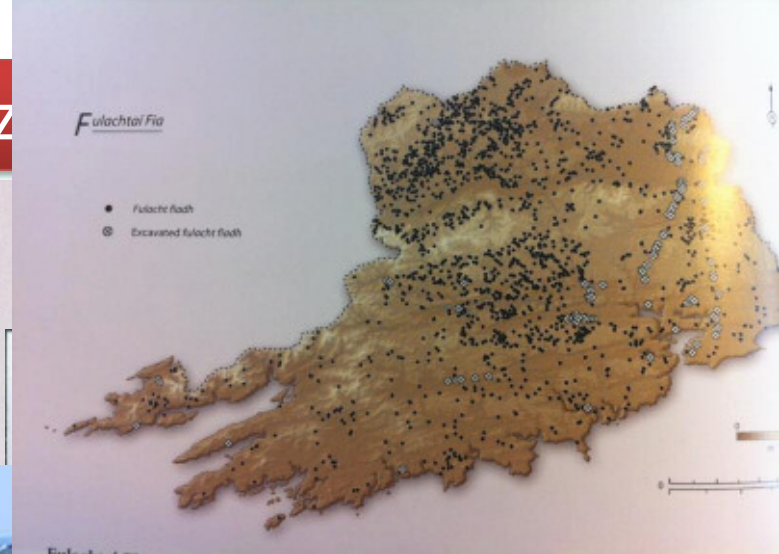
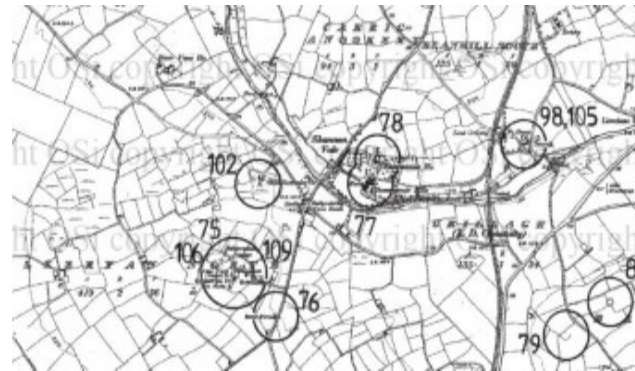


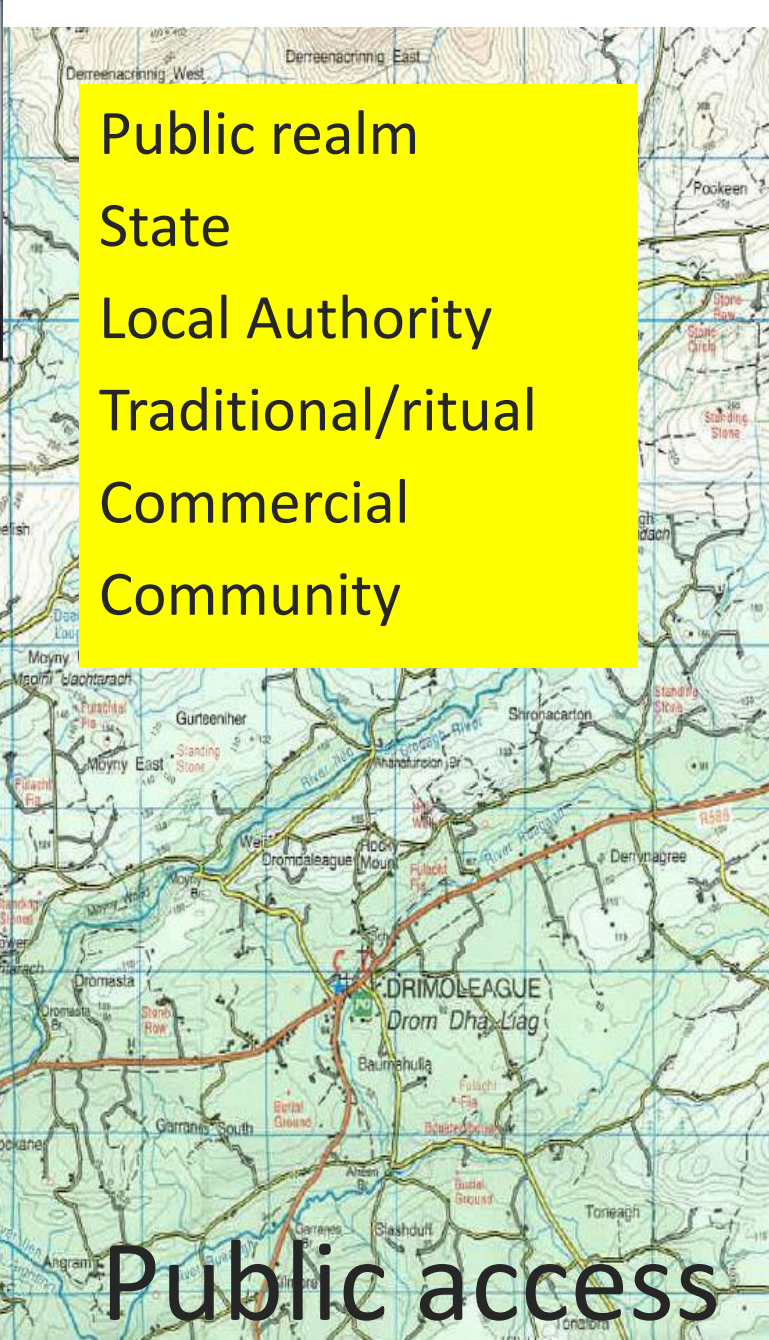
Figure 250 (top left)
The Copperen gold hoard, found in 1836 of two bracelets, a twisted neck ornament, a coiled bar and a coiled strip (photo: National Museum of

