

stages these defences were known as Corkbeg Fort (Fitzgerald 1992, 86). These earlier fortifications were superseded by the defences that were constructed from 1798 onwards. These comprised a 'bastion facing eastwards flanked on each side by a length of rampart, at the ends of which were demi-bastions' with a 'rock-cut moat on the landward side' (Kerrigan 1978, in Power 1994, 289). These defences, combined with weaker seaward defences, enclosed a diamond shape. The first edition OS map of 1842 shows a small square tower named 'Rupert's Tower' in the approximate location of 'Prince Rupert's Tower', however, this tower does not survive today. In 1870, a wide deep fosse or ditch was constructed, to enclose all the existing defences, and a new barrack building and a pier were also constructed. The fort was handed over to the Irish government in 1938 and renamed Dún an Dáibhisigh or Davis Fort (Power 1994, 288-9). There is a military cemetery in Carlisle Fort (CO 088-004---) which is presumably associated with this fort. The cemetery was visited by the author. It is a small rectangular area defined by a concrete wall. There are a number of headstones inside, many of which relate to burials from the early twentieth century. The cemetery is well maintained. The zone of archaeological potential for the cemetery falls inside the northwestern edge of the proposed development, however, the cemetery itself is outside the proposed development.

Directly opposite to Carlisle Fort is Camden Fort, on Crosshaven Hill (CO 099-024---). Philip's map of 1685 shows no fortification on the headland, but shows a small shoreline battery close to Weaver's Point to the south (Gowen 1979, in Power 1994, 289). Goubet's map of c. 1690 depicts two lines of walls along the shoreline and a square bastioned fort in the approximate position of the later fort. These defences were probably 'James's Battery' erected in 1690 to engage the Williamite force. It is unclear whether these defences were incorporated into Camden Fort which was built in 1798 (Power 1994, 289). It is depicted, on the first edition OS map, as a roughly rectangular enclosed area with a zig-zag fosse defining the landward side. A range of barrack buildings and shoreline gun emplacements are also shown (*ibid.* 290). About 1870 further construction was undertaken, including the re-modelling of the landward defences, to build a wide deep irregular zig-zag fosse. Some shoreline works were also undertaken at this time, including the construction of two piers. The fort was handed over to the Irish government in 1938 and renamed Dún Uí Mheachair or Fort Meaghair (*ibid.*).

There was one country house within the study area, Corkbeg House in Corkbeg. The house was a square, three-bay, two-storey, mid-nineteenth century house built on Corkbeg Island. According to Bence-Jones (1988, 92-3), the house had a 'very impressive central top-lit staircase hall'. The house was sold c. 1945 by Captain Penrose-Fitzgerald and operated as a hotel for a while, before it was completely demolished to facilitate the construction of the existing oil refinery (*ibid.*).

Cartographic sources, from the nineteenth and early twentieth century (**Figures 12.2, 12.3 and 12.4**), show the area of the refinery under agricultural use, with much of the land appearing to lie within Corkbeg Demesne. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1841 shows a number of buildings in the western area of the proposed development site (Fields 1 and 2). These had been removed by the late nineteenth century and no trace of them survives. A range of buildings directly to the south of the development, named Glanagow Farm, are depicted on the first, second and third edition OS maps. These buildings are outside the development and do not survive, however a northeast southwest path to the farm, which is depicted on the second edition OS map, appears to correspond with the current course of the Glanagow Stream. A well or pump appears to be depicted at the northeastern end of this path.

There are two buildings, within the two kilometre study area, which are listed in Cork County Development Plan (2003) in the Record of Protected Structures. These are Whitegate School in Mosestown (RPS no. 00589) and Whitegate House in Ballincarroonig (RPS no. 00593).

