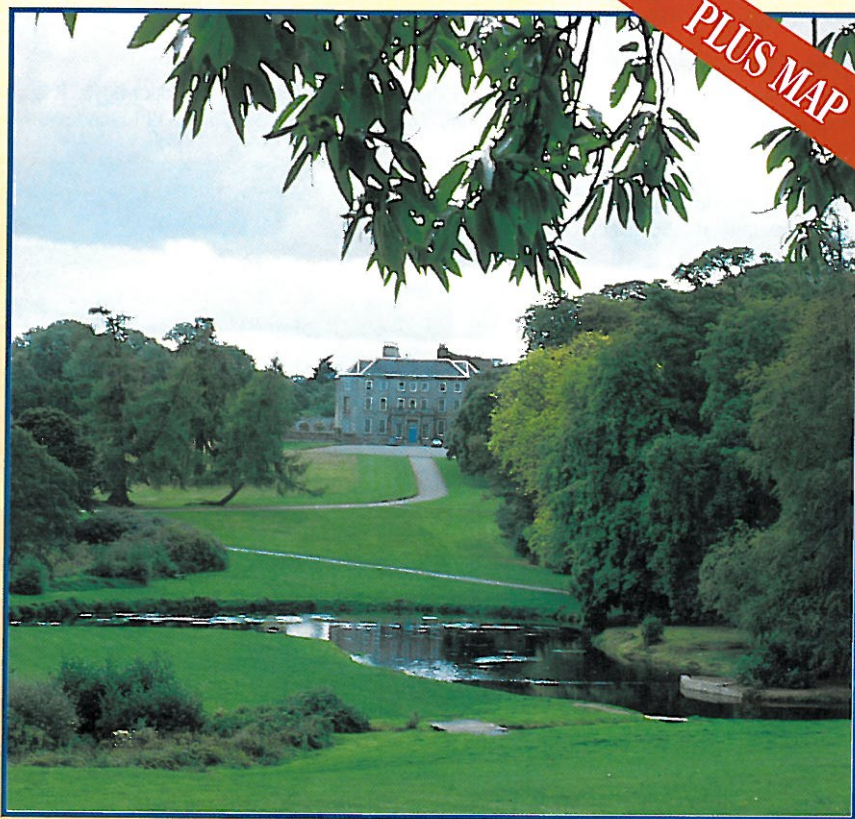


NORTH CORK AREA GUIDE

INCLUDING THE BLACKWATER VALLEY
—AND BALLYHOURA COUNTRY—

PLUS MAP



Doneraile Court and Forest Park.



CORK KERRY TOURISM

NORTH CORK AREA GUIDE

INCLUDING THE BLACKWATER VALLEY AND BALLYHOURA COUNTRY

INTRODUCTION

This is an exciting area of Cork County which is dominated by the majestic River Blackwater. Otherwise known as the Munster Blackwater, this is one of the largest rivers in the Republic of Ireland and is 120 km long. The Blackwater rises in Kerry near the mountainous area of Duhallow. From there it flows east to Cappoquin where it changes direction sharply to flow south to the sea at Youghal. The reasons for this abrupt change in direction are interesting, and relate to a period when this part of Ireland was covered in chalk rock. The river flows through high gorges, past castellated houses, and through pleasantly wooded countryside on its long journey to the sea in east Cork.

For many people this river is known for the excellence of its coarse and game angling. However there is much more to offer the visitor in the Blackwater/North Cork area. It is a region with a very strong heritage, and thankfully many interesting castles and buildings survive from previous centuries. In archaeological terms, this is a most interesting part of Ireland, being a region rich in heritage, and thankfully with many interesting castles and other structures surviving from previous centuries. For the golfer and long distance hill-walker there is a wealth of recreational potential.

The Blackwater Valley is also a significant touring route between Dungarvan and Killarney, and as such is much used by visitors who are heading for County Kerry and the west of Ireland. However as this Area Guide will show you, the Blackwater Valley and North Cork area is an excellent holiday area, be it for a weekend break or a longer week or two weeks holiday.

Ballyhoura Country, part of the North Cork region, is an excellent Rural Tourism and eco-active holiday area. This offers the visitor opportunities to come close to nature, meet local people and participate in traditional and contemporary activities.

Accommodation is a basic ingredient of any holiday and this part of Cork County has a number of period houses, many with an important heritage, which form part of the accommodation base for visitors.



The majestic River Blackwater.

THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF THE BLACKWATER VALLEY AND NORTH CORK

Conna

Conna, a short distance from the boundary with counties Waterford and Cork is located on the river Bride, a tributary of the Blackwater River. Excellent fishing is available in this area.

Castlelyons

This small village in the Blackwater Valley is one of historic importance, with interesting religious and secular ruins.

