

**Project code:** A5NI 12

**Client:** Mouchel, on behalf of The Department for Regional Development, Roads Service.

**Date:** 10 July 2013

## **A5 Western Transport Corridor**

### **Section 3**

South of Omagh to Ballygawley

## **Report on Phase 1 Evaluation of the proposed route**

04 February 2013 – 22 March 2013

**Director:** James Hession

**Report Author:** Mandy Stephens and Patricia Long

**Licence No:** AE/13/07E

**Contents**

1 INTRODUCTION ..... 4  
2 CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK..... 4  
3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY..... 4  
4 RESULTS..... 5

Figure 1- Section 3 archaeological sites

Figure 2.1-2.8- Archaeological trenches overview

## Executive Summary

This report outlines the results of archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) along Section 3 of the route of the A5 Western Transport Corridor through Co Tyrone in Northern Ireland (Figure 1).

Following an environmental impact statement on the proposed route which included a chapter on cultural Heritage (Mouchel 2012), geophysical survey of the route was undertaken (Durham 2012). The results of this geophysical survey subsequently formed the basis of an evaluation strategy which involved trial trenching selected areas of high archaeological potential. The trial trench layout was designed by project managers Mouchel in consultation with the Historic Monuments Unit of the Northern Ireland Environment agency (NIEA). The evaluation of the route using this trench layout was then used as a basis for the contract for the A5 WTC Archaeological Investigations which was awarded to Cotswold Archaeology Ltd and Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd in January 2013.

An excavation license for the purpose of undertaking archaeological assessment of designated areas of the proposed route (Section 3) was issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, under the terms of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. License **AE/13/07E** was issued to James Hession of Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd. to conduct archaeological evaluations in pre-determined locations along Section 3 of the route. Section 1 of the route was the subject of a separate archaeological licence and the results of this work are detailed in a separate report.

During the course of fieldwork legal issues related to the construction of the road, as well as the waterlogged condition of the bogs in the area meant it was not possible to gain access to some of the areas originally proposed for evaluation in Section 3 (see Figure 2). Work on the scheme was eventually suspended with just over half of the originally proposed investigations having been completed. The remainder of the evaluation will only be undertaken if the development of the road progresses. Additional trenching in areas of archaeological potential was proposed during the investigations but this had not commenced before the work on the scheme was suspended.

The evaluation included both linear trial trenches and strip and map of pre-defined areas. Each group of trial trenches (TT) and each strip and map area (SMA) were assigned individual numbers which on Section 3 ranged from TT053-TT116 and from SMA015-SMA025. These numbers, used in trench design, were retained even though many were not accessed during this phase of work. As per the contract requirements, interim reports on the results of the investigations were produced throughout the course of fieldwork and these have been compiled to form this overall report.

In total 11180.5 m of trial trench was excavated and 29682.5 m<sup>2</sup> of strip and map was carried out on Section 3. As a result 11 areas of archaeological significance were identified. Some of these areas can be grouped due to proximity, giving a total of seven archaeological sites. The nature of these sites, as far as can be determined prior to further investigation, has been outlined below.

It is recommended that full archaeological excavation and recording be undertaken at each of these sites prior to any construction work.

Prior to the suspension of work on the scheme, some Phase 2 work consisting of archaeological excavation was undertaken. This was carried out between 4 March and the 26 April 2013 and involved archaeological excavation of six sites (Feddan/Dromcorke A-D, Tullanafoile A, Gort/ Errigle A, Moylough A and B, Legacurry A and Killadroy A)). The other identified site at Tycanny A remains preserved *in situ*.

At Gort/ Errigle A it was not possible to backfill the excavated area and deal with archaeological features which appeared to be running beneath the spoil heaps. So a small amount of archaeology also remains preserved *in situ* on this site.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report outlines the results of archaeological evaluations (Phase 1) along the route of the A5 Western Transport Corridor through Co.'s Tyrone and Londonderry in Northern Ireland (Figure 1).

An excavation license for the purpose of undertaking archaeological assessment of designated areas of the proposed route (Section 3) was issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, under the terms of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.

License **AE/13/07E** was issued to James Hession of Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd. to conduct archaeological evaluations in pre-determined locations along Section 3 of the route. Test trench locations were determined by Mouchel Ltd. on behalf of The Department for Regional Development, Roads Service.

## 2 CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK

Archaeological investigations on Section 3 of the proposed road route were contained within County Tyrone. Section 3 extends from the Seskinore Road in the north to Ballygawley in the south. Section 3 was the southernmost segment of the proposed development site which consists of 37 KM of new road in total (Figure 1).

Phase 1 fieldwork was carried out on Section 3 of the route between 4 February and 22 March 2013. During the course of fieldwork access into waterlogged areas was delayed and subsequently legal issues related to the construction of the road resulted in the work being suspended with just over 50% of the originally proposed evaluation having been undertaken. The remainder of the evaluation will only be undertaken if the development of the road progresses.

## 3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The aim of the assessment was to identify archaeological remains, investigate the potential impact of the development on recorded and unrecorded archaeological remains and design a strategy to mitigate the effect of the scheme.

A series of pre-determined test trenches and Strip and Map Areas were positioned within the road corridor, to optimise the likelihood of identifying archaeological remains along the road route.

The removal of topsoil during test trenching was conducted using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a 1.8 m wide ditching (toothless) bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Written, drawn and photographic records were made using CotswoldRubicon standard method on *pro forma* record sheets. Ordnance Datum levels and feature locations were recorded using GPS.

Any artefacts, materials and each category of data recovered during the test excavation were treated in accordance with the requirements and standards set by the following:

- *Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995*

- *Excavation Standards Manual* EHS - HMU
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) (MAP 2) English Heritage
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* IFA
- *Guidelines for Archaeologists* IAI

#### 4 RESULTS

A full description of all excavated trenches and all archaeology identified is included in the interim reports below. A total of 26 interim reports were completed for Section 3 and areas were grouped as follows:

- SMA015
- SMA017
- SMA018
- SMA019
- SMA020
- SMA021
- SMA022
- SMA023
- SMA024
- SMA025
- TT079
- TT080
- TT081
- TT082
- TT083;084
- TT085
- TT087
- TT094
- TT096
- TT097; 098
- TT101
- TT105; 106
- TT107
- TT109; 110; 111
- TT112; 113; 114
- TT115; 116

The following areas were highlighted for evaluation in the archaeological licence application but it was not possible to access them:

SMA 016, TT058 to 078 inclusive, TT 086/088/089/090/091/092/093/095/099/100/102 to 104 inc, 108

The archaeology identified is summarised in Table 1 and the locations of these areas are seen on Figure 1 and in more detail in Figure 2.

<b>Evaluation location</b>	<b>Site type</b>	<b>Townland site names</b>
TT115/116	Prehistoric settlement	Feddan/ Dromcorke A
TT115/116	Prehistoric ring ditch, cremation and scattered pits and post-holes	Feddan/ Dromcorke B
TT115/116	Charcoal-filled pit	Feddan/ Dromcorke C
TT115/116	Lime Kiln	Feddan/ Dromcorke D
TT097	Burnt spread	Tycanny
SMA019	Possible cereal-drying kiln	Tullanafoile
TT082	Burnt mound	Legacurry A
TT081	Burnt mound	Moylough A
TT080	Burnt mound and pits	Moylough B
TT087	Possible cereal-drying kiln	Killadroy A
SMA025	Multi-period prehistoric-settlement, burnt mounds	Errigle/ Gort A

Table 1 Areas of Archaeological significance identified on Section 3.

## 5 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

While interpretation of the identified archaeology is limited in advance of further investigation, the archaeology identified on Section 3 is strongly prehistoric in character. Burnt mounds/spreads in particular typically date to between the late Neolithic and Late Bronze Age. However the identification of two possible cereal-drying kilns also point to early medieval cereal processing, while the lime kiln at Feddan/ Dromcorke is likely to be post-medieval in date.

Prior to the suspension of work on the scheme, some Phase 2 work consisting of archaeological excavation was undertaken. This was carried out between 4 March and the 26 April 2013 and involved archaeological excavation of six sites (Feddan/Dromcorke A-D, Tullanafoile A, Gort/ Errigle A, Moylough A and B, Legacurry A and Killadroy A)). The other identified site at Tycanny A remains preserved *in situ*.

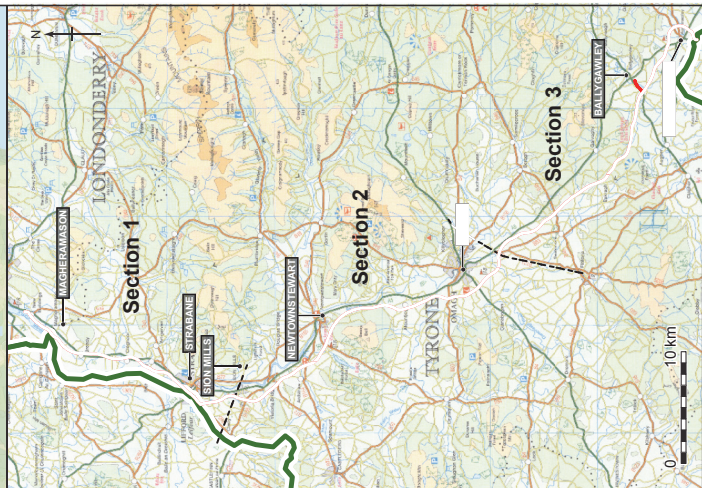
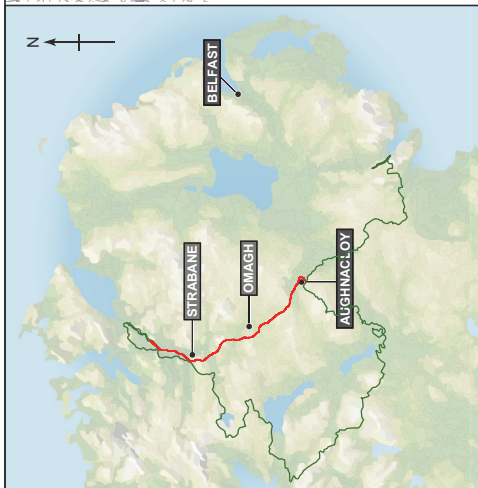
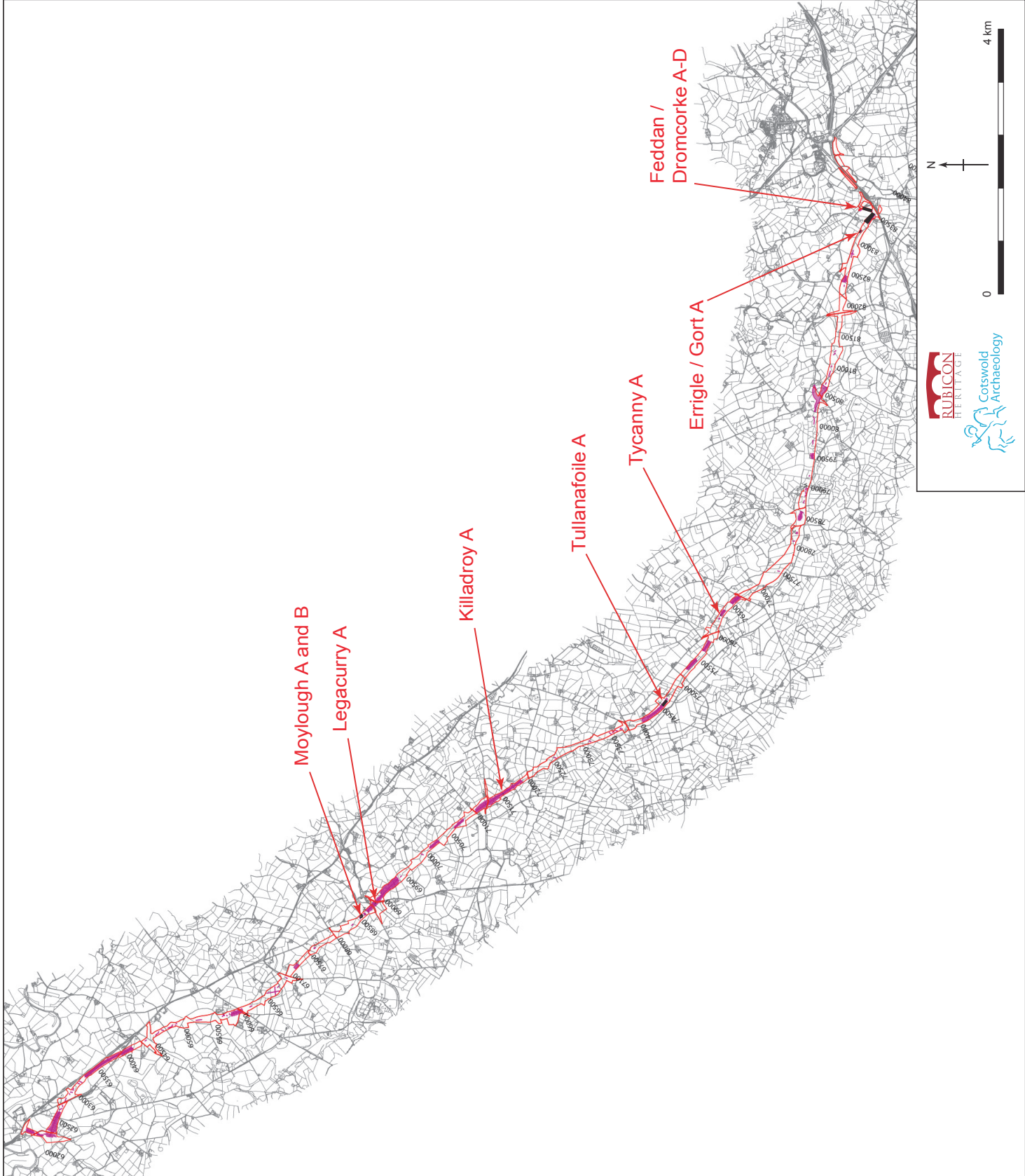
At Gort/ Errigle A it was not possible to backfill the excavated area and deal with archaeological features which appeared to be running beneath the spoil heaps. So a small amount of archaeology also remains preserved *in situ* on this site. Burnt mounds were observed to be present immediately outside the roadtake to the south of the excavated site. These are located in a small parcel of land between the existing Glenhoy road and the proposed new road.

This sites which have been preserved *in situ* should be entered into the Sites and Monuments Record. The burnt mounds located outside the roadtake at Gort/ Errigle should also be entered into the SMR.

Should any work be undertaken by the landowner at Gort/Errigle to backfill the site himself it should be monitored by an archaeologist to ensure there is no damage to known archaeological features which exist beneath the spoilheaps and to the south of the excavated area.

It is recommended that Tycanny A be fully exposed and excavated in advance of any future development which would impact negatively upon them.





<b>LEGEND</b> — PROPOSED SCHEME • SETTLEMENTS □ NORTHERN IRELAND BOUNDARY	<b>Client</b> 
	<b>Project</b> 
<b>Client</b> 	
<small>REPRODUCED FROM ORNAMENTAL SURVEY OF NORTHERN IRELAND DATA WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CONTROLLER OF HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. © REPRODUCTION IN ANY FORM IS PROHIBITED AND MAY LEAD TO PROSECUTION UNDER THE COPYRIGHT ACT 1988.</small>	

Figure 1 - Section 3 archaeological sites

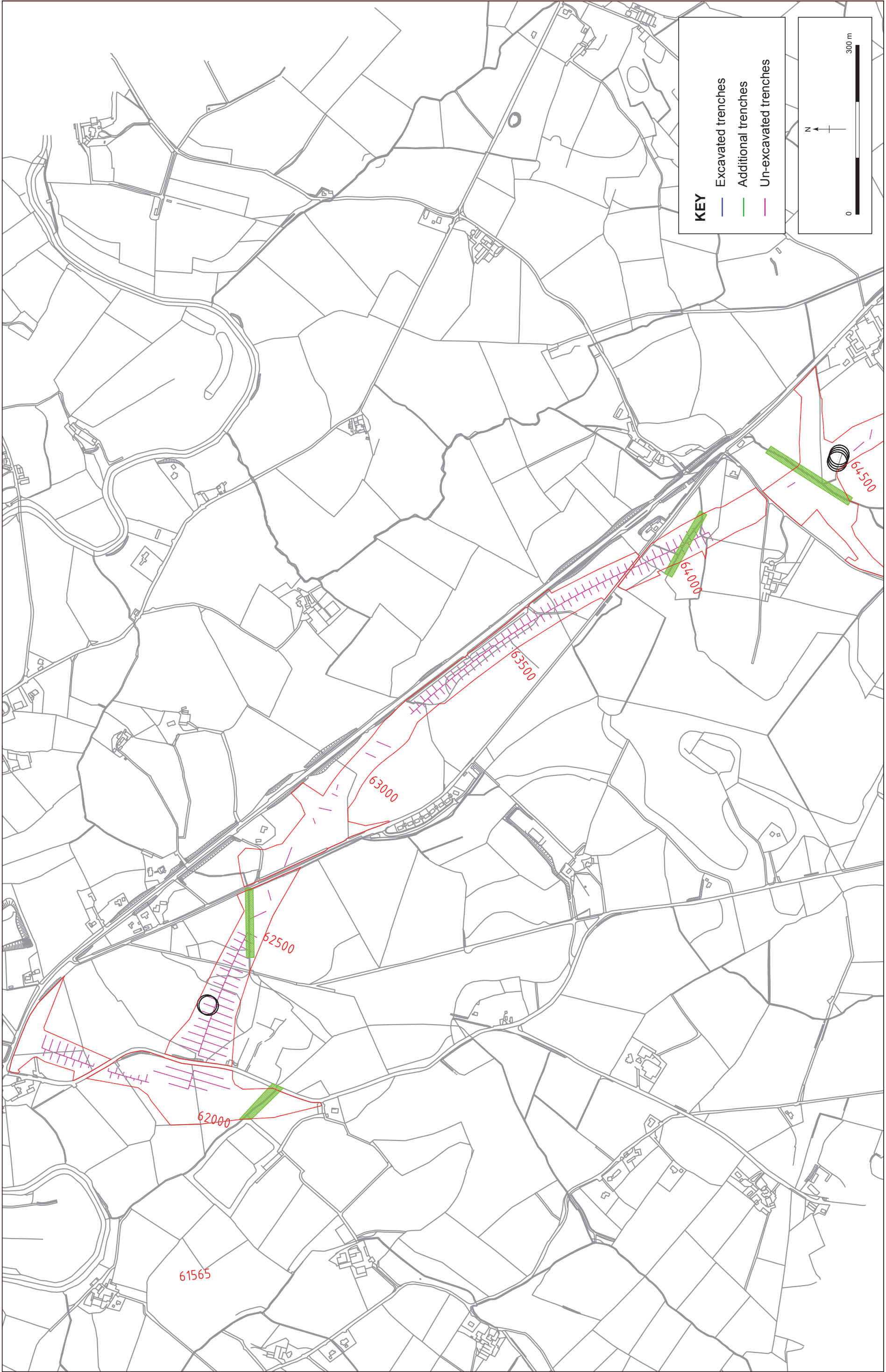


Figure 2.1 - A5 WTC archaeological contract Section 3: Archaeological trenches overview

