what we found
in brief:

1. Late Bronze Age pottery
   Funerary vessel from a Late Bronze Age cremation uncovered at Killydonoghue.
   (Photo Sheila Lane & Associates)

2. Bronze Age vessel
   Rim of a Bronze Age vessel uncovered at Killydonoghue.
   (Photo Sheila Lane & Associates)

3. Gun money
   Part of the late 17th-century gun money coin hoard uncovered at Ballinvinny South.
   (Photo Sheila Lane & Associates)

4. Saddle quern
   Saddle quern uncovered during excavations of the Bronze Age settlement at Killydonoghue.
   (Photo Sheila Lane & Associates)

5. Rubbing stones
   Bronze Age rubbing stones uncovered during excavations at Killydonoghue.
   (Photo Sheila Lane & Associates)

In 2001, a programme of archaeological site investigations were undertaken along the 10km route of the N8 Watergrasshill Bypass (Glanmire-Watergrasshill), County Cork, in order to identify and resolve any features considered to be of archaeological significance.

Site investigations yielded a wide variety of archaeological activity spanning some 4,000 years of human history. In all, 35 sites were investigated ranging in date from the Early Bronze Age to the early modern period.

The work was carried out by Sheila Lane & Associates, Consultant Archaeologists on behalf of the National Roads Authority and Cork County Council.

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NI WATERGRASSHILL BYPASS, County Cork

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Front cover images
1. Part of the late 17th-century gun money coin hoard uncovered at Ballinvinny South.
   (Photo Sheila Lane & Associates)
2. Funerary vessel from a Late Bronze Age cremation at Killydonoghue.
   (Photo Sheila Lane & Associates)
3. Timber trough from fulacht fiadh uncovered at Killydonoghue.
   (Photo Sheila Lane & Associates)

archaeological DISCOVERIES
**bronze age**

Fulacht fiadh/ironwork mounds

At the southern end of a well-preserved example was identified at Kiltimaghreveel, which is located on the northeastern edge of a small valley and is the site of a large ironworking site. The mound is 40m long and 12m wide. The area of ironworking was identified by a large number of small iron objects, including nails, awls, and knives. The mound was surrounded by a ring of stones, which was most likely a boundary for the site.

One of the most impressive ironworking sites in Ireland is the site of Kiltimaghreveel, which is located on the northeastern edge of a small valley and is the site of a large ironworking site. The mound is 40m long and 12m wide. The area of ironworking was identified by a large number of small iron objects, including nails, awls, and knives. The mound was surrounded by a ring of stones, which was most likely a boundary for the site.

**bronze age**

Habitation

The townland of Kilmacreey is located on the southwestern side of the townland of Dromore and is most likely a Bronze Age habitation site. The site consists of a series of small roundhouses, each with a stone-built hearth and a small wheel, and a series of stone-built houses, each with a stone-built hearth and a small wheel. The stone-built houses are likely to have been used for domestic purposes and measured 11m x 4m.

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**medieval**

Farming and settlement

Archaeological work at Belmingshill also produced evidence for a late 18th-early 19th-century settlement. This settlement has been interpreted as supporting a series of small farm buildings. One farm building was identified as a possible smithy. The site was likely used for ironworking, as evidenced by a small ironworking site located to the northeast of the townland of Dromore. The site consists of a series of small roundhouses, each with a stone-built hearth and a small wheel, and a series of stone-built houses, each with a stone-built hearth and a small wheel. The stone-built houses are likely to have been used for domestic purposes and measured 11m x 4m.

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