

Shannon Technology and Energy Park (STEP) Power Plant

Appendix A12.1: Recorded Monuments

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SMRS	Type	National Monument	Period	Description	Condition
KE003-003	Ringfort		Early Medieval	Situated on the coast, the view from the site is excellent in all directions. Although the site is marked on the 1841-42 OS map as a possible univallate rath, it does not appear on the later edition and no surface trace survives today.	No visible remains.
KE003-004	Cashel		Early Medieval	This site is situated on rising ground and has a commanding view of the surrounding land. All that remains of this once univallate rath is a semi-circular earthen bank that curves for approximately 22 m before being cut by a townland boundary fieldbank. The bank has an external height of .4 m, an internal height of .4 m and the width of the bank at the base measures approximately 5 m.	Some remains
KE003-005	Earthwork		Early Medieval?	Cahergal/Cathair Gheal (white stone fort). This circular enclosure is marked on the 1841-42 OS map as Cahergal. It does not appear on the later edition and no surface trace survives today.	No visible remains
KE003-006	Rath		Early Medieval	Internal diameter 29 m N-S Immediately NE lies a disused house and shed, the shed cutting the site on the NE side. This univallate rath survives only as a slight rise enclosing a sub-circular area.	Some remains
KE003-007	Rath		Early Medieval	Internal diameter 25 m N-S, 31m E-W Situated on rising land, the view from this site is extensive in all directions. Immediately W of this site is the boundary between this townland and Carhoonakineely. This univallate rath consists of a sub-circular area enclosed by a well-defined earthen bank. The enclosing bank survives to a maximum height of .8m externally and .6m internally. The width of the bank at the base averages 5 m. Two gaps to the SSE and E, measuring 2 m and 5 m respectively, provide access to the interior.	Well defined
KE003-008	Church		Late Medieval	Kilnaughtin Church (Cill Neachtain, church of Neachtan - personal name, saint) (in ruins) and graveyard (KE003-008001-008001). This is a long rectangular church, measuring externally c 28 m x 8 m, with 1 m-thick walls constructed of hammered stones with lime-and-sand mortar. This church was not divided into nave and choir like many of its contemporaries of the 15th century. However, a section of its W end is separated from the rest by a gable which does not appear to be contemporary with the E and W ones. The doorway is on the S side and is formed of cut limestone in the pointed style. A holy water stoup can be seen to the right on the inside of the door. The windows are both pointed and rectangular in style. The E window is formed of cut limestone in the pointed style and measures .7 m in width externally and 1.3 m internally. According to sources twelve canons and a parish priest lived here. Today this is quite difficult to visualise, as there are no visible remains of other structures in the church's vicinity.	Substantial remains
KE003-008001	Graveyard		Late Medieval	Kilnaughtin Church (Cill Neachtain, church of Neachtan - personal name, saint) (in ruins) and graveyard (KE003-008001-008001).	Substantial remains

SMRS	Type	National Monument	Period	Description	Condition
KE003-014	Rath-Ringfort		Early Medieval	This univallate rath is situated in boggy land and was completely inaccessible.	Unknown
KE003-015	Rath-Ringfort		Early Medieval	Situated on rising pastureland, the view from this site is extensive in all directions. Though this site was completely inaccessible, the survey was able to determine that it was a univallate rath.	Well defined
KE003-016	Religious House-Franciscan Friars	NM No. 258	Medieval	<p>Lislaughtin Abbey (in ruins) is situated N of Glashanagalloon stream (Glaise na nGealbhan, stream of the sparrows), and N of the friary lies Ballylongford Creek. This Franciscan house was built by John O'Connor Kerry for the monks of the strict Observantine Rule.</p> <p>It consists of a long house, 29 m x 5.2 m internally, which is divided into choir and nave. It originally had a square tower over the choir arch. This tower, which was documented by O'Donovan in 1841, fell in the last century. The arches supporting the tower were pointed and constructed of thin flagstones. It measured c 60 feet in height and consisted of four storeys. The nave has two doorways providing access to the interior. The doorway on the W gable, which would have been the main entrance is formed of cut limestone in the pointed style, and stands 1.9 m high x 1.4 m wide. Over this doorway is a pointed window, originally twin-lighted by a stone mullion which no longer exists. The second doorway lies on the S wall and is c 1.4 m from the W gable. Also formed of limestone in the pointed style, it is 1.7 m high x .8 m wide. In the interior of the nave on the N wall are two tomb niches with ogee-form hoods and towering pinnacles.</p> <p>Other buildings would appear to have extended from the W of the nave, but only the remains of a wall approximately 22 m in length survives.</p> <p>The choir is lighted by a fine E window divided into four lights by stone mullions, which is surmounted by bar tracery. It is 2 m wide externally and splays to 2.5 m wide internally. It rises to approximately 3.7 m high. The S wall of the choir contains three windows all divided into two by stone mullions. The central window mullion no longer exists. The windows are all pointed and formed of cut limestone, and all are within a rectangular frame.</p> <p>Recessed into the S wall of the choir is a triple sedilia, stone seats which provided seating for the ministers. According to Leask (1960, Vol. 3, 166), the sedilia in Lislaughtin are so similar to those at Adare and Askeaton, Co. Limerick, that they could have come from the same mason.</p> <p>On the N wall of the choir is a doorway leading to a long lateral two storey building, 5.4 m x 17.2 m internally. It is lighted by 30 windows. The refectory was on the ground floor, while the dormitory was above. Immediately NE of this building lies a towerlike structure which would appear to be the garderobe.</p> <p>The transept abuts the S wall of the church and originally it could have been partly to the S to SW of the tower (Mooney, JRSAL 1956, 125-169). According to O'Donovan (1841), the E wall was in line with the W side of the tower. It is 4.7 m x c 9.5 m internally. The S gable displays a fine pointed window contained within a square frame; it is divided into four lights by stone mullions and is surmounted by bar tracery.</p>	Substantial remains

