what we found
in brief:

Archaeological discoveries
N25 Yougall bypass, County Cork

Some of the findings in and around Youghal.

1. Fulacht fiadh
   Burnt spread from exposed Fulacht fiadh uncovered at Muckridge.
   (Photo A.C.S. Ltd.)

2. Corn-drying kiln
   Corn-drying kiln revealed during the excavation of an early medieval enclosure at Ballynacarriga.
   (Photo A.C.S. Ltd.)

3. Early medieval enclosure
   Aerial view of early medieval enclosure uncovered at Ballynacarriga.
   (Photo A.C.S. Ltd.)

4. Circular house
   Circular house within the main early medieval enclosure uncovered at Ballynacarriga.
   (Photo A.C.S. Ltd.)

The 6km route of the N25 Yougall Bypass was archaeologically investigated during 2001 and 2002.

Site investigations involved pre-development testing in advance of construction and archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping during construction.

A total of 35 sites were investigated ranging in date from the Early Bronze Age to the early modern period. The work was carried out by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. (A.C.S. Ltd.) on behalf of the National Roads Authority and Cork County Council.

For more information please contact:
Archaeology Section
National Roads Authority
St. Martin’s House
Waterloo Road, Dublin 4
Tel: +353 1 660 2511
Fax: +353 1 668 0009
Email: info@nra.ie
Web: www.nra.ie

© Ordnance Survey Ireland & Government of Ireland permit number 8067.
Three Fulacht fiadh were uncovered along the route. One particularly early example from Muckridge was dated to the transitional period between the early and middle Bronze Age (c. 2620 BC-2280 BC). This site was located to the north of the River East. Other sites have yielded stake-holes cut into the base of the trough. A single flake of iron was recovered from the town site of Clashadunna. Another example from Muckridge, dated to 1190-1070 BC, consisted of a series of stake-holes, which may have been part of a timber-built structure leading into a chamber, bound by a number of rough quoins. The upper eastern part of the kiln had been heavily damaged and undermined by tree root activity. The site was recorded as a linear flue-like cut, several pits and a hearth were located around the area of the kiln. Two flakes, a blade, a side scraper and a side scraper were found in association with one of the nearby pits. A sample of material was submitted for radiocarbon dating after excavation. (Photo A.C.S. Ltd.)

At Ballynacarriga, a large sub-circular pit with a single flat roof was the main area of activity, located at the north of the River Blackwater and Womanagh River, 2km to the east of Eyeries. The main enclosure, which dated to AD 620-700, measured 35m x 35m. A stone-lined hearth was found in association with a high concentration of hearths and large refuse pits, which produced the partial base of an upturned prehistoric pottery vessel believed to have been used as a cooking pot. There was evidence of stone hearths in close proximity. The function of the ditch was primarily defensive and it would have been augmented by an internal wall set upon which there may originally have been a semi-permanent wind break. Fragments of open hearths, stone tools, worked flint and some exquisite worked bone were found in association with the settlement. To the south-east of the main settlement was a large rectangular timber-lined building, which was recorded on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map. It was situated in close proximity. The kiln consisted of a linear flue-like cut, several pits and a hearth were located around the area of the kiln. Two flakes, a blade, a side scraper and a side scraper were found in association with one of the nearby pits. A sample of material was submitted for radiocarbon dating after excavation. (Photo A.C.S. Ltd.)

The site was located to the north of the River East. Other sites have yielded stake-holes cut into the base of the trough. A single flake of iron was recovered from the town site of Clashadunna. Another example from Muckridge, dated to 1190-1070 BC, consisted of a series of stake-holes, which may have been part of a timber-built structure leading into a chamber, bound by a number of rough quoins. The upper eastern part of the kiln had been heavily damaged and undermined by tree root activity. The site was recorded as a linear flue-like cut, several pits and a hearth were located around the area of the kiln. Two flakes, a blade, a side scraper and a side scraper were found in association with one of the nearby pits. A sample of material was submitted for radiocarbon dating after excavation. (Photo A.C.S. Ltd.)

The site was located to the north of the River East. Other sites have yielded stake-holes cut into the base of the trough. A single flake of iron was recovered from the town site of Clashadunna. Another example from Muckridge, dated to 1190-1070 BC, consisted of a series of stake-holes, which may have been part of a timber-built structure leading into a chamber, bound by a number of rough quoins. The upper eastern part of the kiln had been heavily damaged and undermined by tree root activity. The site was recorded as a linear flue-like cut, several pits and a hearth were located around the area of the kiln. Two flakes, a blade, a side scraper and a side scraper were found in association with one of the nearby pits. A sample of material was submitted for radiocarbon dating after excavation. (Photo A.C.S. Ltd.)

