

KINSALE AREA GUIDE

INCLUDING PLACES TO VISIT AND
— THINGS TO DO —

PLUS MAPS



Kinsale, Co. Cork.



CORK KERRY TOURISM

KINSALE AREA GUIDE

INCLUDING PLACES TO VISIT AND THINGS TO DO

INTRODUCTION

The very attractive town of Kinsale is just 29km directly south of Cork City on the R.600 route. This town has a population of approximately 2,000 people. This historic town has a most important role in Irish tourism. It is also one of the most successful and popular visitor destinations in Ireland. Kinsale has many popular attractions which include heritage, gourmet restaurants, sailing, deep sea angling and golf.

Kinsale has been designated an Irish Heritage Town and is working with Cork/Kerry Tourism and Bord Fáilte on major plans for significant heritage projects in the town. These plans will further enhance the town's important place in Irish tourism.

Early settlers in Ireland came to live in the area which we now know as Kinsale. Indeed the Old Head of Kinsale has been attributed as the site for some of the earliest settlers in Ireland. Later a number of Christian settlements were established in the surrounding countryside.



Castlepark.

Kinsale also has an important place in Irish history. It was near here in 1601 that the Battle of Kinsale was fought. At this battle the Irish forces with their Spanish allies challenged the power of the English troops. In December of that year the English proved to be victorious. The full story of this important event is told in a later section of this Guide.

It is believed that Kinsale town was founded by the Anglo Normans in about the year 1177, in a small walled area which was close to the water. Kinsale received its first of several Charters in 1334 from Edward III by which time it was a well established town. Prosperity in Kinsale continued in the 15th and 16th centuries, and in 1666 it was described as "One of the most important harbours in Europe", with a substantial trade in wine and salt. The town was a significant naval base in the 17th and 18th centuries. Indeed in the 18th century Kinsale seems to have enjoyed a degree of prosperity not otherwise common in Ireland. Kinsale has for centuries therefore had close European connections, and in 1966 it became the first town in Ireland to be awarded the Flag of the Council of Europe.

In this century the great liner "*Lusitania*" en route from New York to Liverpool was lost 11.5 miles off the Old Head of Kinsale. On 7 May 1915 the vessel was hit by a German submarine torpedo. Of a total of 1,959 passengers on board 1,195 perished. For many years the exact cause of the disaster has been debated. One theory is that there was a major explosion on board the *Lusitania*. Three of the victims of the disaster are buried in the Churchyard of St. Multose Church in Kinsale.

Even the casual visitor to Kinsale will be captivated by its beautiful setting, with the long waterfront, narrow winding streets, and Compass Hill rising sharply behind the town. The Bandon river rises in West Cork and flows east through Bandon to Innishannon, and turns south to enter the sea at Kinsale. The old fortifications of Charles Fort and James Fort guard the narrow entrance to Kinsale from the sea.

Kinsale owes its unique character to the fact that it was a garrison town and port of consequence for over 300 years, hence its magnificent Georgian houses and the Dutch influence of its architecture. It was also in the days of sail, the natural landfall for all ships from the continent and the Americas. The flat of the town, from the Coal Quay at the Trident, Denis Quay, the gardens of Actons, the Short Quay behind the Temperance Hall and the Long Quay running up to the White House, were all filled in later, and the Pier road built. The original town market and focal centre was on the level of St. Multose Church, Desmond Castle, and the Courthouse with narrow streets and quays radiating from it.

Kinsale is a town where the quality of the environment is in itself a very strong visitor attraction, and the people of Kinsale take their environment very seriously indeed. This was strongly illustrated in 1986 when Kinsale was the national winner of the Irish Tourist Board Tidy Towns Competition - Kinsale was identified as the tidiest town in Ireland. They followed this success in 1986, by being placed Third in the prestigious European competition Entente Florale. This competition is designed to select the towns and villages in



Gourmet food is a way of life.

Europe who make the best use of trees and planting in the urban environment. Kinsale has continued to be very successful in the Tidy Towns Competition and frequently is judged to be the best small town in Ireland. The development of Kinsale's keen interest in the environment has been marked by an unusual ability of the people of the town to work closely together to improve their local area. Environmental quality has been one of the reasons why Kinsale has such a long visitor season each year, stretching from Easter to the end of October.

