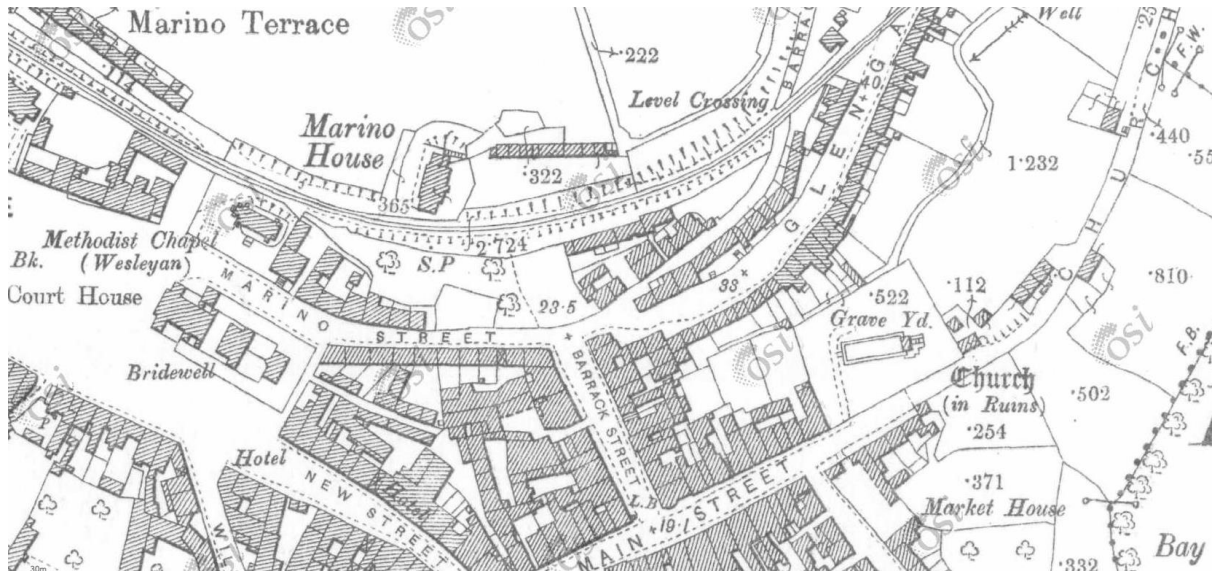


# JCA Architects



## Conservation Report

### Old Barrack Road, Bantry, Co. Cork

### Cork County Council

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DECEMBER 2023

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Project Name:  
Old Barrack  
Road, Bantry,  
Co. Cork

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Revision: 1.0

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## Introduction

The following report has been prepared by Jack Coughlan Architects, RIAI Grade 1 Conservation Architects, to aid the development of a project brief and a methodology for sensitively and efficiently developing a site off Old Barrack Road, Bantry, Co. Cork by Cork County Council's Architecture Department.

Of the existing buildings on this site, 4 in the south-western corner fall within an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA). For ease of this report, each of these buildings are labelled and referred to as A, B, C, or D. As they form part of the ACA, the existing character of these structures must be analysed prior to new developments.

The following report includes a written and photographic record of this, an historical context, an assessment of its significance, and recommendations and mitigation measures to inform the proposed works.

This report has been carried out following site visit to Bantry in June 2023, a visit to UCC Archives in July 2023, and a desktop study with proposal drawings and additional site photographs provided by Cork County Council's Architecture Department.

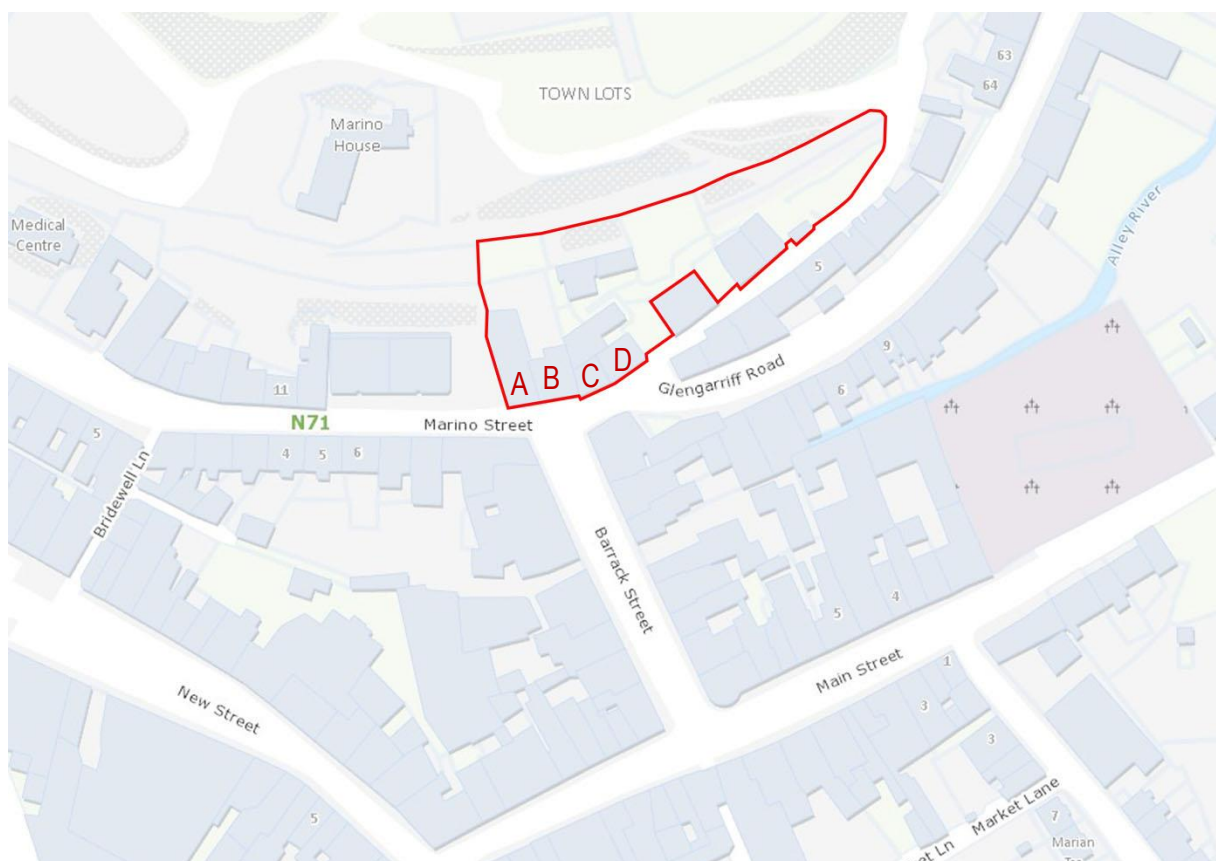


Figure 1 - OS Map of Old Barrack Road site with buildings labelled A, B, C, and D.

The site is located at the junction of Marino Street (N71), Glengarriff Road (N71) Barrack Street, and Old Barrack Road. A portion of the site is included in Barrack Street Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) including the 4 buildings noted in the map. While 4 buildings on the site are included in this



ACA, they are not included in Cork County Council's Record of Protected Structures or in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. Given their streetscape value as part of an ACA and potential historical interest, however, Cork County Council have sought a study of the existing buildings prior to design for the surrounding site.

