

APPENDIX 10C

Summaries of recent archaeological investigations

(Source: www.excavations.ie)

1997:031

SOUTH MAIN STREET/MARKET QUAY, BANDON

Urban medieval

14921 05515

SMR 110:01901

97E0264

Two test-trenches were opened on this site. Nothing of an archaeological nature was noted.

Sheila Lane, Cork.

1998:057

CASEMENT ROAD, BANDON

Town wall

W487545

98E0503

Archaeological testing was undertaken adjacent to the outer face of the town wall in Bandon in advance of a new housing development. Three test-trenches were placed within the area of the proposed site to assess the archaeological implications of the development. The excavation of the trenches revealed no trace of archaeological deposits within the proposed development site.

Margaret McCarthy, Cork.

1999:076

MACSWEENEY QUAY, BANDON

Urban

14900 05497

99E0158

In compliance with a condition of planning permission, test-trenching was carried out before the construction of apartments and retail outlets. The site is on MacSweeney Quay and is within the line of the town walls of Bandon. Scale's map of Bandon in 1775 shows the area of the site to be occupied by formal gardens with no structure. The area seems likely to have remained undeveloped until Burlington (now MacSweeney) Quay was built in the early 19th century. A cotton mill was constructed by the Scott family on the site in 1835. This had closed by 1840, and the site was acquired by the milling company J.P. Deasy & Sons, who established a provender mill on it in 1927. The site was periodically upgraded and expanded during the following decades and remained in use until recent times. A substantial portion of the original mill building survives, though now in ruins. Test-trenching was carried out in April 1999. Two trenches, one 17m long and one 7m long, were excavated on the eastern side of the site in the areas least likely to have been disturbed by modern development. The stratigraphy in both trenches was very similar, but the depth varied. It consisted of a build-up of 0.4-0.9m depth of modern material (stone chippings etc.) lying on a c. 0.6m-deep layer of silty loam, which in turn lay on natural gravels. The silty loam layer contained several sherds of post-medieval and 18th/19th-century pottery. No archaeological features were noted.

Eamonn Cotter, Cork.

2000:0114

CHAPEL LANE, BANDON

No archaeological significance

W487547

RMP 110:40

00E0614

Test excavations were conducted here in advance of a housing development. Concerns were raised by the acting Cork County Archaeologist about a possible Quaker burial-ground occurring at this site, where the development of a new housing estate was proposed. Testing was not a condition for planning permission but was requested by the acting Cork County Archaeologist and Dúchas The Heritage Service. Trenches were initially dug in the area in which the cemetery was most likely to be situated. On finding no evidence of this the search was extended throughout the proposed development site with seventeen trenches dug in all. These failed to uncover any archaeological remains. Further examination of the Cork Archaeological Survey files, combined with the results of the test-trenching, suggests that the Quaker burial-ground is situated in a field adjacent to the development site.

John Tierney, Eachtra Archaeological Projects, Ballytrishane, Old Parish, Co. Waterford.

2000:0115

TOWN WALLS (GULLY TOWNLAND), BANDON

Urban post-medieval

14890 05515

SMR 110:19/01

00E0857

It is intended to construct a new shopping centre in an area known locally as the 'Bogs', to the west of Bandon town. The historic town wall lies partly within the area of the proposed development and elsewhere forms the eastern boundary of the development site. In order to facilitate the development of a conservation strategy for the town wall, it was necessary to test excavate the area abutting the wall. The wall is breached in two areas, and advantage will be taken of these breaches to connect the shopping centre to McSweeney Quay (formerly Burlington Quay), to Weir Street and to South Main Street. The location of the original early 17th-century town wall is in no doubt. It can be deduced by comparing two maps from the 1620s with Bernard Scale's map of 1775 and with the Ordnance Survey