Rathcormack

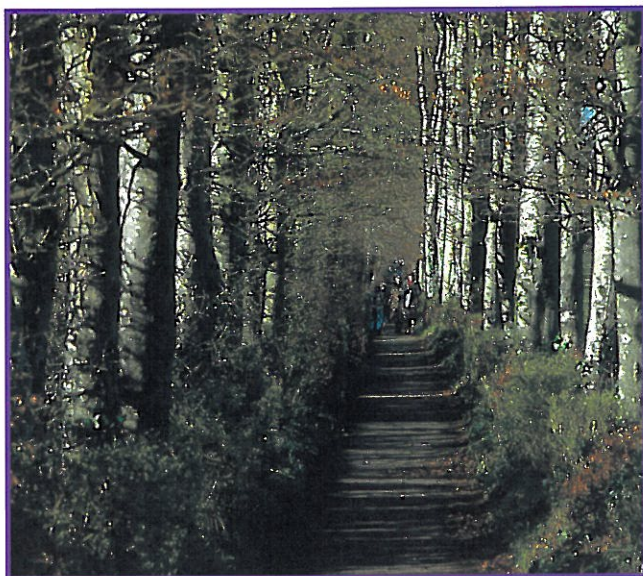
Rathcormack is on the main N8 route between Cork City and Fermoy, and is the second village that you meet when travelling north from Cork City on that route. The River Bride runs under the main road on the southern side of the village.

Fermoy

Fermoy, 35 km north-east of Cork City, is a former garrison town on the banks of the River Blackwater. It is strategically located where the main roads from Dublin to Cork and Dungarvan to Killarney intersect. Fermoy was built in the 1790's by a Scottish merchant, John Anderson. Today it is a most popular base for game and coarse anglers. There are attractive walks along the banks of the river, starting in the town centre.

Kilworth

Kilworth is an attractive small village just off the main road from Fermoy to Mitchelstown. In years gone by Kilworth was a staging post for the Mail Coach route between Dublin and Cork City. To the north east rise the Kilworth mountains, and there is some good walking east of the village.



Near Mitchelstown.

Mitchelstown

Mitchelstown is located in the prosperous Golden Vale area, and is a noted centre for the production of dairy products. This is a fine example of an early 19th century planned town. The Ballyhoura mountains rise west of the town and the higher Galtee mountains lie to the north-west of the Mitchelstown to Cahir road.

Kildorrery

This is a small, pleasant 19th century village on the Mitchelstown to Mallow road. Nearby is the burial place of Elizabeth Bowen, a famous writer, at the 18th century Farahy Church.

Glanworth

This village lies on the banks of the river Funshion north-west of Fermoy. The very old and narrow 12 arch stone bridge is a notable feature. This bridge was probably built around the year 1600. There are many interesting religious and secular ruins in the area. The village was a staging post on the old Butter Route to Cork.

Ballyhooley

The village of Ballyhooley sits above the river Blackwater between Fermoy and Castletownroche. The Nagle mountains form an interesting backdrop to the south.

Castletownroche

Located in a picturesque area, north-east of Killavullen, beside the Awbeg river which is a tributary of the River Blackwater. Edmund Spenser the English poet wrote of the Awbeg river in *"The Faerie Queen"* calling it the *"Mulla"*. This is a beautifully kept village with the gardens at Annes Grove nearby. A fine old mill is under restoration and will house craft-workers when the work is completed. The song *"The Old Rustic Bridge"* takes its origins from here.

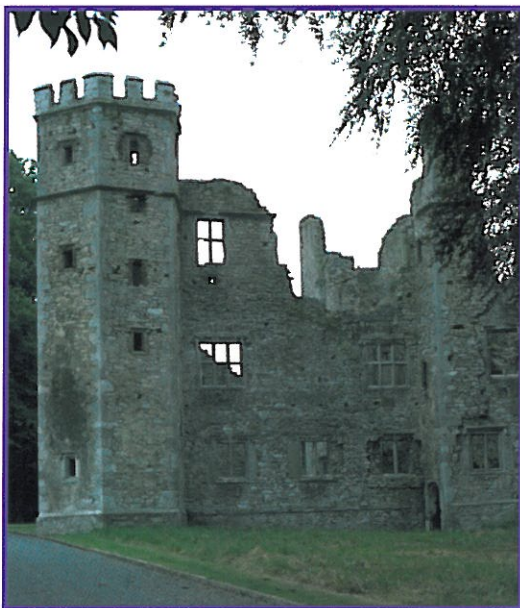
Killavullen

Ballymacmoy House, the home of the Hennessy Brandy family is located on the cliff, high above the River Blackwater. The house is again owned by the Hennessy family. Edmund Burke (1729-1797) received some of his early education here.

Mallow

Mallow, like Fermoy, is located on the banks of the Blackwater river and is one of the main towns of the valley and the north Cork area. During the 18th and 19th centuries Mallow was an important spa town. This is a most important agricultural area and a sugar manufacturing centre.

A number of prominent Irish people were born here including Canon Sheehan, the noted author, who had close links with Doneraile a short distance away. Another famous author who lived here for a time was Anthony Trollope. Mallow is a significant coarse and game angling centre, and the Racecourse has been re-developed in a multi-million pound investment by the Irish Horseracing Authority, together with local investment. Not far from Mallow, Springfort Hall is an interesting house which traces its history back to at least the early 17th century. It is now a Guesthouse.



