

Clare Coastal Architectural Survey 2007/08 – Killkee



Registration number	CS054		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	046
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	90964, 165873
<i>Townland</i>	Ballard		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Signal Tower		
<i>In Use As</i>	Now Demolished, remains of barracks & boundary walls still <i>in situ</i>		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1800-1820		
Categories of Special Interest		Historical & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	In Ruins	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
<p>'Remains of detached rubble stone fort, <i>circa</i> 1810, on a rectangular plan; ruinous. Remains of detached three-bay single-storey cottage, <i>circa</i> 1810; ruinous. Rubble stone built boundary walls' (NIAH, 2000). Enclosing boundary walls survive up to 2m in height. A mound of cut limestone in centre of enclosure marks the location of the former signal tower which was demolished in the 1960s the footings of the former tower are still visible. The tower, boundary walls and cottage were all built from the local thin-bedded Namurian sandstone with the limestone used for sills and other dressings. Assigned local rating by NIAH and marked signal tower on first edition 1842 O.S. map. This site is also an RMP site (CL046-005) as it was incorrectly believed to be the site of a medieval castle. Signal tower, barracks building and boundary walls are shown on first edition (1842) O.S. map. Complex is named <i>Telegraph Station</i>. The complex is marked <i>Baltard Tower (in Ruins)</i> on the 1915 revised edition O.S. map.</p>			
Appraisal			
Remains of this signal tower complex is a reminder of the Napoleonic era when such structures/complexes were erected around the British and Irish coastline to resist the threat of French invasion. In subsequent years these structures were often utilised as coastguard station.			
<i>RMP</i>	CL046-005	<i>RPS</i>	341
<i>Inspected By</i>	S. Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	11.07.06

Additional Historic Information relating to Ballard

Mary John Knott also describes the Mutton Island & Baltard Hill Signal Towers being used by the Water guards (coastguards) 'Mutton Island lies off that part of the coast, and is of considerable extent. A party of the waterguards were stationed at the telegraph there, to correspond with the signals made from Baltard tower on the approach of smuggling or suspicious vessels' (Knott 1836, 84). She also describes the extensive views from the tower and relates a story from its period of use as a coastguard station 'the view from the top of the Telegraph at Baltard, to which strangers are admitted, is very fine, including Mutton Island, the strand of Seafield, and over it Trummera Castle, the extensive hotel and villas of Miltown, the Isles of Arran, Hagg Head, Liscannor, and the numerous comfortable whitened cottages of the tenantry of Cornelius O'Brien, M.P.... We had heard of an interesting circumstance that occurred at these rocks, highly creditable to the humane feelings of the coastguard and the natives, which was fully confirmed and further explained to us by John Roche, the present sentinel at the Telegraph, who acted a conspicuous part on the occasion'. Relates story of water guards saving three natives who were left stranded on a rock below the cliff edge for several days due to bad weather and were passed down food by the water guards who were stationed at the telegraph until the weather cleared down and they could be picked up by canoes' (Knott 1836, 121-122).

Lewis in describing the parish of Killard in 1837 mentions that Ballard Signal Tower is already in ruins. 'This parish, which is on the western coast, and includes the cliff of Baltard, comprises 8824 statute acres.... Very fine salmon is caught in Dunbeg River; and the banks of Baltard, about three leagues from the shore, afford Turbot, cod, haddock, doree, mackerel, whiting, and other fish, in great abundance and perfection. The coast being very dangerous and the surf great, the fishermen use canoes of wicker work covered with pitched canvas... On the summit of Baltard cliff are the ruins of a signal tower...' (Lewis 1998 ed., 75-76).

According to Veronica Flynn Lynch (a former resident of the area), the signal tower was demolished in the 1960's and the flagstones sold in Kilrush (Pers. Comm. August 2006)