maps. The town was not laid out, nor the walls built, exactly as planned in the 1620s maps, and both are best regarded as blueprints for the design. In particular, the town wall was not built in a straight line on the western side but at an oblique angle from the weir, leading south-west, as shown in Scale's map and as represented by the extant remains. Bandon was founded as two separate self-contained towns in the early 1600s; the town on the southern bank of the River Bandon was called Bandon-bridge, and that on the northern bank was Coolfada. There were two separate suburbs on the southern side of Bandon-bridge, known as Ballymodan and Irishtown. By 1618 all four segments of the town were united under the control of Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork. It was at this time that the town walls were constructed. Bandon was an important centre for the Munster Plantations and was promoted as a military outpost—hence the importance of the walls in the early 17th century. A description by a resident, Richard Cox, in the 1680s describes the town as 'built within the memory of man and walled about with a handsome and strong wall of lime and stone, and fortified by eleven flankers and three of the stateliest gatehouses or castles in any town in Europe' (quoted in O'Flanagan 1988, 4). Bennett (1869, 67) described the town walls of Bandon as under construction in 1621 but noted a reference of 1616 describing a house as 'built with out the walls, by the west gate'. He described the walls as being 'mainly composed of a thick, black slate. There [sic] were generally about nine feet thick, and varied in height from thirty feet to fifty. There were six bastions—one at each corner of the walls, one in the river, and one midway on the south wall.' The testing revealed that the town wall of Bandon is 2.47m wide and stands to c. 1.7–1.9m below present ground level. The wall face is rendered with hard lime mortar below ground level, i.e. where it is protected from the weather. It is likely that the entire outer (western) wall face was rendered originally. The upstanding 'outer wall' represents the outer wall face; the space between the 'outer' and 'inner' walls is the core of the original wall. The 'inner' wall, which is now restored by the Office of Public Works as the Garda compound, is the original inner wall face. The wall survives beneath ground level in the areas where modern breaches have been cut through it.

Maurice F. Hurley

**2001:122
GULLY, BANDON**

Town wall
00E0857

Testing was carried out around the town walls of Bandon in December 2000 by Maurice Hurley (Excavations 2000, No. 115). Four test-trenches were opened to establish the nature and extent of the town walls; a fifth trench could not be opened at the time owing to the presence of a large concrete slab. This licence was transferred to the writer in August 2001 to open Trench 5 and to monitor groundworks on the site. The trench was opened along the line of the wall on the west side of Bandon close to the River Bandon. The base of the town wall was confirmed at a depth of 1.9m below present ground level. Approximately 0.6m of the wall foundation was identified and the wall was found to measure 1.5m in width. Monitoring of piling, ground beams and all subsurface disturbance on the site was carried out in the town wall area. No finds or features of an archaeological nature were noted. The town wall was left undisturbed in situ.

Sheila Lane

**2002:0226
Bandon**

No archaeological significance
14940 05500

**SMR 110:19
02E1571**

A grant of planning was issued to construct ground-floor offices and a first-floor apartment at St Patrick's Hill/St Patrick's Quay, Gully Rural, Bandon, Co. Cork. The site lies within the zone of archaeological potential of the historical town of Bandon, adjacent to the projected line of the eastern section of the town wall. The site had been greatly disturbed in the past, most recently by an ESB transformer and its associated cables. Testing was required on-site. Three trenches were excavated by mechanical digger. No archaeological finds or features were noted in the trenches.

Sheila Lane

**2002:0227
GULLY, BANDON**

Town wall
**SMR 110:19
00E0857 ext.**

Planning permission was granted by Cork County Council for a shopping centre within the historical town of Bandon. The development site is partially within the zone of archaeological potential of the town, and a section of the town wall lies within the development area. All groundworks on the site were monitored, but no archaeological finds or features were noted. As part of the development a conservation strategy for the sections of the town wall on the site was outlined in a report prepared by John Cronin in December 2000. Following the guidelines laid down in that report, conservation work was carried out on the walls under archaeological supervision in 2002. The above-ground sections of the wall were cleared of vegetation, where possible, from the areas to be consolidated. Where sections of the wall needed to be rebuilt, existing rubble masonry was harvested from the site and reused in accordance with the character of the wall, using a suitable lime mortar.

