

Welcome to Cork

A guide for moving to and living in Cork, Ireland

About Motorola Solutions

We're solving for safer

At Motorola Solutions, we build and connect safety and security technologies in a never-ending pursuit to strengthen safety everywhere. Individually, our solutions enable public safety agencies and enterprises to help protect people, property and places. Connected, they enable the collaboration that's critical for a proactive approach to safety and security.

Our innovation in public safety began nearly a century ago with the advent of mission-critical communications radios and networks. In the many decades since our founding, we have purposefully transformed our business beyond radio to build an ecosystem of technologies centered on helping to keep people safe and secure everywhere.

Learn more about how we're solving for safer communities, safer schools, safer hospitals, safer businesses – safer everywhere – at www.motorolasolutions.com.



Facts about Ireland

Emergency Services: Police: 112 and 999,

Medical: 999, Fire: 999

Language: Irish and English

Currency: The currency in the Republic of Ireland is Euro (€) and Pound Sterling (£) in Northern Ireland.

The dialing code: Republic of Ireland is +353 and for Northern Ireland +44, the top-level internet domain for Irish websites is .ie.

Geography: Ireland covers 84,421 km² of land and is often referred to as the "Emerald Isle" for its beautiful landscape. The country is dotted with castles like medieval Cahir Castle. County Cork, sometimes known as the "Rebel County", is the largest and Southernmost County in Ireland, boasting the country's second largest City, Cork, with an estimated population of 225,885. The county is home to a rugged coastline, mountains and stones with rumored magical properties.

Weather: Ireland is officially classified as having an "Temperate Oceanic" climate. This is characterized by cold but not freezing winters and warm but not hot summers. The western reaches of Ireland tend to receive more rain than eastern regions of the country. The highest annual rainfall level is usually experienced in coastal areas of the southwesternmost part of the country.



Facts about Cork

- Cork is the second largest city in the Republic of Ireland, third largest on the island of Ireland, the county town of County Cork and largest city in the province of Munster.
- harbour in the world, after Sydney and has the oldest Yacht Club in the World founded in 1720. In fact, the very first motor boat race in the world (The Harmsworth Cup) was held in Cork in 1903. The first Steamship to cross the Atlantic (The Sirius) left Cobh in 1838, taking 18 days to complete its journey. In 1912, Cobh was the Titanic's last port of call.
- The Irish government declared the coastal waters of Ireland a whale and dolphin sanctuary during the early 1990's. The first of its kind in Europe. Whale watching off the coast of Cork is said to be the best in Europe with Humpback, Fin & Minke whales regularly seen in addition to many species of dolphins & seals.



Where to live

Besides Cork there are other locations you may consider to live which are commutable.

Town	Drive time to Cork (minutes)	Public transit time to Cork (minutes)
Blarney	15	27
Tower	13	17
Passage West	22	36
Carrigaline	23	31
Cobh	27	41
Midleton	26	51
Kinsale	36	39
Bandon	37	46
Mallow	31	44
Fermoy	36	60
Macroom	41	42
Youghal	51	58
Mitchelstown	47	65



Transport

It is said that a city's development is measured by the efficiency of its public transport. This statement definitely applies to Cork, with an abundance of ways to get around.

- On foot: Cork is a compact and very walkable city. Visitors can enjoy one of four heritage-related walking trails in the city centre.
- Bike: TFI Bike Share, this scheme allows you to easily rent bikes between 6am to midnight, and if you are travelling under 30 minutes you can even get your journey for free! With a total of 30 bike dock stations located around the city, it is convenient and accessible transport. There is even an App, which provides station location, route information and bike and stand availability.
- Bus: Bus Éireann operate lots of routes from Cork city centre across the entire County, including towns and villages on the famed Wild Atlantic way. You can purchase a TFI Leap Card, which can save up to 30% v's single cash fares.
- Car: Ireland has an extensive national highway network. The national highways are annotated with the letter 'M' (meaning motorway), and most have toll-charging sections. Road signs are in both Irish and English, although in Irish-speaking areas the road signs may be in Irish only.
- Accessibility: Visit the <u>Cork Accessibility Guide</u>

Things to do in Cork





Things to do in Cork

Culture & <u>Festivals</u> Cork City Tours

Jameson Tour

Landmarks

- City Hall
- Cork Courthouse
- University College Cork UCC
- Crawford Art Gallery
- Blackrock Castle Observatory
- The English Market
- South Mall

Museums

- Cork Public Museum
- Cork City & County Archives
- Cork Butter Museum
- Cork City Gaol & Radio museum Experience

Country Parks

- Fota Wildlife Park
- Doneraile Estate
- Fitzgerald's Park
- Bishop Lucey Park

Cathedrals, Churches and Abbeys

- Cathedral of St. Mary & St. Anne
- St. Fin Barre's Cathedral
- Red Abbey
- St. Peter's Church
- St. Finbarr's South Church
- Shandon Bells, St. Anne's Church

Food

Ireland has a restaurant available for all tastes and budgets, from Michelin-starred establishments to fast food outlets.

Traditional Irish cuisine is known for being hearty, consisting of meat, potatoes, and vegetables and can be found in many of the nation's pubs. International cuisines such as Indian, Italian and Thai are also popular around the country. Cork is considered the Gourmet Capital of Ireland with many foodies visiting, the tourist hot spots of Kinsale (near Cork) and Donegal Town are known around the country for their cuisine.

Where to eat recommendations.



Education

Primary & secondary schools

Primary/Secondary schools are taxpayer funded, although there is the opportunity to pay for Private schools. School is compulsory until the age of sixteen, after finishing secondary school children can opt for three additional years of education and three different diplomas.

Irish Gaelic language classes are part of the curriculum, although other classes are taught in English. The academic year in Ireland starts in September and ends in late June or early July.

Universities

Renowned universities in Ireland include Dublin City University, the National University of Ireland (Cork, Dublin, Galway and Maynooth), Trinity College Dublin and the University of Limerick.



Helpful links

- Popular estate agents in Cork
- Cost of living
- Public transport
- Working in Cork
- Irish road trips





Solving for safer communities schools hospitals businesses everywhere.