Registration number	CS055		
Location			Map Information
<i>Name</i>	Bealnalincka	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Name 2</i>	Locally known as the Hubawns	<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	046
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	90413, 165116
<i>Townland</i>	Ballard		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Landing Place		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1880-1920		
Categories of Special Interest	Cultural, Historical & Technical		
<i>Condition</i>	Poor	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
<p>Landing place marked on the 1915 O.S. revision, but possibly earlier in date. Situated on rocky shore surrounded by high cliffs, it was once accessed via a narrow trackway along cliff edge which is now blocked due to small landslide. No structural remains can be discerned, however two lengths of outcropping rock can be distinguished. According to local information the landing place was built up around the section of outcropping stone and has been disused for some time. It is visible when the tide goes out. The bay is locally known as 'Hubawns Bay' and was locally used for fishing and swimming.</p>			
Appraisal			
<p>This former landing place is located in a deep natural harbour surrounded by high cliffs. It appears to be no longer used due to difficulty of access. It attests to a time when fishing and smuggling were an intrinsic part of the local economy. This period is long since gone and these former landing place act as a reminder of a way of life now consigned to local folklore.</p>			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	S. Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	02.11.06

Additional Historic Information relating to Bealnalicka Bay / Hubawns Bay

Hubawns is believed to derive from the French 'Haut Bois' which referred to the tall wooden masts of the French ships which were believed to bring smuggled goods in the 18th century to this area (Pers. Comm. Veronica Flynn Lynch, September 2006).

In 1836, Mary John Knott refers to Hubawn Bay as Ooubawn Bay, possibly reflecting local pronunciation at the time (Knott 1836, 85)

The OPW archives also record a request in 1883 by local fishermen to remove rocks at the landing slip known as "the Hoobawns" (Ref. OPW/8, Item No. 373). It does not record if this work was carried out or not.



Registration number	CS056		
Location			Map Information
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	046
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	90643, 163814
<i>Townland</i>	Farrihy		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Slipway		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1880-1920		
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural & Technical		
<i>Condition</i>	Poor	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description	Slipway, built <i>circa</i> 1900, extending steeply from rocky shoreline down to sea on south side of Farrihy Bay. Comprising finely built sidewalls of coursed rock-faced sandstone which display a battered base. Section of north face of wall largely concrete rendered. Inner face of walls composed of uncoursed random rubble. Remains of lime and later concrete pointing survive in places. The walkway is infilled with rubble made up of the local sandstone which has the remains of a concrete rendered walkway. Walkway is largely eroded away. Sidewalls measure approximately 0.60m thick. Slipway itself measures 4.9m wide by approximately 40m long.		
Appraisal	This slipway is located in a visually stunning location overlooking Farrihy Bay. The seashore in this area is comprised of exposed beds of sandstone rising at an angle from the ground. This stone probably provided the building stone for the slipway.		
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	S. Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	18.10.06

Additional Historic Information relating to Farrihy Bay

Kilfieragh, a parish, in the barony of Moyarta: 'At Farahie bay, near the northern extremity of the parish, about 50 canoes are employed in the fishery; and at Kilkee, or Moore Bay, about half that number are similarly employed' (Lewis 1998 ed., 67).



Registration number	CS057		
Location			Map Information
<i>Name</i>	Byrne's Cove	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	056
<i>Town</i>	Kilkee	<i>NGR</i>	88184, 161362
<i>Townland</i>	Corbally		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Sea baths		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1940-1980		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	In Ruins	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Detached single-storey two-bay former bathing shelter/changing room, built c.1960, now in ruins, overlooking Byrnes Cove. Originally with flat roof, now gone, concrete rendered walls, concrete plinth and sill. Situated overlooking rocky inlet 'Byrnes Cove' beneath St. Georges Head. Concrete steps give access to rocky shore and former changing room. A concrete path has been laid on a piece of protruding bedrock leading to the waters edge.			
Appraisal			
This former bathing shelter/bathing area is testimony to the recreational and social development of Kilkee as a coastal resort.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	S. Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	26.04.07



Registration number	CS058		
Location			Map Information
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	056
<i>Town</i>	Kilkee	<i>NGR</i>	88497, 160420
<i>Townland</i>	Dough		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Boathouse		
<i>In Use As</i>	Boathouse		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>			
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Cultural & Technical		
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
<p>'Detached single-bay, single-storey, gable-fronted boathouse, <i>circa</i> 1890, originally with segmental-headed door opening and four-bay side elevations; renovated <i>circa</i> 1940, opening remodelled to accommodate commercial use and use as store' (NIAH, 2000). Section of cobbling survives to front of boathouse. The cobbling is composed of the local Namurian sandstone laid in narrow horizontal strips. This may reflect the earlier surface of the slipway.</p>			
Appraisal			
<p>This picturesque boathouse is sited adjacent to Kilkee pier and slipway overlooking Moore Bay and Kilkee seafront. The boathouse together with the associated slipway, pier and life boat building attest to the continuing importance of maritime activities in the area.</p>			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	511
<i>Inspected By</i>	S. Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	02.11.06