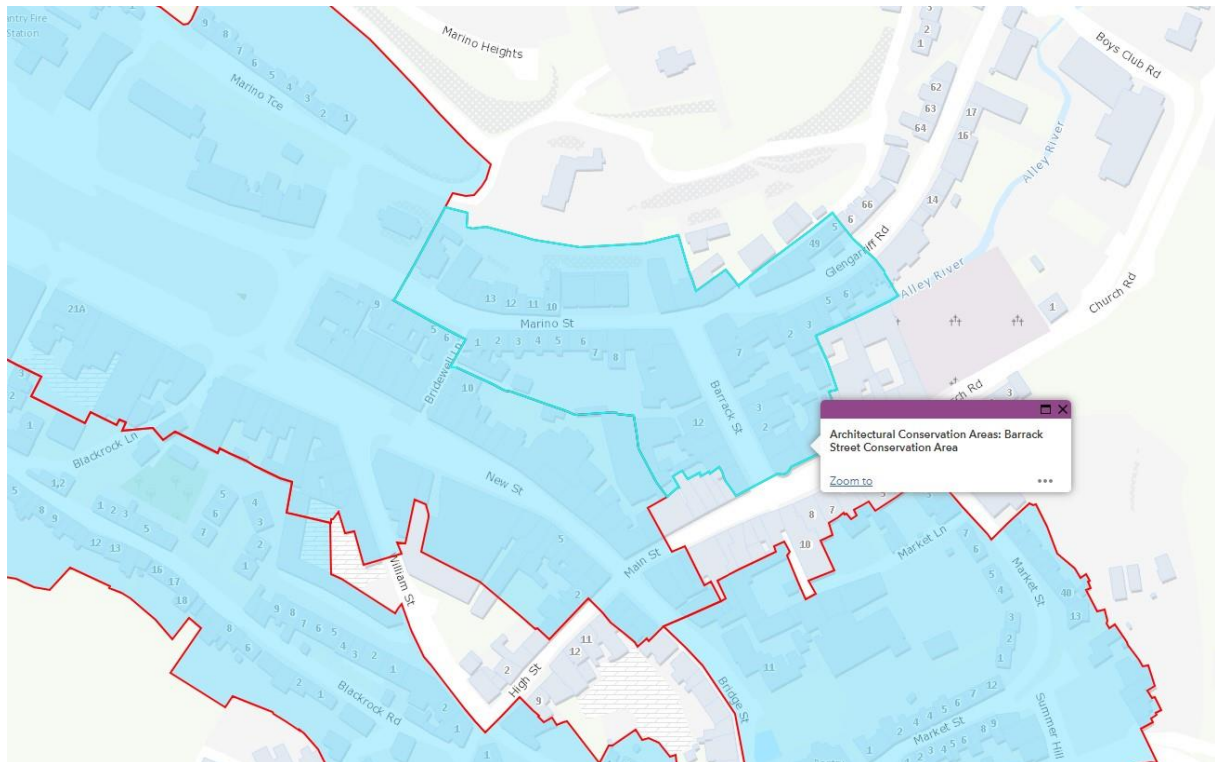


Figure 2 - Barrack Street ACA map (Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028)

## Historical Context

### Site

Bantry was divided into two settlements referred to as Ballygobban (or Old Town) and New Town, a settlement north of the bay marked by “a fortification, with four regular bastions”<sup>1</sup> which is depicted in the foreground of T Phillips’ c.1685 *View of Bantry Bay* (Figure 3). This barracks structure may have been close to where the chosen site is located due to the naming of the road as Old Barrack Road. No excavation record of this structure remains.



Figure 3 - Phillips, T., *A view of Bantry Bay*, c. 1685, NLI



Figure 4 - Extract from 1st edition c. 1842 OS Maps of Bantry Town with location of pair of houses indicated.

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS Maps of Bantry (1842), shows that the site on Old Barrack Road was originally divided by a vertical road connecting Marino House to Bantry town. Buildings flank either side of the

<sup>1</sup> Bennett, G., (1862) *The History of Bandon* p. 264



Old Barrack Road, primarily in residential use, with open spaces reserved for agricultural purposes. The highlighted area in the illustrated 1842 OS map extract (Fig 4), denotes the presence of a pair of buildings where Buildings C and D are located. To the rear of the site, is Marino House with adjoining gardens.

Griffith's Survey of Cork (published c. 1851-3) reveals information on buildings and occupants including those highlighted on Old Barrack Road (see Figure 5 for extract of original record). In the accompanying map (Figure 6), the buildings labelled 85 and 86 are the pair of buildings where Buildings C and D are currently located.

85 (Building D) is not listed as a residency but it was occupied by William Haskins with Earl of Bantry as its immediate lessor.

86 (Building C) is labelled as a house and garden, occupied by James Galway with Samuel Hutchins as its immediate lessor<sup>2</sup>.

57 Mr. Tagh-Lenahan	Richard Vickery	House, yard	-	-	2. 0. 0	2. 0. 0
58 James Sullivan	Earl of Bantry	Sanitary	-	-	0. 5. 0	0. 5. 0
59 William Haskins	Samuel Hutchins	House & garden	0. 0. 35	0. 5. 0	2. 0. 0	2. 5. 0
60 James Galway						

Figure 5 - Extract of Griffith's Valuation Survey c. 1851-3



Figure 6 - Griffith Valuation Survey Map c. 1851-3 with buildings highlighted.

By the late 1800s, with the development of Cork's railway transport system to the city centre, companies like Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway established railway lines and stations across West Cork. The route map below (Figure 7) illustrates the general overview of the Cork, Bandon, and

<sup>2</sup> Information regarding Griffith's Valuation survey was retrieved from <https://www.askaboutireland.ie/>

South Coast Railway line. Bantry's first station, Bantry Union Hill, opened in 1881 and it was located by the workhouse and opposite the convent. In 1892, this station was abandoned when the line extended to a new station in Bantry Town, cutting through the former garden of Marino House at the rear of the Old Barrack Road site. It operated until 1961. Another station to Bantry Pier operated regularly from 1909, ceasing in 1936, allowing for summer excursion in 1937-8 and for emergency services in 1941-2<sup>3</sup>.

In the 1896-7 OS Maps, the road to Marino House is inhabited by buildings and the railway line passes over it and through the gardens as visible in the map extract in Figure 8. An overview of the railway line and how it curves around the town is evident in the wider map (Figure 9). After the final closure of the railway line in 1961, the line was demolished, including its stations.

Another OS map of Bantry in 1897 provides a clear detail of the site's nature. The two buildings form part of the built environment on the right with most of the land to the right left open as green space. Clear indication of the railway and steep level changes between the Marino Street-Barrack Road up to Marino House are denoted on the map (Figure 10).

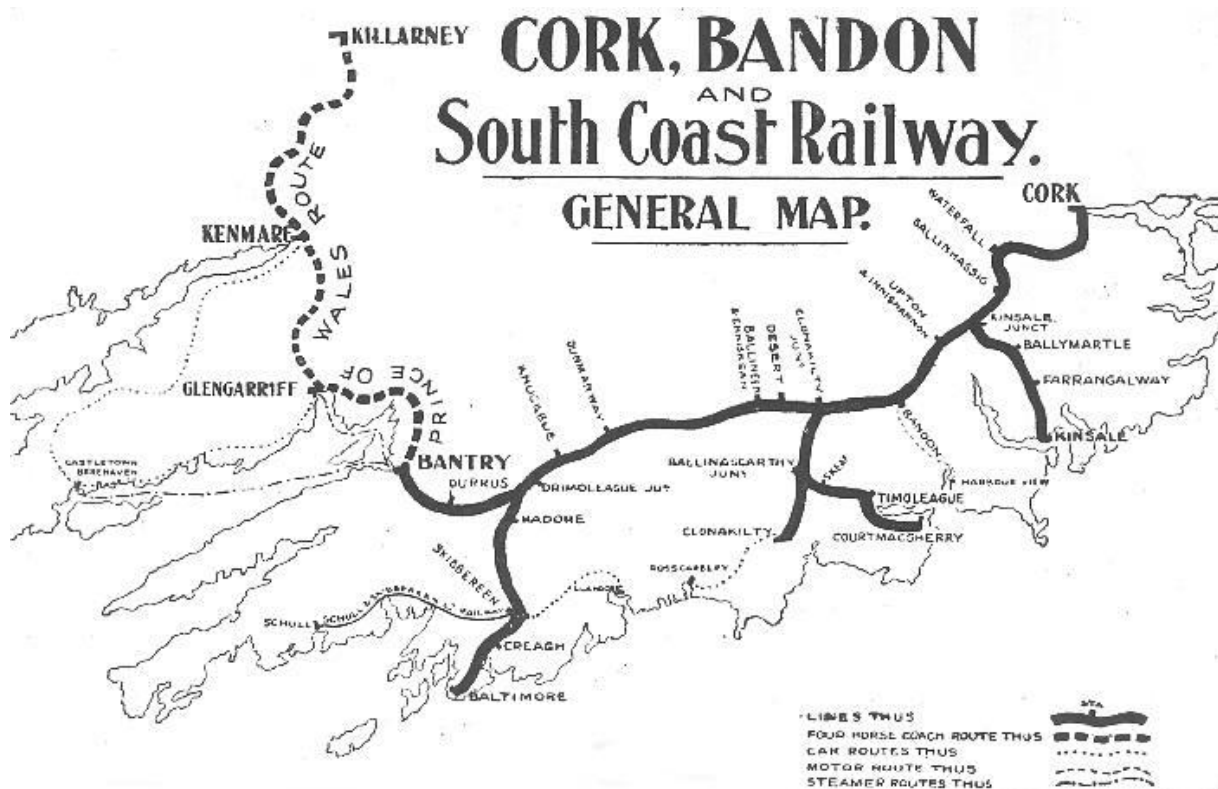


Figure 7- General Map of Cork, Bandon and South Coast Railway line, c 1900-6<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See Railscot – Irish Railways for information regarding these 3 stations: Bantry Town, Bantry (Union Hill), and Bantry Pier. [https://www.railscot.co.uk/Ireland/Irish\\_railways.pdf](https://www.railscot.co.uk/Ireland/Irish_railways.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> <https://durrushistory.com/2012/01/29/map-cork-bandon-and-south-coast-railway-c1900/> and <http://www.invectis.co.uk/cork/cbscr.htm>



