

Appendix 14.4

ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHITECTURE AND
CULTURAL HERITAGE –
Published descriptions of
archaeological sites in the
study area from the
Archaeological Inventory of
County Cork

14.1 Published descriptions of archaeological sites in the study area from the Archaeological Inventory of County Cork

List of recorded archaeological sites within the study area and information published on these sites in the Archaeological Inventory of Ireland County Cork Vol. 2 – East and South Cork (Power et al. 1994) and Archaeological Inventory of County Cork Vol. 5 (Ronan et al. 2009).

The following list includes site descriptions of recorded archaeological sites within 2km of the proposed development area. These descriptions are transcribed from the Archaeological Inventory of County Cork Vol. 2 – East and South Cork and Archaeological Inventory of County Cork Vol. 5.

The sites are listed according to their Sites and Monuments Record Number. The townland in which each site is located is shown on the left hand side of each entry, followed by the Inventory number in brackets. The last date of visit by survey personnel, where applicable, is at the bottom left-hand corner. Some sites do not have entries in the Inventory.

14.1.1.1. COOLMORE (5101) CO087-044---

Possible souterrain In flat tillage. Recent collapse noted after ploughing; inaccessible.10-12-1985

14.1.1.2. COOLMORE (3745) CO087-045 ---

Standing stone In flat arable land. Rectangular stone (H 2.2m; 2.1m x 0.4m) aligned NE-SW, narrowing towards top.10-12-1985

14.1.1.3. RAHEENS (4608) CO087-046---

Ringfort In tillage. Circular enclosure (diam. 28m) excavated 1989 by Ann-Marie Lennon in advance of partial destruction by Sandoz factory, defined by low dump-construction bank (H 0.6m); U-shaped fosse (D 2.1m); bank spread covered by much of interior. Entrance to SSE with causeway; metalled surface through bank; re-cut paired postholes external to entrance. Interior partially excavated; remains of 11 structures recovered. Structures 2, 3, 4, 7, 9 and 10 were circular (diam. 4.5m-5.6m) defined by earth cut trenches (Wth 0.1m-0.4m; D 0.1m-0.27m) containing occasional post and stake settings. Structures 2 and 3 were contiguous, may have functioned as figure-of-eight structure. Structures 5, 6, 8 and probably 11 smaller, similar in construction, round or arc-shaped (diam. 2.4m-2.8m). Structure 1, early in sequence, sub-rectangular (L 6.5m; Wth 4.6m), paired posts just inside and outside S wall line. No evidence for hearths; at least two structural phases; structures 2 and 6 partly covered by charred destruction deposit. Three souterrains also present, cutting structures. Finds from site included animal and fish bone, shell fish, polished stone bead, fragments of shale bracelets, perforated hone stones and stone disc (Lennon forthcoming).

14.1.1.4. RAHEENS (4609) CO087-047---

Ringfort In pasture, hachured as single-banked enclosure on 1842 OS map; subsequent removal of field fences and extensive ploughing removed all visible traces of site. Excavated 1989 by Ann-Marie Lennon in advance of destruction by Sandoz factory. Enclosed by two fosses (int. diam. 34m); inner fosse (Wth3m; D 1.4m; outer fosse (Wth 1.79m-2.2m). No trace of bank. Concentric to and 1m inside W section of inner bank, trench (L 18m; Wth 1.8m; D 0.45m); excavator suggest that primary function 'was to hold a slot beam' for uprights....forming a palisade'. Backfilled with charcoal and heat-shattered stones, including sherd of French early medieval origins. Two round structures in interior. House 1: diam. c. 5m; stake built except for one segment of slots, apparently for upright contiguous planks 'occasional post pits also along line. No trace of entrance or hearth. House2: diam. c. 6m, construction mostly of double line stakes; entrance to SE(Wth 0.8m) flanked by twin post pipes. Scatter of post holes, pits and stake holes also in interior. Finds included and iron blade, nails, perforated hone stone and sherds of 19th century French pottery. Outside fort to W, stone-lined pit of unknown function, post pits stakeholes and trench. Excavator suggest may be 'associated withconstruction.....ringfort' of short-term use' (Lennon forthcoming).