Early Medieval /Medieval



Post Medieval





Public realm
 State
 Local Authority
 Traditional/ritual
 Commercial
 Community

Public access

Public Ownership

State owned/guardian of National Monuments West Cork

Ownership

Cahervaglier Ringfort
Carrigaphoooca Tower House
Clodagh standing stones
Sherkin Friary
Knockdrum Stone Fort
Kilcrea Abbey
Cairn and Ring barrow Drimoleague Forest
Timoleague Abbey
Kinnegh Round Tower
Derryarkane Stone Circle

Guardianship

Ardskeagh Church
Ballinacarriga Tower house
Coolcoulaghta Standing stones
Drombeg stone circle and fulacht fiadha
Kilnaruane Pillar stone
Knockakilla Stone circle
Castledonovan Tower house

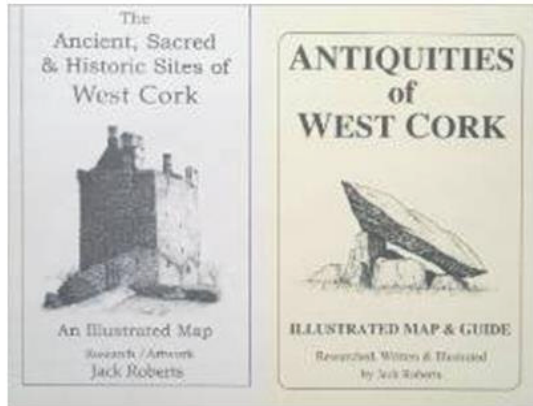
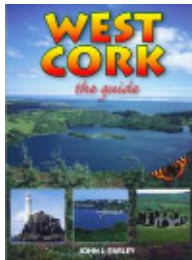
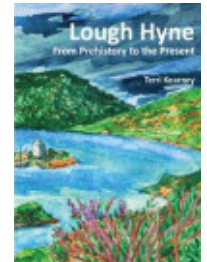
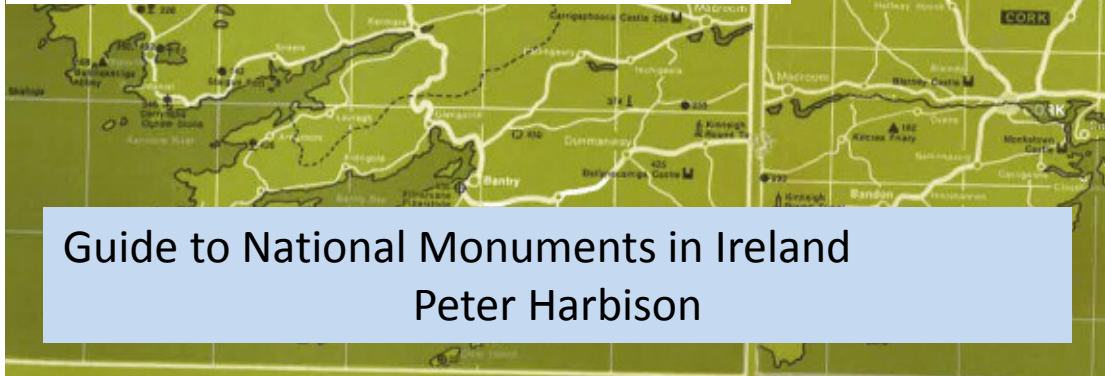
Local Authority