Sheila Lane

**2002:0228
KNOCKBROGAN, BANDON**

Urban
**14961 05520
02E0030**

Testing took place at this site outside the north-east angle of Bandon town wall as part of an application to construct three dwelling-houses. Three trenches were excavated to depths of 0.6–1m along the lines of the house foundations. The fill of these trenches consisted entirely of redeposited modern rubble and debris mixed with topsoil. This material probably dates from levelling of the site in the last quarter of the 20th century.

Máire Ní Loingsigh

2002:0229

McSweeney Quay, Bandon

No archaeological significance

14906 05504

SMR 110:19

02E0791

The excavation of a raft foundation for a two-storey dwelling-house at McSweeney Quay, Bandon, was monitored. The development site is within the zone of archaeological potential of Bandon. No archaeological finds or features were uncovered during monitoring.

Miriam Carroll

2002:0230

McSweeney Quay, Bandon

No archaeological significance

149050 055000

SMR 110:19

02E1756

Test-trenches were excavated by machine as part of an assessment before the construction of fourteen apartments, with retail and office space, on the south side of the Bandon River at McSweeney Quay (formerly Burlington Quay), Gully Urban, Bandon, Co. Cork. The site is within the zone of archaeological potential established around the walled town of Bandon. The site was 40m by 19m in extent, and a total length of 108m of trenches was excavated. They varied from 1m to 1.7m wide and from 1.1m to 2.4m deep. It was evident from the outset that the entire development area had been backfilled in modern times. The uppermost layer was composed of builder's rubble and was 0.2–0.9m deep. Below this was a layer of dark brown silt, possibly garden soil. It had a maximum depth of 1.2m and became deeper at the northern end of the site, toward the river. The lower layers were composed of clays, all of which overlay orange/grey natural subsoil. No archaeological artefacts or layers were recorded.

Niamh O'Callaghan

2002:0231

McSweeney Quay, Bandon

No archaeological significance

149150 055050

SMR 110:19

02E1757

Three test-trenches were excavated by machine as part of an assessment before the construction of ten apartments and two commercial units on the south side of the Bandon River at McSweeney Quay (formerly Burlington Quay), Gully Rural, Bandon, Co. Cork. The site is within the zone of archaeological potential established around the walled town of Bandon. The first trench, excavated on the western side of the site, was 26m long, 1.4m wide and 0.8–1.4m deep. Two layers were recorded above the natural subsoil. The lower layer was dark brown garden soil, 0.65m deep, with inclusions of modern pottery, slate, glass fragments, animal bone and oyster shells (thought to have originated from a fishmonger's once situated at the rear of the development site and fronting onto South Main Street). The upper layer was building rubble used to level the area. The two remaining trenches were excavated on the eastern side of the site. They were 20m long, 1.4m wide and 1.4–2.3m deep. Two layers were recorded over the natural subsoil. The lower layer, 0.6m deep, was a mid-brown silt with occasional modern rubble inclusions. The upper layer, 1.6m deep, was composed of building rubble and trunking for the carpark. This area was paved with tarmacadam. No archaeological artefacts or layers were recorded.

Niamh O'Callaghan

2002:0232

16 Main Street South, Bandon

Urban

14925 05503

SMR 110:19

02E1077

An assessment, including testing, was required at No. 16 Main Street South, Gully Rural, Bandon, Co. Cork. The site is within the zone of archaeological potential of the historical town of Bandon and comprises a pharmacy with overhead accommodation. It is proposed to extend the building to the rear. Owing to the narrowness of the site and the presence of pipes crossing it, one north–south trench was opened along the full length of the area to be developed. It was dug to a depth of 0.7m, where natural orange boulder clay was encountered. On top of this lay a fill of 19th-century soil and rubble. No finds or features of archaeological interest were noted in the trench.