Additional Historic Information relating to Kilkee

Kilfieragh, a parish, in the barony of Moyarta: ‘Near Kilkee is a quarry of good building stone, and nearly in the centre of the parish is Dough bog, containing about 200 acres, from which and other bogs extending into the adjoining parishes a vast quantity of turf is cut, and sent from Poulanishery harbour (formed by an inlet of the river Shannon) to Limerick. The boats employed in conveying the turf return with building materials and with limestone from the Limerick side of the Shannon. At Farahie bay, near the northern extremity of the parish, about 50 canoes are employed in the fishery; and at Kilkee, or Moore Bay, about half that number are similarly employed.... and there are several neat bathing lodges in the vicinity of Kilkee’ (Lewis 1998 ed., 67).

Kilkee, or Doogh, a village, in the parish of Kilfieragh, barony of Moyarta: ‘In 1831 it consisted of 153 houses; since which time several houses and bathing lodges have been erected, the village being much frequented as a bathing place, chiefly by the citizens of Limerick, on account of its remarkably fine strand, which is sheltered by a ledge of rocks stretching across one-third of Kilkee bay’ (Lewis 1998 ed., 69-70).



Registration number	CS059		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	056
<i>Town</i>	Kilkee	<i>NGR</i>	88458, 160380
<i>Townland</i>	Dough		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Pier & Slipway		
<i>In Use As</i>	Pier & Slipway		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1885-1890		
Categories of Special Interest		Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
<p>Concrete L-shaped pier, originally constructed <i>circa</i> 1887, on north side of Moore Bay, with later repairs and possible extensions evident. Concrete rendered walls with battered base with steps to south end. End of pier accessed via a narrow pedestrian pathway. Concrete slipway to east side of pier. The slipway and pier was most likely constructed with the local stone and paved with cobbles. There is no surviving visible remains of stone pier today, it is all probably encased in concrete. A slipway and breakwater are shown on the 1915 revised O.S. map leading down from the boathouse to the shore</p>			
Appraisal			
<p>No remains of the original pier are visible today. There is very little of architectural note surviving however the present mass concrete repair/extension does have some technical and engineering significance.</p>			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	S. Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	03.11.06

Additional Historic Information relating to Kilkee from OPW Archives

Kilkee, Co. Clare

Site Name Kilkee

1836? “Kilkee has a natural breakwater, within which the depth varies from fourteen to two fathoms as it nears the shore. There is no pier or quay, but a quay would be of great utility. The harbour runs in between Kilkee and Dough, and is well calculated for fishermen. Local contributions, it is probable, would be obtained” (First Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into The State of the Irish Fisheries; with The Minutes of Evidence, and Appendix. MDCCCXXXVI. His Majesty’s Stationery Office, Dublin. 224).

1836 - “My attention being specially called to Kilkee, by the local Inspector General, I have made an actual survey of the site. Kilkee is a fishing and bathing village on the western coast, about ten miles north-east of Loop Head, in the tenancy of Mr. Jonas Studdart. The very few places on this coast affording any degree of natural shelter, directed the attention of the inspectors to this point. It would require a pier and jetty to extend five hundred and eighty feet, which would cost about £3000” (Mr. Donnell’s Report on the Fishery Harbours, Appendix, No. XVIII, p. 115; First Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into The State of the Irish Fisheries; with The Minutes of Evidence, and Appendix. MDCCCXXXVI. His Majesty’s Stationery Office, Dublin, 115).

The work at Kilkee was expected to cost £1,400. (Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1884, The Queen’s Printing Office, Dublin, 1885. 10 Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1886, The Queen’s Printing Office, Dublin, 1887. 11; Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1887, The Queen’s Printing Office, Dublin, 1888. 16).

1887 - Work at this site was completed in December 1887 (Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1887, The Queen’s Printing Office, Dublin, 1888, 16).