### 12.4.3 Field Inspection

The site was visited by the author on the 21<sup>st</sup> June 2006. The weather was dry and overcast at the time. The proposed development site lies within a shallow valley from which the sea is not visible, despite its proximity. The area is cut by a small stream (the Glenagow Stream) which is flanked by wet ground. Visibility from the area of the proposed development is quite poor, particularly in the lower ground along the course of the stream. The ground rises gently to the south and west of the stream and some of the surviving military defences in Carlisle Fort (CO 087-058--- and 099-059---) are visible to the west.

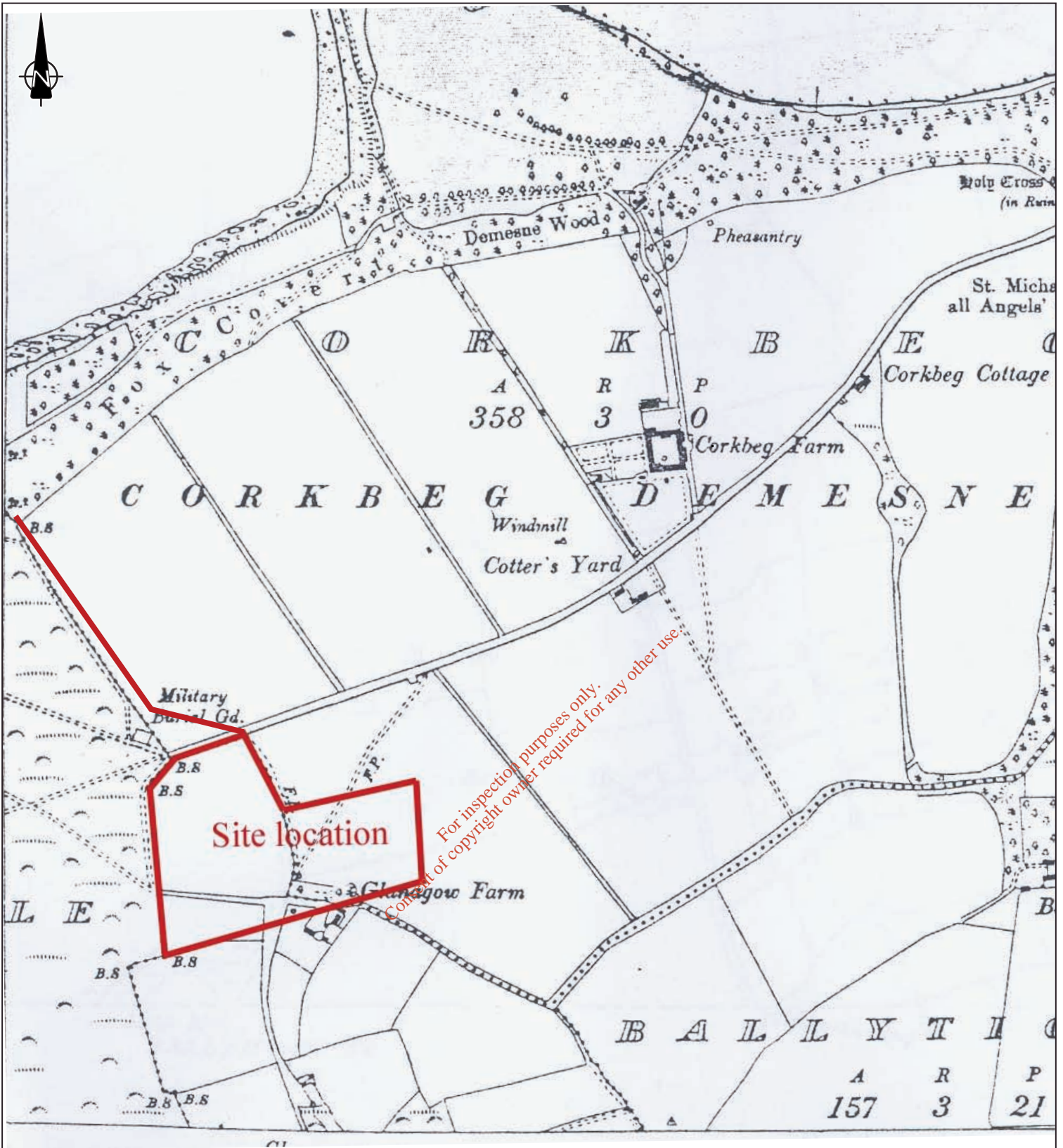
The proposed development site is a roughly L-shaped area in the southwestern corner of the refinery. The adjoining land is under agricultural use which generally comprises tillage cultivation. The area of the proposed development was previously divided into three fields (**Figure 12.4**) although the dividing field boundaries have now been partially removed, making the area more open. The fields are numbered 1-3 in this report. The western portion of the proposed development (Fields 1 and 2) lies in Glanagow townland, while the eastern portion (Field 3) lies in Corkbeg townland.