- Churches and Graveyards
- Public buildings
- Public Amenity
- Highways
- Individual sites
 - Camden, Spike, Mallow Castle, Bridgetown abbey etc





Guides



Heritage through Visitors eyes



Search Results

Arts, Culture & Heritage

Museums and Attractions

- Mizen Head Visitor Centre
- Prince August Toy Soldier Factory & Visitor Centre
- Gallian Coolnagrane Skibbereen
- Kealkil Stone Circle
- Schull Planetarium
- West Cork Heritage Centre Bandon
- Michael Collins Centre
- The Black Rock
- Cahervagillar Fort
- Kinsale Museum
- Drombeg Stone Circle
- Allihies Copper Mine Museum
- Ahakista Air India Plane Disaster Memorial
- Michael Collins Centre
- Skibbereen Heritage Centre
- Kilmaruane Stone
- Lios-na-gCon
- West Cork Model Railway Village
- West Cork Regional Museum



Historic Houses and Castles

- Dún Na Séad Castle
- Coppinger's Court
- Macroon Castle
- Ballynacarriga Castle
- Charles Fort
- James Fort Kinsale
- Kilcascan Castle
- Castle Salem
- Drishane House
- Kinsale Museum
- Bantry House And Garden
- Desmond Castle / Wine Museum
- O'Donovan's Castle



Churches, Abbeys and Monasteries

- Kinneigh Round Tower
- St Multose Church
- Sherkin Island Franciscan Friary
- St. Fachtna's Cathedral
- Kilcrea Franciscan Friary
- Knockdrum Stone Fort
- Timoleague Franciscan Friary
- Franciscan Abbey Bantry



Podcasts and Down... Ask... Clonakilly Favour Exchan... Suggested Sites... Web Slice Gallery... Cocomo's Organic Sleep...

[more details](#) [add to my list](#)

- Historic Ireland (0)
- Historic Houses & Castle... (14)
- Museums & Attractions (22)
- Churches, Abbeys & Monas... (8)
- Religious Sites (0)
- Signature Points (0)
- Gardens (19)
- National & Forest Parks (1)
- Natural Landscape (1)
- Visitor Farms (2)
- Islands (10)
- Zoos & Aquariums (10)
- Beaches (15)
- Discovery Points (17)
- Embarkation Points (7)

Dún Na Séad Castle
Historic Houses and Castles

The ruined castle overlooking Baltimore Harbour, was a holding of the O'Driscolls, who were one of the most important clans in West Cork.

Location: Baltimore, Co. Cork
Telephone: +353(0)2020725

[more details](#) [add to my list](#)

Coppinger's Court
Historic Houses and Castles

The ruins of Coppinger's Court, a 4-story tower, consist of a central block flanked by two fortified square blocks on the east side and with another in the centre of the west side.

Location: Rosscarbery, Co. Cork
Telephone: +353(0)2021766

[more details](#) [add to my list](#)

Macroon Castle
Historic Houses and Castles

Macroon, County Cork is dominated by castle walls and grounds with old stone arches and gurus providing an elegant centre for the town. It is thought that the castle was built in the reign of King John, on the site of an earlier stronghold.

Location: Macroon, Co. Cork
Telephone: +353(0)2021766

[MORE FILTERS >](#)

Number of Matches: 14

[Refresh Results](#)

Architectural Heritage



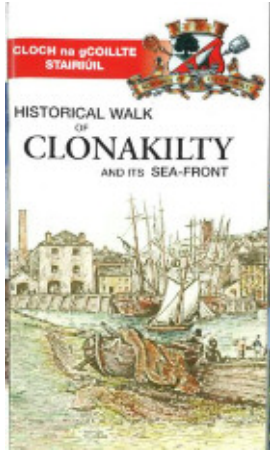
Architectural Heritage



Vernacular to spectacular











Towns



Architectural Heritage

Churches



400 AD	500 AD	600 AD	700 AD	800 AD	900 AD	1000 AD	1100 AD	1200 AD	1300 AD	1400 AD	1500 AD	1600 AD	1700 AD	1800 AD	1900 AD	2000 AD		
			In the Irish Style		Stone Church in the Irish Style		Romanesque		Gothic Style		15th/16th Century Parish Churches		18th/19th Century Church		19th Century Church of Ireland Church		Late 19th Century Church	
																		
			Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small wooden structure Rectangular Wooden post at each corner Projecting ridge at end of roof Decorative finial at top end of roof Wooden shingles Only religious inside, congregation outside Examples None remaining		Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small stone structures imitating wooden churches Stonemorphic (imitatory) features – projecting ends and ridge on gable Wooden churches Rectangular Wooden post at each corner Decorative stone finial at top end of roof Plain lintelled door Only religious inside, congregation outside Examples Approximately 80 eg. Temple MacDonagh, Co. Galway; Temple Brean, Aran Islands		Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of round arch for doors and windows Stone, sandstone for carved details Rich decoration on arches, geometric, leaf and animal patterns; sides of door columns with capitals Cruciform nave and chancel plan Addition of nave to allow congregation into church Rasult of French and English influences Examples Approximately 200 eg. Naul Church, Connemara, Monlacha, Co. Galway, Cormac's Chapel		Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed on Continent due to demands for bigger and higher churches Limestone replaced sandstone as main building material Pointed arch allows to build higher and thinner walls Buttresses supported higher walls Cruciform nave and chancel plan English / Norman influence More wall space for rose windows, stained glass becomes popular Examples Approximately 100 eg. St Mary's, Tullyhally, Co. Cork, Christ Church Dublin		Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dear on a path to accommodate the priests residence (occasionally this accommodation was in the form of a tower) Simple gothic features, notably use of ogee arch on windows and pointed doors Most rectangular but some nave and chancel Most of these churches were abandoned in the 17th century with some being converted into Anglican parish churches Examples Numerous examples throughout Ireland, usually situated on grassy old graveyard		Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built on new sites, sometimes donated by the local landlord Simple in design and materials Local builder/ vernacular in style T-shaped or rectangular known as 'farm churches' Replaced modest thatched chapels Not necessarily orientated east-west Sell cote on gable Associated burial ground if present related to the construction of the church Examples Numerous examples throughout Ireland		Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nave and chancel East west orientation with altar to east Sill to tower to west Built of rubble stone with cut stone detail Used Gothic features such as buttresses, pointed piers, pinnacles and battlements, hood mouldings Usually built on old church ground, sometimes bought into prime location in new towns Examples Numerous examples throughout Ireland		Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impaling buildings, built of cut stone often in new locations Neo-gothic style pointed windows, pinnacles, buttresses, side aisles and transepts Formally designed strong influence by Gothic architecture and particularly of English architect Augustus Pugin Disputely highly skilled craftsmanship eg. stone carving, pews, altar stonework etc. Examples Numerous examples throughout Ireland	

Pre 1700 Churches: archaeological Church

Post 1700 Churches: Buildings of Ireland church type/cathedral

FACTSHEET 1

Irish Churches Throughout the Ages

Please photocopy on A3



Architectural Heritage



Architectural Heritage

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage NIAH

The screenshot shows the NIAH website home page. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for Surveys, Publications, Places To See, Find Out More, and Links. Below the menu is a large image of a building entrance. On the left, there is a 'Surveys' sidebar with a dropdown menu. The main content area is titled 'Building Survey' and contains instructions on how to select a survey. Below the text is a map of Ireland with red markers indicating survey locations. A 'Click here to search by map' link is also present.

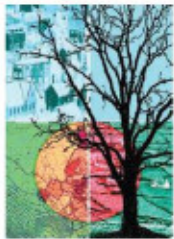
The screenshot shows a detailed record for 'Bentry House, Bentry, County Cork'. The record includes a photograph of the house, a table of metadata, and a description. The metadata table is as follows:

Reg. No.	20H1812
Date	1756 - 1716
Previous Name	N/A
Townland	SEAFIELD
County	County Cork
Coordinates	50000, 48145
Categories of Special Interest	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC HISTORICAL SOCIAL
Rating	National
Original Use	country house
In Use As	country house