Sheila Lane

2003:0168

CLOGHMACSIMON, BANDON

No archaeological significance

14926 05476

SMR 110:19

03E0026

A request for further information, requiring testing, was issued in order to progress an application for a Grant of Planning for the construction of a dwelling at Cloghmaccsimon, Bandon, Co. Cork. The site lies inside the zone of archaeological potential for the historic town of Bandon. Five test-trenches were excavated on the footprint of the proposed dwelling and along the entrance. The proposed development site appeared to have been part of a bottling store. The overburden on the site contained dumped whole and broken waste bottles to a depth of 0.4m and a fill beneath this topsoil, comprising glass bottle material, reached a maximum depth of c. 1.25m in places. The subsoil was a mid-brown-orange, stony clay. No archaeological finds or levels were noted.

Sheila Lane

2003:0169

GULLY, BANDON

Urban medieval

00E0857

An extension to this licence was issued to carry out further monitoring in and around the Bandon town walls (Excavations 2001, No. 122) during the construction of the Caulfield Shopping Centre. No finds or features of an archaeological nature were noted during monitoring. The standing town walls and quay walls were recorded and a conservation strategy by John Cronin, conservation consultant, was followed.

In advance of conservation works, vegetation was removed, where possible, from areas of the wall to be consolidated. Where sections of wall needed to be rebuilt, existing rubble masonry was harvested from the site and reused in accordance with the character of the wall. A suitable lime mortar was used in all conservation works. For reasons of public safety and for protection of the town wall, metal guardrails were erected, to the south of a sally port in the quay wall and at other locations. The ground along the west face of the town wall, within the development site and to the south of the quay wall, was landscaped and planted with suitable shrubs.

Sheila Lane

2003:0170

79/81 Main Street South, Bandon

No archaeological significance

14925 05503

SMR 110:19

03E1889

All ground disturbance on this site was monitored. Three buildings of 19th/20th-century date were described and photographed in advance of their demolition. An overburden of rubble was removed to a depth of 0.7m at the street front end of the site and this overlay a natural orange sandy clay with stones. To the rear of the site topsoil was removed to a depth of 0.7m and this lay on top of the orange subsoil. No archaeological finds or levels were noted.

Sheila Lane,

2003:0171

Market Quay, Bandon

Urban

14928 05498

SMR 110:19(01-05)

03E1753

Testing was recommended at Market Quay, Bandon, as part of a planning submission for the construction of retail units and apartments. Three trenches were placed along the proposed foundation lines of the buildings and, with the exception of a stone-lined coalbunker, nothing of archaeological importance was uncovered.

Margaret McCarthy

2004:0199

19-20 MAIN STREET SOUTH, BANDON

No archaeological significance

14906 05491

SMR 110:19

04E1221

Monitoring of all ground disturbance on this site, which is in the historic town of Bandon, was carried out. No finds or features of an archaeological nature were noted.

Sheila Lane

2004:0200

26-27 MAIN STREET SOUTH, BANDON

No archaeological significance

14906 05491

SMR 110:19

04E1668

Testing was carried out at this site, which lies within the historic town of Bandon. One trench was opened on the site and no finds or features of an archaeological nature were noted.

Sheila Lane

2004:0201

'THE SHAMBLES', BANDON

No archaeological significance

14897 05523

SMR 110:20

04E0388

Two test-trenches were opened inside a 19th-century meat shambles building located on the north side of Bandon town prior to the proposed construction of a number of residential units within the site. The fifteen-sided meat shambles was built in 1817 and was designed as a major meat retail centre. It consisted of 22 stalls surrounding a central slaughterhouse and the proposed development plan includes the retention of all the surviving shambles walls. The meat shambles was constructed along the possible line of the northern line of Bandon town wall. There are no extant remains of the town wall in the immediate vicinity of the development site and the trenches were excavated in order to ascertain if subsurface remains of the wall were present. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of a very loose, dark-greyish-brown soil which measured up to 0.9m in depth. This soil contained many small stones and loose lime mortar and also contained rubbish material such as occasional butchered animal bone and plastic bags. The ground level in this area of Bandon slopes downwards from north to south and this soil appeared to have been deposited in order to create a level ground surface within the shambles walls. This soil layer overlay a dark-yellowish brown, silty clay natural subsoil, which was found to be disturbed by a 19th-century stone-lined drain in one of the trenches. There were no traces of the town wall, or any other archaeological features or finds, recorded at this site.

