

Appendix 8A
Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Assets

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Appendix 8A Gazetteers

Recorded Monuments

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
		Architectural Conservation Area		Tarbert, County Kerry	
		Architectural Conservation Area		Demesne of Glin Castle and associated features, County Limerick	
CL068-046	RPS 345 NIAH 20406805	Battery. Lakyle North Clare	1811	<p>One of a number of defensive batteries built along the Shannon estuary in the early 19th century, this example at Kilkerin Point is situated directly across from another at Tarbert Island (KE003-002----). Between them they commanded the river with cross-fire from their guns (Kerrigan 1995, 208). A D-shaped area (ext. dims. 108m N-S; 70m E-W) (see Kerrigan 1995, 209, Fig. 108) surrounded by a drystone moat (Wth 4-5m; D 3-4m) and a rampart (Wth 6-9m) with a blockhouse (18m N-S; 11.6m E-W) at E and six gun placements along the curved W side facing out into the estuary. The walls of the blockhouse are battered and five musket loops at each end defended the moat. On the upper level 5 musket loops covered the interior of the battery with the entrance door at one end of that façade. The doorway was recessed to accommodate the drawbridge when raised. The lower level of the blockhouse was divided into rooms for storage and a magazine. The upper floor provided accommodation with a large window at each end of the building. A narrow staircase in the thickness of the wall gives access to the gun platforms above. A small semi-basement vaulted structure lies in the interior and was noted on plans as a 'shell-filling room'. The land at Kilkerin was acquired by the government in March 1811 and the battery was constructed soon after that date. Other batteries along the estuary on the Clare side include Kilcredaun (CL072-027002-) on the N side of the mouth of the Shannon, Doonaha (CL066-037001-) some three miles NE of Kilcredaun, and the S tip of Scatterly Island (CL067-024015-) in the middle of the estuary. On the S side of the estuary batteries were built at Carrig Island (KE002-004----), Tarbert (KE003-002----), Foynes (LI010-001----) and at Beagh Castle (LI003-002006-). (Kerrigan 1995, 208-211)</p> <p>The following images have been uploaded:</p> <p>CL068-046----_01.jpg View from the gun emplacement on top of the blockhouse showing the interior of the battery with the vaulted structure in the centre. Tarbert is visible across the estuary in the background.</p> <p>CL068-046----_02.jpg The N face of the blockhouse from the moat. The gate piers are visible on the right.</p> <p>CL068-046----_03.jpg The blockhouse from WNW showing the gateway to the left.</p>	Some remains
KE003-001----		Bastioned Fort Tarbert Island	1641-1660	<p>This site is situated on high ground and has a commanding view of the surrounding land, which is sloping S. This site is marked on the 1840-41 OS map as 'Massy's Hill'. This map shows the fort as being a small six-pointed star fort; later editions show it less clearly. Today this star-shaped fort has been practically destroyed along its N section by the ESB in building and fencing in their station. Only three points of the six survive to the S and E. This fort consists of two well-defined stone banks and a fosse, the banks now very overgrown and covered in vegetation. The internal area measures 29m N-S and c. 27m E-W. The remaining enclosing bank measures 0.3m high above the interior, a maximum of 4m above the fosse and c. 5m at the base. The width of the fosse varies from 2m-4m wide. The outer bank measures 1m high externally, 0.8m-2m above the fosse</p>	Some remains

and c. 4m wide at the base. There is a break in the bank to the SE, varying from 1m-3m in width. However, because so much distortion of the fort has taken place, it is difficult to say with certainty whether this is the entrance. The plan form of the fort would suggest a date from early to mid-17th century (Toal 1995, 270-2).

According to Kerrigan (1995, 102-3), 'Fortifications that may originate from the 1641-1660 period include forts at Tarbert, Co. Kerry. The fort [KE003-001----] at Tarbert was similar in outline but somewhat larger than the tenaille trace work at Dunboy Castle [CO128-001002-] constructed by Broghill at this time. It is shown on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey as a small star fort situated on the mainland just south of the west end of Tarbert Island. It was some 250 feet across with a distance of 125 to 150 feet between the salient angles, a small six-pointed star fort. Later editions of the Ordnance Survey show the outline less clearly; the plan form may suggest a date from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, and the similarity to the work at Dunboy [CO128-001001-] may indicate a Confederate or Cromwellian origin'.