The description text below the table reads: 'Detailed five-bay two-storey country house over basement, built c.1712, with later six-bay (two-storey) bow-ended additions over basement, built 1822, to east and west and later six-bay two-storey addition over basement with pair of four-bay three-storey bow-ended wings, built 1844, to south. Later portico to east and west elevations. Mipped slate roofs with rendered chimneysacks, parapet, stone balustrade and cast-iron rainwater goods with lead gutters. Rubble stone, roughcast rendered (1822 addition) and mixed-and-coursed rendered (south elevation) walls with string course and red brick pilasters having carved stone bases and Corinthian capitals. Square-headed openings to original block with four-over-two timber sliding sash and timber glazed French windows, topped stone sills and red brick block-and-start surrounds and relieving arches. Carved-headed openings to 1822 addition with nine-over-nine and six-over-six timber sliding sash windows and one-over-one and two-over-two replacement timber sliding sash windows having stone sills and red brick block-and-start surrounds and relieving arches. Carved and square-headed openings to 1844 extension with six-over-six and nine-over-nine timber sliding sash windows and replacement window surrounds having stone sills, red brick block-and-start surrounds and relieving arches, timber panelling and shutters. Carved and square-headed service door openings with timber sash doors and replacement timber glazed and UPVC doors with overlights. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber glazed French doors having overlights, sideights, timber panelling, cornices and entablature. Accessed by cast-iron and timber flight of steps with rising. Portico to east elevation with six Corinthian-Tuscan orders having crocket capitals and supporting an entablature with ridge moulded architrave, plain frieze, cornice and modillions. Round and square-headed openings with fired pane windows and round-headed door opening with double-leaf timber glazed door. Similar portico to west elevation with seven Corinthian-Tuscan orders having crocket capitals and supporting an entablature with ridge moulded architrave, plain frieze, cornice and modillions, and a stone balustrade. Located within extensive terraced formal Italian gardens having carved stone

www.buildingsofireland.ie

Protected Structures



1.1 Record of Protected Structures

Chapter 1. Record of Protected Structures

Specific Objectives: Heritage and Amenity

Objectives:

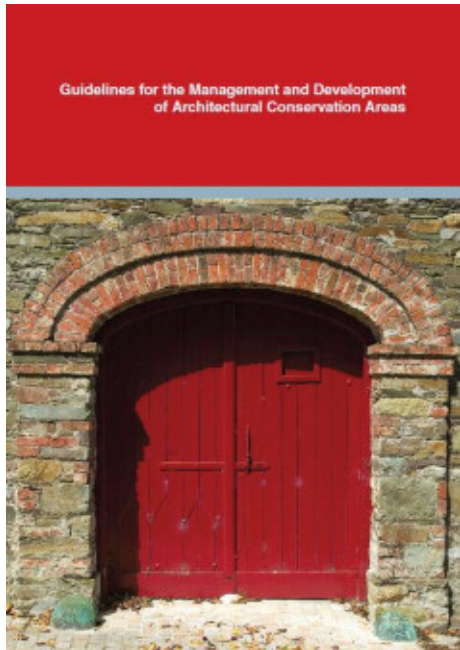
RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES

Cork County

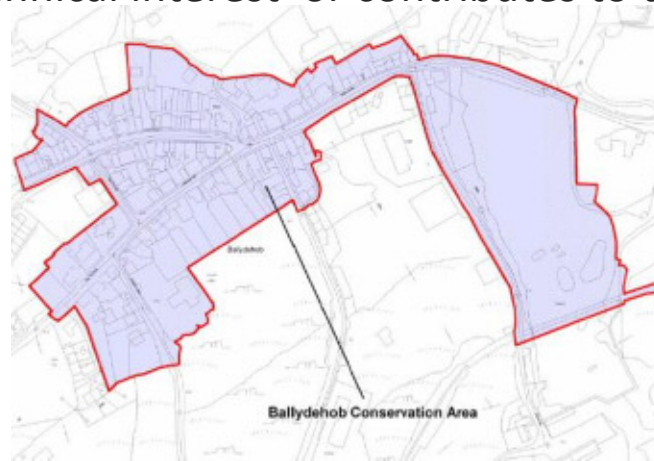


RPS No.	Name of Structure	Townland	Street
00960	Bandon Male National School	Gully	Hill Street
00961	3-Storey Townhouse	Gully	Nos. 7 & 8 Ballymodan Place
00962	Bandon Grammer School	Coolfadda	Dunmanway Road
00963	St. Matthew's Church of Ireland	Dromdaleague	
00964	Drimoleague R.C. Church (Former St. Finbarr's Ch.)	Dromdaleague	Chapel Road
00965	Gurteenard House	Gurteenard	
00966	New Court House	Reenmurracha	