SMRS	Type	National Monument	Period	Description	Condition
KE003-016003	Ecclesiastical Site		Medieval	<p>This Franciscan friary is believed to be sited on an earlier church (KE003-016003-) dedicated to St Lachtin of Muskeriy, Co. Cork, who died in 622 AD. His feast day is on 19 March. St Lachtin is held in great veneration by the local people, who swear by the hand of St Lachtin. This relic, which is housed in the National Museum in Dublin, dates to the 10th century. John O'Connor Kerry, the father of Conor O'Connor who built nearby Carrigafoyle Castle (989), probably started building the abbey in 1470. In May 1477, Pope Sixtus IV gave O'Connor permission to house the Franciscan friars; it took until 1478 for the mandate to reach the prior of Ballinskelligs and for him to grant the licence to the friars to finally occupy the abbey.</p> <p>After the fall of Carrigafoyle Castle in April 1580, Lislaughtin Abbey was destroyed and three aged friars, Fathers Donatus O'Hanrahan, Philip O'Shea and Maurice O'Scallan, were murdered before the high altar. It was not re-occupied until 1629, and by the 1640s/ 1650s it was again in danger, this time from the Cromwellians who sacked the abbey in 1652. Monks who tried to escape the Cromwellian soldiers were caught in a nearby glen and had their ears cut off: the glen is now called Gleann Cluasach, glen of the ears.</p> <p>Although a list of guardians exist for Lislaughtin up until 1860, the last being John Tuomy, we are not certain when the Franciscans actually abandoned the abbey. The importance of Lislaughtin can also be seen in the fine processional cross (KE003-016002-) which was found in a field near by the abbey in 1871. A Gothic inscription on the upper limbs of, the cross reads:</p> <p>'Cornelius son of John O'Connor, head of his sept and Eibhlm, daughter of the Knight, caused me to be made at the hands of William O'Connor, A.D. 1479' (O'Floinn, 1983, 181). John O'Connor Kerry, the builder of Lislaughtin, had died in 1478, so this cross was possibly commissioned by his son Connor as a gift to the friary.</p>	Substantial remains
KE003-017	Rath-Ringfort		Early Medieval	<p>The townland boundary between Glancullare North and Pulleen would appear to have run through the centre of this site. This univallate rath appears on the 1841-42 and 1914 OS maps as 'Lisseighter' (Lios Íochtair, lower fort). No surface trace of it can be seen today</p>	No visible remains
KE003-018	Holy Well-Ritual Site		Early Medieval	<p>This well is marked on the 1841-42 and 1914 OS maps as 'Tobernaughtin' (St Naughtin's Well). Situation and Description: Originally this well was 'a small pool overhung by a clump of whitethorn trees' (O'Danachair, 1958, JRSAI 88, 153-164). All that remains today is a scattering of stones at the bottom of a hill.</p> <p>Rounds/Legends/Offerings: Tobernaughtin was possibly connected to the nearby Kilnaughtin Church. According to the OSL, nothing could be gathered to prove 'which of the many saints of that name mentioned in the Irish calender, he was'. The water is now piped for cattle.</p>	Some remains