The site was located to the north of the River East. Other sites have yielded stake-holes cut into the base of the trough. A single flake of iron was recovered from the town site of Clashadunna. Another example from Muckridge, dated to 1190-1070 BC, consisted of a series of stake-holes, which may have been part of a timber-built structure leading into a chamber, bound by a number of rough quoins. The upper eastern part of the kiln had been heavily damaged and undermined by tree root activity. The site was recorded as a linear flue-like cut, several pits and a hearth were located around the area of the kiln. Two flakes, a blade, a side scraper and a side scraper were found in association with one of the nearby pits. A sample of material was submitted for radiocarbon dating after excavation. (Photo A.C.S. Ltd.)

The site was located to the north of the River East. Other sites have yielded stake-holes cut into the base of the trough. A single flake of iron was recovered from the town site of Clashadunna. Another example from Muckridge, dated to 1190-1070 BC, consisted of a series of stake-holes, which may have been part of a timber-built structure leading into a chamber, bound by a number of rough quoins. The upper eastern part of the kiln had been heavily damaged and undermined by tree root activity. The site was recorded as a linear flue-like cut, several pits and a hearth were located around the area of the kiln. Two flakes, a blade, a side scraper and a side scraper were found in association with one of the nearby pits. A sample of material was submitted for radiocarbon dating after excavation. (Photo A.C.S. Ltd.)

The site was located to the north of the River East. Other sites have yielded stake-holes cut into the base of the trough. A single flake of iron was recovered from the town site of Clashadunna. Another example from Muckridge, dated to 1190-1070 BC, consisted of a series of stake-holes, which may have been part of a timber-built structure leading into a chamber, bound by a number of rough quoins. The upper eastern part of the kiln had been heavily damaged and undermined by tree root activity. The site was recorded as a linear flue-like cut, several pits and a hearth were located around the area of the kiln. Two flakes, a blade, a side scraper and a side scraper were found in association with one of the nearby pits. A sample of material was submitted for radiocarbon dating after excavation. (Photo A.C.S. Ltd.)

The site was located to the north of the River East. Other sites have yielded stake-holes cut into the base of the trough. A single flake of iron was recovered from the town site of Clashadunna. Another example from Muckridge, dated to 1190-1070 BC, consisted of a series of stake-holes, which may have been part of a timber-built structure leading into a chamber, bound by a number of rough quoins. The upper eastern part of the kiln had been heavily damaged and undermined by tree root activity. The site was recorded as a linear flue-like cut, several pits and a hearth were located around the area of the kiln. Two flakes, a blade, a side scraper and a side scraper were found in association with one of the nearby pits. A sample of material was submitted for radiocarbon dating after excavation. (Photo A.C.S. Ltd.)

The site was located to the north of the River East. Other sites have yielded stake-holes cut into the base of the trough. A single flake of iron was recovered from the town site of Clashadunna. Another example from Muckridge, dated to 1190-1070 BC, consisted of a series of stake-holes, which may have been part of a timber-built structure leading into a chamber, bound by a number of rough quoins. The upper eastern part of the kiln had been heavily damaged and undermined by tree root activity. The site was recorded as a linear flue-like cut, several pits and a hearth were located around the area of the kiln. Two flakes, a blade, a side scraper and a side scraper were found in association with one of the nearby pits. A sample of material was submitted for radiocarbon dating after excavation. (Photo A.C.S. Ltd.)

The site was located to the north of the River East. Other sites have yielded stake-holes cut into the base of the trough. A single flake of iron was recovered from the town site of Clashadunna. Another example from Muckridge, dated to 1190-1070 BC, consisted of a series of stake-holes, which may have been part of a timber-built structure leading into a chamber, bound by a number of rough quoins. The upper eastern part of the kiln had been heavily damaged and undermined by tree root activity. The site was recorded as a linear flue-like cut, several pits and a hearth were located around the area of the kiln. Two flakes, a blade, a side scraper and a side scraper were found in association with one of the nearby pits. A sample of material was submitted for radiocarbon dating after excavation. (Photo A.C.S. Ltd.)

The site was located to the north of the River East. Other sites have yielded stake-holes cut into the base of the trough. A single flake of iron was recovered from the town site of Clashadunna. Another example from Muckridge, dated to 1190-1070 BC, consisted of a series of stake-holes, which may have been part of a timber-built structure leading into a chamber, bound by a number of rough quoins. The upper eastern part of the kiln had been heavily damaged and undermined by tree root activity. The site was recorded as a linear flue-like cut, several pits and a hearth were located around the area of the kiln. Two flakes, a blade, a side scraper and a side scraper were found in association with one of the nearby pits. A sample of material was submitted for radiocarbon dating after excavation. (Photo A.C.S. Ltd.)