Old Mallow Castle.

Doneraile

Doneraile once formed part of the poet Edmund Spenser's great estate, until his son sold it to the St. Leger family in 1627. Indeed Spenser spent from 1586 to 1598 in nearby ruined Kilcolman Castle (*not open to the public*). It is believed that he wrote part of *"The Faerie Queen"* at Kilcolman at that time. From 1895 to 1913, Canon Sheehan the author was Parish Priest of Doneraile, and he wrote many books here which have as their subject Irish rural life. Doneraile House is currently being restored and the Doneraile Demesne is now a public Forest Park with a herd of Red Deer and much other wildlife.

Buttevant

Like many other areas in the Blackwater Valley, Buttevant is mentioned by Edmund Spenser in his writings. This village takes its name from the motto of the de Barry family - *"Boutez-en-avant"*, meaning *"Push Forward"*. It was the de Barry family who built Buttevant Castle. Buttevant is now the location for the famous Cahermee Horse Fair held in August each year.

Churchtown

Churchtown is a small village north-west of Buttevant where the old manor house still survives. Churchtown is the birth-place of the horse racing trainer Vincent O'Brien.

Charleville (*Rath Luirc*)

Charleville is located close to the border with Co.Limerick. Founded in 1621 by Roger Boyle, it is an important market town set in rich agricultural lands. The Library in the old Church of Ireland church and the Schoolyard Theatre are worth visiting.

Newtownshandrum

Located on the main road between Charleville and Dromcolliher.

Milford

The translation of the Irish name for Milford means *"The ford of the mill"* remembering perhaps an old mill in the village or surrounding area.

Dromina

This is a small village on the road south-west from Charleville to Newmarket.

Freemount

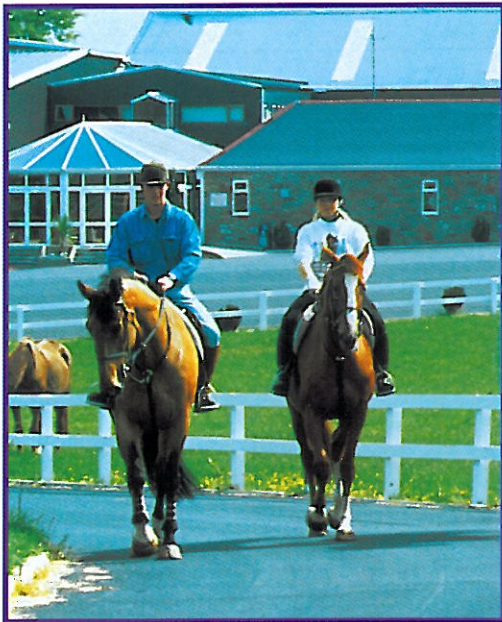
This is a small village not far from Liscarroll.

Liscarroll

This was a very early Anglo-Norman settlement, and the ruins of Liscarroll Castle dating from approximately 1280 survive. Nearby there is a Donkey Sanctuary which can be visited.

Millstreet

Millstreet nestles at the foot of the Claragh Mountains and is practically surrounded on all sides by hills and mountains. This is an area that is rich in archaeological heritage. In 1993 the Eurovision Song Contest was broadcast from this small town to over 300 million viewers throughout Europe - and on that occasion Ireland won the Eurovision Song Contest once again! Millstreet is a major Show Jumping and equestrian centre, which is well known on the European Show Jumping circuit. The nearby Millstreet Country Park is well worth a day's visit.



The Green Glens Equestrian Centre, Millstreet.

Banteer

The small village of Banteer is located just south of the river Blackwater. There is a Railway station here on the rail route from Mallow to Killarney. The recently renovated Community Centre - The Glen Theatre - provides excellent entertainment.

Kanturk

This is an attractive town built where the rivers Allow and Dalua meet, before joining the River Blackwater. The interesting bridge in the town dates from 1760, and the nearby town park is especially attractive.

Castlemagner

There are only 35 Sile na Gig (*ancient stones with fertility carvings*) stones surviving in Europe, the largest of which is found at Castlemagner. The nearby well 'Sunday's Well' or 'May Well' dates back to 1187.

Newmarket

This is a market town north-west of Kanturk set in the area known as Duhallow. Newmarket was founded in the 17th century and John Philpot Curran the famous orator and politician was born here in 1750. He was father of Sarah Curran the friend of Robert Emmet, and she is buried in the local graveyard.

The John O'Keefe Memorial Institute situated in the town may date from about 1725 and shares the same architect as Doneraile Court. The house was built by Sir Richard Aldworth a major land owner in the area.



Kanturk Castle.

Boherbue

Boherbue is a small village located north of the River Blackwater in the Duhallow area.

Cullen

Cullen is a small attractive village just off the main Mallow to Rathmore road.

Knocknagree

Located practically on the boundary between counties Cork and Kerry. The village looks south towards the Blackwater River.