KE003-002----	Battery Tarbert Island	<p>Modern ESB power station stands on site of Tarbert Island Battery. In 1782 the House of Commons recorded the payment of £360 in order 'to complete the Expence of constructing a Battery at the Island of Tarbert, with Accomodations for a Detachment of Artillery and a Company of Infantry' (Anon. 1785, 46). McEnery (2006, 42-3) recorded that 'new fortifications were erected at Tarbert between August 1794 and June 1795, with sixteen 24-pounders and six 6-pounders, in a work known as the Pakenham Redoubt, after the then Lieutenant General of the Irish Board of Ordnance, the Honourable Thomas Pakenham'. Kerrigan (1995, 149) recorded that 'The batteries constructed between 1779 and 1783 at Cork Harbour, Tarbert and Passage were abandoned or disused for the next ten years, repeating the eighteenth-century pattern of the neglect of fortifications alternating with repairs and reconstruction in times of war or fear of invasion. On the outbreak of war with the French Republic in 1793, these works were again occupied or reconstructed, and other temporary works were to be erected in response to the threat of invasion. The renewal of the war in 1803 was to result in the most extensive scheme of fortification ever undertaken in Ireland'.</p> <p>One of six batteries (Kilcredaun CL072-027002-, Doonaha CL066-037001-, Scatterry Island CL067-024015-, Kilkerrin CL068-046---- and Tarbert KE003-002----) proposed by the Gother Mann Committee as part of the fortification of the Shannon estuary (McEnery 2006, 104). In 1806 Gother Mann, Inspector-General of fortifications, proposed rough costings for artillery fortifications of the Shannon estuary which included Carrig Island Battery and tower which he estimated would cost £6,000 (McEnery 2006, 76). In 1806 Gother Mann estimated that it would cost £3,000 to 'raise and improve Pakenham Redoubt; tower in gorge' (McEnery 2006, 76).</p> <p>In 1810 the Board of Ordnance approved estimates for the construction of the six artillery fortifications (ibid.). The contract was awarded to Mr. Flattery who excavated the trenches but failed to construct the masonry elements which was awarded to Mr Quillan a second contractor who commenced work on these fortifications in 1812 (ibid.). McEnery (2006, 104) recorded that 'The Shannon Estuary fortification proposed by the Gother Mann Committee involved six batteries. These structures, as planned by Captain J. Ross Wright, were to be redoubts secured at the gorge by towers. The sixth work involved the reconstruction in masonry of the Pakenham Redoubt at Tarbert, with a circular tower towards the Estuary. The armament concerned was set out in RA [Royal Artillery] reports for 1825 and 1829. The Pakenham Redoubt would have seven 24-pounders in its battery and two 5.5-inch howitzers on its tower'. According to Kerrigan (1995, 206), 'The Shannon Estuary batteries are all of a similar</p>	Destroyed
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layout, with the exception of that at Tarbert, which resembled an obtuse-angled bastion in plan. The battery in each case is semi-circular or D-shaped in plan, surrounded by a dry moat with six guns (except for the four-gun battery at Doonaha [CL066-037001-]) arranged around the curved part of the perimeter, firing over the broad parapet. The rear of the battery was protected by a rectangular blockhouse or 'bombproof barrack' built in the moat at the centre of the landward side. On the roof of this structure were two guns for landward defence, either carronades or howitzers. The blockhouse or barrack was also described in contemporary accounts as a 'defensible guardhouse' capable of accommodating all or most of the garrison of a battery or redoubt, loop-holed for musketry, the roof to be arched over if possible with a terrace or platform on top'.