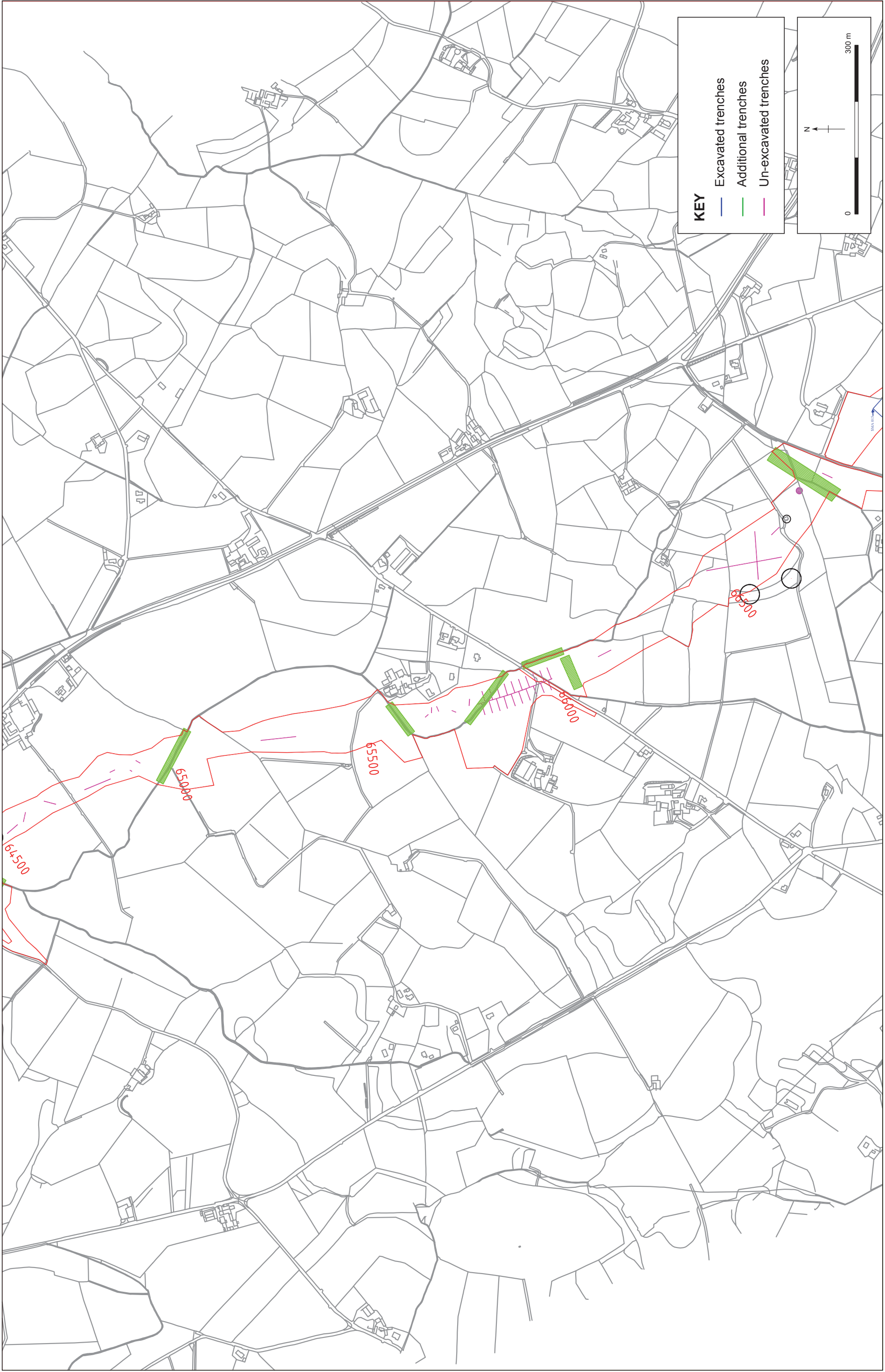


Figure 2.2 - A5 WTC archaeological contract Section 3: Archaeological trenches overview

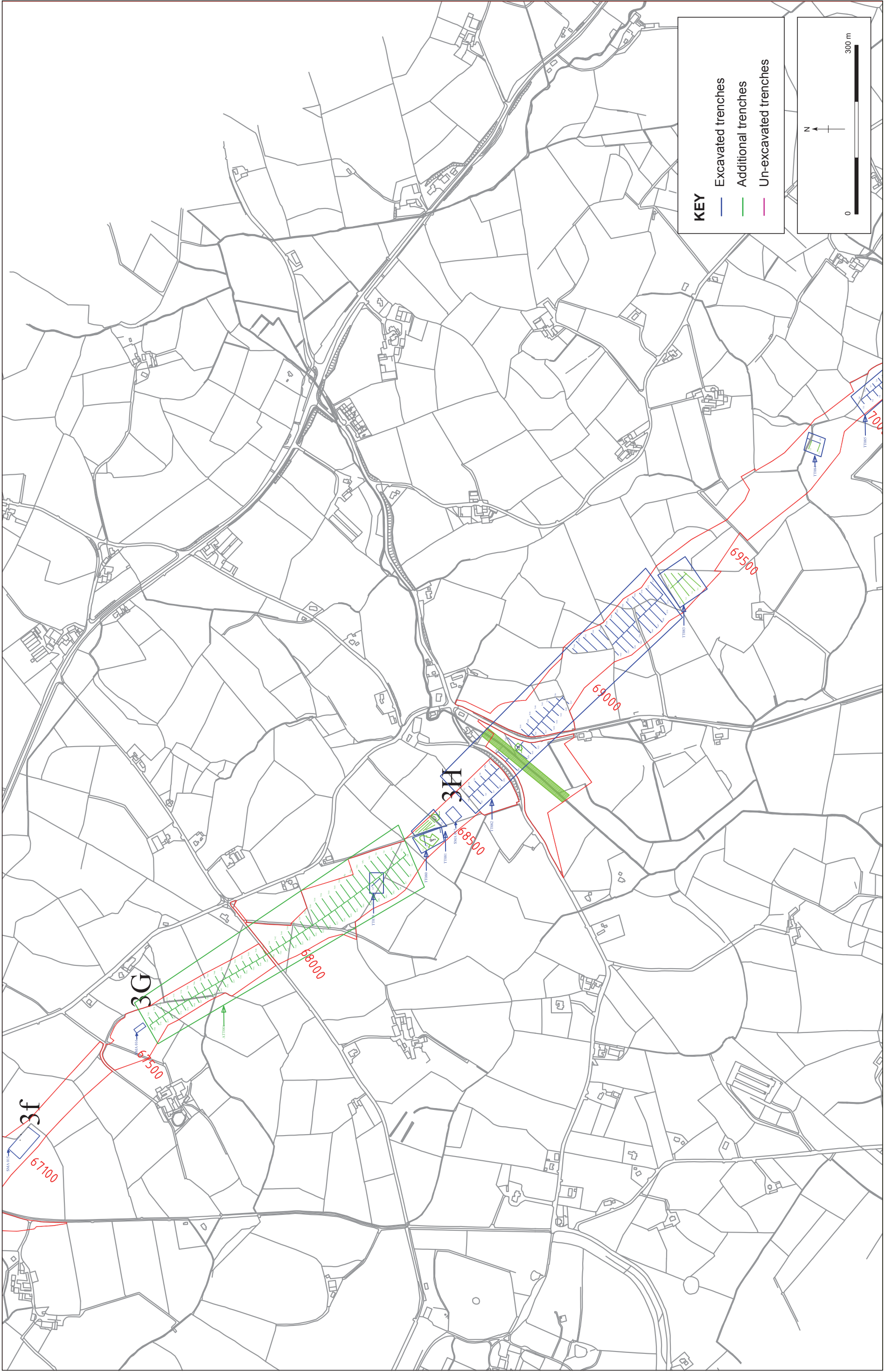


Figure 2.3 - A5 WTC archaeological contract Section 3: Archaeological trenches overview

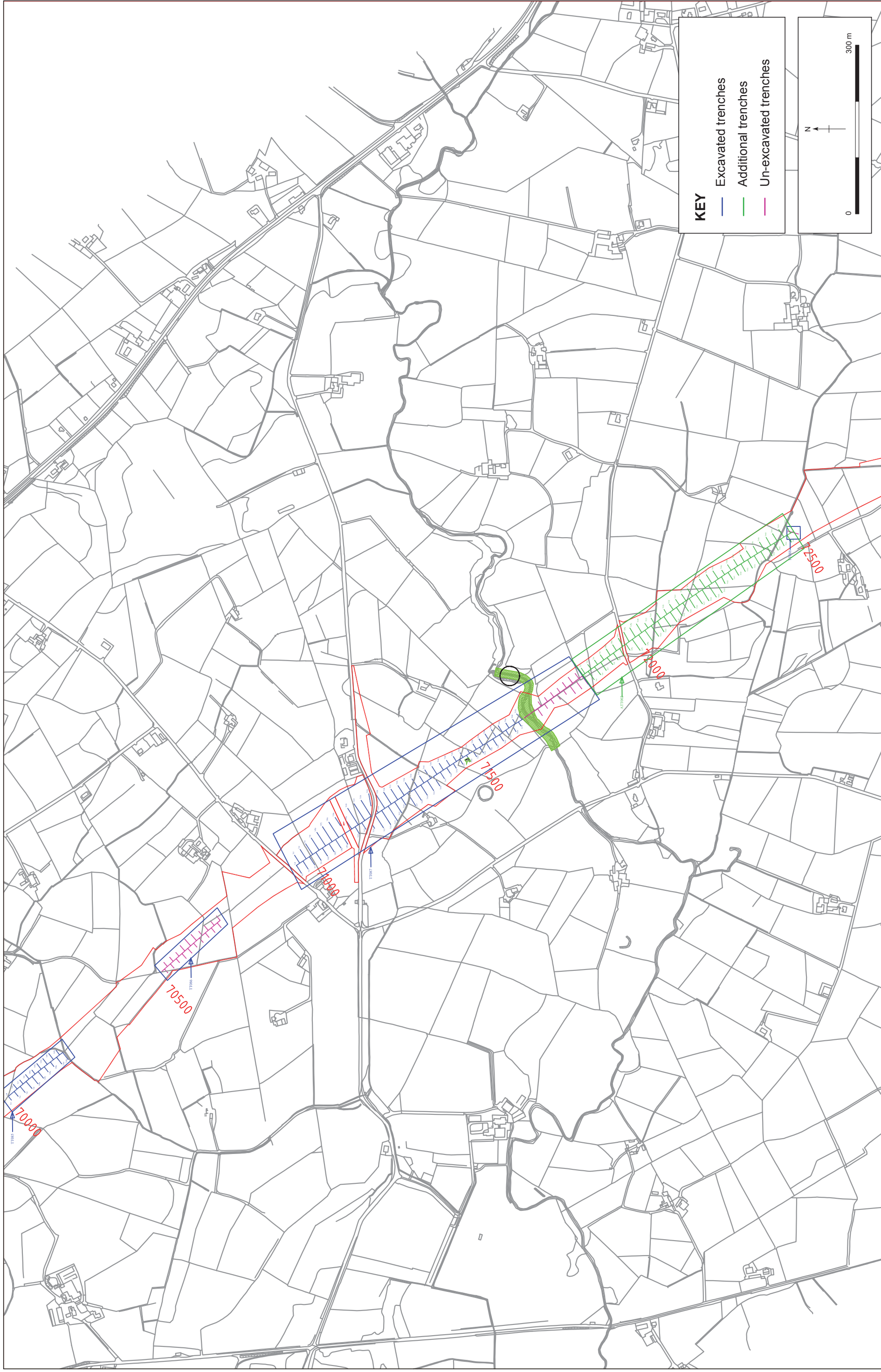


Figure 2.4 - A5 WTC archaeological contract Section 3: Archaeological trenches overview

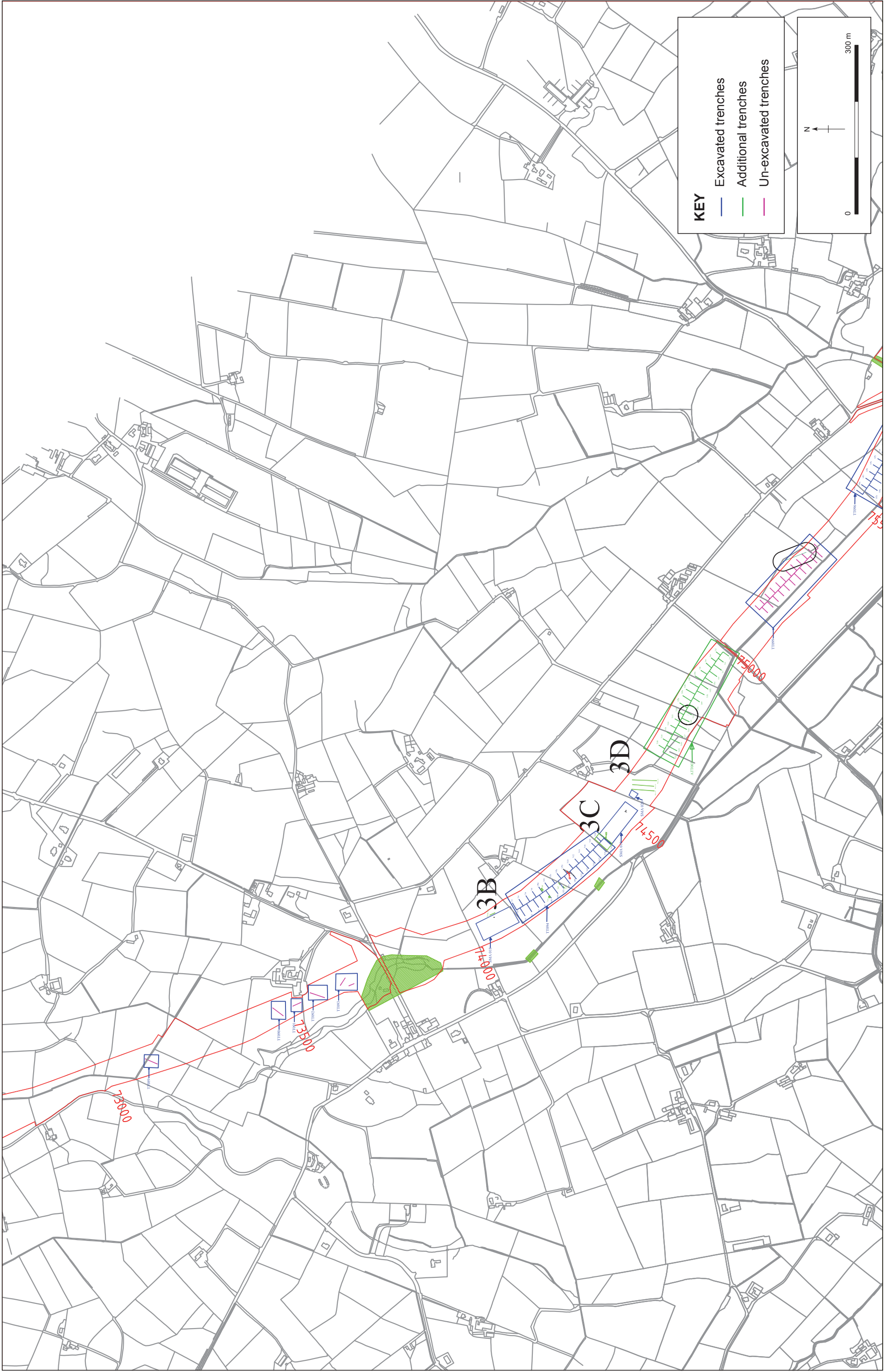


Figure 2.5 - A5 WTC archaeological contract Section 3: Archaeological trenches overview