SMRS	Type	National Monument	Period	Description	Condition
KE003-019	Rath-Ringfort		Early Medieval	Internal diameter 42 m N-S, 44m E-W Lissyhoneen/Lios Uí Uaithnín (ringfort of Ó hUaithnín - surname O Houneen). This site is situated in slightly undulating pastureland with a good view in all directions. To the NE lies a standing stone (KE003-020----). The univallate rath consists of a circular area enclosed by an earthen bank and the slight remains of an exterior fosse are to be noted to the N to W. The enclosing bank measures 2.5 m externally and approximately 7 m internally. The width of the bank at the base on average measures 6 m. The fosse measures 2 m in width and 1.5 m below the height of the surrounding land. A 7 m wide gap to the SE provides access to the interior. The interior is at a higher level than the surrounding land. In the SW sector there are two small depressions measuring 2 m x 1.6 m and 1.8 m x 1.6 m, possibly suggesting a collapsed souterrain (KE003-019001-).	Some remains
KE003-019001	Souterrain		Early Medieval	KE003-019---- is situated in slightly undulating pastureland with a good view in all directions. To the NE lies a standing stone (KE003-020----). The univallate rath consists of a circular area enclosed by an earthen bank and the slight remains of an exterior fosse are to be noted to the N to W.	Faint remains
KE003-020	Standing Stone		Prehistoric	This stone is situated in low-lying pastureland. To the SW of this site lies a ringfort (184). The stone is irregularly shaped, rising from a rectangular base to a peak and standing 1.6 m high, 1.25 m wide and .3 m thick. A number of packing stones are visible around the base.	Substantial remains
KE003-031	Rath-Ringfort		Early Medieval	Lisrory/Lios Ruairí (ringfort of Ruairí - personal name Rory). Appears on the 1841-42 OS map as a univallate rath and on the later edition as a semicircular enclosure with the Glashanagalloon stream running through the site into Ballylongford Creek. No surface trace of this site could be found today.	No visible remains
KE003-034	Enclosure		Uncertain	This sub-circular enclosure is situated on rising land. To the E of this site lies Glashanagalloon stream (stream of the sparrows), which flows NW into Ballylongford Creek. The enclosing earthen bank is 6 m wide and rises to a maximum of 4.4 m high externally and 1.5 m internally. The exterior side to the N through E is steep due to its rising above the stream; the interior is sloping sharply NE. In the E sector of the interior is a depression, 5.4 m N-S, 6 m E-W. This enclosure measures internally 34 m N-S and 41.5 m E-W.	Some remains
KE003-065001	Redundant Record		Not applicable	The record was listed as 'Fulacht fia' in the RMP (1997). When visited in 2006 parts of this field appeared to be liable to flooding in Spring tides. Occasional low irregular-shaped mounds (H 0.05-0.3 m) of varying size occur throughout the field. They appear to be natural features and consist of stiff clay.	Non antiquity
KE003-065002	Redundant Record		Not applicable	This record was listed as 'Enclosure' in the RMP (1997). When visited in 2006 parts of this field appeared to be liable to flooding in Spring tides. Occasional low irregular-shaped mounds (H 0.05-0.3 m) of varying size occur throughout the field. They appear to be natural features and consist of stiff clay. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant accepting this as an archaeological monument.	Non antiquity
KE003-066	Fulacht Fia		Bronze Age	This site was identified approximately 20 m south of the northern field boundary and approximately 50 m east of the western boundary. A shallow layer (0.20 m) of burnt soil and stone was revealed in both the north and south face of a drain. The spoil from this section of the drain was examined; it too contained burnt soil, heat fractured stones and small quantities of charcoal. The drain appears to have cut through the most northerly section of a low mound (max. height 0.25 m) which	Some remains

SMRS	Type	National Monument	Period	Description	Condition
				extends 5.4 m further south and 7.4 m long. This mound, while difficult to trace, appears to conform to the classical horse-shoe shaped mound which one associates with fulacht fia.	
KE003-067	Burnt Mound		Bronze Age	This site is located approximately 20 m west of the eastern field fence and 30 m south of the northern field fence. A layer of burnt soil and stone was revealed in the north face of a drain. This burning extends in section over 3.05 m. No burning was evident in the south face of the drain. No surface mound was identified in association with this burnt soil. Further burning was not identified in adjacent drains.	Some remains
KE003-070	Ogham Stone		Early Medieval	This ogham stone was found by Windele in 1836 in the old churchyard of Kilnaughtin on this townland (given as Cockhill townland, bordering on Carhoona): it lay about six feet from the S.E. angle of the Church in the burial ground (Macalister 1945, 222-223, no. 228). It is now in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford. The dimensions (converted from Macalister, ibid) are 0.75 x 0.15 x 0.1m and the fragmentary inscription was read as: --MA]Q[I] BROCI. Compiled by: Nora White Date of upload: 1 March 2017	Some remains