Ballydesmond

This village in a high mountainous area of north-west Cork, is just a short distance from the border with County Kerry. The river bridge here over the River Blackwater marks the actual county boundary. The River Blackwater rises about 6 km from Ballydesmond on the slopes of Knockanefune mountain.

Meelin

Meelin lies deep in the attractive Duhallow area of north-west Cork.

Rockchapel

Located in the extreme north-west of the county is close to the source of the River Feale which flows north-west towards Listowel in County Kerry.

Sliabh Luachra

This area stretches from east of Killarney across the Cork/Kerry border and extends into part of north-west Cork. This area always has been, and still is, rich in culture and heritage. Many notable poets and traditional musicians have come from here. The area is especially notable for its own style of traditional music, and both traditional music and dance are very popular in the Sliabh Luachra area.

SOME PLACES OF INTEREST

Please note that not all the buildings mentioned in this section of this Area Guide are open to the public. Please seek permission before entering on private lands and property.

Castlelyons

The Church of Ireland church near the village was built in 1776. Of interest also is the ruined Dominican Friary of 1307, which was founded by John de Barry. This building is now a National Monument in the care of the State. The original Castlelyons castle dates from 1210. However the present castle built on the same site dates from the early 17th century. This castle had a 28 metre long gallery, and terraced gardens with artificial lake and deer park. The castle was accidentally destroyed by fire on 22 July, 1771.

The Abbey dates from the 14th century and was built by John de Barry for the Carmelites. In the early 19th century it housed a hedge school.

Fermoy

Riverside walk - the Barnane Walk is a most pleasant upstream riverside walk along the banks of the Blackwater river.

Swimming Pool - there is a public swimming pool located in the town park.

Forest walk - at Corrin Hill near Fermoy Golf Club there is an attractive forest area open to the public, with magnificent views from the hilltop.

Burial Mound - also at Corrin Hill there is a Bronze Age (1800 BC) burial mound. On the same hill there is a much later iron age (200 BC - 200 AD) hill-fort.



River Blackwater at Fermoy.

Famine Graveyard - there are famine grave sites north of the Fermoy Soccer pitch.

The Roman Catholic Church - this was enlarged by E.W. Pugin and G.C. Ashlin in 1867. The Church of Ireland church, designed by Abraham Hargrave, dates from 1802.

In the Middle Ages Fermoy had a Cistercian Abbey, but nothing remains today of this foundation built on the southern bank of the River Blackwater.

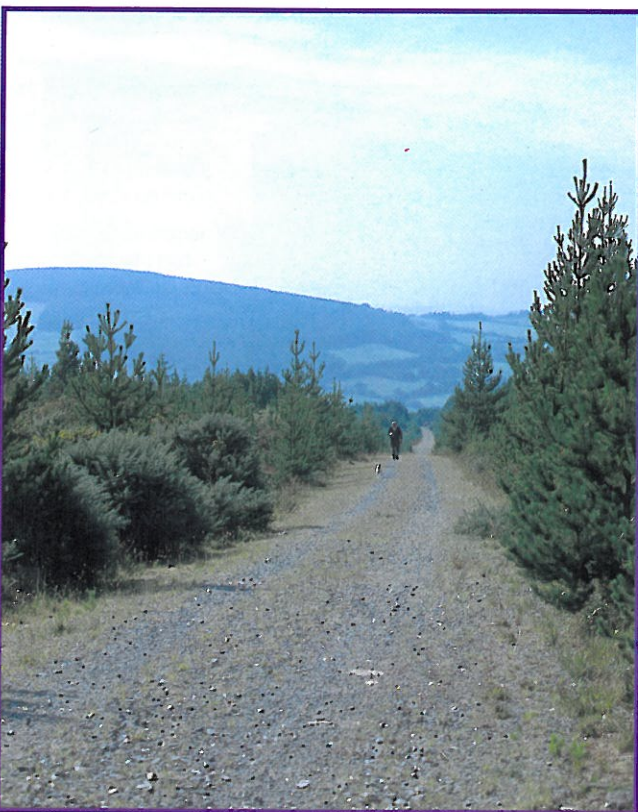
Kilworth

On your journey to Kilworth from Fermoy you pass the remains of Cloghleaigh Castle, on the right hand side, in the grounds of Moore Park. The National Dairy Research Centre is located nearby at Moorepark.

A section of the road between Kilworth and Ballyporeen marks the line of the old Dublin to Cork route and this was once an old Bianconi coach road. Kilworth was a staging post on the coach route. The infamous highwayman William Brennan remembered in the song "*Brennan on the Moors*", frequented the coach road in this area.

The old Market House in Kilworth, now a commercial premises, was restored some years ago. This 18th century building is an important feature of the village. It was originally the building where the local town council met, and the site of the weekly butter market.

The Catholic Church is an early 19th century building, and is said to be one of the oldest Catholic Churches in Ireland. The Church of Ireland church was built in the previous century, and is now a venue for theatre and music.



Walking in North Cork.

Mitchelstown

There are two squares in Mitchelstown, Market Square and Kings Square. These are considered to be good examples of early 19th century town planning. The town was originally built by the King family.