14.1.1.5. BARNAHELY (4434) CO087-048---

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

14.1.1.6. BALLYBRICKEN CO087-049---

Possible church O'Leary (1919, 38) notes Dive Downes' (1700) reference to 'a heap of rubbish in Mr. Abrahams Dickson's orchard at Ballybricken, which was a church heretofore. Captain Hayes remembers the walls standing'. Site now occupied by Pfizer Chemicals. 12-12-1986

14.1.1.7. BARNAHELY CO087-05002---

Gate lodge. See description (6002) below.

14.1.1.8. BARNAHELY (5694) CO087-05101---

Graveyard On E side of road, 500 m N of Ringaskiddy village; rectangular graveyard (c. 100m NE-SW; c. 30m NW-SE) enclosed by stone wall; still in use, many headstones, the earliest dating from 172 (Coleman 1904-6f). Contained parish church of Barnahely, marked 'site of' on all eds of OS map. In 1700 described as 'built with stone, lime and clay, the walls are above half down. It was about 18 foot long and 17 broad' (Lunham 1909, 175); no visible trace of church.12-12-1985

14.1.1.9. BARNAHELY CO087-05102-

Church. See description (5694) above.

14.1.1.10. BARNARELY (5565) CO087-05201- (also refers to CO087-052003-)

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

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

At 1st floor level large fireplace W of centre in N wall; inside completely obscured by ivy; on outside face fireplace and flues accommodated by shallow projection (D c. 0.5m) supported by six corbels; this must have continued upwards to stack, but now ends at height of side walls. Second fireplace near E and of S wall has dressed lintel resting on projecting corbels, with chamfered edge carried down sides. At SE corner door with pointed arch leads into corner bartizan, supported by five tapering corbels; roof composed of overlapping corbelled slabs. At SW corner second door leads to wall walk atop S bawn wall. E window almost entirely gone but part of hood moulding, with stepped terminals, visible on S side. Just above this, line of gutter spouts show original roof at this level.

Front (E) wall of 18th-century house built over lower courses of E bawn wall. House has 5-bay, 2-storey front, with shallow central breakfront; sidelights flank door; hipped roof, now fallen; NE corner collapsed. Area in front of door built up to compensate for hill slope. N wall of courtyard of recent appearance, formed end-wall of cow stalls now demolished. At NW corner 1-storey gable-ended farm building of 18th/19th-century appearance.

Built by de Cogan family, reputedly by Richard de Cogan, lord of the manor in 1536; de Cogan's occupied site until 1642 when garrison surrendered to Lord Inchiquin after 'a piece of ordnance' was discharged at the castle (Coleman 1915, 4-7; O Murchadha 1985, 81); 1,000 barrels of wheat were found in the castle which had a ward of 40 men (ibid.). Carved human head, described by Coleman (1915,4) as 'defaced mailed head' sold from the site in 1920's (Healy 1988,104);

possible sheela-na-gig found here in early 19th century but disappeared shortly afterwards (Coleman 1915, 6; Guest 1936, 112; Cherry 1992, no. 73).28-1-1986

14.1.1.11. RINGASKIDDY (5882) CO087-053---

Martello tower On highest point of Ringaskiddy promontory, overlooking Cork Harbour. Circular tower (diam. 15.5m E-W; 10.9m N-S; H12.1m) with flattened profile to N and S; enclosed by dry fosse (Wth 4.6m; D3.1m); within circular enclosure (diam. 100m) marked by ordnance stones. Built of coursed limestone ashlar. Door at 1st floor level on E side closed by iron door; access to interior not gained. Enlarged window opens, at 1st floor level, to N, S and W show an attempt at conversion. Largest Cork Harbour Martello; it was under construction 1813-15 (Kerrigan 1978, 148; Enoch 1975, 30).