The visitor may be tempted to ask why this town with a very small winter population has been so successful in tourism terms. Perhaps it is that many of the people working here in tourism have had significant tourism experience in other countries. In this way perhaps they have brought a cosmopolitan view to the potential which the area has to gain from this industry. Kinsale has an excellent Chamber of Tourism, Good Food Circle and an enlightened Urban District Council.

GETTING TO KNOW KINSALE

The best and most exciting way to get to know any town is to walk around it. This is especially true of Kinsale. It is a town of small winding streets which were not really designed for traffic as we know it today. To help you get to know the town it is suggested that you take the following route on foot:

Start by heading down the Pier road (Tourist Information Office immediately on the left) from the junction of **Emmet Street** and Main Street in the direction of the Pier head. Emmet Street was the old water Gate of Kinsale. As you look down **Pier Road** towards the main Pier your back is towards the old walled town in which Emmet Street was a gate. As you walk down Pier Road, look across the water to your left and you will see the old angling village of Scilly. Looking straight ahead and beyond the Pier the rising ground on which James Fort was built in 1604, is visible across the water.



A cobbled street in Kinsale.

Before you reach the Pier head turn right into **Denis Quay**. As you turn into Denis Quay notice the row of houses on your right. Before the Pier road was built in 1890 these houses stood along the water front. Pause in this area to realise that there was a time when mackerel and herring angling brought hundreds of boats to Kinsale each year, together with the necessary skills of coopering, net repairing, and sail making. Denis' Quay itself dates back to the 17th century, and was a popular landing place for vessels from Bristol. This is an area which has seen some good building restoration work in the last few years.

At the top of Denis' Quay turn left and almost immediately sharp right to climb up the hill to the old **Bowling Green** area, beside the Municipal Hall which was originally built in 1736 as the Kinsale Officers Club. The view from this area over the town is spectacular.

From the Bowling Green area go back out to the steep hill which you came up and turn right and continue on up the hill. At the top turn right and you are on the Mall. This was the really fashionable area of the old 18th century town.

Along the Mall on the left, pause to see the **Almshouses** which were built in 1682 by Sir Robert Southwell. Southwell was a special envoy to Portugal, Brussels and Brandenburg. The almshouses which were restored in 1965-1970 were built originally to accommodate eight old and destitute people. Beyond the almshouses the long building on the left is the Convent. The Sisters of Mercy established here in 1849 a school of lace and fine needle work which survived for one hundred years. They were dedicated to education, established an orphanage and staffed the local hospital. Turn left into Rampart Lane, and right at the top into **Blind Gate**. In the 17th century there was a gate here in the town walls of Kinsale. However in 1695 the gate was "blinded" or closed up as it was proving to be too convenient for smugglers.

You should now move past Rose Abbey and into Church Street where **St. Multose Church** stands on the right. This building was built in the year 1190 and is one of the oldest Church of Ireland churches in the country.

The next stop on your route is at the **Church of St. John the Baptist**, off Cork Street. This building was built in 1839. It was designed by Brother Michael Augustine who also built a number of fine churches in Cork City. Come back into Cork Street and turn left up the hill where you will see Desmond Castle on the left.

Desmond Castle is a 16th century tower house which was built as a residence and Custom House. During the siege of 1601 it was used as a magazine. In the 18th century this Castle was used to accommodate French prisoners-of-war. During an accidental fire in 1747 fifty four of the prisoners lost their lives. Ireland's first wine museum is now located in this castle.

Leave Desmond Castle and go down Chairman's Lane heading for **Market Square**. About the year 1600 a Market House was built here and this building survives today as the Kinsale Regional Museum. The Museum was founded in 1940 and a major conservation programme on the building was carried out in 1958 by a local Committee headed by the present Curators.

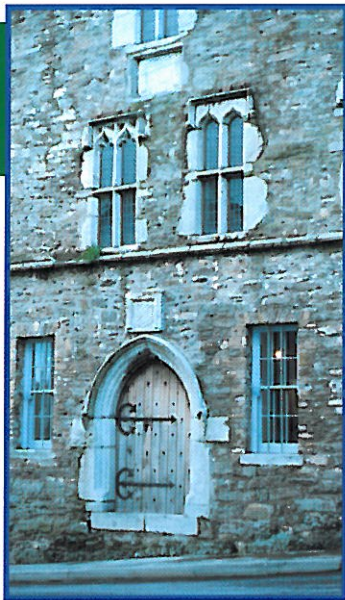
From Market Square turn into **Pearse Street**, Emmet Place is on the right, and you are back where you started this short walk around the town.