The way-marked **Munster Way** to **Ballyhoura Way** link walk passes through the town. There are also way-marked loop walks from the town. See map-board in the town square.

Kildorrery

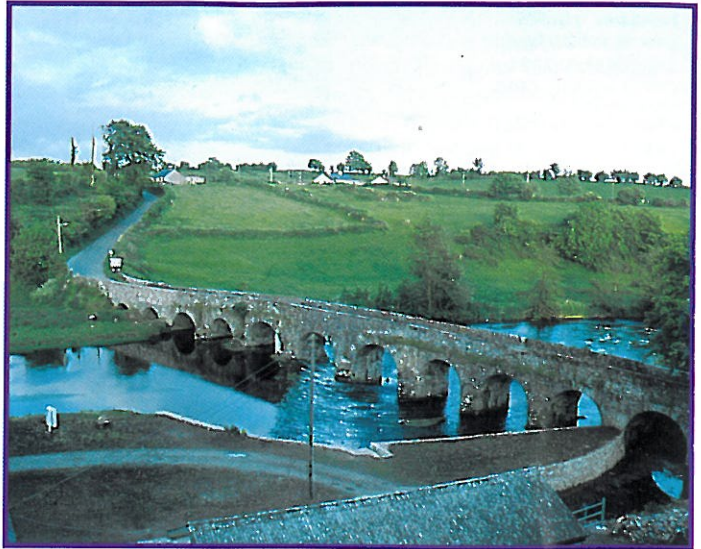
About 3 km west of the village, at Farahy, is the birth place of Elizabeth Bowen the author, writer of such books as "*To the North*" and "*The Little Girls*". She is buried by the west door of the Church of Ireland church. This church, a reconstruction of an earlier building, dates from 1721. Way-marked loop walks also start from the village. There is a map board on the Fermoy road.

Glanworth

Glanworth Castle beside the river Funshion is undergoing restoration and is an important monument in the area. This castle dates back to the second half of the 13th century and was once a Roche family castle. The Abbey and Priory ruins are worth visiting.

The father of the late Cardinal Richard Cushing of Boston was born in Glanworth.

About 2 km south-east of the village is the wedge-shaped gallery grave of Labbacallee - about 3,500 years old. This is one of the largest gallery-graves in Ireland, the site was excavated in 1934 and the remains of five individuals were revealed. Finds recovered during the excavation dated from the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.



Glanworth Bridge.

Ballyhooley

The Roche castle at Ballyhooley is a dominant building in the landscape and was restored as a private residence in 1862. It had been damaged earlier in the 1641-1652 period.

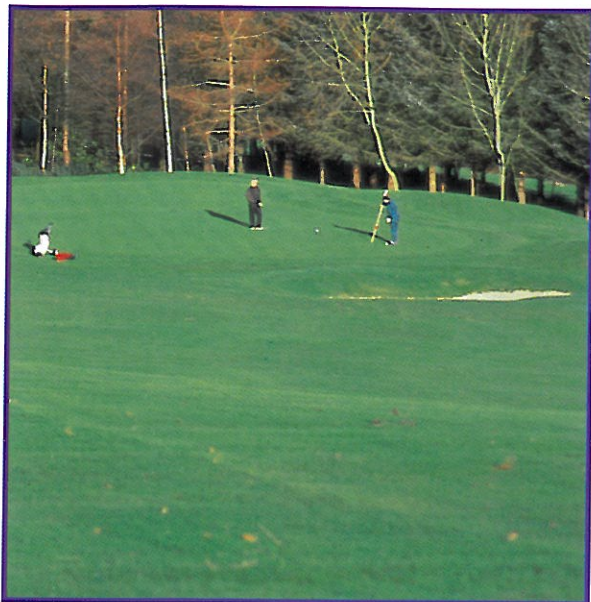


Annes Grove Gardens, Castletownroche.

Castletownroche

Annes Grove Gardens near the 18th century Annes Grove house (*house not open to the public*) should be visited. These gardens are beautifully laid out on the slopes overlooking the Awbeg river. The river gardens along the banks of this river are also most attractive. There is a formal walled garden and an extensive woodland garden. Annes Grove has an important collection of Rhododendrons and many other rare trees and shrubs. These gardens are unusual in that they combine limestone tolerant and non-tolerant plants close to each other.

Bridgetown Abbey south of Castletownroche is situated where the rivers Blackwater and Awbeg meet. This was an Augustinian Friary founded in 1314. The ruins include a church and a fragment of the cloister. Restoration work has been carried out here by Cork County Council in recent years.



18 hole golf course at Mallow.

Mallow was an important Spa town and many people came here to take the waters. Among the visitors was Sir Walter Scott. The old Spa House on the right hand side on the Fermoy road out of Mallow has been restored as a private residence. This house is built in an old English style of rural architecture.

The neo-Tudor Clock House dates from the early 19th century.

The limestone Market House and Courthouse are other buildings of importance in Mallow.

Doneraile

Doneraile Forest Park is a estate of 400 acres which is open the public. There are ambitious plans for the further restoration of the estate lands and the development of Doneraile Court (*the great house*) as a visitor centre. The estate trees were planted in the 18th century and a herd of red deer roam the gardens.