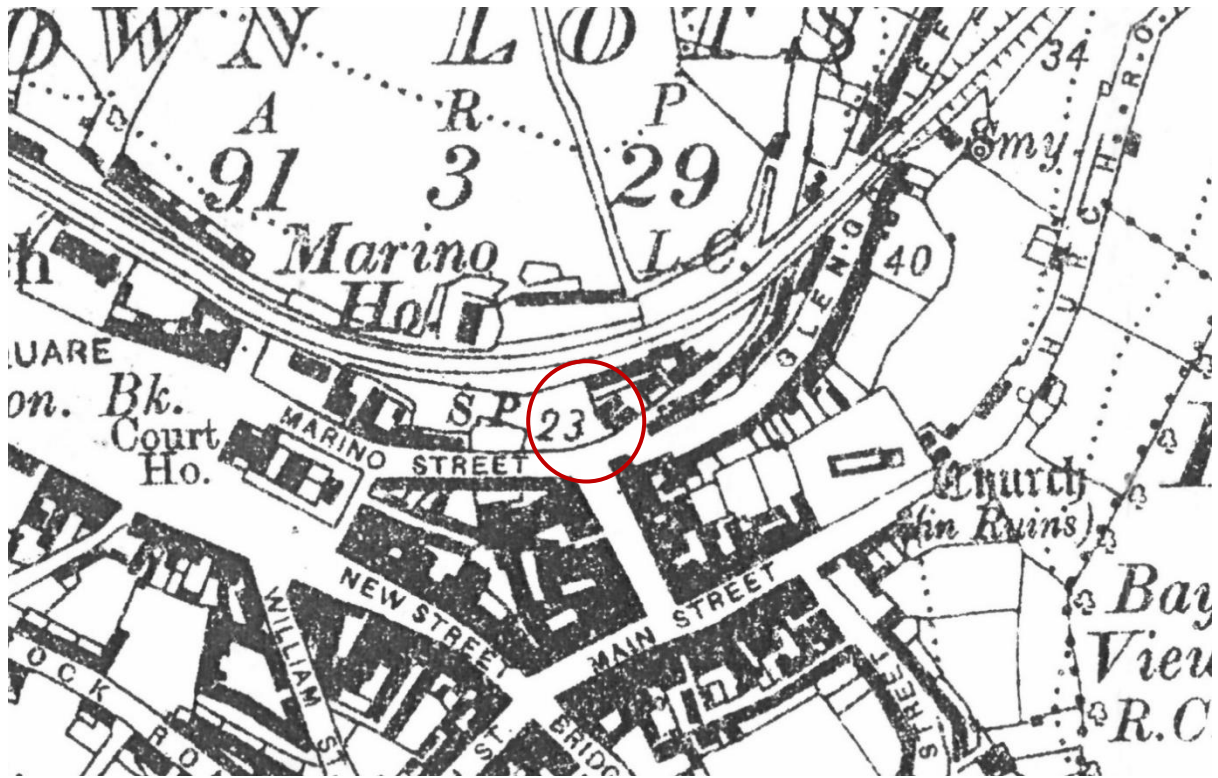


Figure 8 – Extract of 1896-7 OS Map of Bantry Town. Note location of railway line

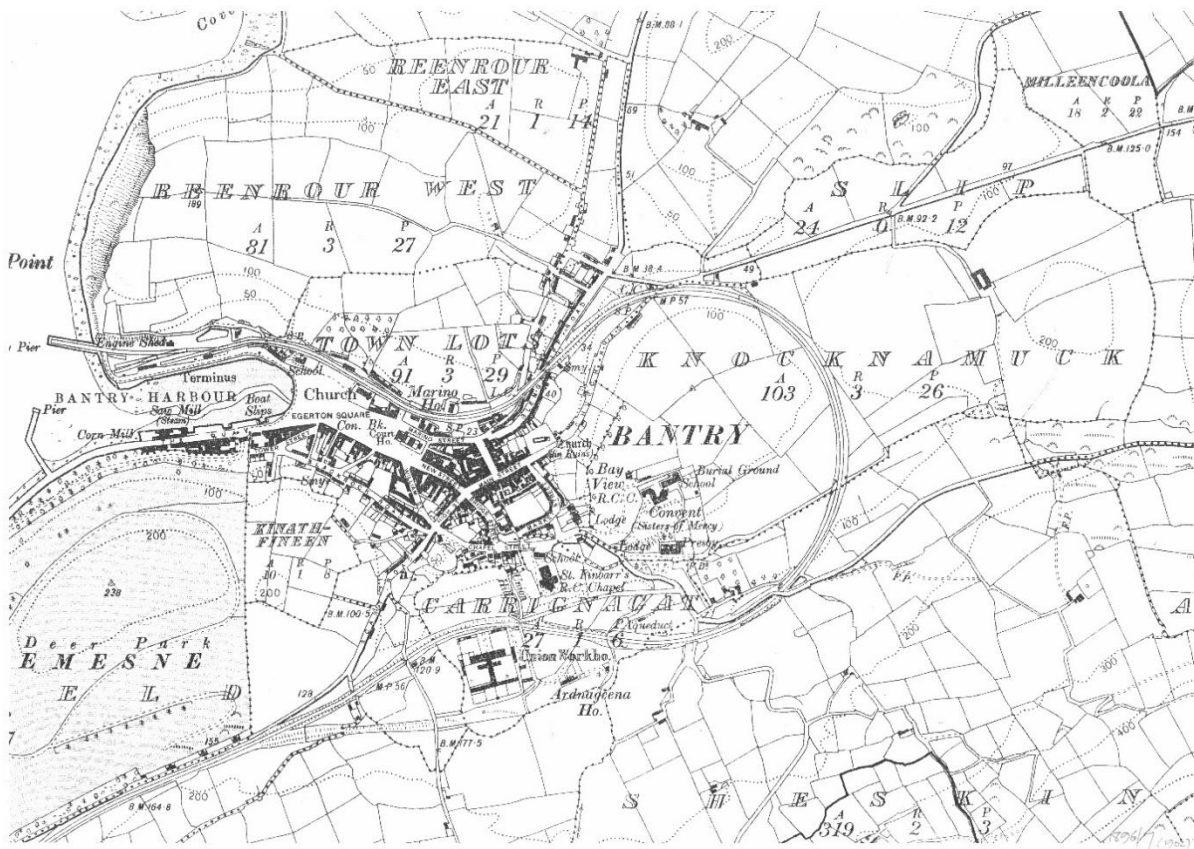


Figure 9- Extract of 1896-7 OS Map of Bantry Town. Note curving of railway line around the town.



to Terrace



Figure 10 - Extract of 1897 OS Map of Bantry Town.



Figure 11 - Extract from c.1937 OS Map of Bantry Town



By the time the 1937 OS Map was surveyed, the streetscape of Marino Street/Barrack Road was infilled with new developments including the other two buildings in this analysis, Buildings A and B. Minor changes to the building footprint of the two earlier buildings between the 1897 OS Map and this 1937 OS Map suggest changes to the former two or the possibility that new buildings had been built in their place.



Figure 12 - Robert French, NLI, (c.1865-1914). View of Bantry Town looking towards Marino Street