14.1.1.12. RINGASKIDDY (4271) CO087-054---

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

14.1.1.13. CURRAGHBINNY (4267) CO087-055---

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

29-01-1986

14.1.1.14. CURRAGHBINNY (4268) CO087-056---

Shell Midden On cliff top, along shoreline to N of Curraghbinny wood. Heavily overgrown; oyster, periwinkle and cockle shells visible in section for 12m and measuring 0.3m in thickness. According to Schlichting (1973, 17) deposit measures 75 feet in length and 2 feet 6 inches in depth; two levels of 'flooring' (L5 feet) composed of limestone flags visible in section.29-1-1986

14.1.1.15. CURRAGHBINNY (4269) CO087-057---

Shell Midden At Curraghbinny Point, NE corner of Curraghbinny wood. 'Deposit of oyster shells, limpet and cockles', 25m in length and 0.25m – 0.7m in thickness (Anon. 1975, 7). No visible surface trace.29-1-1986

14.1.1.16. HAULBOWLINE ISLAND CO087-05901---

Military barracks. See description below (5865) under Star-shaped fort.

14.1.1.17. HAULBOWLINE ISLAND (5881) CO087-05902---

Martello Tower On high ground at N edge of Haulbowline island, overlooking entrance to upper harbour; formerly part of 'Ordnance Ground' (CO087-05902-), now occupied by Naval Service. Constructed 1813-15 at cost of £3,000 (Kerrigan 1978, 148). Built of coursed limestone blocks with entrance at 1st floor level

approached by recently-erected wooden stairs. Oval in plan (14.6m x 9.1m; H c. 13.4m) (Enoch 1975, 28); large water tank installed I roof area. Restored wooden floor; tower is being converted into museum by Naval Service.

14.1.1.18. HAULBOWLINE ISLAND (5865) CO087-05903---

Star-shaped fort On rocky island of Haulbowline, between Great Island and Ringaskiddy, in Cork Harbour. Possible Viking occupation of island (Jefferies 1985, 16) maybe reflected in name (O Murchadha 1982, 142). Earliest known fortification here is fort begun in summer of 1602 to design of Paul Ive (Ives/lvey) (Brunicardi 1982, 8-12); though garrisoned in October still unfinished by March 1603 (Hayes-McCoy 1604, 32). Contemporary plans show 'an irregular work based on a quadrangle with demi-bastions on the north, or cliff edge, and two bastions on the southern corners' (Gowen 1978, 246). Slightly later (1608-11), a keep, gatehouse, etc. were added (ibid, 249). Brunicardi (1965-6, 21) describes remains of some of these features, including keep 'now only about 15 feet in height', but Gowen (1979, 251) found 'the whole area has been subject to much disturbance' and concludes 'it is unlikely that any diagnostic features remain'. By 1624 fort abandoned and remained in disrepair throughout rest of 17th and 18th centuries (Brunicardi 1982, 11-15). In 1806 island divided between Ordnance (W) and Navy (E), the line marked by high stone wall. Ordnance built Martello Tower (CO087-05903-) on high ground to N in area of old fort; also a barracks with storehouses, workshops etc. Navy built a supply depot or victualling yard, most prominent feature of which was six large warehouses, still surviving, as do many other early 19th century buildings shown on 1842 OS map. Later dockyard (1865-1887) built on reclaimed ground to E of island (Brunicardi, 1965-6, 28-32). Island now jointly shared by Irish Naval Service and Irish Steel.

14.1.1.19. BARNAHELY (6216) CO087-060---

One-storey vernacular house Roadside. Front of three bays; central doorway; hipped roof formerly thatched, now covered with corrugated iron. Walls have base batter. 10-12-1985

14.1.1.20. BALLINTAGGART (5164) CO087-061---

Possible early eccles. enclos. O Murchadha (1960, 19-20) records Rosbeg as a parish from c. 1100 AD until the end of the 18th century, sometimes called Teampall Breacáin (modern townland of Ballybricken). The site of Rosbeg church was noted by Bishop Dive Downes in October 1700 as 'a heap of rubbish in Mr. Abraham Dicksons orchard at Ballbricken' (Lunham 1909, 176). The 1842 OS map shows a walled garden NW of Ballybricken House, but in Ballintaggart townland which may be the location referred to above. This is also likely to be the site of the 'early Irish church and graveyard which O'Leary (1918, 159) describes as being in Ballintaggart townland 'on the lawn before Mr. Birds house'.

Listed by Hurley (1982, 302-3) as one of the 'principal sites' of the early church in the south-west of Ireland. Area now occupied by industrial complex; no visible surface trace. 12-12-1985

14.1.1.21. SPIKE ISLAND CO087:65/01---

Military cemetery. See description (5869) below.