Shrone Lake, in Rathmore area.

Doneraile Court was built by Rothery in 1725 in the classical style, and much important restoration work was done by the Irish Georgian Society. It was in this house that the only recorded initiation of a women into the Order of Freemasons took place. Elizabeth, daughter of the 1st Viscount of Doneraile hid in the

Killavullen

Under Ballymacmoy House in the cliffs above the river a series of caves have yielded remains of arctic fauna, a reflection of the period when Ireland was much colder than now.

Nano Nagle, the foundress of the Presentation Order of Nuns was born not far from Killavullen, and the Nano Nagle Centre remembers her work for the order.

Mallow

The old Mallow Castle is located in the grounds of the present Mallow Castle. The old castle was built in the late 16th century by Sir Thomas Murrery on the site of an earlier fortification which dates back to the 12th century. By the order of James II the old castle was burned in 1689. The later Mallow Castle is a private residence.

In the 18th and early 19th centuries

library during a Freemasons meeting, and fell asleep. When she was discovered by the Freemasons they had no way to make sure of her silence about what the Freemasons had discussed at their meeting, but to allow here to join the Order of Freemasons.

Kilcolman Bog near Mallow is an important example of an 'alkaline' lake, which is of international ecological importance. The bog is a highly important wildlife area which attracts many different species. It is not generally open to the public.

Way-marked loop walks also start from the town.

Buttevant

The Franciscan Friary here was founded by David Og Barry in 1251. Of this monastic complex only the Church remains. This consists of a long nave and choir, with a south transept. The details of the church indicate work belonging to two distinct periods - original 13th century work in sandstone, and late Tudor work in limestone.

Ballybeg Abbey on the Mallow side of Buttevant was built in 1237. In the 15th century additions were added. The most unusual feature of the Friary is the dove-cot or columbarium to the south-east of the church. It may be the best preserved example of a dove-cot in Ireland.

The earliest recorded "steeplechase" took place between the Church in Buttevant and the steeple of the St. Leger church in Doneraile, a distance of four and a half miles. Hence the origins of the racing steeplechase.

Liscarroll

Liscarroll castle was built around the year 1280. A very large keep survives with four towers, and it is said to be the third largest 13th century castle in Ireland. This castle is a National Monument. The Ballyhoura Way passes through Liscarroll. The Battle of Liscarroll is re-enacted each Summer.

Millstreet

Millstreet Country Park is located close to Millstreet town. This is an environmental park of over 500 acres. The site includes lakes, waterfalls, streams, wetlands, walks, picnic areas, moor-lands, arboretum, herb rich meadows, ornamental gardens, archaeological sites, native deer, birds and wildlife. There is also an excellent on-site Visitor Centre with Audio Visual facilities and restaurant. Other facilities include a Schools laboratory, interactive touch screens, sensory garden, and music garden. The Park also has an internal transport system for those who may prefer not to walk.

Drishane Castle near Millstreet town (*privately owned*) was built in what is now the grounds of the former Convent. The castle tower which dates from 1450 survives.

Millstreet Country Park.



An interesting local museum is located in Carnegie Hall. This contains a most important Video tape and Cassette tape archive of local history. Also on display in this museum are items from the Eurovision Song Contest held in Millstreet in 1993.

About 10 km from Millstreet to the south-east on the slopes of Musheramore Mountain is Knocknakilla Stone Circle. This is a National Monument.

Nad

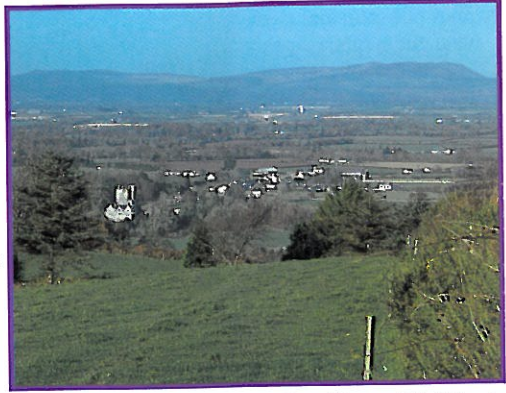
Nad is a small village located in the high hills of the Boggeragh Mountains. This is a pleasant area for walking along roads and old tracks, though no formal walking routes are developed in this area.

Kanturk

Kanturk Castle is located off the main Mallow/Killarney road and is a most impressive ruin. Built around the year 1609 it was never completed.

Castlemagner

See reference elsewhere to *Sile na Gig* stone here.



The village of Ballyhooly.

VISITOR ACTIVITIES

Game Angling

The River Blackwater is a most important Salmon and Trout river, and some of the tributaries also hold good stocks of wild brown trout. A number of the Hotels and Guesthouses in the valley have their own salmon beats which are available to their visitors. Ghillies are also available. Please contact the nearest Tourist Information Office for guidance on permits and angling licences.