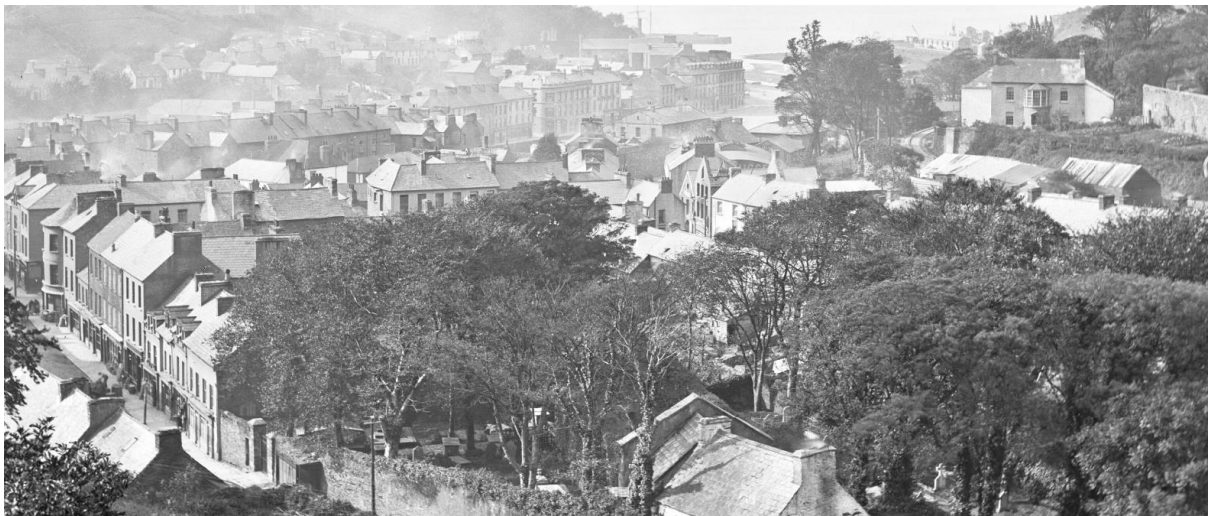
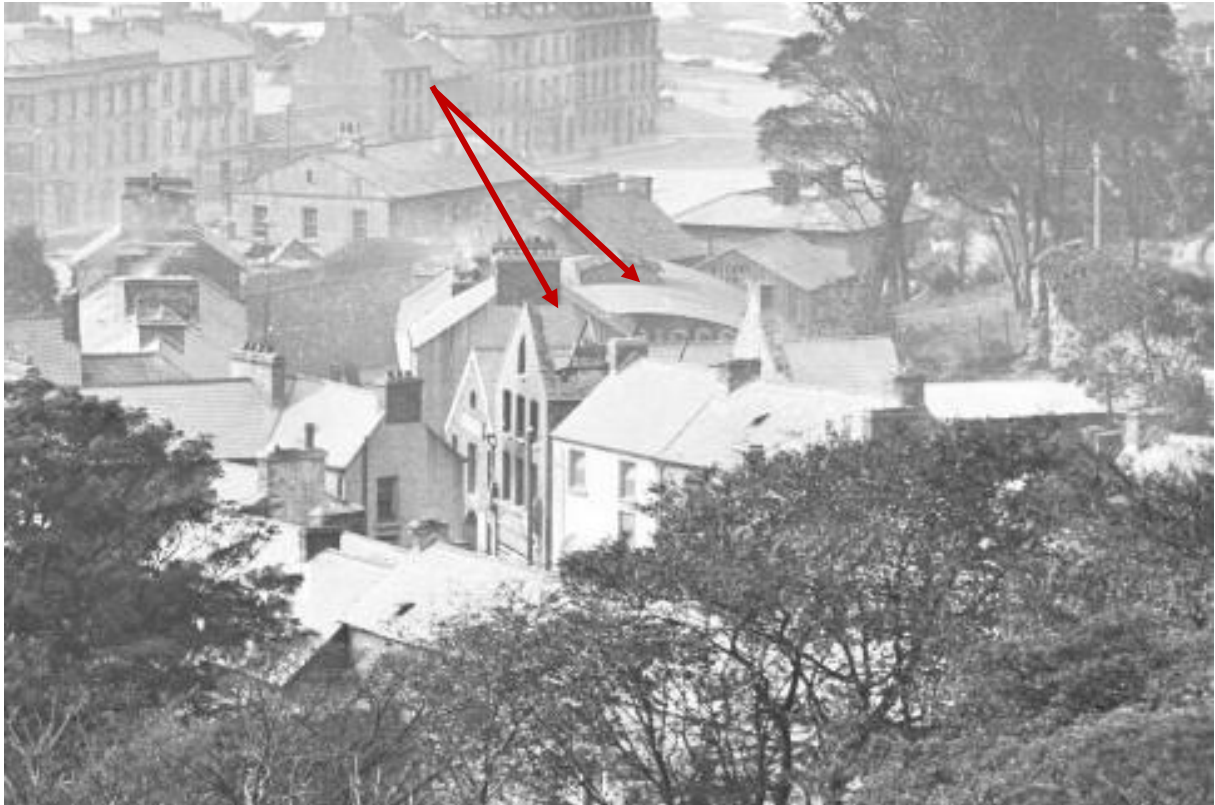


Figure 13 - Robert French, NLI, c. 1865-1914

A photograph taken by Robert French, dated between 1865-1914 (although probably after 1897 due to the new addition of the two buildings on the left) indicates the presence of all four buildings in the middle ground with the railway to the rear along with Marino House and remnants of its garden and walls in the background (Figure 13).

On the basis of the OS map and historic photographic evidence provided above, the construction of Buildings A and B can be dated to between 1897-1914. Building B was built before A as a close view of one of Robert French's photographs (Figure 14) shows the construction of the Building B's roof, and indicates that the construction of the adjacent building is also taking place. The adjacent building's form and materials are very similar to Building A's. These buildings have since been demolished, with a new development stepped back from the streetscape in its location.



*Figure 14 - Detailed view of buildings. Note the construction of Building C's roof is taking place along with the adjacent building to Building A*



Figure 15 - Aerial view of Bantry Town c.1948, Historic England, with subject area indicated.

Later aerial photographs of Bantry Town show the proposed site including the 4 buildings within our analysis. In the right middle ground of a photograph taken c. 1948 (Figure 15), the varied facades of these buildings can be made out with the railway line and Marino House perched on the hill. At the time of this photograph, the railway had ceased operation and redevelopment of the ground taking place, note the construction in the back.

In an aerial view of Bantry Town taken in the 1970s, the rear of all 4 buildings is evident. This photograph is featured in Colum Hourihane's thorough study of Bantry, *Bantry Through the Centuries* (2021), with a detail of this photograph providing information on the buildings (Figure 16) and the complete aerial view showing the site's context (Figure 17).



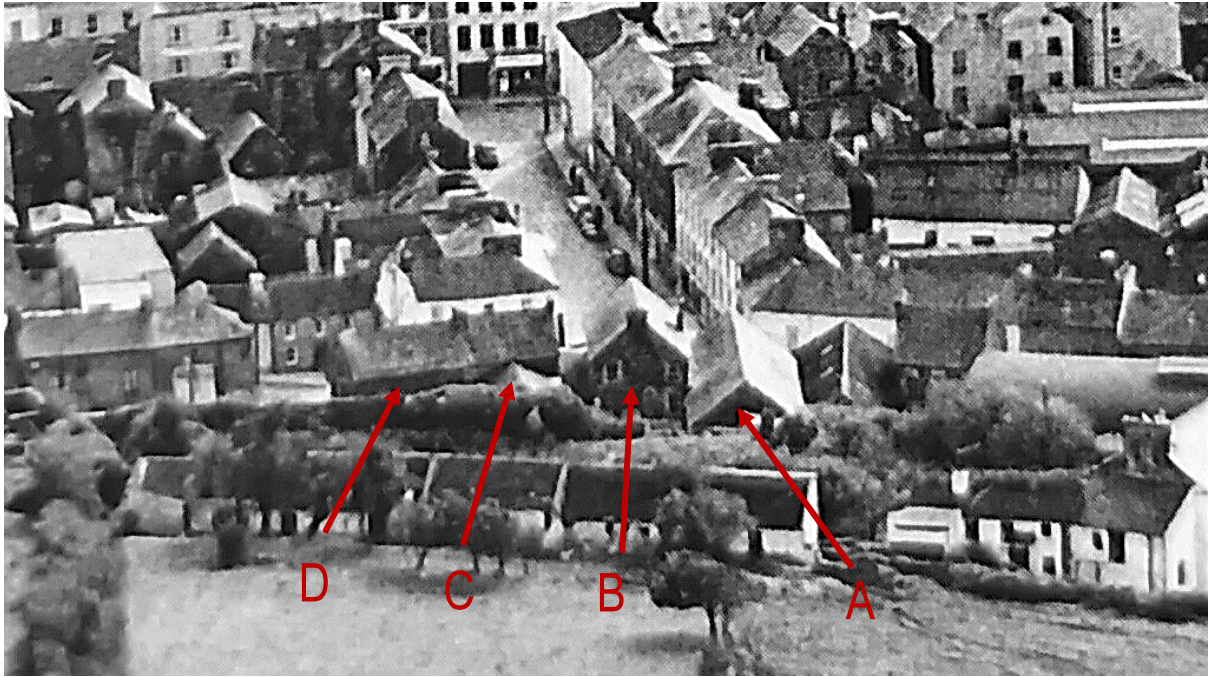


Figure 16 - Extract of Aerial View of Bantry Town taken c.1970. Buildings A, B, C, and D highlighted.<sup>5</sup>



Figure 17 - Aerial View of Bantry Town taken c.1970.

<sup>5</sup> Photograph featured in Colum Hourihane's *Bantry Through the Centuries* (2021) Volume 2 [PERMISSION FOR USE REQUIRED]





Figure 18 - View of Marino Street/Barrack Road streetscape, Mary Sleeman, n.d. (Cork County Council)

An undated photograph taken by Mary Sleeman features the streetscape facades of Buildings C and D with an adjoining shopfront, (Figure 18).

### Buildings

Clear descriptions of the 4 buildings are recorded in Colum Hourihane's *Bantry Through the Centuries* (2021) under the abbreviation MS10-13.

Building D's original use was as an abattoir by butcher Timothy McCarthy and his son by up until the late 1990s. A mural on the exterior of the building depicts this narrative. One of the two large doors that allowed entry into the building was used to bring animals in.

Building C was used for trade. It first operated as a drapery shop of farmer's clothing by Patrick O'Sullivan until he got a license to operate as an auctioneer. The building remained unoccupied for years. Nicholas O'Sullivan (son of Patrick) bought the building from Jackie McCarthy and began his own auctioneering business in the late 1970s. A branch of the Educational Building Society was operated from his location too. To the date of the book's publication, the building now operates as a candle shop.

The narrow space between Building B and C was recorded to be a small shop where Ms. O'Leary sold milk from. This milk was supplied from Hurst farm in Beach and she sold it twice a day.