As part of the heritage development of Kinsale, a new Town Trail is being prepared and this will be available from the Tourist Information Office at the Emmet Place end of Pier Road.

ORGANISED WALKING TOURS OF KINSALE

These walking tours of the town start outside the Tourist Information Office on Pier Road. On each day except Sundays and Bank Holidays. There is a charge for these tours which are lead by Guides. French, German, Italian and Spanish speaking Guides are available to take tours on request. Further details from the Tourist Information Office.

The Tourist Information Office on Pier Road can provide a map with details of five walks in the general Kinsale area. These walks are (1) along the water's edge from Scilly to Charles Fort, through Summer Cove. This takes about one and a half hours. (2) Around Compass Hill, taking about half an hour. (3) From Lower Cove (near Charles Fort) to Ballymacus around Prehane Point, about two hours. (4) Innishannon to Downdaniel Castle (15th century). (5) Shippool Woods two miles down river from Innishannon, on the Kinsale road.



Desmond Castle.

LOCAL TOURS FROM KINSALE

From Kinsale there are a number of short half day or shorter tours which you can make by car. These include the following:

(1) To Cork City which is the second largest City in Ireland. Take the R.600 out of Kinsale heading north.

(2) To Crosshaven through Belgooly, Ballyfeard and Carrigaline. Crosshaven is like Kinsale, a major sailing centre, which boasts the oldest Yacht Club in the world - The Royal Cork Yacht Club, which traces its foundation to Cobh in 1720.

(3) West through Ballinspittle, Kilbrittain, Bandon and Innishannon. From Innishannon you follow the river Bandon south east towards Kinsale.

(4) A slightly longer trip will take you to Clonakilty which like Kinsale places great importance on environmental quality. The route is from Kinsale to Ballinspittle, Kilbrittain. Timoleague and on to Clonakilty.



Charles Fort.

LONGER DAY TRIPS FROM KINSALE

Kinsale can make an excellent base for a touring holiday in County Cork. The following are some suggested trips for which you should allocate a whole day.

(A) The **Greater Cork City area** including Midleton, Cobh and Carrigtwohill. This area has seen major development of visitor attractions during the past few years. An easy route from Kinsale to this area is by the river harbour ferry. The themes of these attractions include 19th century gaol life in Cork City, emigration from Cobh, the whiskey industry at Midleton, a small 16th century castle, Barryscourt at Carrigtwohill and Fota Wild Life Park near Cobh. All of these attractions are open to the public. Please check opening hours and details at the Kinsale Tourist Information Office. A trip to East Cork including Ballycotton and Youghal will provide a well worthwhile extension to your journey. *See the Cork City and East Cork Area Guides.*

(B) The **Skibbereen, Schull and Bantry** areas hold much of interest to the visitor. Skibbereen is the major centre of West Cork, and nearby Lough Hyne, a beautiful land-locked inlet, is well worth visiting. At Schull the only Planetarium in the south of Ireland can be seen. If you go to Bantry then Bantry House and the 1796 French Armada Visitor Centre are well worth visiting. Just outside Clonakilty the Model Village attraction also merits attention. *See the West Cork Area Guide.*

(C) The **Lee and Blackwater Valleys** are beautiful areas and can be combined in one long day trip from Kinsale. It is suggested that you travel from Kinsale to Bandon and then on to Crookstown where you can join the main Cork - Macroom road. Travel on to Macroom and then (turn right on the Killarney side of the town) to Millstreet which hosted the 1993 Eurovision Song Contest. From Millstreet your route will take you to the main Killarney to Mallow route. From Mallow follow the Blackwater river as far as Fermoy. From there the main Dublin - Cork road takes you south to Cork City and onwards (Route R.600) to Kinsale. A longer extension of this tour from Macroom will take you to the historic site of Gougane Barra. *See the Blackwater Valley, West Cork and Lee Valley Area Guides.*

HISTORICAL SIGHTS IN KINSALE

The brief tour around Kinsale which was detailed earlier in this Guide mentioned some of the historic areas of the town which you should visit. This section highlights in greater detail some of the more significant historic sites in the town.