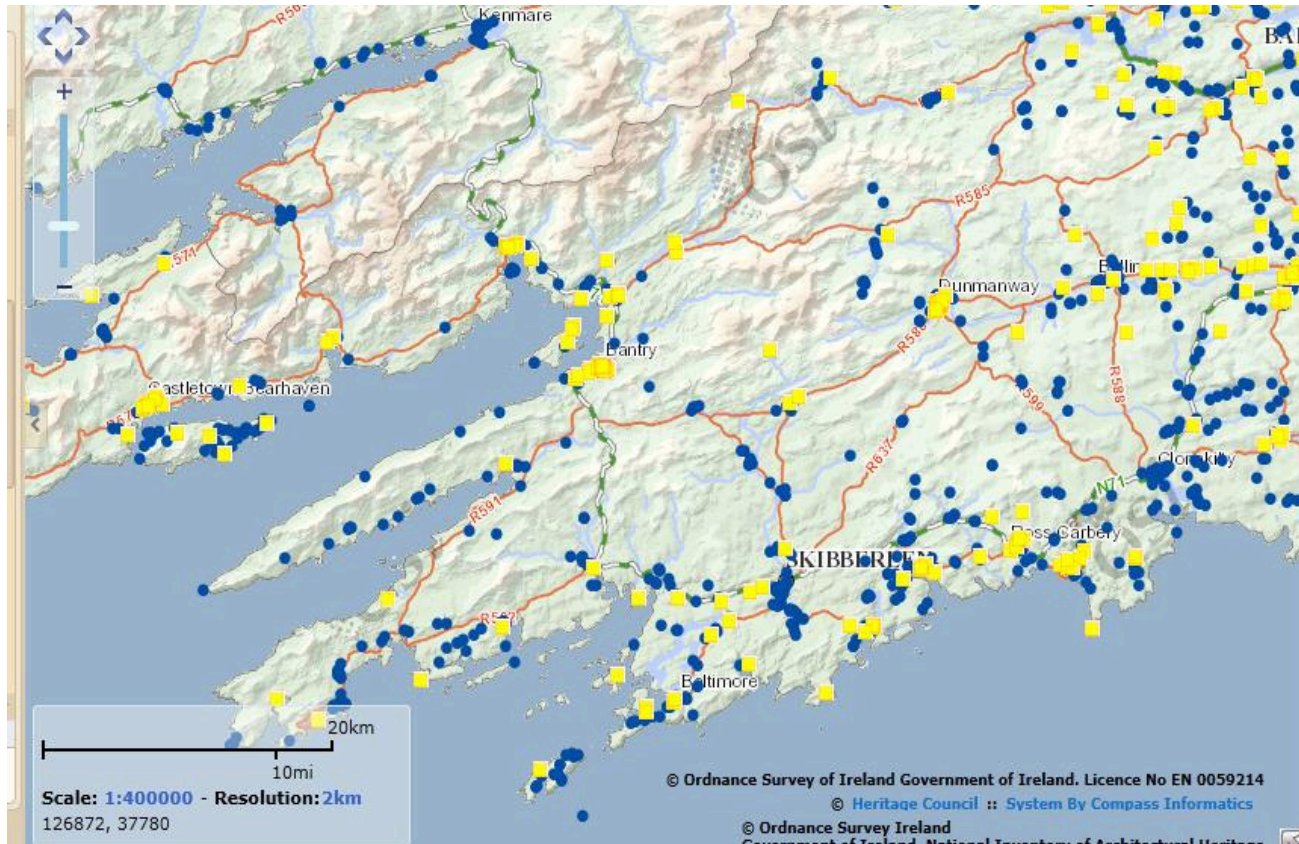
Architectural Conservation Area (ACA)



An Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) is defined as a place, area, group of structures or townscape that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or contributes to the appreciation of protected structures