Building B was the former site of Will O'Leary's hardware shop which sold a number of items from paint to fine china. Will lived above the shop with his sister Mary and were known to be "very popular figures of the town". The ground floor continued its use as a shop becoming video shop in 1987 called Flicks Video Library under Sean Linehan and then in

2006, it operated as Bantry Care for the Aged Charity Shop which then closed in 2020. The upper floors are used as apartments which are accessed through the opening between Buildings B and C.

Building A: Colm Darcy used the space as a pop-up shop selling furniture. In the early 2000s, the shop ran as The House of Elegance selling gifts and furniture and closed after 5 years of business.



Figure 19 - Streetscape of G. W. Biggs & Co. Ltd. (now demolished) with corner of Buildings C and D in rear.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Photographs featured in Colum Hourihane's *Bantry Through the Centuries* (2021) Volume 2



## Site Description

The site has been identified as a regeneration area in Bantry Town. These regeneration and infill sites were identified and noted in the Urban Capacity Study 2018. The 4 buildings observed are located in an ACA and land use is zoned as Town/Neighbourhood Centre.

Extracts from the *Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028* include the following regarding town centres:

**Town Centre.** *Promote the Town Centre as the primary area for retail and mixed-use development, encourage sensitive refurbishment/redevelopment of existing sites and promote public realm improvements whilst protecting the marine environment and built heritage.*

**Town Centre.** *Provide for the natural extension of Bantry town centre on this opportunity site including a mix of uses for the overall site such as convenience retail, sustainable specialist marine and marine related activities, leisure tourism uses, community uses, restaurants, offices, and residential development. The Council will encourage the incremental and sensitive development of the site over time. Any development proposal should have regard to the existing and proposed marine related activities and protection of the marine environment. The development of the lands should provide for buildings of a high architectural standard which have regard to the setting of the town and the sites location overlooking Bantry Bay.*

*Town centre uses including recreational, amenity, tourist related uses, retail, office, residential, marine related and restaurant use, having due regard to the protection of natural resources and amenities of the area.*

*A very high standard of design is required, both in terms of appearance and relationship to adjoining activities. The environmental, visual and heritage sensitivities of the area will need careful consideration having regard to the setting of the town and the sites location overlooking Bantry Bay. Any development should avoid prejudicing existing and future marine related activities and facilitate future flood defence works.\**

*The vision for the town centre is to make it a more attractive location to live, recreate and carry-on business. Potentially this could include substantial environmental improvements such as pedestrianisation, streetscape improvements and mechanisms to prioritise the movement of pedestrians/cyclists over traffic. Delivery of this is dependent on the delivery of the relief road and off-street parking in and around the edge of the town centre.*

*Expanding the amount of pedestrian orientated urban space within the town could have substantial economic benefits for the town and the wider economy of the area, in addition to benefitting the local population and visitors. Other suggestions for improving the town centre in Bantry, include the provision of a new street/indoor market, redevelopment of the historic laneways of the town and old cinema site. The current redevelopment of the harbour area, in particular will be an important catalyst for the regeneration of the town.*

### Regeneration Area<sup>7</sup>

#### BY-RA-01: Old Barrack Road

*This site is located in the town centre and is occupied by a number of derelict or underutilised buildings which impacts adversely on the visual amenities on the main approach road into*

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<sup>7</sup> Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028

*the town and therefore has been identified as an area requiring regeneration. Proposals for the redevelopment of the site should be guided by the provisions of Chapter 16 Built and Cultural Heritage in Volume One of the Plan.*

The topography of the site is challenging as noted in this description of the site:

*The triangular-shaped site is located close to the town centre shops, cafés and amenities. To the southern edge is an existing street, rising approximately 6m at a steady gradient from the west, along its 100m curving length to its easternmost point. At this point the terrain is relatively flat back across the higher level of the site (see figure 2.), which enjoys south and west-facing views across the rooftops of the town. There is a 2m high embankment (formerly a railway line) to the northern edge, backed by an unsurfaced road. A number of derelict properties flank the southern edge, backing on to a retaining wall which diminishes in height from west to east<sup>8</sup>.*

Flood risks on this site are minimal as they are not highlighted as a flood zone in the Cork County Development Plan 2022.



Figure 20 - Current aerial photograph showing rear of buildings and site, Cork County Council (2023)

<sup>8</sup> Extract from Universal Design in Architectural Education – community liaison on ‘live projects’ by Kevin BUSBY and Dr. Jim HARRISON Cork Centre for Architectural Education (UCC/CIT), 2018. Published in Transforming our World Through Design, Diversity and Education: Proceedings of Universal Design and Higher Education in Transformation Congress (2018) ed. Gerald Craddock, Cormac Doran, Larry McNutt, Dónal Rice

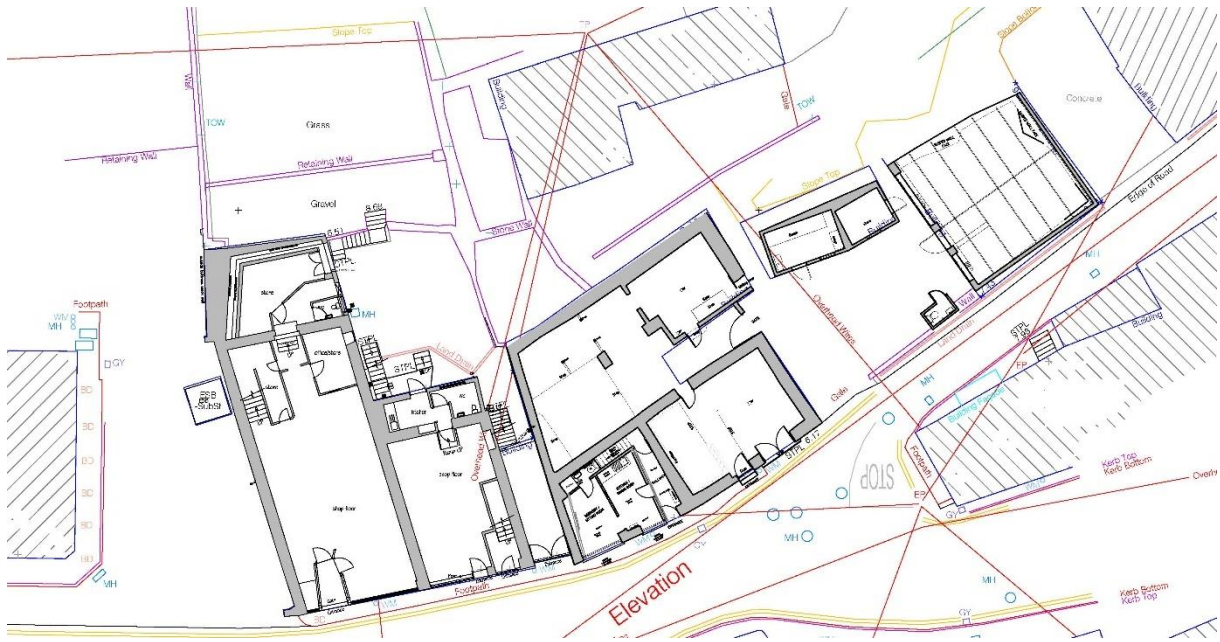


Figure 21 - Extract of existing floor plans overlaid on site survey, Cork County Council (2023)



## Building Descriptions

### Building A



#### Exterior

c. 1950's ground floor shopfront joinery.

#### Interior

More intact of the pair with boarded loft floor. Remnants of partition suggest ground floor was later subdivided with retail to one side and stair access to above. Stair joinery intact – simple.

#### Condition

Good.

## Building B



### Exterior

Roof structure and finishes survive including collar trusses with timber purlins each side supporting a battened and slated roof with lime parging to underside. Modern timber top hung casement sashes. Smooth plaster render retaining early 20<sup>th</sup> c. concrete moulded cornice shared with Building A. Former shopfront for Bantry Care for the Aged charity shop remains.

### Interior

Building interior has been heavily modified c. late 20<sup>th</sup> c with new timber staircase, drylining, and joinery throughout. A decorative cast-iron column supports the shopfront beam.

### Condition

Good.