14.1.1.22. SPIKE ISLAND CO087:65/02---

Potential site – documentation. See description (5869) below.

14.1.1.23. SPIKE ISLAND (5869) CO087-06503-

Military fortification Large star-shaped artillery fortification with glacis, occupying over half of Spike Island, in Cork Harbour. Fort replaced a battery erected 1779 but abandoned by 1783 (Brunicardi 1982, 39). Work on new fortifications designed by Charles Vallancey began 1791; original plan for small irregular fort (MacCarthy 1970, 161-2) but structure built described as ‘extensive artillery barracks’ (Lewis 1837, vol. 2, 572). Barracks erected 1806 (Windele 1844, 193) and by 1811 ordnance depot established. Though Windele (ibid) says ‘these works are incomplete.. it is at present garrisoned by a small military force’, the fort had largely taken its present form by 1842 (compare plan on 1842 OS map and photo in Kerrigan 1978, 145 & Brunicardi ibid, 45); however work continued at least to 1860. From 1847-1883 fort used as convict prison. Described by Kerrigan (1978, 147) as of ‘irregular outline consisting of six bastions connected by ramparts and surrounded by a broad dry ditch’; inside are ranges of barrack buildings arranged around a large parade ground. Fort now used as civilian prison. To W are remains of ‘a large and handsome military hospital’ (Lewis ibid); various building erected for ‘persons connected with the establishment’ (ibid) along shoreline to N.

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

14.1.1.24. BALLYBRICKEN (4697) CO087-06801---

Possible ringfort O’Leary (1919, 38) records ‘a lios with a souterrain’ (5078) ‘of which no traces remain’ in this townland. Exact location not known.

14.1.1.25. BALLYBRICKEN (5078) CO087-06802---

Possible souterrain O’Leary (1919, 38) records ‘a lios with a souterrain’ (5078) ‘of which no traces remain’ in this townland. Exact location not known.

14.1.1.26. RAHEENS (3843) O087-096---

Possible standing stone According to local information there were two standing stones in this townland. O’Leary (1918, 158) refers to one ‘pillar stone’ in this townland. Exact locations not known.

14.1.1.27. COOLMORE (5101) CO087-101---

AP: Unclassified Aerial photograph (Dr D. D. C. Pochin Mould) shows possible small circular enclosure defined by low bank with narrow external and internal fosses N→ESE; slight fosse S→N. Second arc swinging round from just outside enclosure to SW to join line of enclosure to N may be natural terracing in face

outcrop. Further to W, upslope, further arc concentric to small enclosure consists of low bank with narrow fosses internally and externally; traceable running from outcrop SSW→W; may continue in fragmentary form as far as field fence to N. W of this again low bank with double curves runs approx. SE-NW; further short fragments of low bank to W and SW of enclosure seem to indicate small and irregular fields.

14.1.1.28. RAHEENS (5065) CO087-102---

Souterrain In ringfort (4608), excavated 1989 by Anne-Marie Lennon in advance of partial destruction by Sandoz factory. Single chamber (L 4m; Wth 0.8m; D. 1.2m); drystone walls; stepped access from E. Deliberately backfilled with rubble and domestic debris; no capstones present. Souterrain cut through two earlier structures (Lennon forthcoming).

14.1.1.29. RAHEENS (5066) CO087-103---

Souterrain In ringfort (4608), excavated 1989 by Anne-Marie Lennon in advance of partial destruction by Sandoz factory. In unexcavated area, discovered when heavy machinery displaced capstone. Entry from e side of ringfort interior, at right angles to creepway (L 4.; Wth 0.8m-0.9m; H 0.8m) sloping downwards to NNE towards single oval dry-stone walled chamber (L 2m; Wth 1.5m; D from surface 1.8m). Walls corbelled inwards from H 1.2m, topped by three large capstones. Chamber contained almost complete skeleton of dog; creepway backfilled with stones (Lennon forthcoming).