Coarse Angling

The Blackwater has for many years been a most attractive coarse angling base for visiting anglers. The main coarse angling centres are Fermoy and Mallow. There is no closed season in Ireland for coarse angling. The main species include roach and dace. For many years the Blackwater was the only source for roach in Ireland. However they have now spread to many other systems in the country. The Barnane Walk

at Fermoy is a most popular coarse angling area upstream of the road bridge in the town. Bank access here is excellent.



The Blackwater - coarse & game angling river.

Golf

There are 18 Hole Golf Courses at Charleville (*can play 27 holes*), Fermoy, and Mallow. Mitchelstown plays 18 holes. 9 Hole Golf Courses are located at Mourne Abbey, Doneraile, Kanturk, and Charleville. There are Golf Driving ranges in Fermoy and Rockmills.

Hill Walking

The Blackwater Valley Long Distance Walking Route (*The Blackwater Way*) runs from Clogheen in Co. Tipperary, to the county boundary near Rathmore. This links the Munster Way with the Kerry Way (*a short section of the route in Co. Kerry remains to be completed as of September 1997*). This is a spectacular low level route which winds along the slopes of the valley. The total length of the route is 168 km, or 104 miles. The longest



section is that from Nad to Millstreet, a distance of 30 km or 19 miles. The highest point is 570m or 1868 feet.

In the Rockchapel area.

The Ballyhoura Way follows the route of the O'Sullivan Beara March of the winter of 1601-1602. The 80 km (50 miles) passes through parts of Counties Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary with spectacular views from Castle Philip on the Ballyhoura Mountains onto the Blackwater Valley and the Golden Vale, and from Sliabhnamuc across the Glen of Aherlow onto the Galty Mountains.

A link route connects the Blackwater Valley Long Distance Route and the Ballyhoura Way. There are way-marked loop walks available from Doneraile, Shanballymore, Ballinaboola, Castletownroche, Streamhill (*north of Doneraile*), Mitchelstown, Galty Wood (*north-east of Mitchelstown*) and Kildorrery.

Before you go walking on either of these routes please take sensible safety precautions. Tell someone of your route, and your expected time of arrival. Take spare clothes and food. Though these are relatively low level routes, do make sure that you pack a compass and appropriate Maps. At all times please abide by the Farmland Code of Conduct.

Cycling

The Blackwater valley makes an attractive cycling route and a number of circular routes are possible also. *These include:*

- (1) Fermoy, Mitchelstown, Mallow. (2) Fermoy, Rathcormack, Conna, Tallow, Fermoy.**
- (3) Mallow, Buttevant, Kanturk, Banteer. (4) South of the main valley route to Millstreet to rejoin the main route at Rathmore. (5) Boherbue, Ballydesmond, Newmarket, Kanturk, Banteer.**
- (6) Castletownroche, Kildorrery, Mitchelstown, Ballylanders, Kilfinane, Ardpatrick, Greenwood and Glenenaar. (7) Doneraile, Ballyhea, Churchtown, Liscarroll, Buttevant.**

Equestrian

The Green Glens Equestrian Village at Millstreet is the largest equestrian development in Ireland. It has an extensive indoor Arena and Show Jumping facilities, together with an extremely well developed outdoor Show Jumping Course. The indoor Arena was the venue for the 1993 Eurovision Song Contest. Annual shows take place which attract top international riders from many countries. The Equestrian Village has on-site self catering accommodation. Other smaller AIRE Registered equestrian centres are available in the North Cork area. Please check with a Tourist Information Office for the up-to-date details.

Day Touring Routes by Car

Some suggested touring routes include the following:

(1) Ballyhoura Mountain Trail

Mitchelstown · Kilfinnane · Kilmallock · Charleville · Dromcolliher · Liscarroll · Churchtown · Doneraile · Castletownroche · Kildorrery.

(2) Duhallow Trail

Kanturk · Newmarket · Freemount · Taur · Ballydesmond · Kiskeam · Cullen · Knocknagree · Millstreet · Lyre · Banteer · Kanturk.

(3) Tour around the general Fermoy area

Fermoy · Kilworth · Araglin · Ballyduff · Lismore · Tallowbridge · Conna · Castlelyons · Rathcormac · Ballyhooly · Fermoy.

(4) Tour around general Mallow area

Mallow · Ballyclough · Castlecór · Buttevant · Doneraile · Castletownroche · Killavullen · Burnfort · Mallow.

(5) Tour around the Cullen area

Cullen · Boherboy · Ballydesmond · Knocknagree · Cullen.

North Cork is an important equestrian area.

Dining

There are a number of Country House Hotels and Guesthouses with restaurants in this area which feature in the main international Good Food Guides. The larger towns have a variety of restaurants, and there are some excellent pubs providing meals also.

Swimming Pools

There are public swimming pools at Fermoy and Mallow.

Entertainment

Traditional entertainment is available in the Slieve Luachra area on the Cork/Kerry border. Many bars in the area also provide informal traditional entertainment, especially during the visitor season.

There are Cinemas in Mallow, Fermoy and Kanturk. Live music is a feature of a number of pubs in the region.