The Bowling Green - Located beside the Municipal Hall (Urban District Council Offices), has associations with John Wesley who wrote in his journal on 9th May 1785 "About noon I preached in the Bowling Green which lies at the top of the hill and commands a large prospect both by sea and land. All behaved well but a few officers who walked up and down and talked together during the whole service..."

Almshouses - Built in 1682 and restored in the mid 1960s. These buildings originally housed four men and four women who were in urgent need of housing in the 17th century.

St. Multose Church - One of the two (other was Desmond Castle) important medieval buildings in Kinsale, was built in 1190, but has been changed since then, though many of the original features survive. Some of these interesting features include the black letter inscriptions in Norman French, the

Easter sepulchre, the baptismal font, the carved memorials, and the reredos from the Galway Chapel. The wooden coat of arms and the town stocks (possibly dating back to 1729) are other interesting features which you should note. The Southwell memorial in marble from Carrara is the work of Arnold Quellin of London. At this Church, Charles II was proclaimed as King by Prince Rupert. His fleet was at anchor in Kinsale harbour, when news of the execution of King Charles I by Cromwell in London reached Kinsale.

Desmond Castle - Dates back to the 16th century and is also known as the French Prison. Originally it was used as a custom house for wines, wool and tobacco. During the siege of Kinsale in 1601, the Spanish used it as a store for ammunition. However in January 1747 real disaster struck when the building, then being used as a prison for French sailors, caught fire at about midnight. There were about 600 prisoners in the building that night, of which fifty four died. The remaining prisoners were then taken to Charles Fort across the bay. At a later stage both Spanish and American prisoners were incarcerated in the castle. The first wine museum in Ireland has been developed in Desmond Castle as part of the interpretation of its history.



The Old Head of Kinsale.

The Courthouse - Located in Market Square this interesting building was built in about 1600, with additions in 1706 which included the frontage with the loggia on the ground floor. Offices and a jury room were provided on the first floor, and part of the original building was converted into a most interesting panelled courtroom. It was in this building that the Kinsale Town Corporation and its Sovereign conducted their affairs and the Courthouse was also used for ceremonial occasions in the 18th century. The Museum in the Courthouse has many interesting items on display which includes a display on the famous Kinsale Giant. He was Patrick Cotter O'Brien. He died in 1806 and is believed to have been over 8 foot tall.

The Courthouse was used on Monday 10th May 1915 for the inquest into the loss of the liner Lusitania off the Old Head of Kinsale. The Captain of the Lusitania Capt. Turner gave evidence before a jury of 12 shopkeepers and fishermen. As Kinsale undertakes major heritage investment, the Courthouse will play an important role in those plans, as the Regional Museum.

James Fort - Located directly opposite Charles Fort has a commanding position guarding with Charles Fort the narrow harbour entrance to Kinsale. Work began on the construction of this Fort 1602; it was completed in 1607, and was captured in 1690 by Williamite forces. Like Charles Fort it has undergone much alteration. It remains however a most interesting piece of 17th century military architecture, and commands superb views of the town, river, harbour and Charles Fort.

Charles Fort - A short distance outside the town past Scilly, Charles Fort is a most interesting site. This star shaped fort was built about 1677 on the site of an earlier Norman harbour fortification. The original architect was William Robinson who also built the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham, in Dublin. Many changes were made to Charles Fort during the succeeding centuries and it continued to be garrisoned until 1922. The Office of Public Works have been carrying out significant restoration works at the fort for many years. Charles Fort is open to the public from approximately the middle of April to the middle of October. Guided Tours are available.

THE BATTLE OF KINSALE

Kinsale even if no other historical reason existed, has a guaranteed place in Irish history because of the famous Battle of Kinsale fought in 1601. This battle was a clash of more than two military forces. It represented a meeting of two cultures - the old Gaelic world and the powerful English way of life. The Irish forces led by Hugh O'Neill (born in Co. Tyrone about 1540) and Hugh O'Donnell (born in Donegal about 1571) with their Spanish allies, challenged the power of the English troops under Lord Mountjoy. The English won the battle and this had a major impact on future developments in both Britain and Ireland.