14.1.1.30. RAHEENS (5067) CO087-104---

Souterrain In ringfort (4608), excavated 1989 by Anne-Marie Lennon in advance of partial destruction by Sandoz factory. Possible entrance (Wth 0.8m; D 1m) accesses passage (Wth 0.6m; D 0.9m; L 2.5m) leading SSE-NNW into possible chamber (L 2.6m; Wth 2m; D 0.7m). Second smaller passage (L 1.5m; Wth 1m; L 0.7m) leads from chamber to N. No sign of collapsed lining or roofing; backfilled with domestic debris. May never have functioned as souterrain. Cut through several earlier structures (Lennon forthcoming).

14.1.1.31. ROCKY ISLAND (5873) CO087-105---

Magazine Occupying central part of Rocky Island (area c. 2.5 acres) in Cork Harbour; island now crossed by bridge linking Ringaskiddy to Haulbowline. Magazine built 1808-18 to store gunpowder for naval base at Haulbowline. Consists of two identical structures facing each other across open forecourt; each section consists of three inter-connecting vaulted brick-built caverns with flanking corridor; common entrance through archway with classical surround in limestone ashlar; on N side of forecourt. Eastern section filled in during construction of bridge in 1966; western section still open. Ancillary building on island demolished and fittings for magazines missing. Island unoccupied from 1920's until purchased by Irish Steel in 1964; later used as storage for industrial waste. (pers. omm. W.J Williams).

14.1.1.32. BARNAHELY (6002) CO087-111---

Country House House demolished in 1981. Old photograph shows house as 2-storey, weatherslated with hipped roof; of late 18th-century appearance. Entrance front of 6 bays; central round-headed door ope; classical surround with broken pediment. Remains of ornate gate lodges (overgrown) survive to S on either side of piered entrance; one storey, appear to be hexagonal in plan; built of cut stone.10-12-1986

14.1.1.33. RINGASKIDDY (5781) CO087-112---

Sheela-na-gig Rectangular slab, with figure picked out in raised relief on one side. The female figure displays a large head with eyes, nose and mouth. Chest flat; arms down by side of body, curve in towards slit of pudenda. Legs straight with feet turned inwards, touching at the toes. Slab now in Cork Public Museum. Possibly one of two Ringaskiddy figures, stated to be in a private garden, but not located by Guest (1936, 115).

14.1.1.34. CURRAGHBINNY (4177) CO099-023---

Cairn Atop hill in Curraghbinny wood at E tip of E-W ridge, overlooking Cork Harbour to E and N and Owenboy river valley to W. Excavated in 1932 by O Ríordáin (1933, 80-4) who found cairn of stone enclosed by rough dry-stonewall; inner arc of stones E->W; platform of clay with embedded stones (c.9ft x 4ft; H 4½in) in centre where he suggests inhumation took place. He also noted circle of loose stones (diam. 3 ft) outside of, and adjoining outer circle on E side; very fragmentary cremated human bone and charcoal between stones of circle on SE side; post hole near centre. Excavated material still remains piled outside outer wall (diam. 9.6m); inner arc now forms full circle (diam. 5m); hole dug in centre.29-01-1986

14.1.1.35. BARNAHELY (16156) CO087-145---

Burnt spread A charcoal-enriched spread (10m E-W; D 0.15m) was discovered during archaeological testing in 2004 in advance of the construction of a proposed factory. Evidence from a geophysical survey indicates that the spread extends in a N-S direction for c. 23m. The spread overlay a circular silty clay deposit (diam. 0.5m) which was interpreted as the fill of a possible pit or post-hole. This burnt spread was found c. 20m to the NW of a rath (CO087-048----). A corn-drying kiln (CO087-146----) was also found during test-trenching c. 40m to the S. (Cummins 2005; 2007, 45)

14.1.1.36. BARNAHELY (16033) CO087-155---

Enclosures (prehistoric) As part of the route selection process for the proposed N28 Bloomfield-Ringaskiddy road, a series of investigations, including geophysical survey, were undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of lands adjacent to the tower house (CO087-052001-), known as Castle Warren. Geophysical survey revealed a complex of features defined by fosses in an area c. 260m to the NE of the tower house (Roseveare and Roseveare 2004). This complex of features comprised a set of interlocking enclosures 'typical of bronze or iron age unenclosed settlement' (ibid)