Tony Cummins

2005:183

MAIN STREET NORTH, COOLFADDA RURAL, BANDON

No archaeological significance

14928 05515

SMR 110:19

05E1012

Monitoring was carried out in advance of a residential development to comply with a grant of planning. No features or finds of archaeological significance were revealed.

Avril Purcell

2005:184

26/27 MAIN STREET SOUTH, BANDON

No archaeological significance

14906 05491

SMR 110:19(01)

04E1668

A test-trench 22.5m long by 0.9m wide north-west/south-east, to a depth of 0.8m, was excavated on the proposed development site. Prior to the excavation of the trench, a building to the rear of No. 26 South Main Street had been demolished. Rubble from the demolished structure was cleared to a depth of 0.5m below the existing ground level prior to the excavation of the test-trench. The stratigraphy in the test-trench consisted of 0.15m of rubble, which overlay a natural mid-orange/brown stony clay to a depth of 0.65m. No finds or features of an archaeological nature were noted.

Sheila Lane

2005:185

96 MAIN STREET SOUTH, BANDON

Urban

14916 05486

SMR 110:19

05E0170

The structures which stood on the site to the rear of 96 South Main Street, Bandon, Co. Cork, were demolished prior to the time of testing. One test-trench was machine-excavated on site. The stratigraphy consisted mainly of a mid-brown sandy gravel overlying a gravelly, natural subsoil. The presence of a stem of a clay pipe and a piece of 19th-century pottery in the topsoil suggested that development on the site dates to this period. No finds or features of an archaeological nature were noted.

Sheila Lane

2005:186

6 PEARSE STREET, BANDON

Urban post-medieval

SMR 110:19

05E0882

One test-trench was excavated on this proposed development site. The stratigraphy on site consisted mainly of rubble in a mid-brown sandy soil overlying a natural subsoil that comprised a coarse gravel at the north and clay at the south. The presence of a stem of a clay pipe and sherds of 19th/20th-century pottery in the topsoil suggests that development on the site dates to this period.

Sheila Lane

2007:214

Bandon

Urban, medieval

14926 05508CO110-019(021), CO110-025, CO110-091-101

07E0210

Monitoring of engineering works preceding the construction of a new sewerage scheme in Bandon, Co. Cork, was carried out between 18 April and 10 October 2007. The engineering works consisted of the excavation of 43 slit-trenches, 70 boreholes and thirteen dynamic probes. The slit-trenches were excavated with a JCB with a 0.5m-wide toothed bucket to a depth of 1.2m, in order to locate existing services. Where the projected location of the town wall met the position of the slit-trenches, these were excavated to a depth of 2m. The length reached a maximum of 15m extending across the road surface. Boreholes and dynamic probes consisted of the insertion of a tube in the ground to variable depths (maximum 7m). The defences of Bandon town were built in the 17th century. Some sections of the

town wall are still standing to the west side and others have been exposed during monitoring and testing prior to construction works to the south-west. The location and extension of the town walls is depicted on Bernard Scale's 1775 map of the town. Remains of the town wall were identified upon excavation of two of the slit-trenches, one at Bridge Lane, to the east side of the town, and the other one at Glasslin Road, to the far east side of the town. The section at Bridge Lane consisted of a double wall filled with rubble, c. 2.4m wide. The section located in Glasslin Road was very disturbed and consisted of a single limestone wall with oyster shell and clay bonding. Excavations through the quays proved the existence of a thick redeposited soil. In three locations remains of cobbled surfaces were exposed under the modern tarmac, as well as a street frontage and a culvert over the river.