Site Name Kilkee Boatslip

1888 - ‘Trespass on boatslip by those drawing seaweed’ (OPW Archives Piers and Harbours, OPW 16154/88)

Site Name Kilkee Pier

1903-1910 - ‘Proposed repairs’ (OPW Archives Piers and Harbours, OPW 4131/10)



Registration number	CS060		
Location			Map Information
<i>Street Name</i>	Strand Line, Victoria Place, Marine Parade, Clifton Terrace, MacDonald Terrace	<i>Map Sheet</i>	056
<i>Town</i>	Kilkee	<i>NGR</i>	88598, 160012
<i>Townland</i>	Dough		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Sea Wall & Promenade		
<i>In Use As</i>	Sea Wall & Promenade		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1820-1840		
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical, Social & Technical		
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
<p>Stone built seawall of local thin bedded sandstone built largely in 19th century with later sections of repair evident. 'The sea wall and embankment around the bay was begun on the west side as part of famine relief work in 1846 and completed in the 1860's. The wall was badly damaged in 1886 and again in 1951' (Clare Library website: www.clarelibrary.ie). Walls are constructed from roughly coursed cut sandstone blocks. There are a number of details of skilled stone work. A now blocked arched opening at the northern end of the wall displays cut stone voissiors and there is a section of rock-faced cut sandstone walls near the slipway (CS061) with a flight of inset cut sandstone steps nearby (just below Wellington Square). The wall to the road appears to be later than the sea wall and is constructed from uncoursed rubble stone with large sandstone blocks laid as coping. During the 20th century much of the central section of the seawall was added to, forming a promenade and green spaces. This later section also displays rubble stone walls with a base batter. This later section contains a viewing area, the lifeguard hut (CS059) and bandstand (CS060).</p>			
Appraisal			
<p>This impressive seawall is of historic and technical interest. It was begun on the west side as a famine relief scheme and is testimony to the skills of the local community at that time. It is largely intact and later developments such as the promenade have largely respected it. It adds textural variation to the promenade and enhances the coastal setting. The later promenade is in continuous use for the purpose for which it was originally intended.</p>			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	S. Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	03.11.06



Registration number	CS061		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>	Strand Line	<i>Map Sheet</i>	056
<i>Town</i>	Kilkee	<i>NGR</i>	88471, 159868
<i>Townland</i>	Dough		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Life Guard Hut		
<i>In Use As</i>	Life Guard Hut		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1940-1980		
Categories of Special Interest		Cultural & Social	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Circular in plan, freestanding, three-bay concrete life-guard post, built <i>circa</i> 1960, overlooking Moore Bay. Rendered domed roof with rendered circular cap surmounted by aluminium railing and flagpole. Rendered walls with square-headed openings with replacement Upvc windows and double door all with security shutters. Circular plan former bathing shelter/changing area located immediately to the southwest, now in use as storage hut.			
Appraisal			
This life guard hut and changing area is indicative of the functional seaside architecture of this period. The building is still used for its original purpose.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	S. Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	03.11.06



Registration number	CS062		
Location			Map Information
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>	Victoria Place	<i>Map Sheet</i>	056
<i>Town</i>	Kilkee	<i>NGR</i>	88353, 159772
<i>Townland</i>	Dough		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Bandstand/Pavilion		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bandstand/Pavilion		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1920-1960		
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social & Technical		
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
<p>Octagonal in plan, freestanding bandstand, built <i>circa</i> 1940. Felted octagonal roof capped with a cast-iron spike. Overhanging eaves with timber battened lining to underside. Roof supported by eight tapered and fluted cast-iron pillars with only a small number of its decorative brackets still <i>in situ</i>. Replacement aluminium railing and concrete base.</p>			
Appraisal			
<p>This former bandstand although in need of some repair is still of architectural and technical merit. It is also of social and cultural interest reflecting the pastimes and entertainment of this seaside resort.</p>			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	S. Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	03.11.06



Registration number	CS063		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>	Marine Parade	<i>Map Sheet</i>	056
<i>Town</i>	Kilkee	<i>NGR</i>	88095, 159874
<i>Townland</i>	Kilkee Upper		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Slipway		
<i>In Use As</i>	Slipway		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1880-1920		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Social & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
<p>Stone slipway, built <i>circa</i> 1900, leading steeply from roadside down to beach. Constructed from local thin-bedded sandstone with sidewalls of coursed rock-faced sandstone blocks with kerbstones comprised of long narrow upright sections also rock-faced. Cobbling still intact to surface consists of narrow lengths of worn sandstone. Some later concrete pointing visible in places. A modern aluminium railing is fitted on one side of the slipway. The slipway is flanked on either side by the sea wall, which also displays rock-facing. This slipway is not marked on the first edition (1842) O.S. map. It is marked <i>Slip</i> on the revised 1915 O.S. map.</p>			
Appraisal			
<p>This stone slipway displays expert craftsmanship in its construction and is testimony to the men who constructed it. It is still in use and is in good condition.</p>			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	S. Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	03.11.06