Tarbert Battery WAS described by Kerrigan (1995, 2008) as follows; 'Demolished during the building of the ESB power station, this battery is shown by survey plans to have been bastion shaped in plan with two faces overlooking the estuary to the north. The main armament was arranged behind these two parapets, with three guns to each and a centrally placed gun at the salient angle, giving seven pieces of ordnance in all. The battery was some 200 feet wide and had the usual arrangement of a defensible guardhouse in the rear. Entry to the battery was through an arched gateway about seven feet wide, presumably approached originally across a drawbridge over the dry moat. The battery was sited on the highest part of Tarbert Island; it is possible that it was one of the works under construction in 1794-95 or perhaps a partial rebuilding of one of these earlier structures. The defensible guardhouse was similar in dimensions and detail to those at Kilcredaun [CL072-027002-] and Kilkerin [CL068-046----], suggesting a date of construction contemporary with them, between 1808 and 1814. Tarbert battery was sited about forty feet above water level, towards the southeast side of the island; a late eighteenth-century painting of the Shannon depicts a battery with embrasures close to water level on the north side of Tarbert Island, which may be the battery of 1783 or a work built by Ferrier in the 1790s. In 1811 Tarbert was recorded as having thirteen guns, suggesting that this battery at water level or another work was in use in addition to the battery and defensible guardhouse described above'. In 1814 Arthur Watson was appointed master gunner to Tarbert Battery (McEnery 2006, 106). By 1872 Tarbert Fort contained six 68-pound smooth bore cannons and two 5.5 inch howitzers (McEnery 2006, 144). In 1892 the gunners abandoned Tarbert Battery (McEnery 2006, 134).

KE003-068----	Burial Tarbert Island	Unknown	In May 1965 human remains were discovered by workmen carrying out excavation work in advance of the erection of the electricity generating station at Tarbert Island, Co. Kerry. ¹²¹ The discovery was made while using an electric drill, so the bones were heavily disturbed at the time they were noticed. The human remains are described as having been underneath a flagstone approximately 1.2m below ground level, and some 5.5m from the shore of the River Shannon. When first noticed, the disturbed bones were scattered over an area measuring c. 0.76m by c. 0.6m. According to the report, the material around the area where the bones were discovered did not differ from the rest of the area, and comprised river gravel. The report does not mention the presence of associated artefacts in the vicinity of the burial. The find was reported to the Gardaí at Listowel, who informed the National Museum. The local coroner was also notified and agreed that the bones should be reburied. Following agreement from the National Museum, it appears that the bones were reinterred.	Unknown
RPS-KY-0878 NIAH 21300308	Former Industrial Building Bridewell Street Tarbert, Kerry	1860	Remains of detached five-bay single-storey rubble stone-built former industrial building, built c. 1860, possibly originally of more storeys with pair of segmental-headed integral carriage arches. Now ruinous and in use as boundary wall. No roof. Squared rubble stone and part rendered walls. Attached gateway to south comprising	Some remains

pair of stone piers with segmental-headed opening having parapet, blocking course and on piers with impost capitals and wrought-iron gate. Square-headed blind openings to north with stone voussoirs. Arched gateways to south facade. Rubble stone boundary wall to west and north of site. Part of east wall removed and building inserted in latter part of twentieth century.