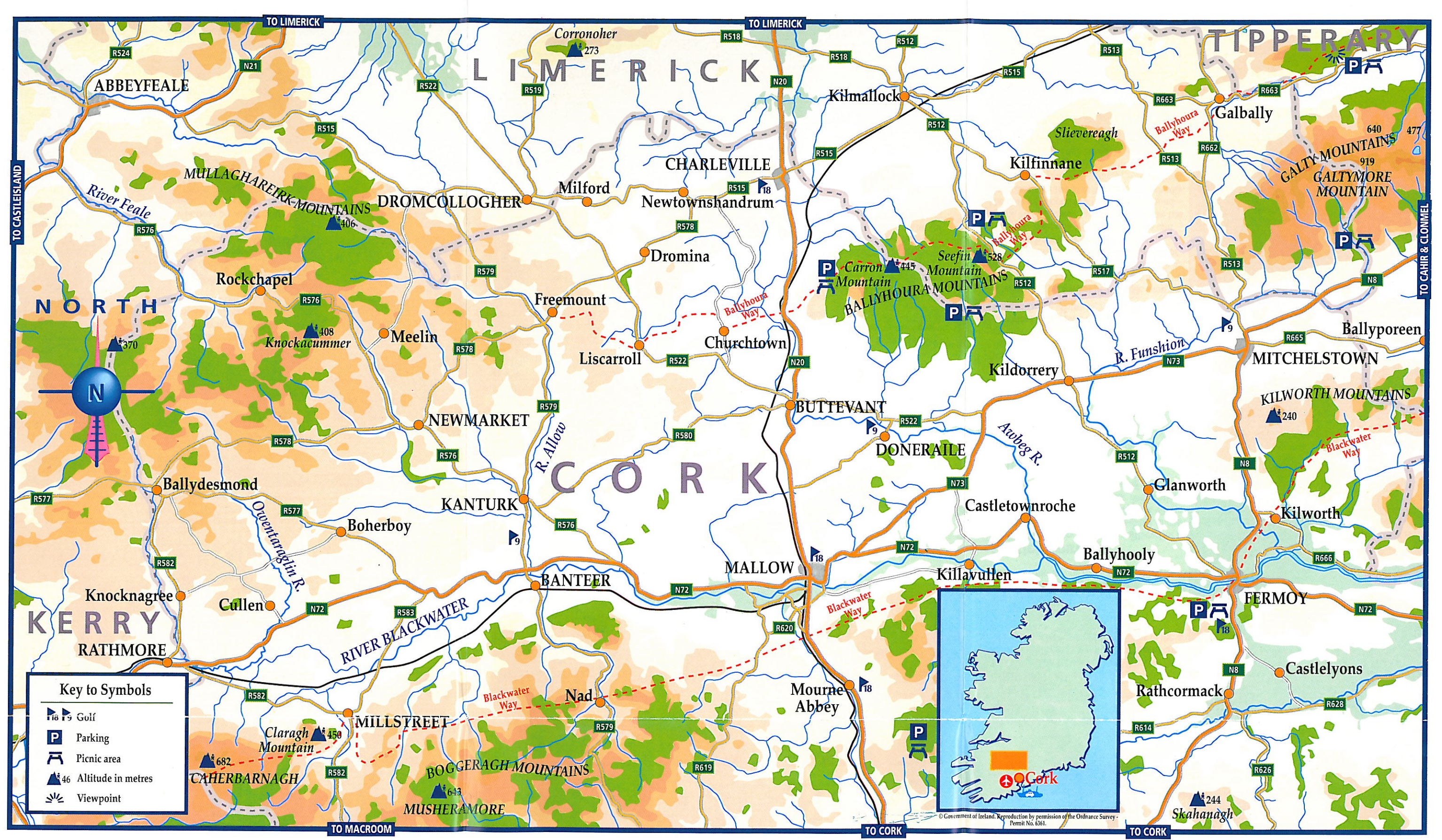
Accommodation

The Blackwater Valley and the North Cork area has a good range of all kinds of Irish Tourist Board Registered and Approved accommodation. This includes Hotels and Guesthouses, Town Homes, Country Homes and Farmhouses. Approved Self Catering accommodation is also available. Reservations can be made through Cork/Kerry Tourism at Aras Fáilte, Grand Parade, Cork City. Tel: 021-273251.



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Key to Symbols

- Golf
- Parking
- Picnic area
- Altitude in metres
- Viewpoint



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NORTH CORK AREA GUIDE

INCLUDING THE BLACKWATER VALLEY —AND BALLYHOURA COUNTRY—

TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE SERVICES

To get the most out of your holiday in the Cork 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 Square. Tel: (027) 50229

Blarney Tourist Office (All Year in co-operation with Blarney Tourism)

Tel: (021) 381624

Clonakilty Tourist Office (Seasonal)

Tel: (023) 33226

Cork Airport

Freefone in Airport Terminal.

Glengarriff Tourist Office (Seasonal)

Tel: (027) 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
- Beara Way Walking Map
- Walking Guide • South West Guide
- Cork City Area Guide
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