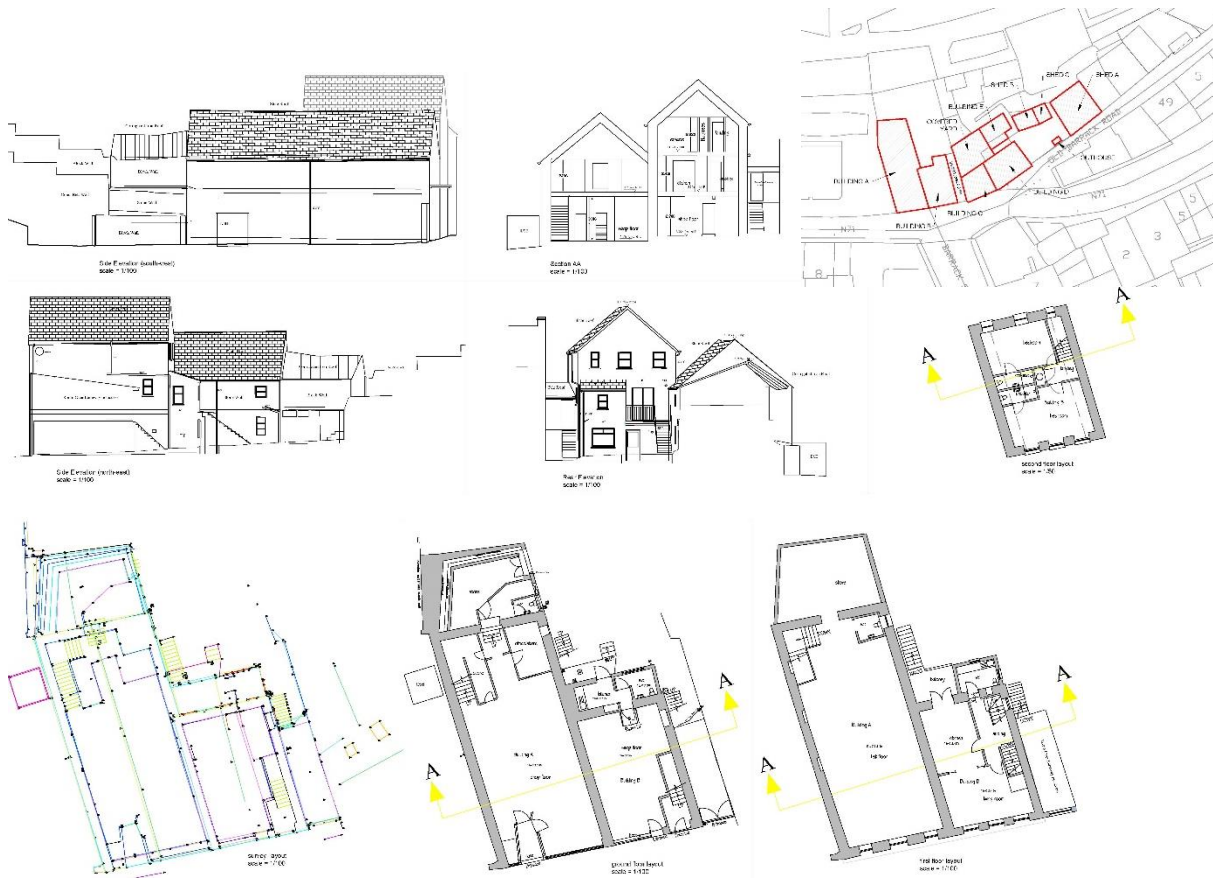


Figure 22 - Existing plans, elevations, and sections of Building A and B, Cork County Council (2023)



## Building C



### Exterior

Smooth plaster render with a late 20<sup>th</sup> c. shopfront on ground floor, Nicholas O'Sullivan and Associates I. P. A. V. (since moved to Main Street). Modern uPVC windows on first floor.

### Interior

Substantial alterations to original plan form. It is likely that the interior has been heavily modified as drylining and all modern finishes are present.

### Condition

Fair. Building envelope appears intact with no signs of water ingress at time of inspection.

## Building D



### Exterior

1800s constructed building with 2 entrances, the double doors used to bring animals into the abattoir/victualler. A mural on the façade depicts this narrative and is titled "T. G. McCarthy & Son Victualler", which was the name of the business. Building retains a slated roof to roadside elevation and replacement corrugated metal to rear. Pegged timber truss and purlins survive. Stone masonry walls with smooth plaster external render.

### Interior

No internal features survive other than remnants of a fireplace at first floor level. The interior has been stripped of all linings, plasters, architraves, window linings etc. No internal joinery survives i.e., staircase, doors, etc. No internal partition survives, and a modern concrete floor suggest a later storage use for this building.

### Condition

Building is in an extremely poor and vulnerable condition. Most of all the first floor has been lost and the attic floor is at the point of collapse.

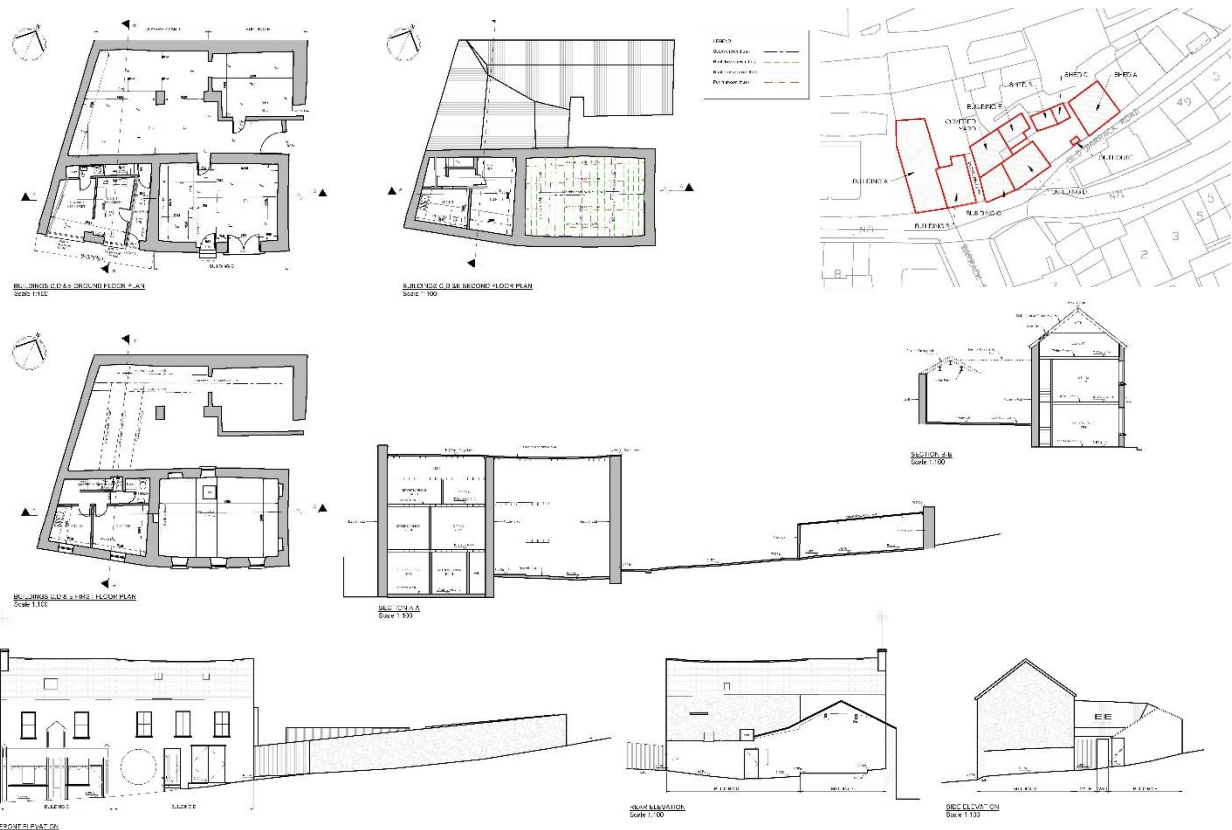


Figure 23 - Existing plans, elevations, and sections of Building C and D, Cork County Council (2023)

## Previous Studies

Bantry Town has undergone a series of feasibility studies which should be considered in the design of the proposed site and four buildings.

### RIAI

- RIAI (2019) Vision for Bantry Bay and Harbour<sup>9</sup>
- FS006437 Port of Cork - Bantry Harbour Development Works

### Cork County Council

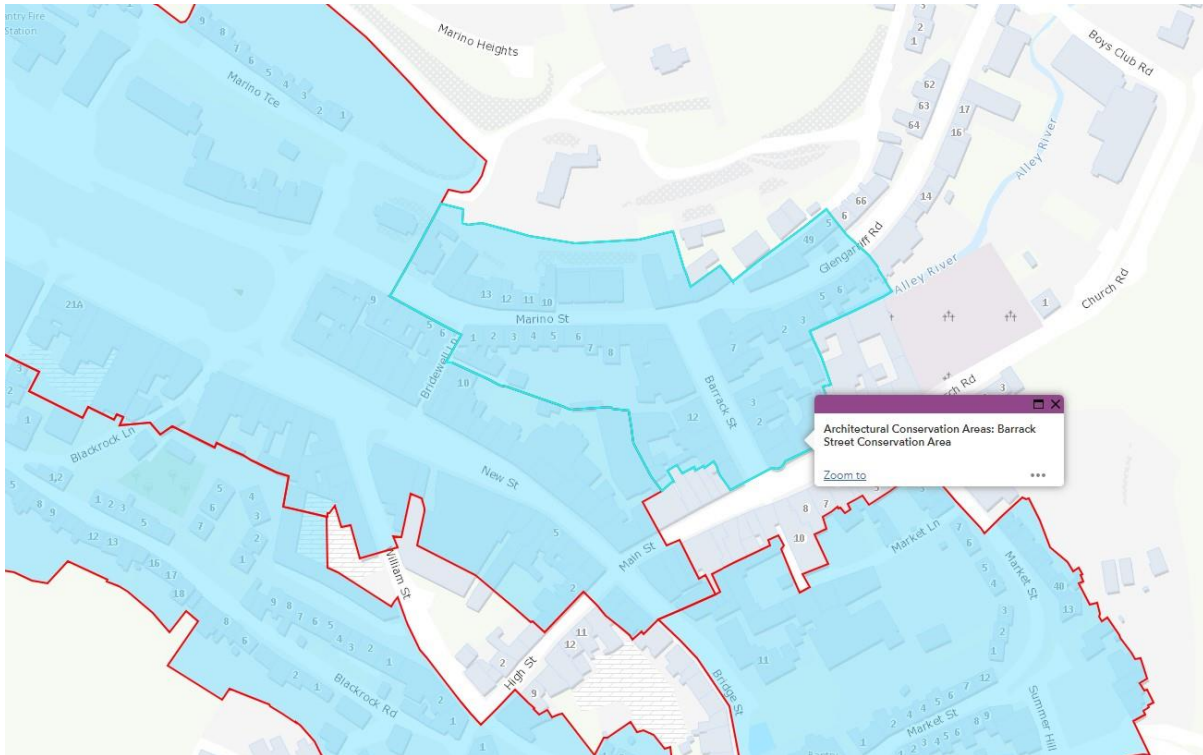
- Urban Capacity Study 2018
- Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028
- 