RPS-KY-0879	Coolahan House	Public	1900	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c. 1900, now also in use as public house. Built as part of a terrace of three houses. Pitched artificial slate roof with red brick chimneystack. Rendered walls to ground floor with roughcast rendered walls to upper floors. Timber pilaster pub front to right ground floor having consoles, dentilated moulded cornice, fascia signboard, timber three-pane display window and timber panelled door with overlight. Painted stone sills and rendered reveals to replacement windows. Square-headed doorway with panelled door and overlight. Street frontage.	Some alterations
NIAH 21300309	Bridewell Street Tarbert, Kerry				
RPS-KY-0882	Tarbert Courthouse and Bridewell (Now heritage centre)		1831	Detached seven-bay single- and two-storey former courthouse and bridewell, built 1831, now in use as heritage centre. Comprising three-bay two-storey advanced central block with two-bay single-storey flanking lateral wings with attics. Renovated and extended with pair of two-bay single-storey flat-roofed pavilion blocks at right angles to wings, incorporating fabric of former enclosed yards. Pitched and hipped slate roof with clay ridge tiles and central ashlar chimneystack. Snecked rubble sandstone walls with hammered limestone quoins and projecting eaves course. Timber nine-over-nine and six-over-six pane sliding sash windows with raised limestone ashlar surrounds, lintels and sills. Lunettes to wings with ashlar surrounds. Grilles to lunettes and first floor windows. Square-headed doorway with limestone surround. Rubble boundary wall with hammered limestone quoins and cobbled capping. Plinth wall to front with replacement steel railings. Rusticated limestone gateway with ashlar hood moulding and carved plaque.	Substantial remains
NIAH 21300306	Tarbert, Kerry				
RPS-KY-0883	Former creamery		1860	Remains of detached four-bay single-storey former creamery, built c. 1860, possibly originally of more storeys, and having pair of segmental-headed integral carriage arches. Now ruinous and in use as boundary wall. No roof. Random squared rubble walls. Segmental-arched opening to left, arch to right removed, both archways with impost capitals. Square-headed window openings with ashlar voussoirs and sills, having iron grille to left window and remains of one-over-one pane sliding sash. Rubble boundary wall encloses site on all sides.	Some remains of walls
NIAH 21300307	Tiernaclea Tarbert, Kerry				
RPS-KY-0884	Tarbert House,		1720	Detached seven-bay three-storey over part-raised basement early-Georgian house, built c. 1720, with three-bay side elevations. Door opening to centre originally approached by flight of steps. Renovated and possibly refenestrated, c. 1890, with single-bay single-storey projecting glazed porch added. Pitched and hipped slate roof with central valley, having rendered chimneystack. Painted roughcast rendered walls. Timber one-over-one pane sliding sash windows with render architraves. Two-pane windows to basement with iron bars. Limestone architrave to doorway, with timber panelled double-leaf door, limestone steps and glazed timber porch, built c. 1890. Retaining interior features. Detached single-bay single-storey rubble stone-built outbuilding, built c. 1840, to south-east. Detached six-bay two-storey rubble stone-built stable block, built c. 1840, to south-west retaining original fenestration with elliptical-headed integral carriage arch to ground floor. Gateway to south-west, built c. 1840, comprising pair of cut-stone octagonal piers with wrought-iron gates. Gateway to south-east, built c. 1840, comprising pair of cast-iron piers with decorative cast-iron gates and railings.	
NIAH 21300310	Tarbert, Kerry				
RPS-KY-0885	The Presbytery, Chapel Street, Tieraclea Lower,		1878	Detached three-bay two-storey Jacobean Revival style presbytery, dated 1878, on a square plan with gabled doorcase to entrance bay to centre having gablet over, single-bay full-height gabled advanced end bay to right	
NIAH 21300311	Tarbert, Kerry				