*Field 1* defines the northwestern portion of the proposed development (**Figure 12.4** and **12.5**). It is a fairly large sub-rectangular field that has been significantly disturbed. The field was used as a borrow pit, now filled, and used for the disposal of soil and construction debris, much of which remains in mounds interwoven with numerous paths. The ground surface is very uneven throughout the field. A site inspection of this field in September 2000 found it to have been considerably less disturbed and no features were visible (Ní Lionsigh 2000). The eastern boundary of this field defines the townland boundary between Glanagow on the west and Corkbeg on the east. Scrub vegetation defines the northern end of the boundary and the southern end is within dense vegetation flanking the Glenagow Stream. No features of archaeological significance were identified in this field.

*Field 2* is a small irregularly shaped field to the south of Field 1 (**Figure 12.4** and **12.6**). The boundary between Fields 1 and 2 has been largely removed. Field 2 was under tillage cultivation until recent years but has become very overgrown since this ceased. No features or finds of archaeological significance were visible in the field, although the overgrowth curtailed visibility.

*Field 3* is separated from Fields 1 and 2 by the townland boundary between Glanagow and Corkbeg. The field is sub-rectangular in plan and slopes down to the stream at the northern and western ends of the field (**Figure 12.4** and **12.6**). The proposed development site does not extend into the whole of Field 3. The northern portion along the stream lies outside the proposed development. A rough trackway runs along the higher ground at the southern end of the field, where the bedrock is partially visible, protruding through the vegetation. The eastern portion of this field was previously under tillage, although it has not been cultivated this season and is slightly overgrown. The western portion, adjacent to the Glenagow Stream is densely overgrown, severely curtailing visibility. No features of archaeological significance were visible in the field.

*The Glenagow Stream* cuts through the area of the proposed development. The flow of water in the stream is very slow and it is very shallow. The stream is not depicted on the first or second edition Ordnance Survey 6" maps (**Figures 12.2** and **12.3**). On the third edition OS map it is depicted rising at the extreme southern end of the proposed development site (**Figure 12.4**). The watercourse is now more extensive and flows approximately 200m further to the northeast, and upstream, of its original rising point. This additional area of the watercourse appears to be within a land drain which feeds the stream. Along the course of the stream an oil interceptor has been constructed to trap oil in the event of a leak from the refinery. This is a concrete built tank in which the water pools, and from which oil can be collected if required. Dense overgrowth has colonised both banks of the stream severely curtailing visibility. The course of the stream appears, from cartographic sources, to have been altered from its original course. It runs through an area that is quite low-lying at the base of a shallow basin in ground



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NOTE: Drawing is for diagrammatic purposes only. No measurements to be taken.