Registration number	CS064		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>	Clifton Terrace	<i>Map Sheet</i>	056
<i>Town</i>	Kilkee	<i>NGR</i>	88108, 160034
<i>Townland</i>	Kilkee Upper		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Sea Baths		
<i>In Use As</i>	Sea Baths		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1940-1980		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Social & Cultural	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
<p>Flat-roofed, four-bay, single-storey concrete bathing shelter/changing room, built <i>circa</i> 1960, situated at the West End, overlooking Moore Bay. Built abutting sea wall. Flat roof with overhanging eaves with rounded corners. Rendered walls with rounded corners with square-headed openings now locked with security grills for until summer season. Set in green space with two sets of concrete steps leading to waters edge for swimmers. Accessed from road via stone stiles and cut stone steps with later wheel chair ramp also providing access.</p>			
Appraisal			
<p>This bathing area probably has a long tradition of use predating the construction of the changing facility, as evidenced by the cut stone stile and associated stone steps. It is testimony to the recreational and social development of the town as a coastal resort.</p>			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	S. Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	03.11.06



Registration number	CS065		
Location			Map Information
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>	MacDonald Terrace	<i>Map Sheet</i>	056
<i>Town</i>	Kilkee	<i>NGR</i>	87777, 160224
<i>Townland</i>	Kilkee Upper		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Sea Baths		
<i>In Use As</i>	Sea Baths		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1940-1980		
Categories of Special Interest		Social	
<i>Condition</i>	Poor-Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
<p>Bathing area comprising two flat-roofed rectangular in plan, former changing room, built <i>circa</i> 1960, now boarded up. Concrete steps lead down to the rocky shoreline and display rendered side walls. Area is accessed from a small opening in the wall on MacDonald Terrace and a small flight of cut stone steps which lead to former changing facilities and later concrete steps.</p>			
Appraisal			
<p>Although the changing rooms are boarded up, this bathing area is still maintained. Like CS063 and the nearby Pollock Holes it probably has a long tradition of use predating the construction of the changing facility, as evidenced by stone steps leading down from opening in wall on MacDonald Terrace. It is testimony to the recreational and social development of the town as a coastal resort.</p>			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	S. Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	03.11.06



Registration number	CS066		
Location			Map Information
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	056
<i>Town</i>	Kilkee	<i>NGR</i>	87519, 160185
<i>Townland</i>	Kilkee Upper		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Fish Pond		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Unknown, possibly 16 th – 17 th century		
Categories of Special Interest		Archaeological & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Poor	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
<p>According to Westropp this was known as ‘Lady Isabella’s Fishpond’, ‘her date and surname unknown – some say she was an O’Brien’. Westropp describes the site as a ‘complex (earthwork) and of unusual interest. At the foot of a long slope, close to the end of the great natural breakwater of Duggerna, we can see a large oblong space, fenced by high mounds and fed by streams, which, in my recollection, have greatly diminished in volume. The banks area well made, 5 to 6 feet high, the north is almost exactly 300 feet long and the south about 340 to 350 feet, being hard to define and broken by the mouth and streamlet. The actual basin is still full of water and forests of tall yellow iris. It is from 21 to 24 feet wide, and has a low offset to the south, which was overflowed when the reservoir was quite full. The feeding drains and the group of house sites connected with it are curious. The south mound has been much dug away... The whole work measures about 300 to 350 feet east and west by 110 feet north and south’. Leo Morahan, from the Archaeological Survey of Ireland visited the site in 2003 and describes it as follows ‘Site consist of a well preserved fish pond whose interior still retains a certain amount of water... the reservoir of the fish pond is enclosed by a 130m long bank of earth along the northern sector’ (RMP Archives). Site is not marked on first edition (1842) O.S. map. Marked <i>Fish Pond</i> on the 1915-1918 O.S. map.</p>			
Appraisal			
This site is of archaeological and technical significance and is a unique example of a fish pond in the archaeological inventory of County Clare.			
<i>RMP</i>	CL056-035	<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	S. Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	03.11.06