## Assessment of Significance

While the site is partly within the Barrack Street Architectural Conservation Area, the four buildings are all within that boundary.

The existing buildings contribute to the varied and non-homogenous streetscape of the Barrack Street ACA, contributing visual interest through their individual roof forms, surviving shopfront details and fenestration patterns. While not of specific individual architectural or historical significance, their differing appearances as a group make a significant contribution to the character and vitality of the town centre streetscape.

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.riai.ie/whats-on/design-reviews/a-vision-for-bantry-bay-and-harbour>



## Recommendations

### General and Site Specific

The existing buildings on the site make an important group contribution to the surrounding streetscape, recognised by the Architectural Conservation Area, and to the character of Bantry Town. They should be retained as part of any future development.

The following approaches to the pairing and integration of existing buildings in the new development should be considered:

- The quality of the work previously completed on these buildings should be analysed, i.e. dry lining of Buildings A, B, and C, to ensure there is no signs of building failure, etc.
- The laneway between Building B and C should be re-established with side entrances to the buildings from the laneway, addressing accessibility issues that may arise with the narrow footpath on the streetscape while allowing for the conservation of the streetscape façade.
- Depending on internal building heights, these buildings could be divided into levels with varying access points for universal living situations.
- The condition of the original features, i.e. timber rafters, slate tiles, parging, iron column, pegged collar, should be analysed, with appropriate fixing methods i.e. removal of dry/wet rot from timber and splicing of new timber, re-slatting of roof using existing slate (if in good condition) or sourcing of second-hand or similar slate, etc.
- In terms of the site itself, the varied and abrupt level changes will be both a difficult and exciting design challenge. The condition of the retaining walls should be considered and analysed with removal of vegetation included in this process.



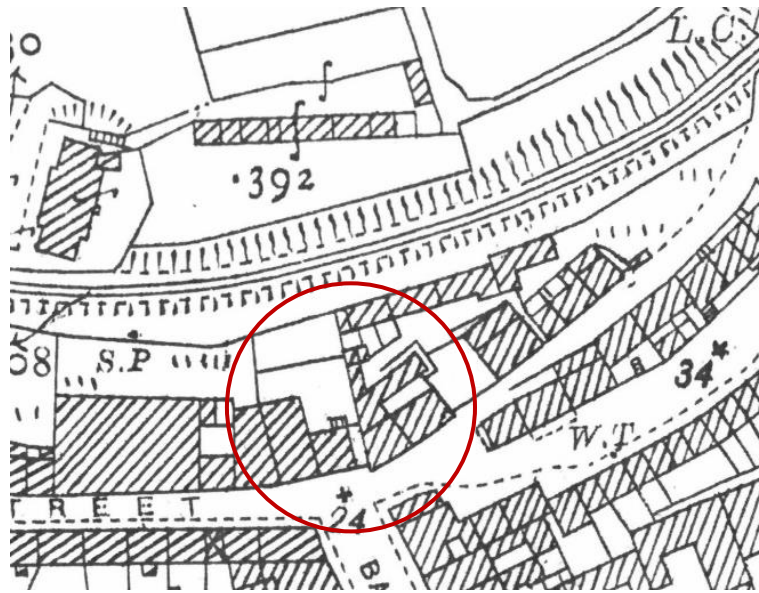


Figure 24 - Extract from c.1937 OS Map of Bantry Town. Circle highlights the four buildings on site.

Due to the varying construction dates, functions, and conditions of the four buildings on site, individual approaches are required for each, as noted below:

### Building A

- The original division of ground and upper-floor units, whether or not a retail use at ground floor can be retained, could guide the future division of the building and inform how these buildings could be designed into the housing development.

### Building B

- The option of retaining an active street frontage retail at ground floor could be examined, although it is recognised that the narrow pavement may present a challenge to this use. It is suggested as pavement is narrow that new side entrances could be created in the gables.
- Retain external early 20th century run stucco shopfront cornice (shared with A).
- There is great freedom in remodelling the interior as all historic finishes have been lost. It is unclear (in the absence of opening up) if any historic structure survives behind modern linings.

### Building C

- There is great freedom in remodelling the interior as all historic finishes have been lost. It is unclear (in the absence of opening up) if any historic structure survives behind modern linings.

### Building D

- Stabilise structure in the immediate term to prevent further structural deterioration.
- Ensure weather envelope is intact addressing roof allowing temporary repairs to any leaks.
- Permanent works to include:
  - repairs to roof structure to include retention of existing historic trusses and purlins. Allow for new natural slate finishes.

## Building D (contd.)

- retain, repair, and consolidate existing stone masonry walls carrying out repairs to buckeyes and distorted areas (particularly beneath first floor window cills). Allow for new external lime render and consider a breathable insulated lime-based Atwater to the internal faces. The existing circular painted mural should be retained, as it provides an illustration of the historical use of the building, contributing to the ACA streetscape.
- reinstatement of first floor in position of floor lost utilising existing joist pockets for new floor joists.
- repair first floor fenestration.
- install new internal partitions and finishes as per design architects' intentions assuming residential use to upper floor.



# Photographic Record

## Site



**11**  
View from Barracks Road  
looking towards Marino  
Street. Site on right.



**12**  
View from Barracks Road  
looking towards Marino  
Street. Site on right.



**13**  
View from Barracks Road.  
Site on left.



**14**  
View from Barracks Road  
looking towards Marino  
Street. Site on right.



**15**  
View from Barracks Road  
looking towards Marino  
Street. Site and Building  
D on right.



**16**  
View from Barrack Road  
junction. Buildings D right.  
(credit: Cork County  
Council)





**17**  
View from Barrack Road  
junction. Buildings C and  
D on right.



**18**  
View from Glengariff  
Road. Buildings A, B, C,  
and D all visible.



**19**  
View from Marino  
Street/Glengariff Road  
junction. Building D visible  
with corner of Building C.



**20**  
View from Marino Street.  
Buildings A, B, C, and D  
visible.



**21**  
View from Marino Street.  
Building A visible with  
corner of Building B.





**22**  
View from Marino Street  
looking towards Glengariff  
and Barrack Road.



**23**  
View of developed site  
alongside proposed site  
on Marino Street. Corner  
of Building A visible on  
right.



**24**  
View of developed site  
alongside proposed site  
on Marino Street.

## Building A



**25**  
Exterior of Building A.



**26**  
External view of Building  
A. There used to be a  
building here built  
between 1914-1936.



**27**  
Entrance to Building A. Two doors indicate the possibility that the building was divided with living entering the straight on door and business to the right making for a retail-residential unit.