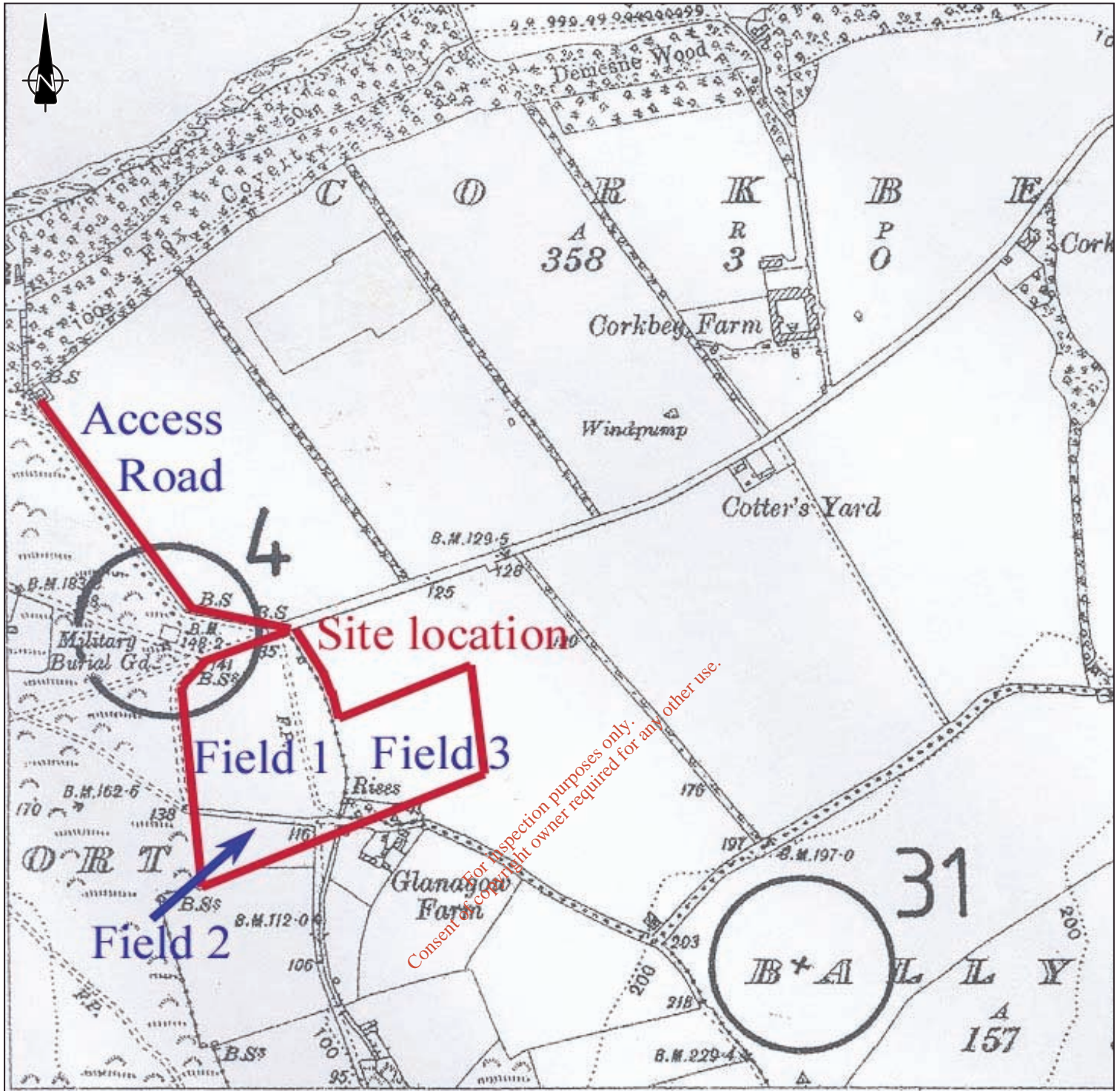
Extract from second edition OS map (sheet 88) showing site location.

Whitegate IPP

C1662.40

August 2006

Figure 12.3



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NOTE: Drawing is for diagrammatic purposes only. No measurements to be taken.

Extract from RMP map (sheet 88) showing site location.

Whitegate IPP

C1662.40

August 2006

Figure 12.4



**Plate 1:** Field 1 from north



**Plate 2:** Field 1 from south