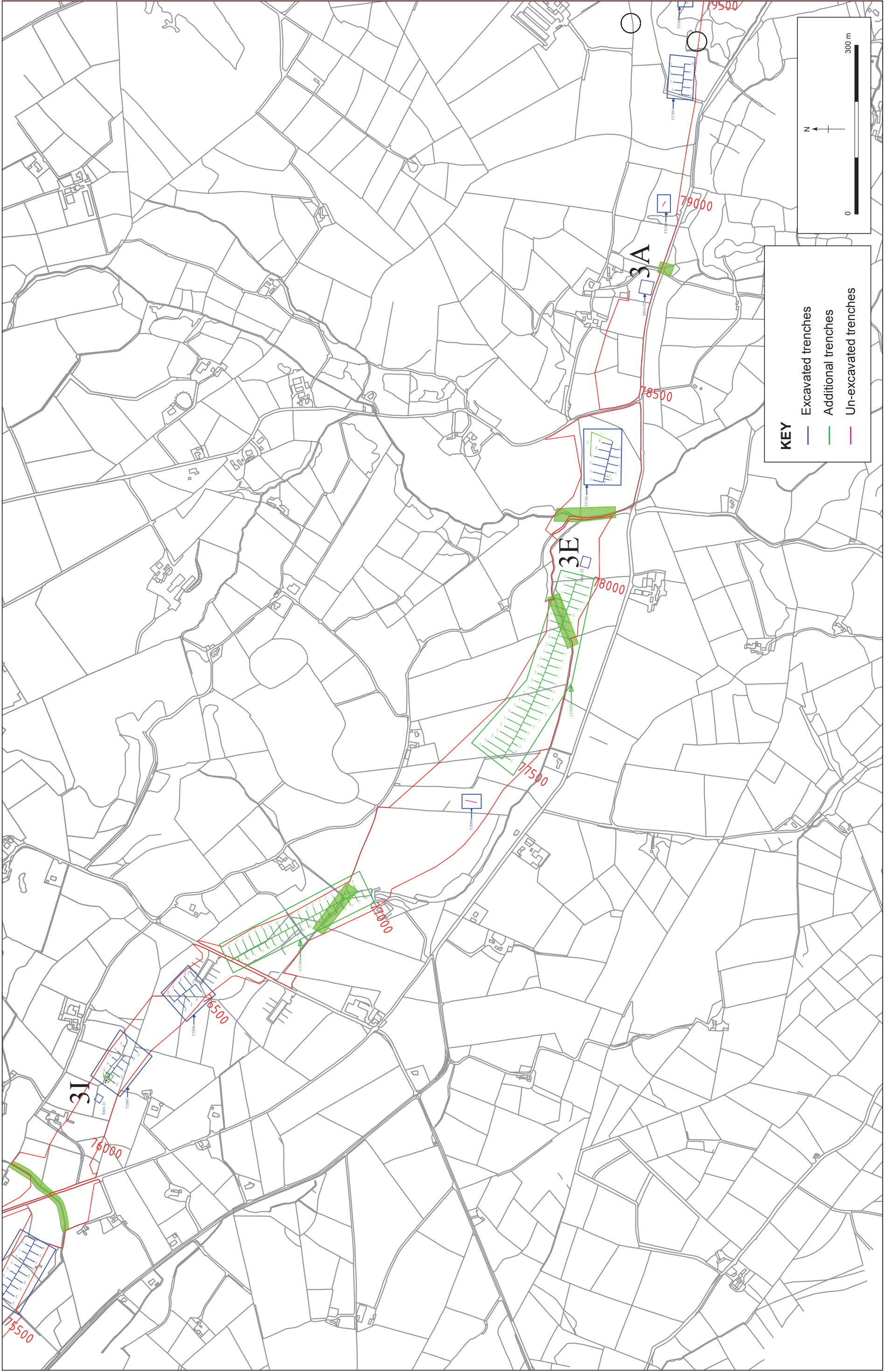


Figure 2.6 - A5 WTC archaeological contract Section 3: Archaeological trenches overview

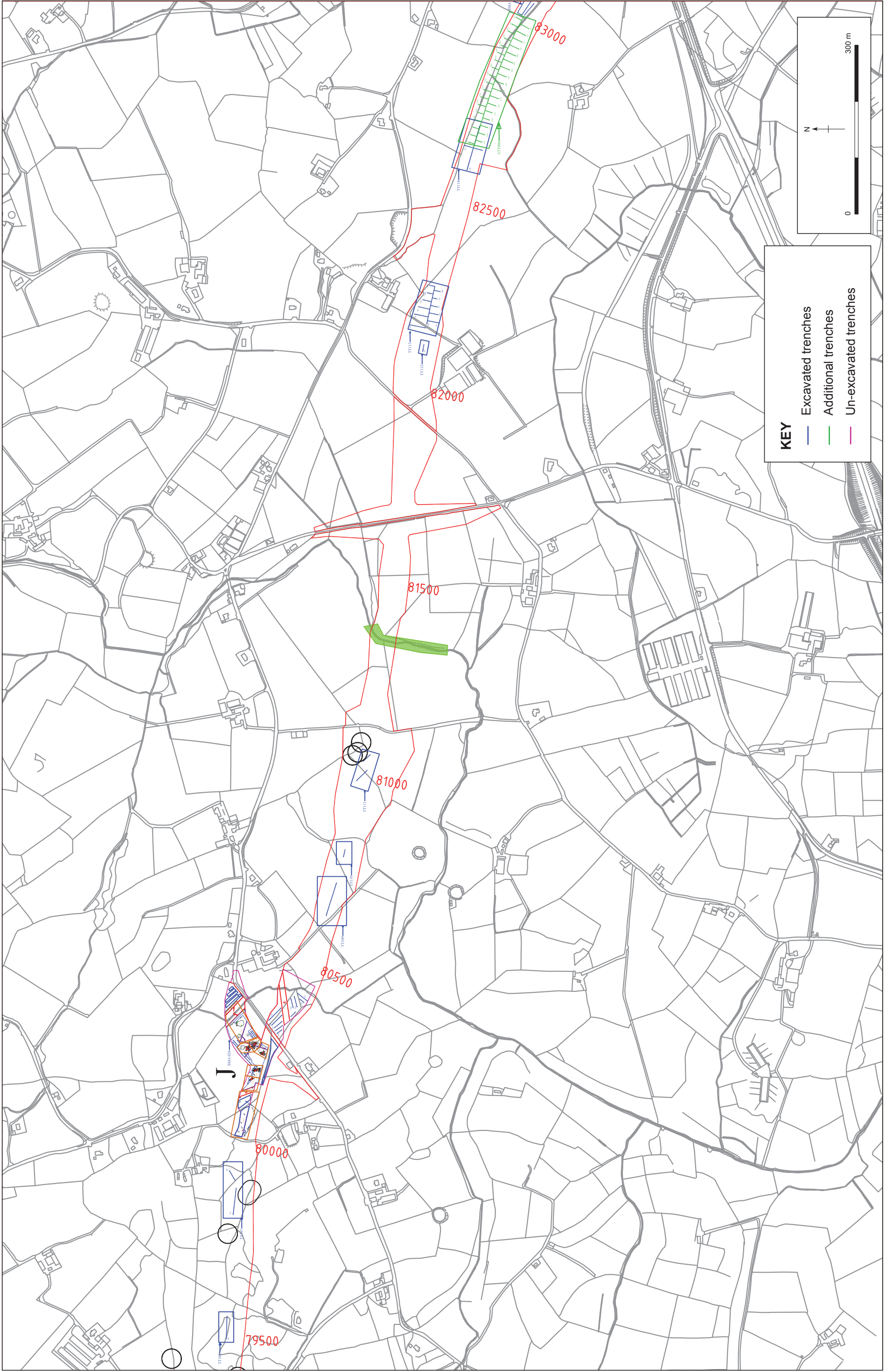


Figure 2.7 - A5 WTC archaeological contract Section 3: Archaeological trenches overview



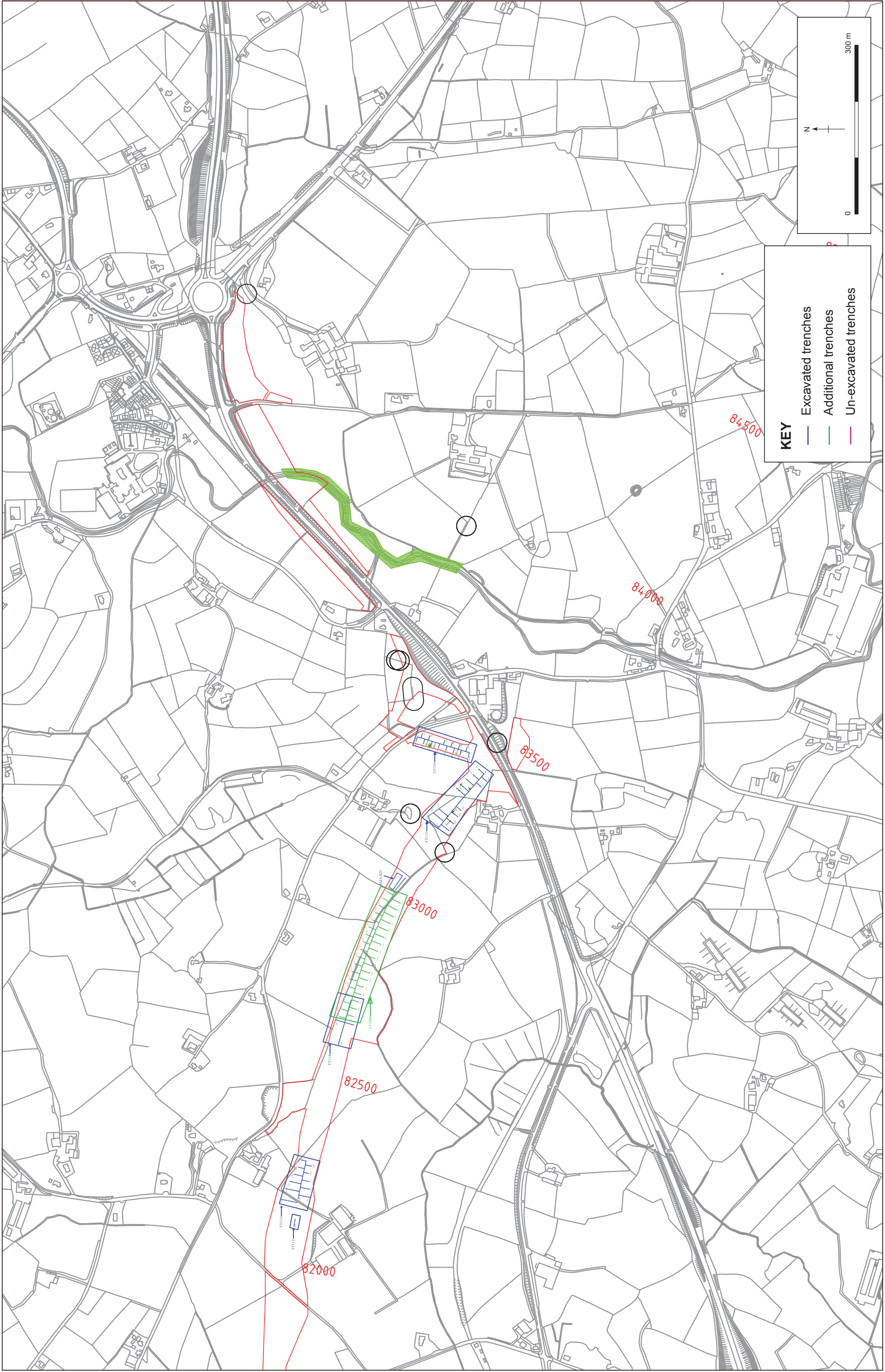


Figure 2.8 - A5 WTC archaeological contract Section 3: Archaeological trenches overview



Cotswold  
Archaeology



## **A5 Western Transport Corridor**

### **Section 3**

South of Omagh – Ballygawley

### **Assessment Report**

Strip and Map of SMA 015



**ROADS** Service

**Director:** James Hession

**Report Author:** Mandy Stephens

**Licence No:** AE/13/07E



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION .....	1
2	CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK.....	2
3	OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY .....	2
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	3
5	FACTUAL DATA: Results of archaeological investigation .....	3
6	STATEMENT OF RESOLUTION .....	4

#### LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Archaeological Background

Table 2: Context Register

#### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Section 3 of the proposed development

Figure 2: Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of SMA015

Figure 3: SMA015 area plan and identified archaeological features

#### LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: SMA019; under excavation

Plate 2: Pit (003); pre excavation

Plate 3: Pit (003); mid excavation

## 1 INTRODUCTION

CotswoldRubicon, in association with Cotswold Archaeology, have been retained by Mouchel on behalf of The Department for Regional Development, Roads Service to carry out a program of archaeological evaluation along the route of the proposed new A5 Western Transport Corridor. The proposed development comprises the construction of offline dual carriageway extending for 37 km.

This document is an interim statement of results and relates to Section 3, South of Omagh - Ballygawley in Co. Tyrone (Figure 1).

An excavation license for the purpose of undertaking archaeological assessment of designated areas of the proposed route was issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, under the terms of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 and in compliance with policies BH1 – BH4 of Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS6).

License **AE/13/07E** was issued to James Hession of CotswoldRubicon by the NIEA-HMU to conduct archaeological evaluations in pre determined locations along Section 3 of the route.

This report outlines the results of archaeological investigations Strip and Map Areas (SMA) 015 in the townland of Moylagh, Co. Tyrone.

## 2 CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK

Fieldwork was carried out at SMA015 (Ch. 67080 - Ch. 67175) on the 27 February 2013 (Figure 1). Strip and Map Area layouts were designed by Mouchel and formed part of the contract documents for the Phase 1 works. These areas were numbered consecutively and these numbers have been retained for Phase 1 work, for ease of recording and presentation.

## 3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The objective of the evaluation was to provide information about the recorded and unrecorded archaeological resource within the road corridor, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2008). This information will enable NIEA and Mouchel to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it and design a strategy to mitigate the effect of the scheme.

The removal of topsoil during test trenching was conducted using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a 1.9m wide ditching (toothless) bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Written, drawn and photographic records were made using CotswoldRubicon standard method on *pro forma* record sheets. Ordnance Datum levels and feature locations were recorded using GPS.

Any artefacts, materials and each category of data recovered during the test excavation were treated in accordance with the requirements and standards set by the following:

- *Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995*
- *Excavation Standards Manual EHS - HMU*
- *Management of Archaeological Projects (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) (MAP 2) English Heritage*
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations IFA*
- *Guidelines for Archaeologists IAI*
- *A5 WTC Archaeological Investigation: Specification (Works Information Folder 4 of 8)*

#### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) undertaken for the proposed road scheme (Chapter 9; [http://www.a5wtc.com/Environmental\\_Statement.aspx](http://www.a5wtc.com/Environmental_Statement.aspx)) identified one known archaeological site in the vicinity of SMA015; a rath of Early Medieval date (Table 1; Figure 2). A millstone (Ref. 470) is also listed.

There are two archaeological monuments listed in the NISMR for Moylagh, listed in tabular form below (Table 1). The road corridor was also partially assessed by a geophysical survey (Durham University 2012). Geophysical anomalies indicated for this area have proved to be agricultural in character and modern in date.

Eis Ref	Townland	SMR	Site Type	Period
334	Moylagh	TYR043:011	Rath	Early Medieval
	Moylagh	TYR043:012	Enclosure	Unknown

Table 1: Archaeological Background

#### 5 FACTUAL DATA: Results of archaeological investigation

The excavation results are outlined in tabular form below (Table 2).

One archaeological feature, pit (003), was identified and is described below. This feature was excavated in full on the advice of Mouchel's Senior Archaeologist. Its' location is shown on Figure 3.

The pit measured 1.35m in length, 0.95m in width and 0.17m in depth (Figure 4; Plates 2 & 3). Sub-rectangular in plan and 'U'-shaped in section, the pit was filled or lined by a deposit of fire hardened clay (004) and sandy silt deposit (005).

Context no.	Context Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Context Description	Feature Interpretation
1	Deposit				Dark grey brown peaty silt	Topsoil
2	Deposit				Light grey stony clay	Natural Subsoil
3	Cut	1.35	0.95	0.17	Sub-rectangular; E-W; sharp break of slope, top; steep sides; sharp break of slope, base; flat base	Charcoal production pit
4	Fill	1.35	0.95	0.04	Moderately compact; orange fire hardened clay	Fill of pit (004)
5	Fill	1.2	0.89	0.13	Moderately compact; grey brown sandy silt; moderate pebble inclusions	Fill of pit (004)

Table 2: Context Register

## 6 STATEMENT OF RESOLUTION

The results of the test excavation at the proposed development site indicate that archaeological features or deposits were present.

Pit (003), a seemingly isolated feature has, following the on-site recommendation from Mouchel's Senior Archaeologist, been 100% excavated (Plates 2 & 3). No artefacts were recovered from the pit to aid interpretation or dating of this feature.

In the course of the excavation, two samples were retrieved from the pit. Sample 1 was recovered from the pit lining (004), sample 2 was recovered from fill (003). Proposals for analysis of these materials will be prepared and addressed in a Post-excavation review document as per *A5 WTC Archaeological Investigation: Specification: Appendix B*.

No further archaeological remains were identified at SMA019 and Phase 2 works are not required.