**28**  
Interior of Building A. Note green marks where there may have been a dividing/partition wall.



**29**  
Interior of Building A. Note door to retail unit.





**30**  
Interior of Building A.  
Original stone structure  
exposed, and timber  
floors.



**31**  
Timber rail on upper floor.



**32**  
Interior of Building A. Roof  
structure.



**33**  
Interior of Building A.  
Roof/attic space.

### Building B



**34**  
Exterior of Building B.



**35**  
Interior of Building B.  
Shopfront, front entrance,  
and cast-iron column.  
(credit: Cork County  
Council)



**36**  
Interior of Building B. Note  
original cast-iron column  
has been preserved.

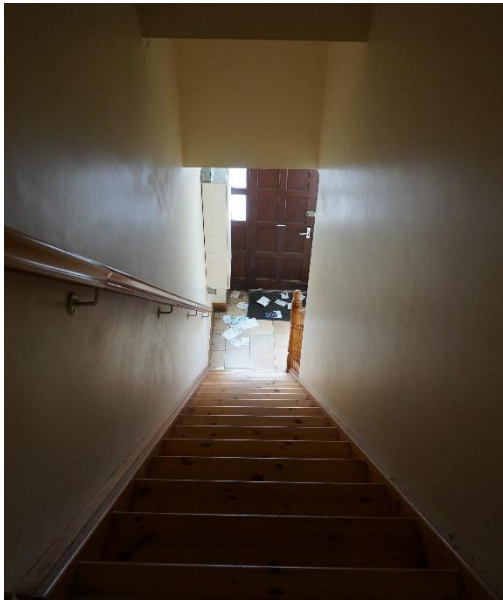


**37**  
Interior of Building B.  
Reveal of alterations and  
cast-iron column. (credit:  
Cork County Council)





**38**  
Interior of Building B.  
Reveal of alterations and  
cast-iron column. (credit:  
Cork County Council)



**40**  
Interior of Building B.  
Stairs is not original to  
build.



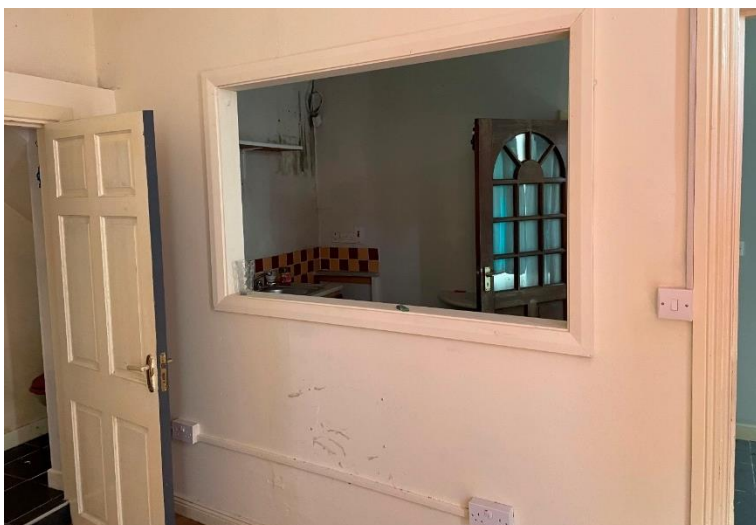
**41**  
Interior of Building B.  
Walls have been dry-  
lined. Not original to build.



**42**  
Interior of Building B.  
Walls have been dry-lined. Not original to build.  
(credit: Cork County Council)



**43**  
Interior of Building B.  
Walls have been dry-lined. Not original to build.



**44**  
Interior of Building B.  
Partition wall with view into kitchen area. Not original to build. (credit: Cork County Council)



**45**  
Interior of Building B.  
Kitchen area on right. Not  
original to build. (credit:  
Cork County Council)



**46**  
Interior of Building B.  
Kitchen area. Not original  
to build. (credit: Cork  
County Council)



**47**  
Interior of Building B. Not  
original to build. (credit:  
Cork County Council)





**48**  
Interior of Building B. Not original to build. (credit: Cork County Council)



**49**  
Interior of Building B. Not original to build. (credit: Cork County Council)



**50**  
Interior of Building B. Not original to build. (credit: Cork County Council)



**51**  
Interior of Building B. Not original to build. (credit: Cork County Council)



**52**  
Interior of Building B. Original roof structure has been retained. Evidence of parging.



**53**  
Interior of Building B. Original roof structure has been retained. Evidence of parging. (credit: Cork County Council)



**54**  
Interior of Building B.  
Original roof structure has  
been retained. Evidence  
of parging. (credit: Cork  
County Council)



**55**  
Interior of Building B.  
Original roof structure has  
been retained. Evidence  
of parging. (credit: Cork  
County Council)





**56**

Rear elevation of Building B. Note gap between buildings could be opened to form a laneway to rear of buildings.



**57**

Rear elevation of Building B.



**58**  
Rear elevation of Building  
B. Ventilation detail.  
(credit: Cork County  
Council)



**59**  
Rear elevation of Building  
B. Photo taken from 2m  
high embankment/former  
railway line. Varying roof  
types and gable ends of  
all buildings visible.



**60**

Rear elevation of Building B. Photo taken from 2m high embankment/former railway line. (credit: Cork County Council).



**61**

Rear elevation of Building B and C. Photo taken from 2m high embankment/former railway line. (credit: Cork County Council).





**62**  
Rear elevation of Building B. Photo taken from 2m high embankment/former railway line. (credit: Cork County Council).

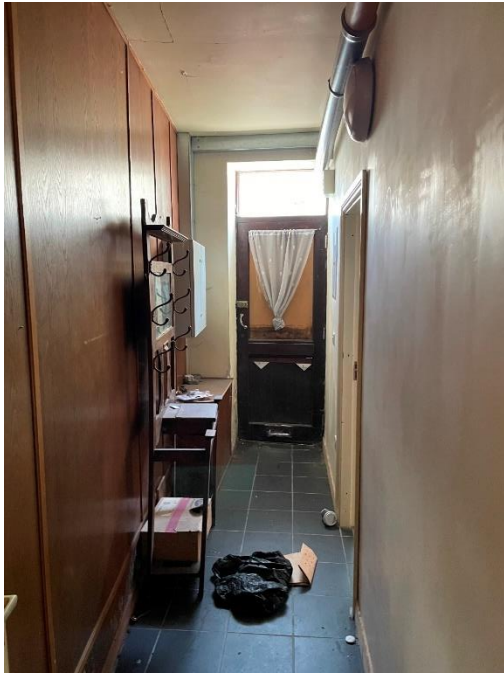


**63**  
Rear garden of Building B. Note 2m high embankment where the former Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway ran.

### Building C



**64**  
Exterior of Building C.



**65**  
Interior of Building C.  
Front entrance. Walls  
have been dry-lined. Not  
original to build. (credit:  
Cork County Council)



**66**  
Interior of Building C.  
Walls have been dry-  
lined. Not original to build.

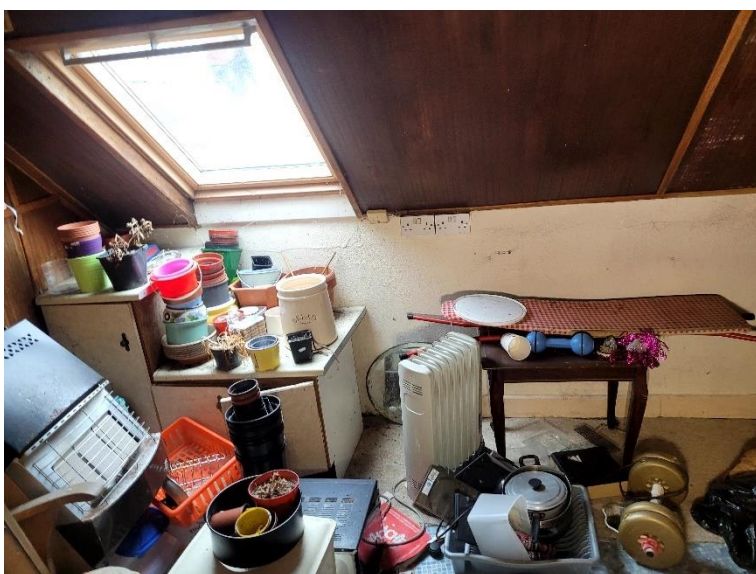




**67**  
Interior of Building C.  
Walls have been dry-  
lined. Not original to build.



**68**  
Interior of Building C. Attic  
room. Walls have been  
dry-lined. Not original to  
build. (credit: Cork County  
Council)



**69**  
Interior of Building C. Attic  
room. Walls have been  
dry-lined. Not original to  
build. (credit: Cork County  
Council)





**70**  
Interior of Building C. Attic room. Walls have been dry-lined. Not original to build. (credit: Cork County Council)



**71**  
Interior of Building C. Attic room. Walls have been dry-lined. Not original to build. Exposed roof rafters. (credit: Cork County Council)

## Building D



**72**  
Exterior of Building D.



**73**  
Entrance to Building D  
view from inside.



**74**  
Interior of Building D.  
Evidence of timber roof  
joists, some may have  
been replaced. Exposed  
original stone structure.



**75**  
Interior of Building D.  
Evidence of timber roof  
joists, some may have  
been replaced. Exposed  
original stone structure.





**76**  
Interior of Building D.  
Evidence of original  
fireplace on upper floor  
and location of former  
floor plates and joists.



**77**  
Interior of Building D.  
Evidence of original  
fireplace on upper floor  
and location of former  
floor plates and joists.



**78**  
Interior of Building D. On  
left corrugated metal is  
used while original slate  
roof material is visible on  
right.





**79**  
Interior of Building D.  
Original roof structure with  
pegged truss detail.



**80**  
Interior of Building D.  
Most likely used as store.



**81**  
Interior of Building D.  
Original stone structure is  
exposed. Timber roof  
joists.



**82**  
Shed in rear garden of  
Building D.



**83**  
Shed in rear garden of  
Building D.



**84**  
Interior of Shed in rear  
garden of Building D.





**85**  
Rear of Building D.  
(credit: Cork County  
Council)



**86**  
Rear of Building D.  
(credit: Cork County  
Council)