14.1.1.37. BARNAHELY (15629) CO087-132---

Burnt pit In 1996 a circular, shallow, fire-reddened pit (diam. 0.75m) was discovered during archaeological test-trenching in advance of the construction of a factory. The pit was filled with charcoal and ash. A millstone and two incomplete fragments of millstones were also discovered in the vicinity but no archaeological structures that could be associated with the millstones were revealed. Subsequent archaeological monitoring did not reveal any further archaeological features. (O'Donovan 1996; 1997, 10)

14.1.1.38. BARNAHELY (17234) CO087-148---

Excavation – miscellaneous Following a monitoring programme on the N28 Cork (Bloomfield)-Ringaskiddy road scheme, a test-trench produced a single circular pit (diam. 1m; D 0.4m) with a silty charcoal flecked fill (Hanley 2004, 14; 2007, 45)

14.1.1.39. BARNAHELY (17233) CO087-147---

Excavation – miscellaneous Following a monitoring programme on the N28 Cork (Bloomfield)-Ringaskiddy road scheme, a test-trench produced a single circular pit (diam. 1m; D 0.4m) with a silty charcoal flecked fill (Hanley 2004, 14; 2007, 45)

14.1.1.40. BARNAHELY (17015) CO087-146---

Kiln – corn-drying The remains of a keyhole-shaped kiln was identified during archaeological testing in 2004 as part of a pre-development assessment of a potential factory site. An anomaly, identified by geophysical survey, was investigated in this area, c. 10m to the WSW of a rath (CO087-048----). It comprised a circular charcoal-enriched deposit (diam. 1.5m) and appeared to be lined with a number of stones. This was interpreted as the bowl of a kiln that had been cut into the natural subsoil. According to Cummins (2007, 45) a narrow deposit of charcoal-enriched soil which extended to the W appeared to be the fill of a flue. The kiln was preserved in situ pending further developments in the area. Its proximity to the rath suggests an early medieval date but archaeological excavation is necessary to confirm this. A possible corn-drying kiln (CO087-156-- --) was identified c. 8 to the N of this kiln. A burnt spread (CO087-145----) was also found c. 40m to the N. (Cummins 2005; 2007, 45)

14.1.1.41. BARNAHELY (17016) CO087-156---

Kiln – corn-drying (possible) ..The remains of a possible corn-drying kiln was identified during archaeological testing in 2004 as part of a pre-development assessment of a potential factory site. An anomaly, identified by geophysical survey, was investigated in this area, c. 10m to the W of a rath (CO087-048----) and 8m to the N of another kiln (CO087-146----). It was identified as an E-W orientated linear feature (Wth 0.2m) comprising a deposit of charcoal-enriched soil. Though the function of the feature was unclear, the excavator (Cummins 2007, 45) states that this deposit may have been the fill of the flue of a corn-drying kiln. Its proximity to the rath suggests an early medieval date but archaeological excavation is necessary to confirm this. (Cummins 2007, 45)

14.1.1.42. BARNARELY (17120) CO087-120---

Midden This shell midden was discovered in 2005 during monitoring of pipe-laying, 7m S of the gate leading to Castlewarren tower house (CO087-052001-). Trenching for a sewer pipe uncovered the E edge of this shell midden, located c. 1m below the ground surface. The exposed portion of the midden (T c. 0.5m) consisted of shells. According to the excavator (Cotter 2005, 10), no attempt was made to remove any of the deposit as it was sealed when the sewer trench was backfilled. (Cleary 2005)

14.1.1.43. BARNARELY (17110) CO087-143---

Settlement cluster (17th century) The Down Survey Barony map (1654-9) shows a cluster of buildings in 'Bernehery', the present-day Barnarely townland. The settlement appears to be in the vicinity of Castle Warren (5565). There are no visible ground level remains of any 17th-century buildings in this area.

14.1.1.44. CURRAGHBINNY (16158) CO099-105---

Burnt spread (possible) In tillage, on a terrace on a S-facing slope. A spread of dark-coloured soil was noted, from the foreshore c. 500m to the S, in 1996. This spread could not be located in 2002 as the field was under a high cereal crop.

14.1.1.45. COOLMORE (15678) CO099-074----

Fulacht fia (possible) A 'destroyed' fulacht fia in the townland of Coolmore was recorded by Casey (1983, 274). It has not been precisely located.