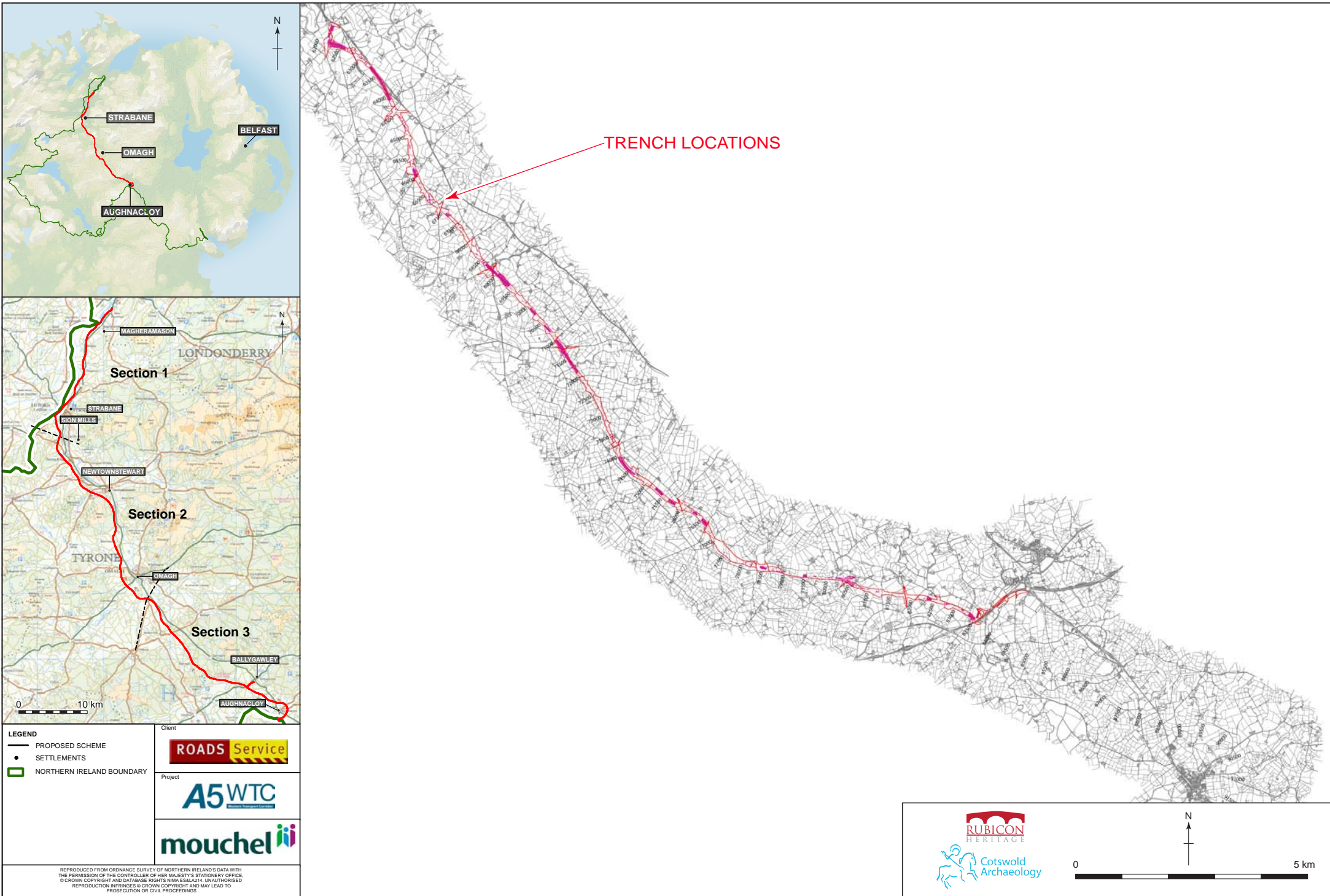


Figure 1 - Section 3 of proposed development

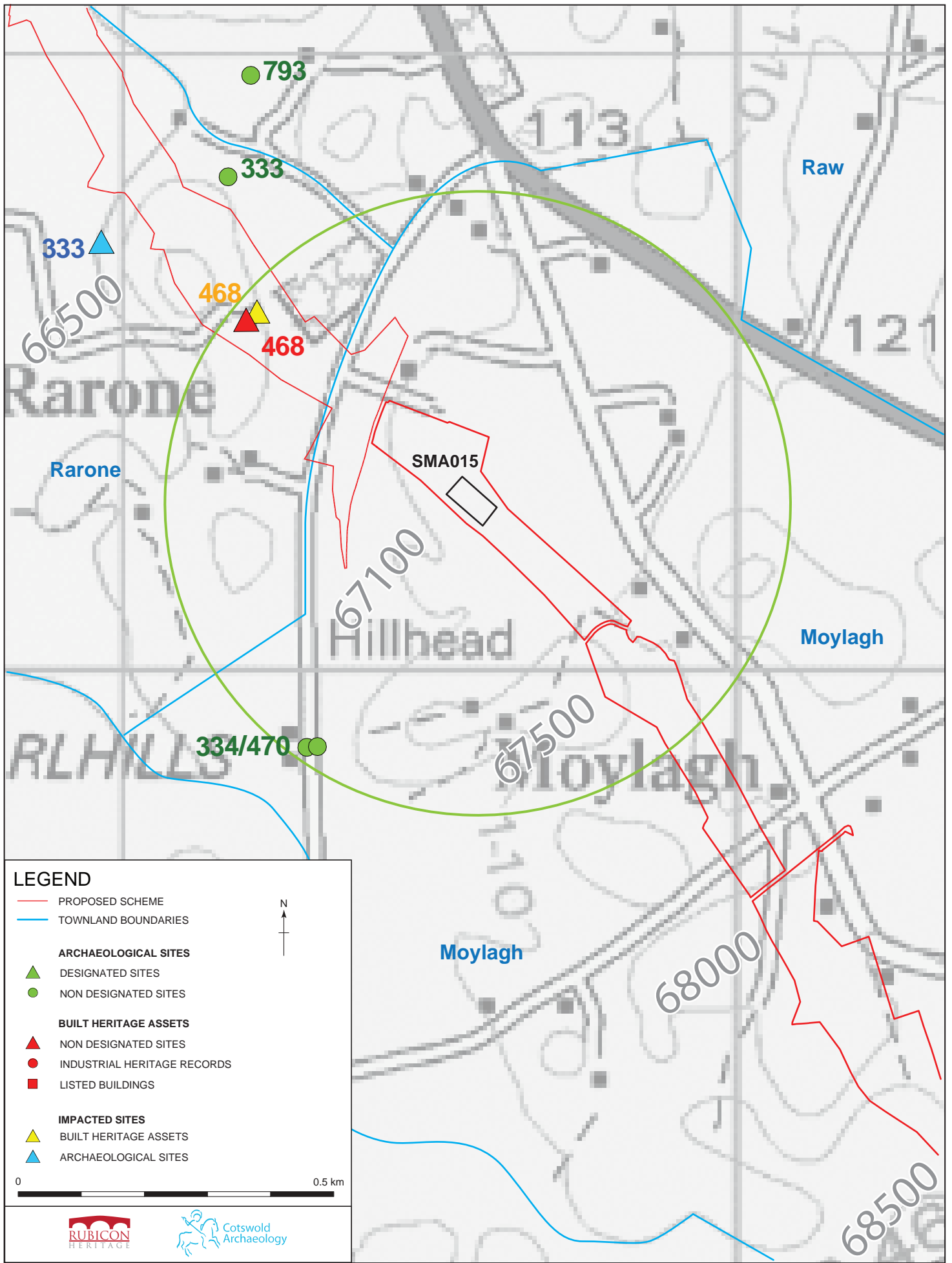


Figure 2 - Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of SMA 015

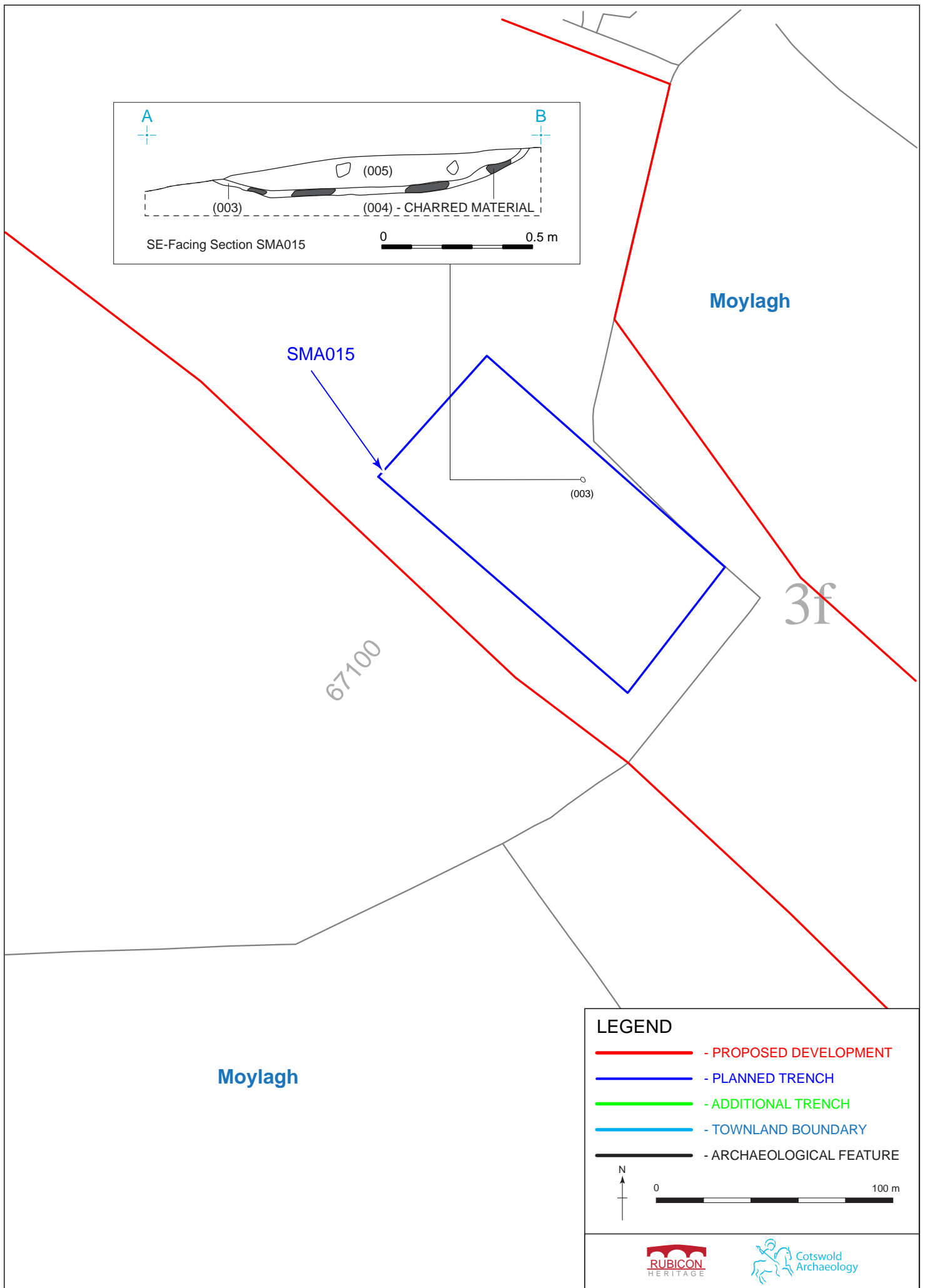


Figure 3 - Archaeological features identified in SMA015



PLATE 1: SMA015; Excavation in progress



PLATE 2: Pit (003); mid excavation



## **A5 Western Transport Corridor**

### **Section 3**

South of Omagh – Ballygawley

### **Assessment Report**

Strip and Map of SMA 017



**Director:** James Hession

**Report Author:** Mandy Stephens

**Licence No:** AE/13/07E



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION .....	1
2	CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK.....	2
3	OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY .....	2
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	3
5	FACTUAL DATA: Results of archaeological investigation .....	3
6	STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL .....	3

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Archaeological Background

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Section 3 of the proposed development

Figure 2: Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of SMA017

Figure 3: SMA017 area plan

## LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: SMA017; under excavation

Plate 2: SMA017; post excavation

## 1 INTRODUCTION

CotswoldRubicon, in association with Cotswold Archaeology, have been retained by Mouchel on behalf of The Department for Regional Development, Roads Service to carry out a program of archaeological evaluation along the route of the proposed new A5 Western Transport Corridor. The proposed development comprises the construction of offline dual carriageway extending for 37 km.

This document is an interim statement of results and relates to Section 3, South of Omagh - Ballygawley in Co. Tyrone (Figure 1).

An excavation license for the purpose of undertaking archaeological assessment of designated areas of the proposed route was issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, under the terms of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 and in compliance with policies BH1 – BH4 of Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS6).

License **AE/13/07E** was issued to James Hession of CotswoldRubicon by the NIEA-HMU to conduct archaeological evaluations in pre determined locations along Section 3 of the route.

This report outlines the results of archaeological investigations Strip and Map Areas (SMA) 017 in the townland of Moylagh, Co. Tyrone.



## 2 CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK

Fieldwork was carried out at SMA017 (Ch. 68500 - Ch. 68550) on the 27 February 2013 (Figure 1). Strip and Map Area layouts were designed by Mouchel and formed part of the contract documents for the Phase 1 works. These areas were numbered consecutively and these numbers have been retained for Phase 1 work, for ease of recording and presentation.

## 3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The objective of the evaluation was to provide information about the recorded and unrecorded archaeological resource within the road corridor, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2008). This information will enable NIEA and Mouchel to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it and design a strategy to mitigate the effect of the scheme.

The removal of topsoil during test trenching was conducted using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a 1.9 m wide ditching (toothless) bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Written, drawn and photographic records were made using CotswoldRubicon standard method on *pro forma* record sheets. Ordnance Datum levels and feature locations were recorded using GPS.

Any artefacts, materials and each category of data recovered during the test excavation were treated in accordance with the requirements and standards set by the following:

- *Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995*
- *Excavation Standards Manual EHS - HMU*
- *Management of Archaeological Projects (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) (MAP 2) English Heritage*
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations IFA*
- *Guidelines for Archaeologists IAI*
- *A5 WTC Archaeological Investigation: Specification (Works Information Folder 4 of 8)*

#### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) undertaken for the proposed road scheme (Chapter 9; [http://www.a5wtc.com/Environmental\\_Statement.aspx](http://www.a5wtc.com/Environmental_Statement.aspx)) the following built heritage assets in the vicinity of SMA017; two creameries (Ref. 99; Ref. 100) and a corn mill (Ref. 106) (Table 1; Figure 2).

The assessment area was located between 11m and 153m south east of two burnt mounds identified in the course of test trenching at TT080; TT081 (Figure 3).

There are two archaeological monuments listed in the NISMR for Moylagh, listed in tabular form below (Table 1). The road corridor was also partially assessed by a geophysical survey (Durham University 2012). Geophysical anomalies indicative of a pennanular enclosure were not revealed during the course of the current fieldwork.

Eis Ref	Townland	SMR	Site Type	Period
334	Moylagh	TYR043:011	Rath	Early Medieval
	Moylagh	TYR043:012	Enclosure	Unknown

Table 1: Archaeological Background

#### 5 FACTUAL DATA: Results of archaeological investigation

An area measuring 842m<sup>2</sup> was stripped under archaeological supervision on the 27 February 2013 (Figure 3; Plates 1 & 2). No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of this evaluation.

#### 6 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of this evaluation. No further archaeological investigations are required.