Marta Muñiz Pérez

2007:215

Church Street, Bandon

Urban

122190 047068

CO110-019(01)

07E0609

Three test-trenches were excavated at the proposed site of an apartment building in the south-west quadrant of Bandon town. The site occupies an area of level ground that appears to have been scarped out from the side of a steep natural slope located immediately to the north-west. The boundary walls delimiting the north and north-west sides of the development site follow the recorded line of the 17th-century town wall. These boundary walls are in private ownership and will not be impacted on by the proposed development. The development site is located outside the walled area of the town and was previously occupied by a now-demolished terrace of houses. The stratigraphy encountered in the test-trenches consisted of a thin sod layer directly overlying the natural glacial till. A shallow ditch was uncovered parallel to the base of the northern boundary wall and its fill contained modern plastic. The dimensions of the ditch (0.85m wide by 0.6m deep) indicated that it was too narrow and shallow to be the remains of an external defensive ditch or the foundation cut for the town wall. There were no archaeological features or finds recorded during test-trenching at this site.

Tony Cummins

2007:216

Mill Place, Bandon

Post-medieval

148798 055074

CO110-019(01) and CO110-092

E3385

Five test-trenches were excavated in advance of a proposed development at the site of a cornmill (CO110-019) on the north bank of the River Bandon in the north-west quadrant of Bandon town. The projected line of the 17th-century town wall runs immediately outside the western boundary of the development site. The town wall and its associated fortifications were partially demolished in 1689 and there are no surviving surface remains in the vicinity of the development site. There are historical references to milling at this site from the 17th century onwards and the site was extensively redeveloped in the 19th/20th centuries. The mill buildings were burned down in 1968 and the site was subsequently cleared and used as a County Council depot until recent years. The western half of the development site was reclaimed from the river after the mill was burned down. The stratigraphy encountered in the reclaimed western half of the site consisted of thick deposits of backfilled rubble and soil containing frequent inclusions of modern materials, such as scrap metal, plastics, bottles and concrete slabs. These backfilled reclamation deposits directly overlay the natural glacial till, which was encountered at a depth of 2m below modern ground levels. There were no traces of the town wall encountered in this area of the site. Test-trenching in the area of the former mill building exposed the fragmented remains of concrete slab floors associated with modern upgrading works in the mill. The concrete floors sealed a 19th/20th-century rubble deposit and this overlay the natural glacial till, which was encountered at a depth of 1.4m below modern ground level. There were no archaeological features or finds recorded during test-trenching at this site.

Tony Cummins

2000:0142

RIVER BANDON, KILMACSIMON

No archaeological significance

04426 10075, 04435 10051

00D080, R012

In advance of a private development project to carry a waterpipe across the River Bandon and to construct a pontoon marina in the Bandon next to the existing quay at Kilmacsimon, Co. Cork, an underwater inspection and licensed metal-detector survey of the proposed development areas did not reveal objects or features of archaeological interest. The survey area of the waterpipe corridor extended c. 20m upstream and downstream of the proposed route, which traverses a c. 60m-wide portion of the main channel that is below mean low-water level. The survey area for the marina reached c. 30m into the river along c. 70m of the existing quay.

Niall Brady, 2 Vale Terrace, Lower Dargle Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow, for Archaeological Diving Company Ltd

2000:0143

KILMACSIMON QUAY

Intertidal survey

156355 053500

00D0023

An intertidal survey was carried out at the site of a proposed development at Kilmacsimon Quay on the Bandon River, Co. Cork. The proposed route of a water main crossing the river and the site of a proposed pontoon were inspected at low water, and an intertidal survey was carried out on the foreshore in the vicinity. There was no visible evidence of two 'fish weirs' that are depicted on the 1844 first edition OS map. Three quays marked on this map are

extant though not in use. Kilmacsimon itself is a working quay. No previously unrecorded archaeological features were noted during this assessment.