The Battle of Kinsale took place about four miles north west of the town near a creek off the Bandon River.

It can be asked why Spain agreed to help O'Neill and O'Donnell, against the English. At that time Spain was one of the richest and most powerful countries in Europe, and the growing English power challenged Spanish wealth and authority.

The Irish requested a Spanish landing north of the Shannon so as to be nearer their powerbase. When the Spanish landed at Kinsale, O'Neill and O'Donnell were obliged to undertake one of the longest and most arduous forced marches in the annals of military history to try to lift the siege. Don Juan de Aquila's motives for landing in Kinsale are unclear. Possibly after the fate of the Spanish Armada, he did not wish to risk the west coast and had the intention of collecting oak for ship building from this area.

The following is the sequence of events which lead to the battle.

22 September 1601 - Over 3,000 Spanish troops landed at Kinsale under the command of Don Juan de Aquila. The Spanish troops were welcomed by the people of Kinsale, and were placed in two Castles; Ringcurran (site of Charles Fort) and Castlepark (site of James Fort).

Late October - at least 3,000 English troops under the command of Lord Mountjoy (the Lord Deputy), besieged the Spanish in Kinsale, having landed via Oysterhaven creek, and surrounded the town.

Early December - By this time the English had increased their forces to over 7,000 and had recovered the outposts of Ringcurran and Castlepark.

Mid December - O'Neill and O'Donnell and their troops undertook a remarkable journey which spanned the length of Ireland. They were in



The Yacht Marina.

THE BATTLE OF KINSALE ..continued

position to the west of Kinsale by Mid-December. Over 6,000 Irish troops were reinforced by the arrival of about 200 Spaniards at Castlehaven, about 48km west of Kinsale under Alonzo del Campo. The Irish forces then cut off Mountjoy's supply link with Cork.

21 December - The Irish forces camped at Coolcarron about three miles north of Kinsale. Their plan was to attack the English camps aided by the Spanish. It should be noted that the 3,000 Spanish troops that arrived in Kinsale on 22 September were at this time besieged in Kinsale, and could take no part in the main battle.

The battle was fought on Christmas Eve - 24 December 1601, between approximately 5,000 Irish troops and about 3,000 English. The balance of the English troops maintained the siege of Kinsale and acted as a reserve. The weapons used in the battle would have been swords, haliberts, firearms, and pikes. Early in the morning the Irish troops marched south west from their base at Coolcarron. This march was ill-timed and resulted in the Irish troops being out of position a mile and a half from Kinsale at dawn, due to storms and floods.

The English were aware of the Irish plans and forced them to withdraw to Millwater, a short distance to the north west. There was a short fierce fight and O'Neill's forces were dispersed, pursued by the English. O'Donnell's troops acted independently on the day and most of the troops fled.

The Battle of Kinsale was over within a few hours, and the English claimed to have killed over 1,000 Irish and Spanish soldiers while suffering relatively few casualties themselves. The besieged Spanish troops at Kinsale reached terms with Mountjoy nine days later and surrendered. They were given shipping and safe passage back to Spain.

O'Neill and O'Donnell returned to the northern part of the country and submitted to Mountjoy in March 1603, from where they were to flee to the continent in 1607. O'Neill was to die in Rome in 1616. The Flight of the Earls (O'Neill and O'Donnell) signalled the end of the old Gaelic order in Ireland. One of the legacies of their flight was the setting up of Irish colleges and regiments in such countries as France, Spain and Italy, over the following two centuries. Another legacy was the Irish involvement in the wine industry on the Continent.

The departure in 1607 of O'Neill and O'Donnell allowed the Crown to proceed with a policy of "loyal settlement" - the Ulster Plantation. As we have seen in the case of Charles and James Forts. The fortification of Kinsale by the English proceeded rapidly following the Battle of Kinsale.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST IN KINSALE

Steel Sculpture on Pier Road - this feature of steel and running water, was commissioned by the Irish Arts Council from a Cork artist in 1986. It formed part of the Tidy Town's awards to Kinsale in the year in which they won this Irish Tourist Board competition.

The Pier Head - Kinsale is a fishing port with a small commercial trawler fleet. Boats frequently land their catch at the main Pier, at the end of Pier Road.