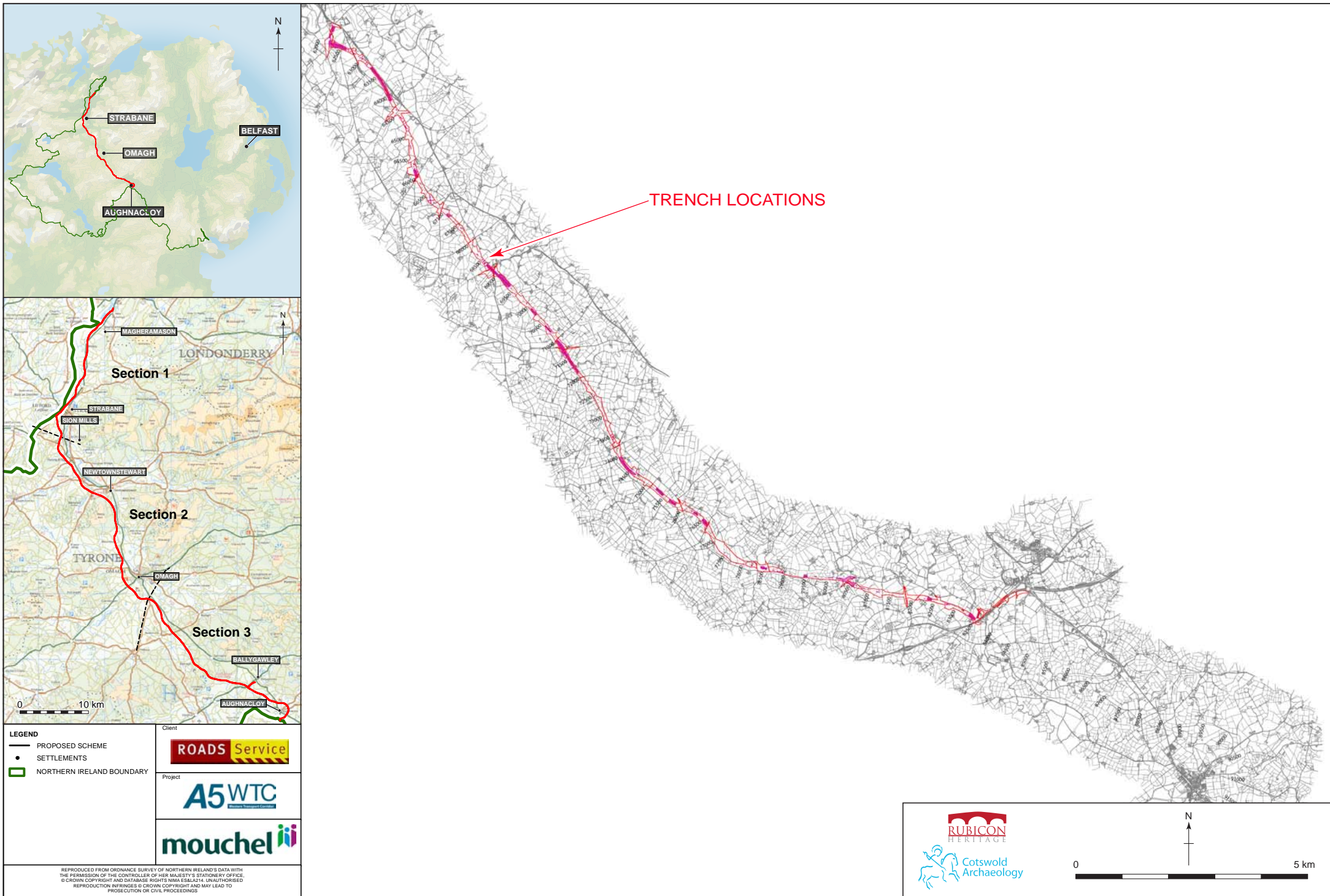


Figure 1 - Section 3 of proposed development

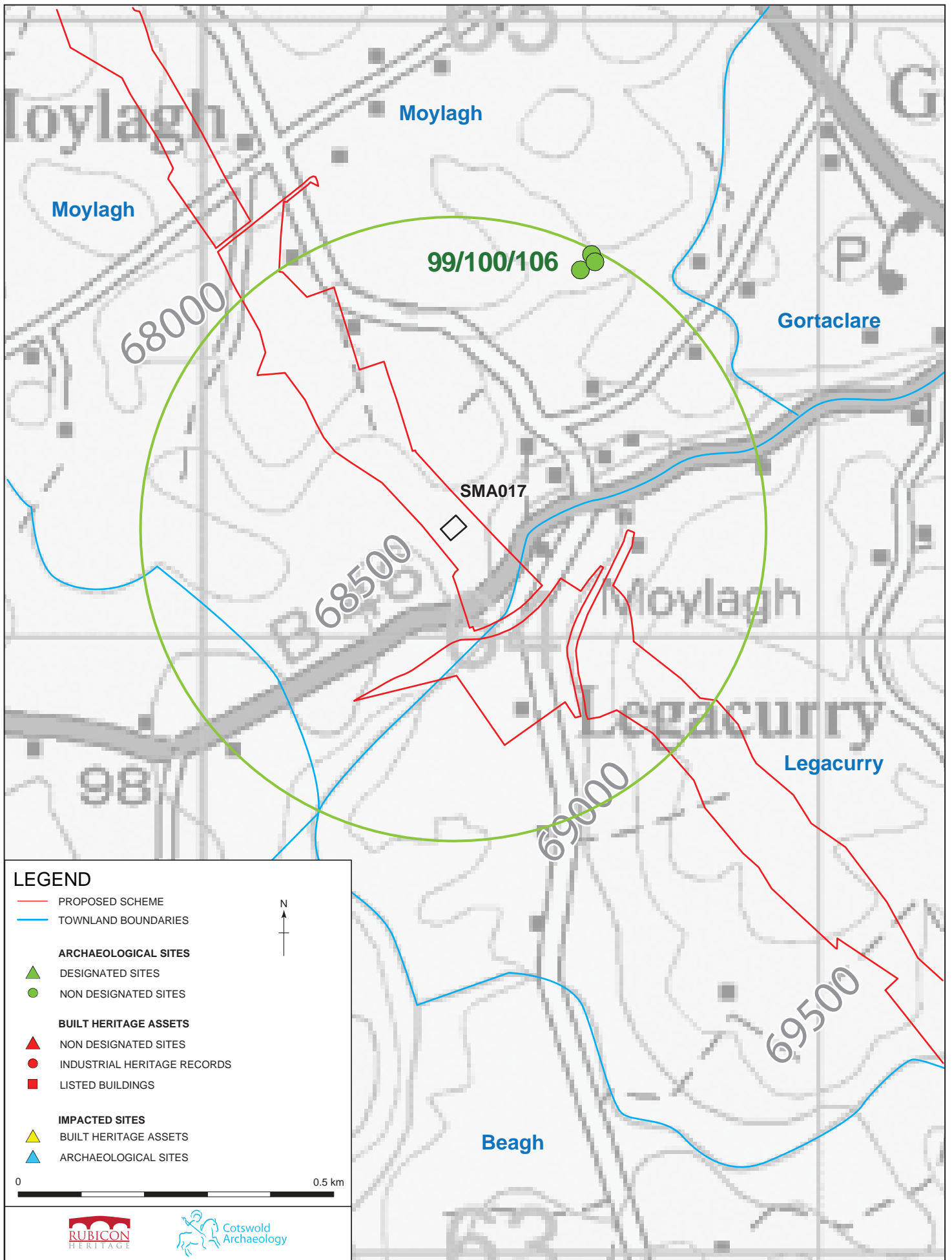


Figure 2 - Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of SMA 017

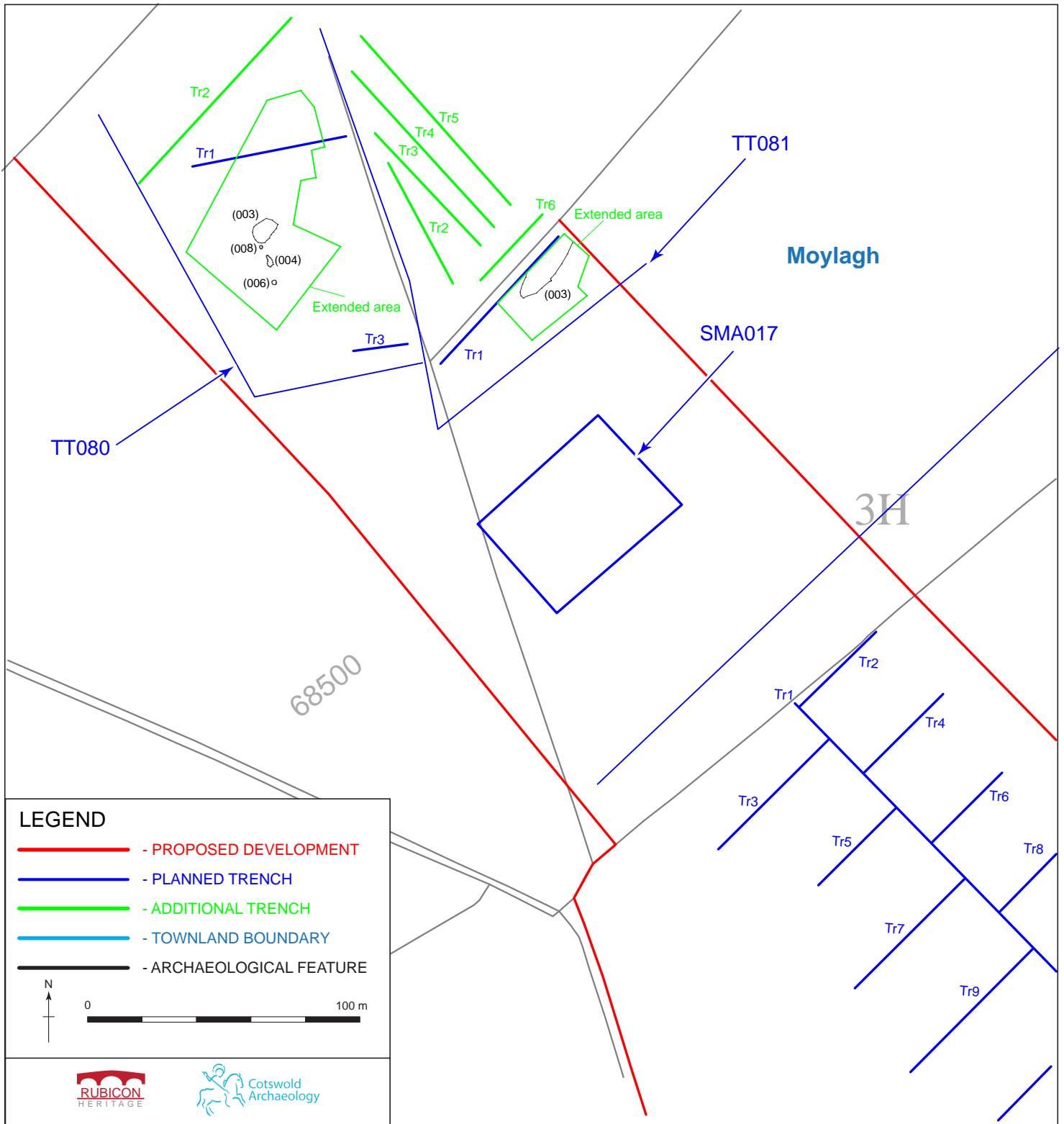


Figure 3 - SMA017 Strip & Map Area



PLATE 1: SMA017; under excavation



PLATE 2: SMA017; post excavation



Cotswold  
Archaeology



## **A5 Western Transport Corridor**

### **Section 3**

South of Omagh – Ballygawley

### **Assessment Report**

Strip and Map of SMA 018



**ROADS** Service

**Director:** James Hession

**Report Author:** Mandy Stephens

**Licence No:** AE/13/07E



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION .....	1
2	CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK.....	2
3	OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY .....	2
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	3
5	FACTUAL DATA: Results of archaeological investigation .....	3
6	STATEMENT OF RESOLUTION .....	4



#### LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Archaeological Background

Table 2: Context Register

#### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Section 3 of the proposed development

Figure 2: Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of SMA018

Figure 3: SMA018 area plan and identified archaeological features

#### LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: SMA018 mid excavation

Plate 2: Pit (004) mid excavation

Plate 3: Stone deposit (005) at base of pit (004)

## 1 INTRODUCTION

CotswoldRubicon, in association with Cotswold Archaeology, have been retained by Mouchel on behalf of The Department for Regional Development, Roads Service to carry out a program of archaeological evaluation along the route of the proposed new A5 Western Transport Corridor. The proposed development comprises the construction of offline dual carriageway extending for 37 km.

This document is an interim statement of results and relates to Section 3, South of Omagh - Ballygawley in Co. Tyrone (Figure 1).

An excavation license for the purpose of undertaking archaeological assessment of designated areas of the proposed route was issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, under the terms of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 and in compliance with policies BH1 – BH4 of Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS6).

License **AE/13/07E** was issued to James Hession of CotswoldRubicon by the NIEA-HMU to conduct archaeological evaluations in pre determined locations along Section 3 of the route.

This report outlines the results of archaeological investigations Strip and Map Areas (SMA) 018 in the townland of Tullanafuile, Co. Tyrone.

## 2 CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK

Fieldwork was carried out at Strip and Map Area (SMA) 018 (Ch. 74010 - Ch. 74130) on the 11 February 2013 (Figure 1). Strip and Map Area layouts were designed by Mouchel and formed part of the contract documents for the Phase 1 works. These areas were numbered consecutively and these numbers have been retained for Phase 1 work, for ease of recording and presentation.

## 3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The objective of the evaluation was to provide information about the recorded and unrecorded archaeological resource within the road corridor, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2008). This information will enable NIEA and Mouchel to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it and design a strategy to mitigate the effect of the scheme.

The removal of topsoil during test trenching was conducted using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a 1.9 m wide ditching (toothless) bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Written, drawn and photographic records were made using CotswoldRubicon standard method on *pro forma* record sheets. Ordnance Datum levels and feature locations were recorded using GPS.

Any artefacts, materials and each category of data recovered during the test excavation were treated in accordance with the requirements and standards set by the following:

- *Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995*
- *Excavation Standards Manual EHS - HMU*
- *Management of Archaeological Projects (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) (MAP 2) English Heritage*
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations IFA*
- *Guidelines for Archaeologists IAI*
- *A5 WTC Archaeological Investigation: Specification (Works Information Folder 4 of 8)*

#### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) undertaken for the proposed road scheme (Chapter 9; [http://www.a5wtc.com/Environmental\\_Statement.aspx](http://www.a5wtc.com/Environmental_Statement.aspx)) identified one known archaeological site in the vicinity of SMA018 (Table 1; Figure 2). A modern creamery building (Ref. 112 is also listed).

No archaeological monuments are listed in the NISMR for Tullanafoile, and a study of the adjacent townlands (1 km buffer) conducted by Cotswold Rubicon, revealed that the only known archaeological site listed is an unclassified enclosure in the townland of Tamlaght.

The road corridor was also partially assessed by a geophysical survey (Durham University 2012). Geophysical anomalies indicated for this area have proved to be agricultural in character and modern in date.

EIS Ref	Townland	SMR	Site Type	Period
359	Tamlaght	TYR051:005	Large Enclosure	Unknown

Table 1: Archaeological Background

#### 5 FACTUAL DATA: Results of archaeological investigation

The excavation results are outlined in tabular form below (Table 2).

One archaeological feature was identified, a pit (004), described below. This feature was excavated in full on the advice of Mouchel's Senior Archaeologist. Its' location is shown on Figure 3.

The isolated pit measured 1.38m in length, 0.7m in width and 0.25m in depth (Figure 4; Plates 2 & 3). Oval in plan and 'U'-shaped in section, the pit was filled by a deposit of stone (005) and sandy silt deposit (003).

SMA	Chainage	Context no.	Context Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Context Description	Feature Interpretation
18	74010 - 74130	1	Deposit				Dark grey brown peaty silt	Topsoil
18	74010 - 74130	2	Deposit				Natural subsoil: Orange sandy clay	Natural Subsoil

18	74010 - 74130	3	Fill	1.38	0.7	0.25	Loose, mid grey sandy silt	Fill of pit (004)
18	74010 - 74130	4	Cut	1.38	0.7	0.25	Oval; NW - SE; sharp break of slope, toop; steep sides; sharp break of slope, base; concave base.	Pit
18	74010 - 74130	5	Fill	1.01	0.34	0.15	Deposit of stones at base of pit (004)	Fill of pit (004)

Table 2: Context Register

## 6 STATEMENT OF RESOLUTION

The results of the test excavation at the proposed development site indicate that archaeological features or deposits were present.

Pit (004), a seemingly isolated feature has, following the on-site recommendation from Mouchel's Senior Archaeologist, been fully excavated (Plates 2 & 3). No artefacts were recovered from the pit to aid interpretation or dating of this feature.

A sample from the pit fill (003) was recovered during excavation. However, as this was an isolated feature of low significance, no further work is recommended. Isolated features such as this are common and may represent agricultural activity.

No further archaeological remains were identified at SMA 018 and Phase 2 works are not required.