Máire Ní Loingsigh

2000:0144

KILMACSIMON QUAY

Intertidal/underwater

156355 053500

00E0693

Archaeological monitoring of the laying of a water main crossing the River Bandon revealed no visible evidence of two 'fish weirs' depicted on the 1844 first edition OS 6-inch map. Work consisted of excavation of a 1m-wide by 1m-deep by c. 200m-long trench across the mudflats and deepwater channel of the river; this was carried out at low water by tracked machines on a pontoon and on a barge. The material removed during excavation of the trench consisted of silt and mud containing stones, gravel and modern refuse. No archaeological features were noted.

Máire Ní Loingsigh

2002:0317

KILMACSIMON

Intertidal survey

156355 053490

02D058

An intertidal survey was carried out as part of a foreshore licence application for an outfall pipe carrying effluent from a treatment plant. The pipe will extend c. 75m onto the foreshore, c. 140m to the south of Kilmacsimon Quay on the Bandon River. The foreshore at Kilmacsimon consists of mudflats, which extend from the riverbank to the deep-water channel. An area c. 100m north and south of the proposed outfall was surveyed. No unrecorded archaeological features were noted during the survey, nor was there any visible evidence of two 'fish weirs' depicted on the 1844 first edition of OS 6-inch sheet 111.

Máire Ní Loingsigh

2004:0289

KILMACSIMON

Underwater assessment

158000 53200

02D048, 02R129

An assessment was undertaken to assess the impact of the proposed sewerage pipeline construction at Kilmacsimon, Co. Cork, on any submerged archaeological heritage. A single pipeline will extend from a current building at the boatyard across the yard, over the intertidal zone and into the riverbed to a minimum depth of 1.5m. A mechanical excavator will excavate the trench, backfilling with the previously excavated trench material. The development area has been subject to significant human influence for several centuries. The site is situated close to the location of two fish weirs recorded on the first-edition OS map of 1844. In addition, the sustained and continued use of the river as a thoroughfare until recent times has rendered this area a zone of high archaeological potential. The inspection revealed that there are no archaeological sites within the development zone.

Eoghan Kieran

2006:274

RIVER BANDON, BANDON

Riverine

149310 055100 to 14920 055135

06D073, 06R169

A non-disturbance assessment was undertaken of a 20m stretch of Bandon River, Bandon, Co. Cork. It is proposed to insert a pipeline between NGR: 149310 055100 (south bank) and NGR: 149320 055135 (north bank), downstream of Bandon Bridge. A wayleave area for the pipeline construction has been identified and will affect a 10m stretch of the river. A systematic visual survey of the riverbed was conducted along the identified survey area and extended beyond the boundaries of the proposed impacts. No archaeologically significant material was encountered.

In addition, the bridge footings were inspected. A large amount of man-made debris was observed as part of the survey and a representative sample of the pottery-fragment types encountered was taken. Pottery types present included tin glaze earthenware, blue-and-white ware, blackware, sponge ware, stoneware, and transfer-printed china. All pottery observed dated from the mid- to late 19th century through to the 20th century. Metal-detection use was not deemed practical, due to the high degree of metallic debris present within the riverbed. It was not possible to tune out the background metallic signature to conduct a metal-detector survey. A large amount of metal was encountered as part of the visual survey and a representative sample was recorded.

Rex Bangerter

2006:349

KILMACSIMON/LEIGHMONEY

Underwater assessment

W574528

06D025, 06R041

An underwater assessment was carried out at the site of a proposed pipeline crossing of the Bandon River between Leighmoney and Kilmacsimon, Co. Cork. The work was undertaken on 8 March 2006. The desktop assessment noted that a fish weir was present on the site during the time of the first-edition OS, although no trace of this was now visible. The site survey recorded a narrow, winding navigation channel through the site. This was flanked on both sides by soft estuarine intertidal mudflats. Intertidal, underwater and metal-detection survey did not uncover any further archaeological remains or features. Given the excellent preservation qualities of the intertidal mudflats, there

is the potential that the remains of the fish weir or other archaeological deposits still remain in situ. It is recommended that the removal of any intertidal material be subject to monitoring by suitably a qualified archaeologist.
Eoghan Kieran, Moore Archaeological and Environmental Services, Galway.