Memorials - On the Pier Road is a simple memorial to Kinsale people who lost their lives at sea. There is also another memorial, a tribute to the services given by the Convent of Mercy over a period of 150 years to the people of Kinsale.

KINSALE

CORK
FERRYPORT
AIRPORT

LEGEND	
	Major Buildings
	Parking
	Tourist Information
	Post Office
	Garda (Police)
	Pedestrian only



VISITOR ACTIVITIES

Deep Sea Angling: For many years Kinsale has been an important deep sea angling centre, and is well known for the quality of the angling which the waters off Kinsale have produced. Blue Shark are a speciality of Kinsale, and Irish Tourist Board Approved deep sea angling boats are available for hire with skipper on a daily basis. The wreck of the Lusitania lying 11.5 miles from the Old Head of Kinsale is an excellent and very popular angling mark. Other notable marks include the Ling Rocks.

Game Angling: Game Angling for Salmon and Trout is available in the Bandon River and details on permits are available from the Tourist Information Office.

Shore Angling: There are some good shore angling marks from the rocks on the Old Head of Kinsale to the western side of the Lighthouse. The beach at Garrettstown also has potential. Closer to Kinsale, Sandy Cove, the New Bridge, the Salmon Walk, Middle Cove and the Harbour entrance are worth trying.

Sailing: The coast south west of Kinsale provides some of the best cruising grounds in Europe and Kinsale Yacht Club has been well established as a significant sailing centre for nearly twenty years. The Yacht Club is located on the Pier Road. Blue Flag Marina facilities are available for visiting boats both off the Pier Road, and at Castlepark outside the town. Kinsale now boasts of new yacht haven with Ireland's biggest hoist for laying up and maintenance, and is also world renowned as a yachting centre.

Yacht charter is also available near the Trident Hotel. Here a range of fully equipped yachts are available for hire. Some examples of cruising distances in miles from Kinsale are as follows - Crosshaven 17, Baltimore 54, Castletownberehaven 87, Valentia Island 121, Fenit 188, and Kilrush 190 miles.

Outdoor Education Centre: An Outdoor Education Centre run by the Cork Vocational Education Committee is located nearly opposite the entrance to the Bowling Green/Municipal Hall area. This Centre runs courses in sailing, canoeing, orienteering, angling and rock climbing, and specialises in both youth and adult courses. It is open all year.

Diving: The waters of Kinsale Harbour and further afield provide excellent facilities for diving, and well equipped Diving facilities are available in Kinsale.

Golf: There are two Golf Courses near Kinsale both operated by Kinsale Golf Club. A 9 Hole Course is located at Ringenane near Belgooly on the Cork City road. A new 18 Championship Course at Farrangalway has been developed a few miles from the town. Both Golf Courses welcome visitors. Another 18 Hole Championship Golf Course has been development at the Old Head of Kinsale, which also welcomes visitors.

Equestrian: A number of Equestrian Centres with Pony Trekking facilities are located in the general area of Kinsale.

Wind Surfing and Sailing: An established Windsurfing Centre with approved Self Catering accommodation is located at Oysterhaven south east of Kinsale. Courses are available here which include the following activities - windsurfing, sailing, canoeing, tennis and orienteering.

Cruises: Day Cruises are available from Kinsale and these feature the wildlife of the coastline in the general Kinsale area.

Quad Biking: All-terrain vehicles operate around a specially designed cross country course at Dunderrow, near Kinsale.

Claybird Shooting: At Nohoval Cove not far from Kinsale Claybird shooting is available.

Gourmet Food: Kinsale has a significant international reputation as a centre of excellence in Food. A Good Food Circle operates which co-ordinates the activities of its restaurant members. The Good Food Circle is a unique grouping of distinctively different types of restaurants working together to offer local diners and visitors a wide variety of choice to suit all palates and pockets. In all there are about a dozen restaurants in Kinsale providing dining to an international standard. A Gourmet Festival is held in Kinsale in October of each year.