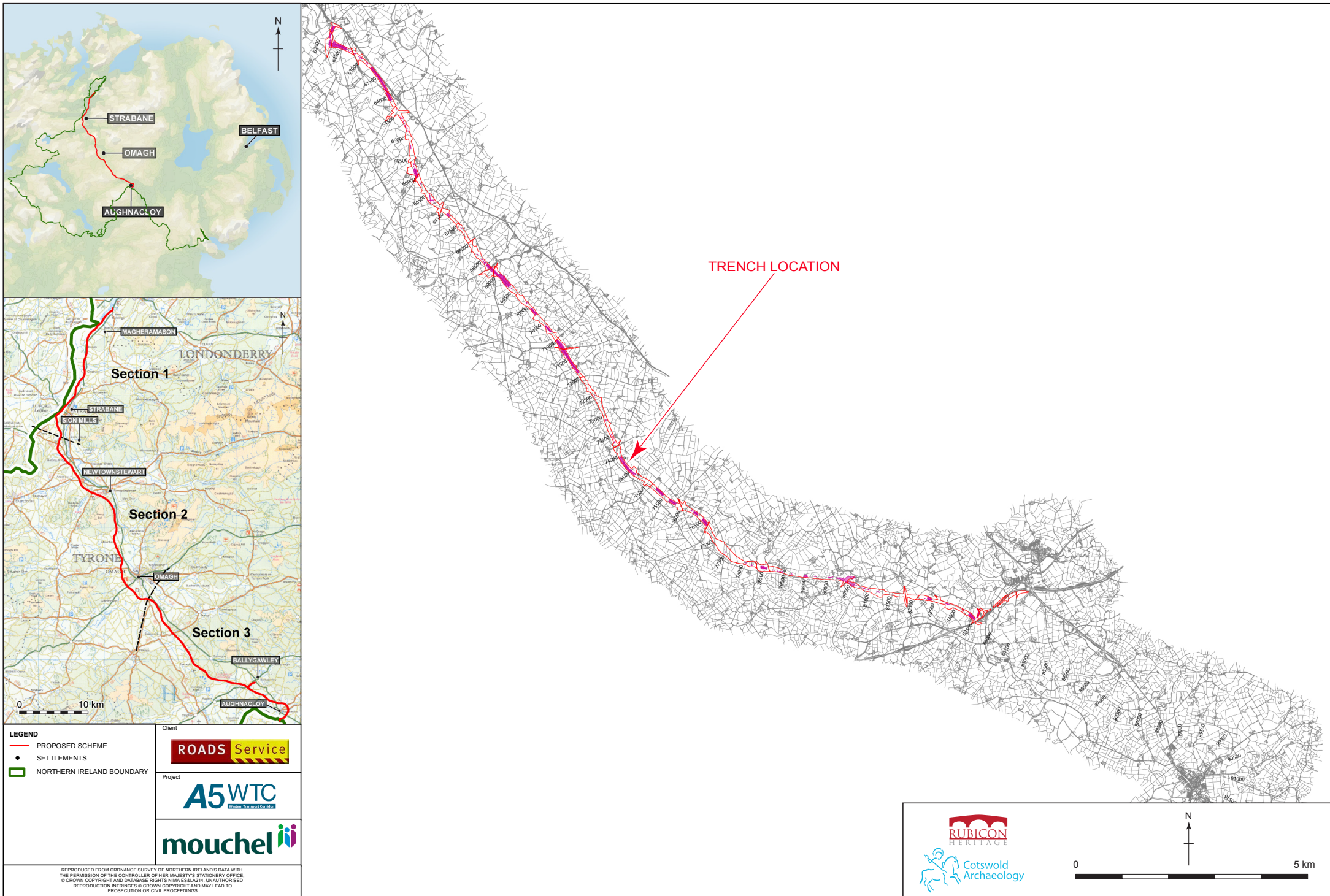


Figure 1 - Section 3 of proposed development

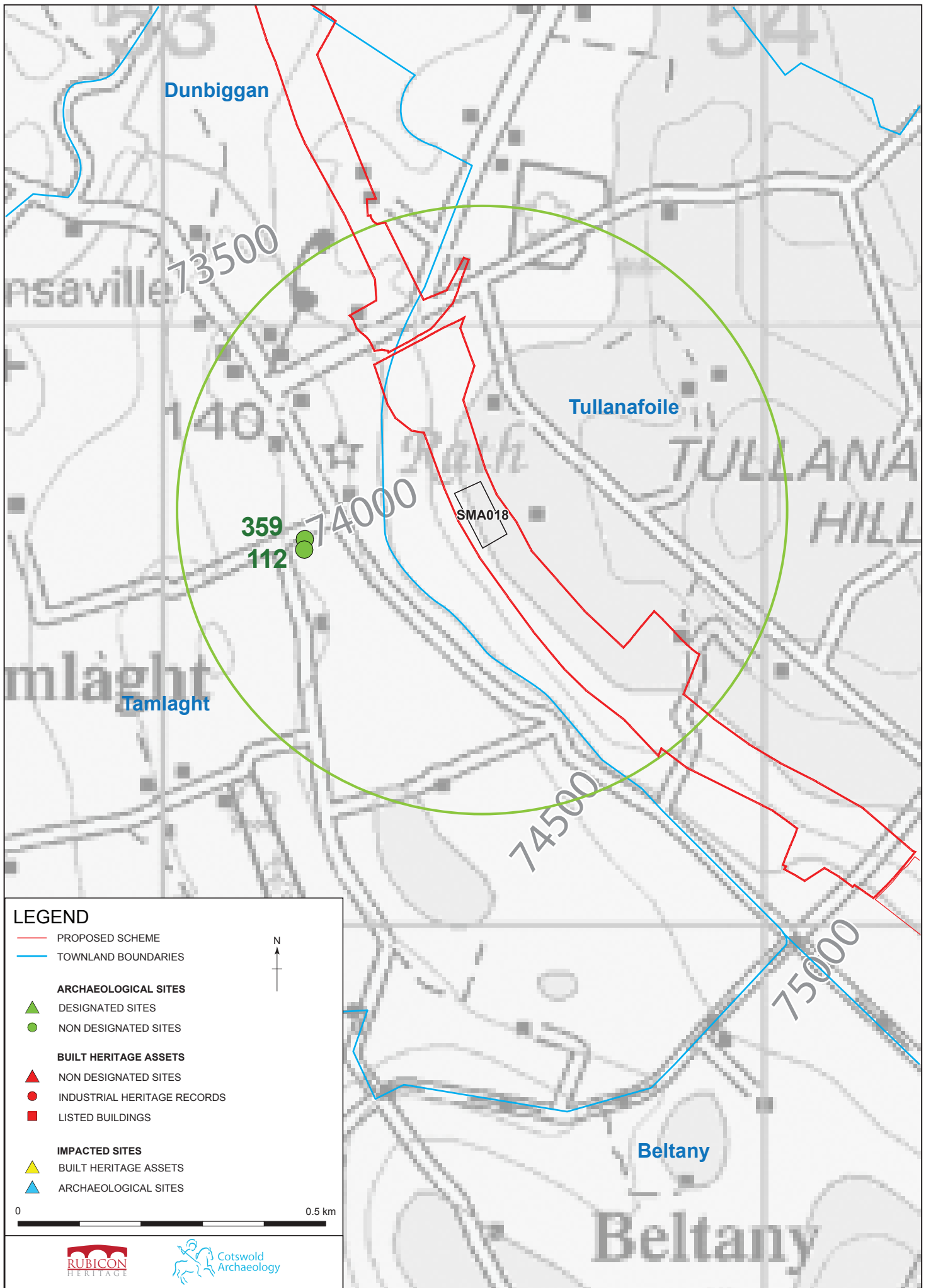


Figure 2 - Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of SMA018

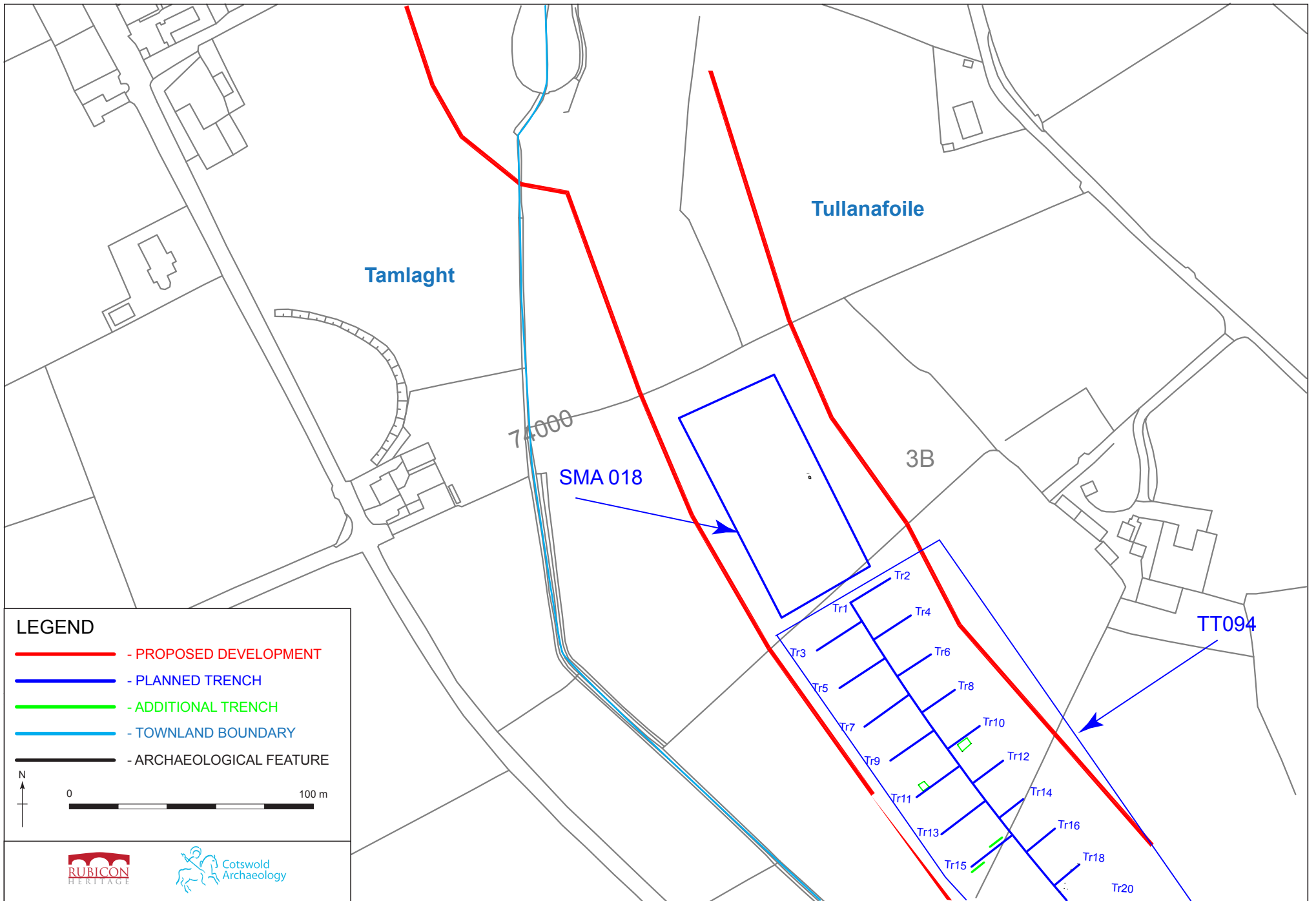


Figure 3 - SMA 018; Strip & Map Area



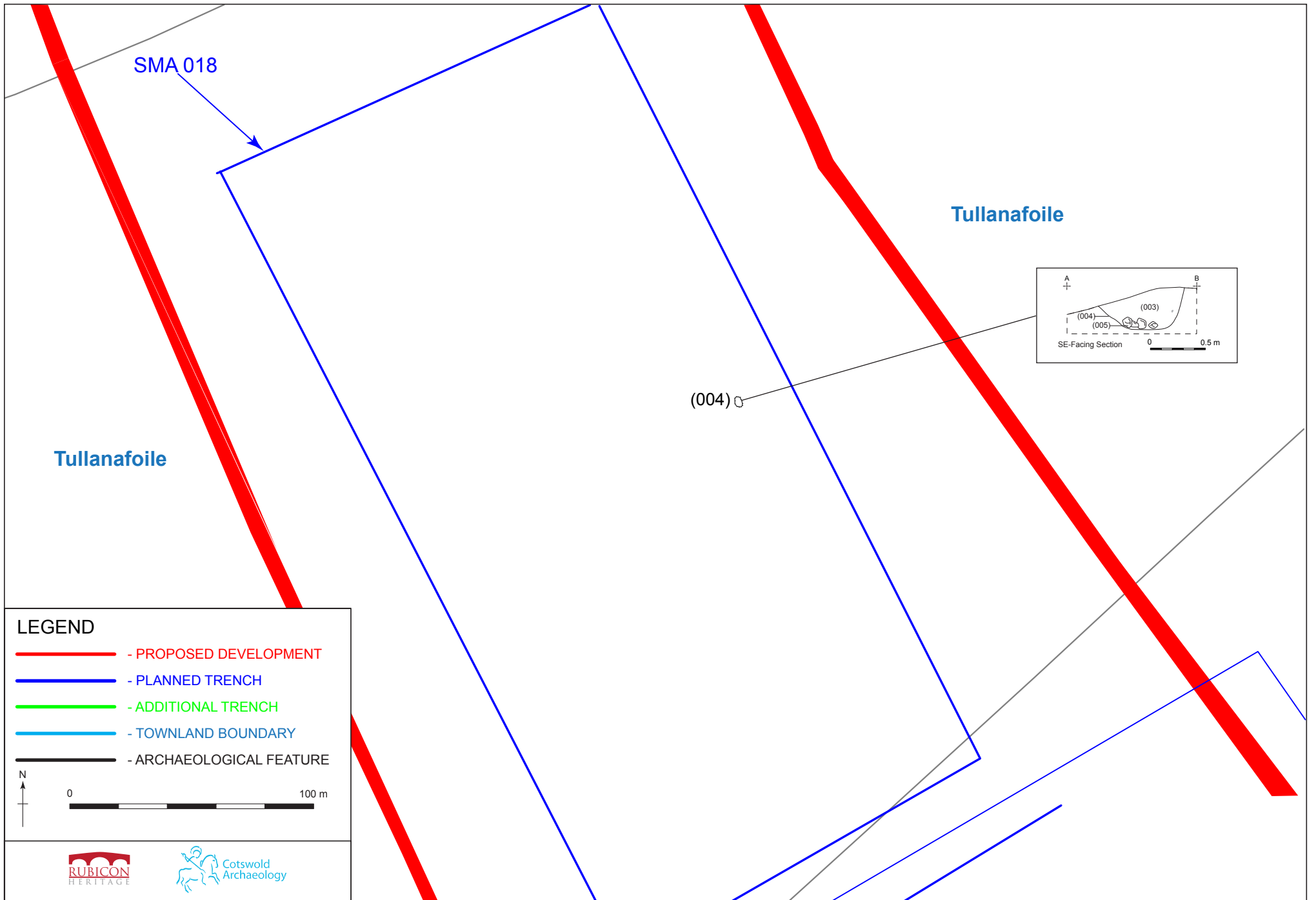


Figure 4 - SMA018 area plan and identified archaeological features



PLATE 1: SMA018 mid excavation



PLATE 2: Pit (004) mid excavation



PLATE 3: Stone deposit (005) at base of pit (004)



Cotswold  
Archaeology



## **A5 Western Transport Corridor**

### **Section 3**

South of Omagh – Ballygawley

### **Assessment Report**

Strip and Map of SMA 019



**ROADS** Service

**Director:** James Hession

**Report Author:** Mandy Stephens

**Licence No:** AE/13/07E



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION .....	1
2	CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK.....	1
3	OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY .....	1
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
5	FACTUAL DATA: Results of archaeological investigation .....	3
6	STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL .....	4
7	PROPOSED RESOLUTION .....	4

#### LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Archaeological Background

Table 2: Context Register

#### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Section 3 of the proposed development

Figure 2: Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of SMA019

Figure 3: SMA019 area plan and identified archaeological features

#### LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: SMA019 mid excavation

Plate 2: Kiln (003)

Plate 3: Flue (005) mid excavation

## 1 INTRODUCTION

CotswoldRubicon, in association with Cotswold Archaeology, have been retained by Mouchel on behalf of The Department for Regional Development, Roads Service to carry out a program of archaeological evaluation along the route of the proposed new A5 Western Transport Corridor. The proposed development comprises the construction of offline dual carriageway extending for 37 km.

This document is an interim statement of results and relates to Section 3, South of Omagh - Ballygawley in Co. Tyrone (Figure 1).

An excavation license for the purpose of undertaking archaeological assessment of designated areas of the proposed route was issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, under the terms of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 and in compliance with policies BH1 – BH4 of Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS6).

License **AE/13/07E** was issued to James Hession of CotswoldRubicon by the NIEA-HMU to conduct archaeological evaluations in pre determined locations along Section 3 of the route.

This report outlines the results of archaeological investigations Strip and Map Areas (SMA) 019 in the townland of Tullanafaile, Co. Tyrone.

## 2 CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK

Fieldwork was carried out at SMA019 (Ch. 74430 - Ch. 74540) between the 14 and 19 February 2013 (Figure 1). Strip and Map Area layouts were designed by Mouchel and formed part of the contract documents for the Phase 1 works. These areas were numbered consecutively and these numbers have been retained for Phase 1 work, for ease of recording and presentation.

## 3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The objective of the evaluation was to provide information about the recorded and unrecorded archaeological resource within the road corridor, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2008). This information will enable NIEA and Mouchel to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it and design a strategy to mitigate the effect of the scheme.

The removal of topsoil during test trenching was conducted using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a 1.9 m wide ditching (toothless) bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Written, drawn and photographic records were made using CotswoldRubicon standard method on *pro forma* record sheets. Ordnance Datum levels and feature locations were recorded using GPS.

Any artefacts, materials and each category of data recovered during the test excavation were treated in accordance with the requirements and standards set by the following:

- *Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995*
- *Excavation Standards Manual EHS - HMU*
- *Management of Archaeological Projects (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) (MAP 2) English Heritage*
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations IFA*
- *Guidelines for Archaeologists IAI*
- *A5 WTC Archaeological Investigation: Specification (Works Information Folder 4 of 8)*

#### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) undertaken for the proposed road scheme (Chapter 9; Cultural Heritage, Mouchel [http://www.a5wtc.com/Environmental\\_Statement.aspx](http://www.a5wtc.com/Environmental_Statement.aspx)) identified one known archaeological site in the vicinity of SMA019 (Table 1).

No archaeological monuments are listed in the NISMR for Tullanafoile, and a study of the adjacent townlands (1 km buffer) conducted by Cotswold Rubicon, revealed that the only known archaeological site listed is an unclassified enclosure in the townland of Tamlaght.

The road corridor was partially assessed by a geophysical survey (Durham University 2012). Geophysical anomalies identified within Geophysical Area 54 were targeted SMA019 and were interpreted as agricultural in character.

EIS Ref	Townland	SMR	Site Type	Period
359	Tamlaght	TYR051:005	Large Enclosure	Unknown

Table 1: Archaeological Background

## 5 FACTUAL DATA: Results of archaeological investigation

The excavation results are outlined in tabular form below (Table 2).

One archaeological feature was identified, a lime kiln (003) with two potential flues or channels (005); (009), described below. This feature was partially investigated on the advice of Mouchel's Senior Archaeologist. Its location is shown on Figure 3.