Architectural Heritage



- Protected Structures
- NIAH structures

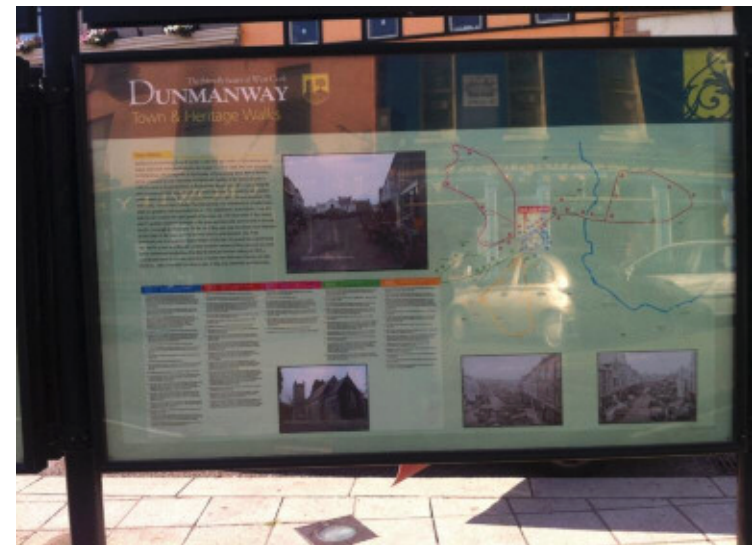
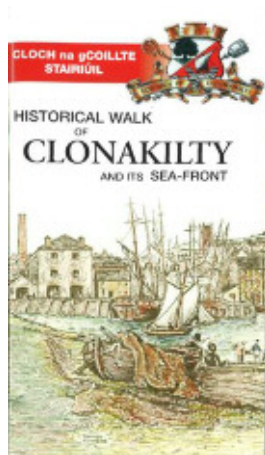
Architectural Heritage

Public access

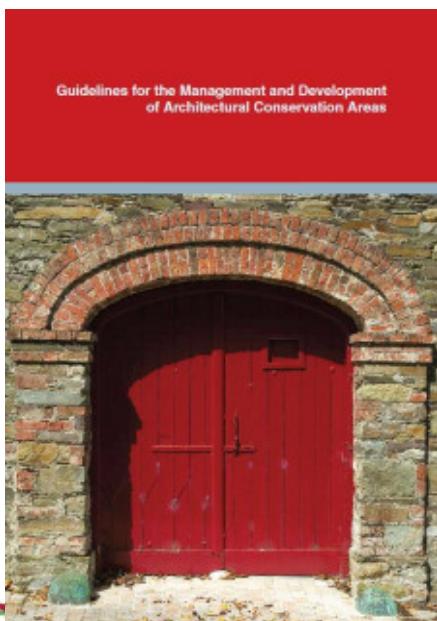
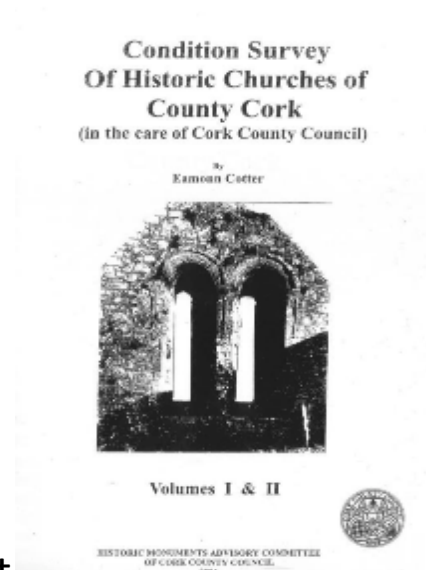
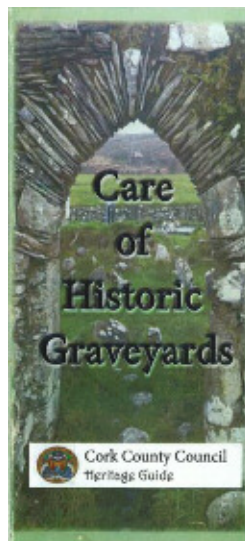
Public realm – urban/roadside

Public access – religious, civic & public buildings

Rural – commercial enterprises/roadside



Heritage Unit



- Planning, Development management and policy
- Advise/Guidelines
- Compliance with legislation
- Ensure best practice
- Raise awareness

- ✓ Context
- ✓ Connectivity
- ✓ Authenticate



Built Heritage – Heritage Tourism Resource

NEED TO:

- Provide information – urban and rural
 - Comprehensive
 - Location
 - Connectivity
 - Context
 - Authentic
 - Accurate information

gazetteer, booklets, maps & apps





*Enable visitors and residents
to experience the places and activities that
authentically represent the stories and people of West Cork's past
and develop in a sustainable manner
as a social, cultural and economic asset*

Thank you