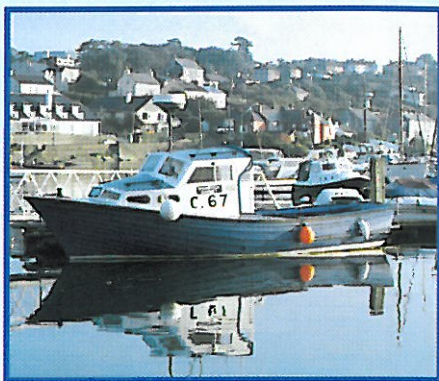
Bird Watching: The Old Head of Kinsale is an excellent bird watching area with emphasis on sea birds. The Marsh on the outskirts of the town is a well known sanctuary.

Swimming: Before swimming from any beach please satisfy yourself as to the safety of the area. Look out for beaches with Lifeguards and please follow their advice. There are beaches at Castlepark and Sandy Cove near Kinsale, Garrettstown (Blue Flag) and Garrylucas a little further away.

FESTIVALS AND EVENTS

The following are regular annual Festivals and Events:

- May -** Sevens by the Sea International Rugby Tournament.
South Union two day Point to Point meeting.
- July/August -** La Solitaire single handed yacht race.
- August -** Kinsale Regatta
September - Advertising Awards Festival
- October -** Kinsale Gourmet Festival
Kinsale Fringe Jazz Festival



Kinsale - a deep sea angling centre.

- Every second year an International Food Forum is held in Kinsale.

ENTERTAINMENT

Traditional Music is available in a number of bars in Kinsale during the season.

Singing Pubs - Some of the bars and lounges in Kinsale have informal entertainment. You are always very welcome to join in.

Cabaret is available occasionally in some of the Hotels in Kinsale.

Full up to date visitor information on Festivals, Events and Entertainment in Kinsale is available from the Tourist Information Office on the Pier Road throughout the year.

Telephone: Summer - (021) 774417, Fax: (021) 774438. Winter: (021) 774026, Fax: (021) 774438.

ACCOMMODATION

Kinsale has an excellent range of all kinds of Irish Tourist Board Registered and Approved accommodation. This includes Hotels and Guesthouses, Hostels, Town and Country Homes and Farmhouses. Approved Self Catering accommodation is also available. Caravan and Camping is available in the general Kinsale area also. Reservations can be made through the Kinsale Tourist Information Office, or through the Tourist Information Office in Cork City, Tel: (021) 273251, Fax: (021) 273504, or the Tourist Information Office in Skibbereen, Tel: (028) 21766, Fax: 028-21353.

Kinsale Chamber of Tourism exists to promote the town and produces local information on a wide range of subjects, including a Calendar of Festivals and Events.

Tel: (021) 774026, Fax: (021) 774438 (all year).

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KINSALE AREA GUIDE

INCLUDING PLACES TO VISIT AND THINGS TO DO

TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE SERVICES

To get the most out of your holiday in the Cork City area, call to one of our Tourist Offices.

Cork City Tourist Office (All Year)

Aras Fáilte, Grand Parade, Cork.

Tel: (021) 273251 Fax: (021) 273504

Skibbereen Tourist Office (All Year)

Town Hall, Skibbereen.

Tel: (028) 21766 Fax: (028) 21353

Bantry Tourist Office (Seasonal)

The Courthouse, The Square. Tel: (027) 50229

Blarney Tourist Office (All Year)

Tel: (021) 381624

Clonakilty Tourist Office (Seasonal)

Tel: (023) 33226

Cork Airport

Freefone in Airport Terminal.

Glengarriff Tourist Office (Seasonal)

Tel: (021) 63084

Kinsale Tourist Office (Seasonal)

Pier Road.

Tel: (021) 772234

Midleton Tourist Office (Seasonal)

c/o Jameson Heritage Centre.

Tel: (021) 613702

Youghal Tourist Office (Seasonal)

Market Square.

Tel: (024) 92390

PUBLICATIONS

- Guest Accommodation Guide
- Self Catering Guide
- Cork County Guide
- Long Distance Walking Route Guide
- Cork City Area Guide
- Blackwater Valley Area Guide
- East Cork Area Guide
- West Cork Area Guide
- Activity Guide
- Golf Guide
- Kinsale Tourist Trail
- South West Guide
- Time Tables
- Postcards and much more.

SERVICES

- Bureau de Change
- Accommodation Reservations
- Car hire reservations
- Cabin cruiser reservations
- Booking service for coach tours, boat tours, horse riding and banquets.
- Local information on entertainment, things to do, places of interest and day trips from Cork.

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