Context no.	Context Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Context Description	Feature Interpretation
1					Grey brown peaty silt	Topsoil
2					Orange sandy clay; freq. gravel inclusions	Natural Subsoil
3	Cut	2.6	2.6	0.48	Circular; sharp break of slope, top; steep sides; sharp break of slope, base; flat base. Possible collapsed stone lining; 2 x possible flues	Lime Kiln
4	Fill	2.6	2.6	0.48	Moderately compact dark grey sandy silt; mod. Lumps of burnt clay and occ. stones	Fill of lime kiln (003)
5	Cut	4.5	0.34	0.42	L-shaped; NW - SE; NE - SW; sharp break of slope, top; steep sides; flat base	Flue (1) for lime kiln (003)
6	Fill	4.5	0.24	0.42	Moderately compact dark grey sandy silt	Fill of flue (005)
7					Same as (006)	
8					Same as (006)	
9	Cut	0.7	0.28	0.28	Linear; NE - SW; sharp break of slope, top; steep sides; sharp break of slope, base; straight base	Flue (2) for lime kiln (003)
10	Fill	0.7	0.28	0.28	Moderately compact; dark grey sandy silt	Fill of flue (009)

Table 2: Context Register



## 6 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

The results of the test excavation indicate that archaeological features or deposits are present at SMA019 and these have been interpreted as a lime kiln of uncertain date.

While lime was produced in Ireland in the prehistoric and early historic periods, using lime as a soil improver was an Anglo-Norman innovation. Lime production saw a dramatic increase in the post medieval period with upstanding kilns still visible in many parts of Ireland today.

Lime was produced by cooking limestone or chalk at high temperatures. Raw lime was 'cooked' by adding water to it (slaking), which causes an explosive chemical reaction. This process was often carried out in pits and the water could be added through a purpose dug channel or more simply by sealing the lime with sand or soil and allowing rain water to percolate through to the lime over periods of time ranging from weeks to months.

Lime was a multi purpose commodity from the medieval period onwards, and was used to manufacture mortar and plaster, as a disinfectant, as fertiliser for agricultural use and as a raw material for industrial processing including tanning, softening of horncores and flax processing. Lime might have been used for any one, or combination of, these activities at Tullanafoile.

## 7 PROPOSED RESOLUTION

As SMA019 has not currently been backfilled, an area of approx. 10m x 10m centred on the lime kiln should be hand cleaned, sufficient to expose its full limits and determine if any other related archaeological features lie in close proximity. A programme of archaeological hand excavation should then be undertaken to fully record all identified archaeological features and deposits.

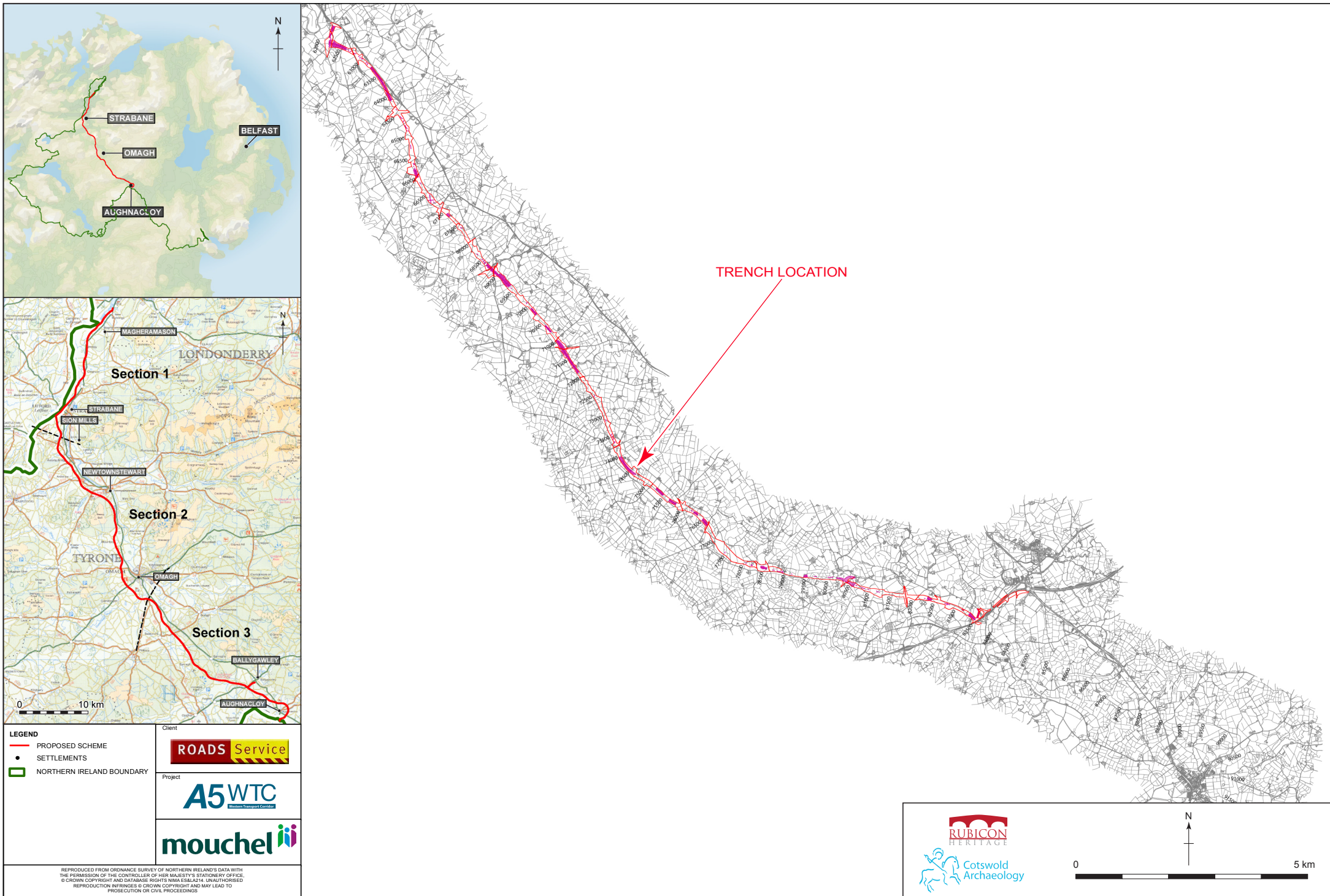


Figure 1 - Section 3 of proposed development.

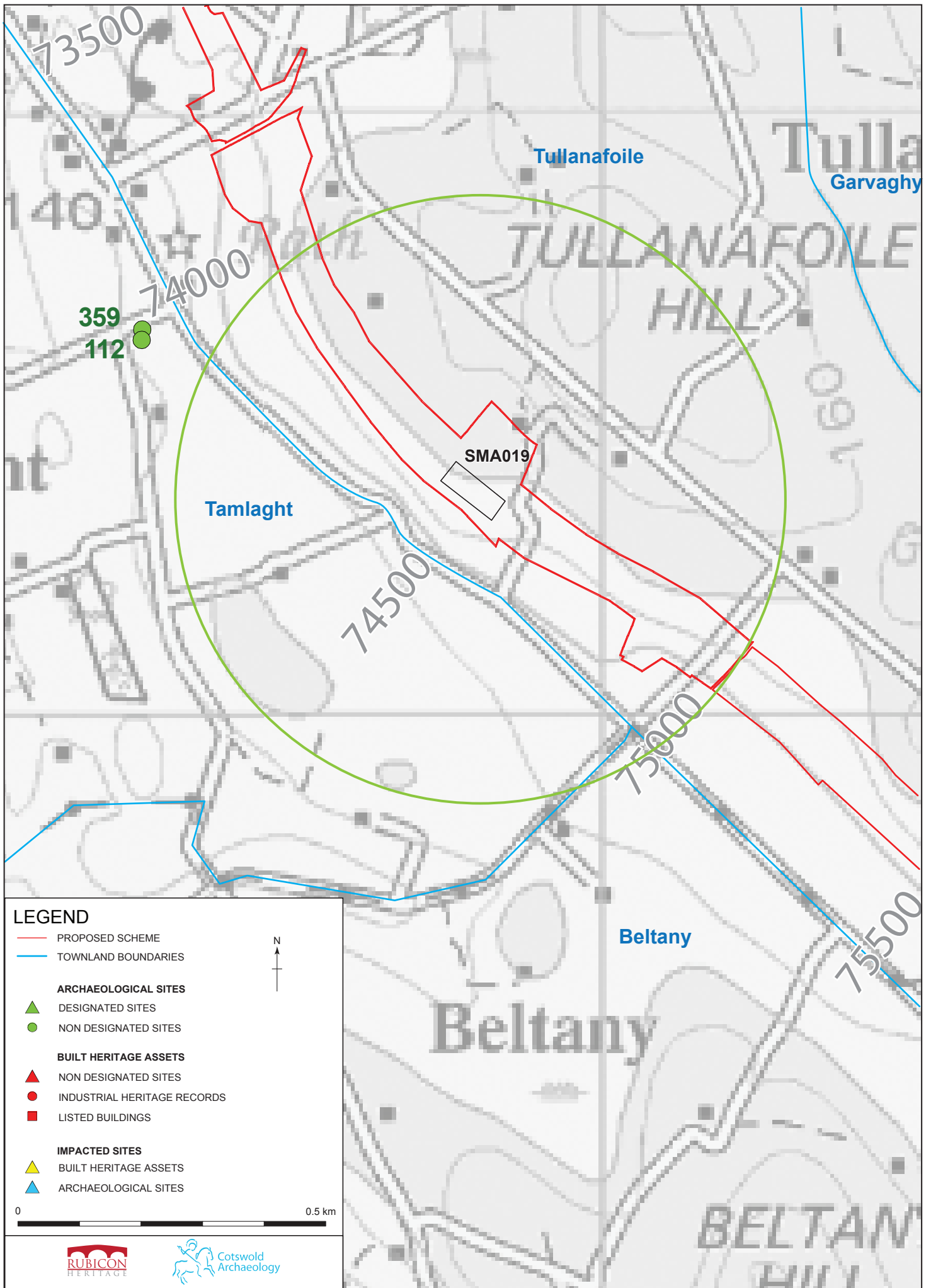


Figure 2 - Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of SMA019

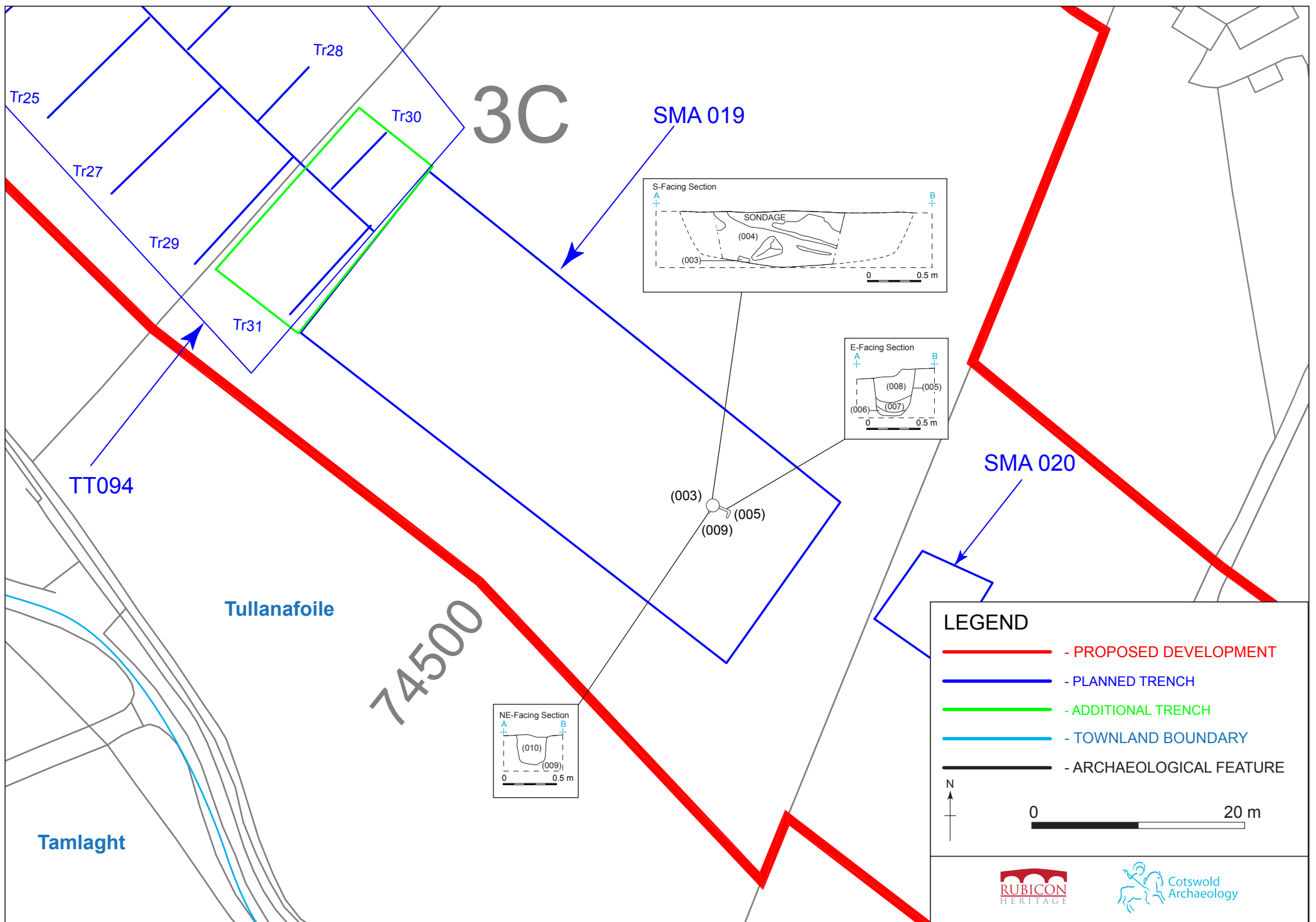


Figure 3 - SMA019 area plan and identified archaeological features



PLATE 1: SMA019 mid excavation



PLATE 2: KILN (003)



PLATE 3: Flue (005) mid excavation



Cotswold  
Archaeology



## **A5 Western Transport Corridor**

### **Section 1**

New Buildings – South of Strabane

#### **Assessment Report**

Strip and Map of SMA020



**Director:** Brian O'Hara

**Report Author:** Mandy Stephens

**Licence No:** AE/13/13E



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION ..... 1

2 CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK..... 1

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY ..... 1

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ..... 2

5 FACTUAL DATA: Results of archaeological investigation ..... 3

6 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL ..... 3

7 PROPOSED RESOLUTION ..... 3

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Archaeological Background

Table 2: Trench Register

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Section 3 of the proposed development

Figure 2: Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of SMA020

Figure 3: SMA020 Strip Map Area

## LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: SMA020 mid excavation

Plate 2: SMA020 additional trenches, mid excavation



## 1 INTRODUCTION

CotswoldRubicon, in association with Cotswold Archaeology, have been retained by Mouchel on behalf of The Department for Regional Development, Roads Service to carry out a program of archaeological evaluation along the route of the proposed new A5 Western Transport Corridor. The proposed development comprises the construction of offline dual carriageway extending for 37 km.

This document is an interim statement of results and relates to Section 3, South of Omagh - Ballygawley in Co. Tyrone (Figure 1).

An excavation license for the purpose of undertaking archaeological assessment of designated areas of the proposed route was issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, under the terms of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 and in compliance with policies BH1 – BH4 of Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS6).

License **AE/13/07E** was issued to James Hession of CotswoldRubicon by the NIEA-HMU to conduct archaeological evaluations in pre determined locations along Section 3 of the route.

This report outlines the results of archaeological investigations Strip and Map Areas (SMA) 020 in the townland of Tullanafoile, Co. Tyrone.

## 2 CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK

Fieldwork was carried out at SMA020 (Ch. 74550- Ch. 74620) on 19 February 2013 (Figure 1). Strip and Map Area layouts were designed by Mouchel and formed part of the contract documents for the Phase 1 works. These areas were numbered consecutively and these numbers have been retained for Phase 1 work, for ease of recording and presentation.

## 3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The objective of the evaluation was to provide information about the recorded and unrecorded archaeological resource within the road corridor, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2008). This information will enable NIEA and Mouchel to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it and design a strategy to mitigate the effect of the scheme.

The removal of topsoil during test trenching was conducted using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a 1.9 m wide ditching (toothless) bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Written, drawn and photographic records were made using CotswoldRubicon standard method on *pro forma* record sheets. Ordnance Datum levels and feature locations were recorded using GPS.

Any artefacts, materials and each category of data recovered during the test excavation were treated in accordance with the requirements and standards set by the following:

- *Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995*
- *Excavation Standards Manual EHS - HMU*
- *Management of Archaeological Projects (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) (MAP 2) English Heritage*
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations IFA*
- *Guidelines for Archaeologists IAI*
- *A5 WTC Archaeological Investigation: Specification (Works Information Folder 4 of 8)*

#### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) undertaken for the proposed road scheme (Chapter 9; Cultural Heritage, Mouchel [http://www.a5wtc.com/Environmental\\_Statement.aspx](http://www.a5wtc.com/Environmental_Statement.aspx)) identified one known archaeological site in the vicinity of SMA020 (Table 1).

No archaeological monuments are listed in the NISMR for Tullanafoile, and a study of the adjacent townlands (1 km buffer) conducted by Cotswold Rubicon, revealed that the only known archaeological site listed is an unclassified enclosure in the townland of Tamlaght.

The road corridor was partially assessed by a geophysical survey (Durham University 2012). Geophysical anomalies identified within Geophysical Area 54 were targeted by SMA020 and were interpreted as agricultural in character.