<p>NIAH 21300303</p>	<p>and three-bay side elevations having canted bay window to west elevation. Reroofed and re fenestrated, 1991. Pitched artificial slate roofs having ashlar chimneystack with cornices and replacement rainwater goods. Sections of original profiled iron gutters remain. Rock-hewn snecked limestone with hammered quoins and plinth course, moulded strings to gables and having carved springers. uPVC windows with hammered limestone lintels, tooled sills and reveals. Hammered limestone single-storey bay window. Projecting ashlar gabled doorcase with uPVC door and trefoil overlight. Rubble stone relieving arches. Detached two-bay single-storey outbuilding, built c. 1880, to north-east. Gateway, built c. 1880, to north-west comprising pair of cut-limestone piers with triangular capping. Carved limestone free-standing plaque in front of presbytery mounted on former ridge-stone. Plaque read 'This presbytery built by James Quin Tarvert in 1878 to house the first Parish Priest of the new parish of Tarbert (1859) renovated 1991 and dedicated to Father Dan Foley and his successors'.</p>
<p>RPS-KY-0886 NIAH 21300304</p> <p>Saint Mary's Catholic Church, Tieraclea Lower, Tarbert, Kerry</p> <p>1833</p>	<p>Freestanding cruciform-plan double-height Roman Catholic church, dated 1833, comprising seven-bay nave, single-bay single-storey gabled advanced confessionals to north-west and to south-west elevations, belfry to south-west, single-bay full-height transepts to north-east and to south-east and single-bay full-height chancel to east gable end. Later single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porches added to west gable end and west elevations of transepts. Single-bay single-storey flat-roofed sacristy projection added to east gable end. Pitched slate roof with projecting concrete eaves and verges. Pebbledashed walls with render plinth and margins. Lancet arch openings to nave and triple lancets to transepts and over west gable entrance. Concrete sills to openings with render surrounds. Projecting gabled porches with timber doors. T-plan interior with a shallow chancel recess. Exposed scissor truss roof with exposed rafters and purlins. Rendered dado with beaded rail. Panelled dado to chancel including pointed arch to reredos. Graveyard to site with various cut-stone grave markers, c. 1835-present.</p>
<p>RPS-KY-0887 NIAH 21300305</p> <p>Saint Brendan's Church (Kilnaughtin), Tieraclea Lower, Tarbert, Kerry</p> <p>1800</p>	<p>Freestanding cruciform-plan double-height stone-built Church of Ireland church, built c. 1800, with single-bay three-stage tower to west gable end originally two-stage having base batter and single-bay full-height polygonal apse to east gable end. Extended to north in 1814, comprising single-bay double-height polygonal transept with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to west elevation. Renovated, c. 1830, with third stage added to tower having crenellated parapet and corner pinnacles. Extended to south, c. 1865, comprising single-bay double-height gabled transept with single-bay single-storey gabled porch and two-bay single-storey lean-to vestry added to west. Pitched and hipped artificial slate roofs with gable parapets to south transept and south porch. Ashlar stepped parapet to tower with corner pinnacles. Random rubble stone walls with cement repointing, projecting eaves course, snecked rock-hewn ashlar walls to south transept. Roughcast rendered walls to tower and battered base. Pointed arched openings with limestone sills, timber "Y" tracery and leaded glazed panels. Tracery window to south transept. Projecting gabled porch with limestone pediment, datestone and limestone door surround. Graveyard to site with various cut-stone grave markers, c. 1800-present. Gateway to north, built c. 1800, comprising pair of rubble stone piers with wrought-iron gates. Gateway to south, built c. 1860, comprising pair of granite ashlar Gothic Revival style piers with cast-iron gates.</p>
<p>RPS-KY-0891</p> <p>Tarbert Lighthouse Tarbert Island</p> <p>1834</p>	<p>This lighthouse is one of the earliest built in Kerry and opened in March 1834. Samuel Lewis described it in 1837 as a 'lofty and handsome' lighthouse and with a height of 22m, it commands extensive views across the estuary. This lighthouse contributes to the architectural, technical and social history of Tarbert.</p>

NIAH 2051	Tarbert House, Iraghticonnor, Kilnaughtin, Tarbert	Early 18th century	Demesne associated with Tarbert House and dating to the 18th century although the grounds incorporate a moated site (KE003-012) dating to between 1641 and 1659. Shown on all OS mapping, the demesne comprised the main house, walled garden and dense planting occupying the peninsula onto the Shannon Estuary. Garden features included avenues, tree-rings and boat slips onto the estuary. Many features are still extant with the demesne still very discernible on mapping and aerial photography. Development from ESB Tarbert has encroached the northern extent with a row of tanks now present.	Substantial remains, some disturbance
RPS 036 NIAH 20406801	Oaklands, Knock (Clonderlaw), Knock, Clare	1800	Detached five-bay single-storey house, built c. 1800. Formerly with pair of two-bay two-storey wings to rear, demolished c. 1980. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks. Rendered walls. Segmental-arched door opening retaining timber pilaster doorcase, fanlight and timber glazed double leaf doors. Retaining interior features. Flight of limestone steps leading to front door.	Some alterations, main form still intact
RPS 483	Besborough House, Clonderlaw, Killimer, Pouladarree Clare	18th century	House set within its own grounds overlooking the Shannon Estuary. The house dates to the 18th century and comprises a large 3 storey building with a two-storey annex to the rear. Bay windows on each building.	Substantial remains
RPS 589	Knock Pier, Knock (Clonderlaw), Knock, Clare	18th century	Pier extending into the Shannon Estuary at Knock.	Substantial remains