EIS Ref	Townland	SMR	Site Type	Period
359	Tamlaght	TYR051:005	Large Enclosure	Unknown

Table 1: Archaeological Background

## 5 FACTUAL DATA: Results of archaeological investigation

The excavation results are outlined in tabular form below (Table 2). No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the works.

Chainage	Trench	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description
74550	SMA0209	SMA020	24	15	0.40		Topsoil: grey brown peaty silt Natural subsoil: light grey Features identified: furrows Finds & samples: none Finds & samples: none
74590	SMA020	SMA020.1	60	1.9	0.50	N-S	Topsoil: mid brown peaty clay Natural subsoil: light grey Features identified: none Finds & samples: none
74600	SMA020	SMA020.2	56	1.9	0.50	N-S	Topsoil: mid brown peaty clay Natural subsoil: light grey Features identified: none Finds & samples: none
74620	SMA020	SMA020.3	64	1.9	0.60	N-S	Topsoil: mid brown peaty clay Natural subsoil: light grey Features identified: none Finds & samples: none

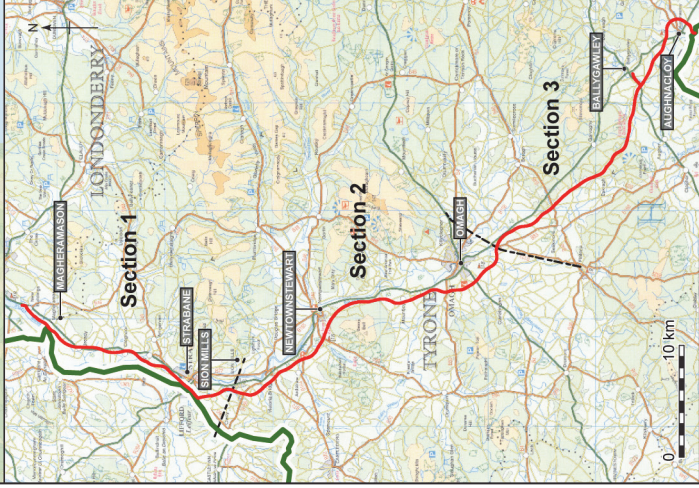
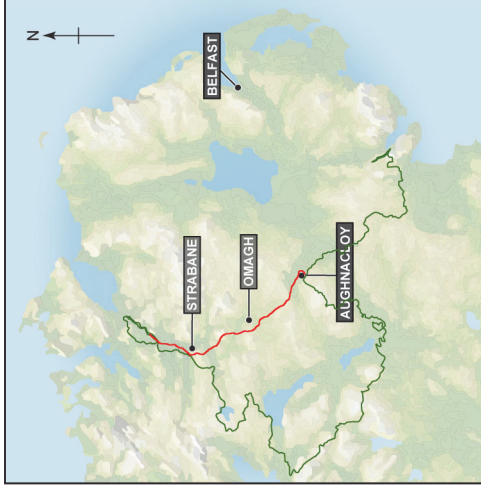
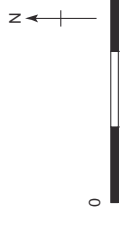
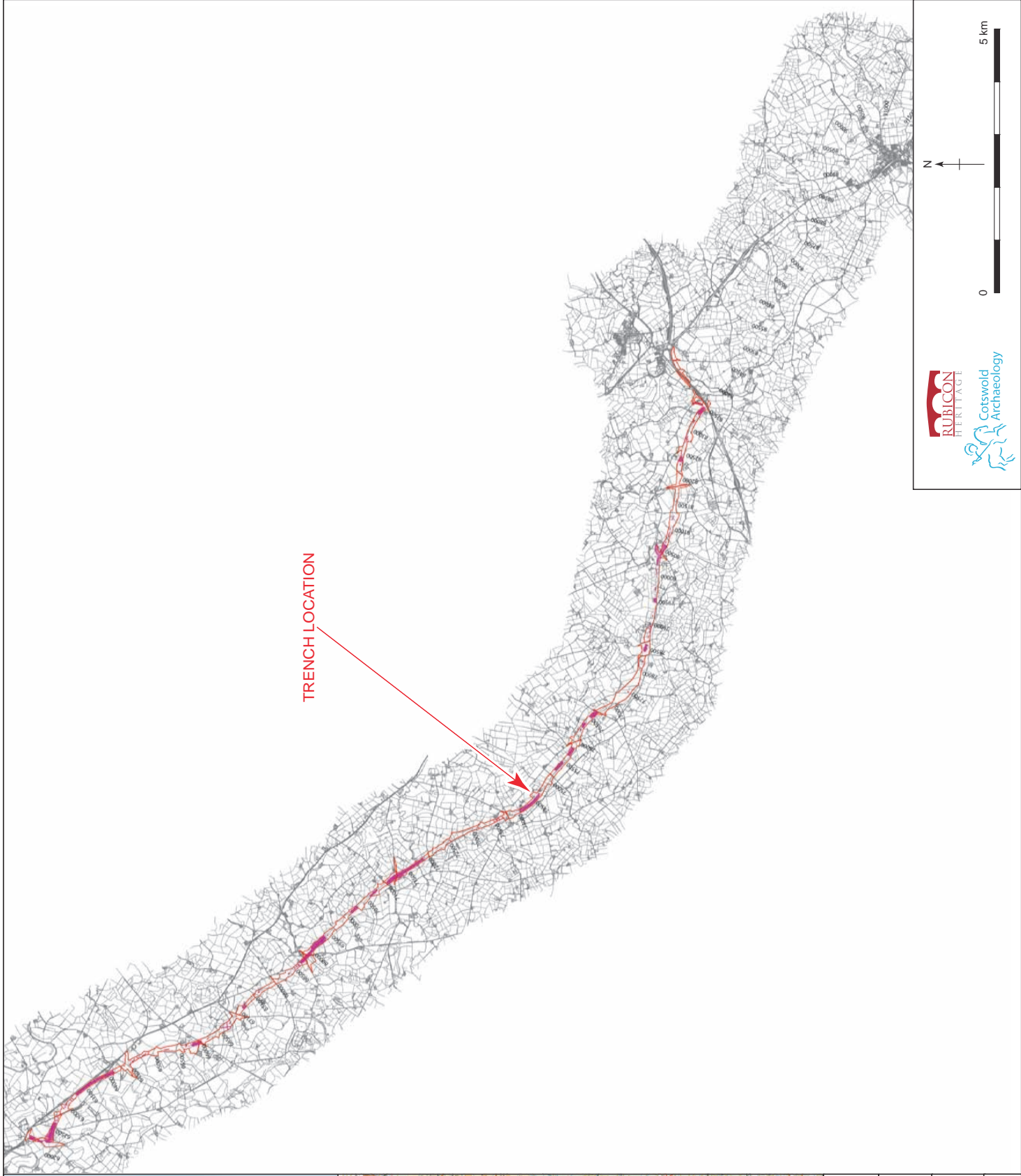
Table 2: Trench Register

## 6 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of this evaluation. The geophysical anomaly targeted by the main Strip and Map Area was not identified.

## 7 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of this evaluation. No further archaeological investigations are required.



<b>LEGEND</b> PROPOSED SCHEME SETTLEMENTS NORTHERN IRELAND BOUNDARY	<b>Client</b> 
	<b>Project</b> 
<b>Client</b> 	

REPRODUCED FROM ORNAMENTAL SURVEY OF NORTHERN IRELAND DATA WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CONTROLLER OF HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. © REPRODUCTION IN ANY MEDIUM IS PROHIBITED AND MAY LEAD TO PROSECUTION OR CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.

Figure 1 - Section 3 of proposed development.

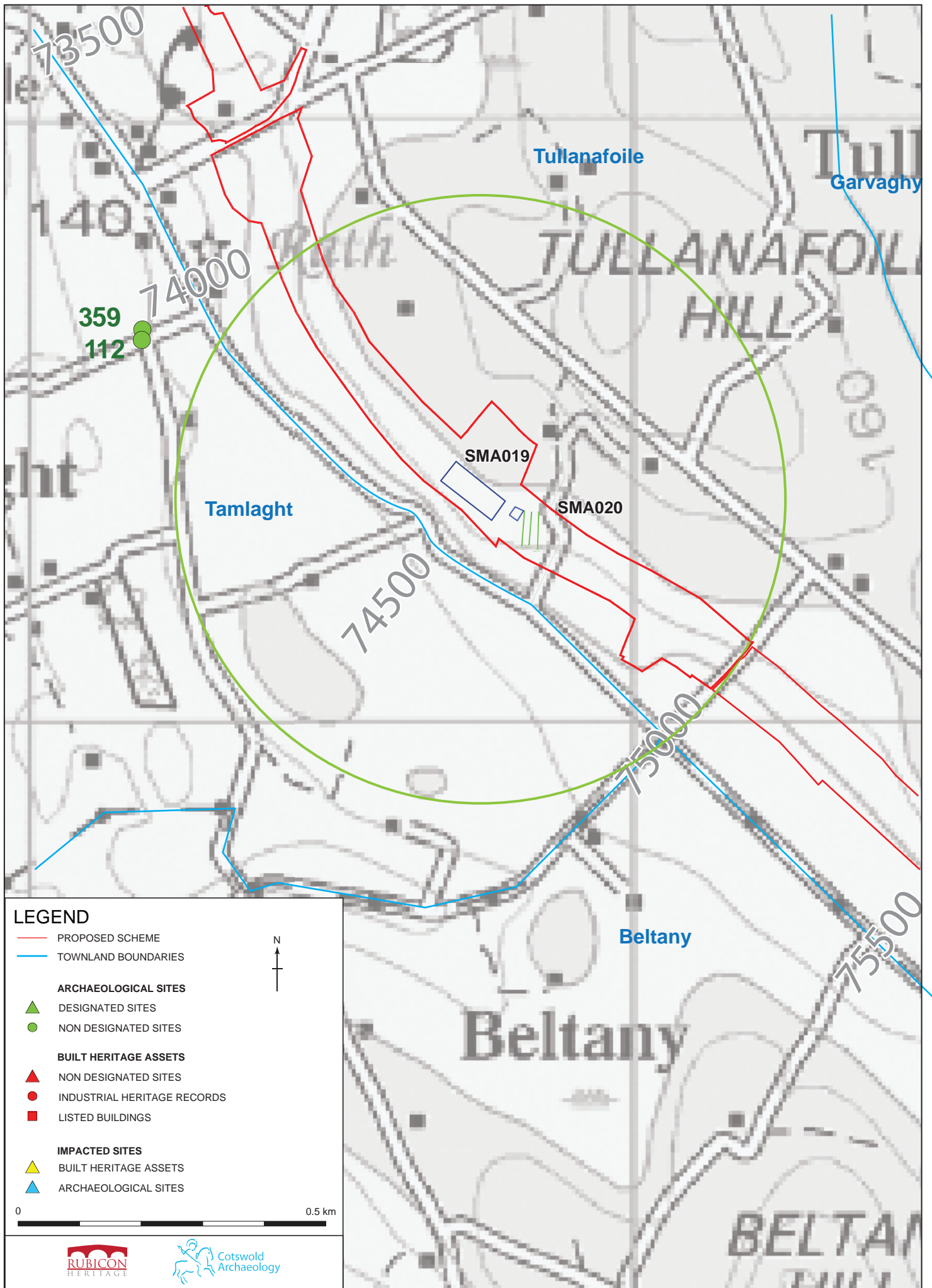


Figure 2 - Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of SMA020

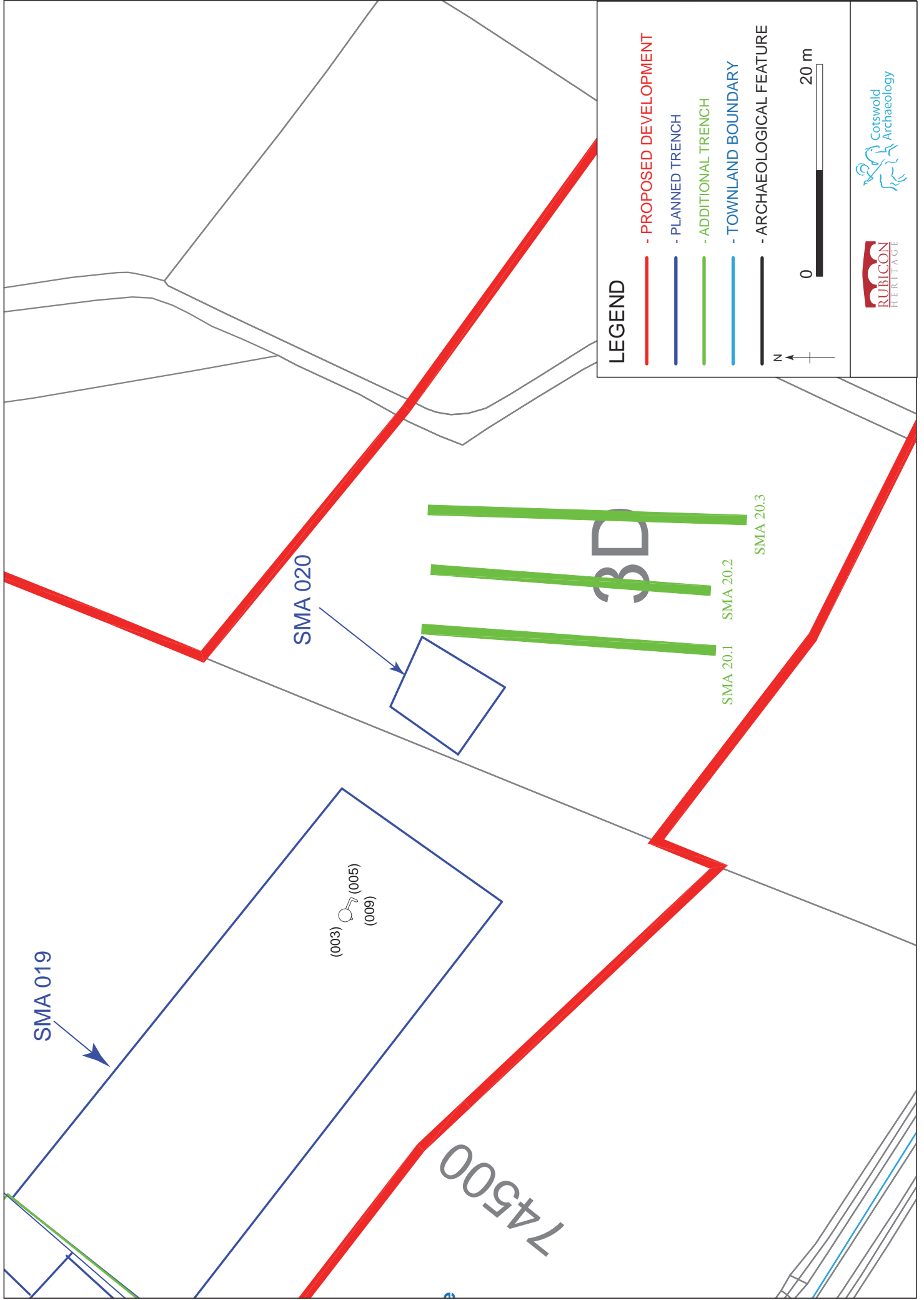


Figure 3 - SMA020: Strip Map Area



Plate 1 - SMA020 mid excavation



Plate 2 - SMA020 additional trenches, mid excavation



Cotswold  
Archaeology



## **A5 Western Transport Corridor**

### **Section 1**

New Buildings – South of Strabane

#### **Assessment Report**

Strip and Map of SMA021



**Director:** Brian O'Hara

**Report Author:** Mandy Stephens

**Licence No:** AE/13/13E





TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION ..... 1

2 CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK..... 1

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY ..... 1

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ..... 2

5 FACTUAL DATA: Results of archaeological investigation ..... 2

6 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL ..... 3

7 PROPOSED RESOLUTION ..... 3

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Archaeological Background

Table 2: Trench Register

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Section 3 of the proposed development

Figure 2: Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of SMA021

Figure 3: SMA021 plan

## LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: SMA021 mid excavation

Plate 2: SMA021 mid excavation

## 1 INTRODUCTION

CotswoldRubicon, in association with Cotswold Archaeology, have been retained by Mouchel on behalf of The Department for Regional Development, Roads Service to carry out a program of archaeological evaluation along the route of the proposed new A5 Western Transport Corridor. The proposed development comprises the construction of offline dual carriageway extending for 37 km.

This document is an interim statement of results and relates to Section 3, South of Omagh - Ballygawley in Co. Tyrone (Figure 1).

An excavation license for the purpose of undertaking archaeological assessment of designated areas of the proposed route was issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, under the terms of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 and in compliance with policies BH1 – BH4 of Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS6).

License **AE/13/07E** was issued to James Hession of CotswoldRubicon by the NIEA-HMU to conduct archaeological evaluations in pre determined locations along Section 3 of the route.

This report outlines the results of archaeological investigations Strip and Map Areas (SMA) 021 in the townland of Tycanny, Co. Tyrone.

## 2 CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK

Fieldwork was carried out at SMA021 (Ch. 76100) on 08 February 2013 (Figure 1). Strip and Map Area layouts were designed by Mouchel and formed part of the contract documents for the Phase 1 works. These areas were numbered consecutively and these numbers have been retained for Phase 1 work, for ease of recording and presentation.

## 3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The objective of the evaluation was to provide information about the recorded and unrecorded archaeological resource within the road corridor, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2008). This information will enable NIEA and Mouchel to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it and design a strategy to mitigate the effect of the scheme.

The removal of topsoil during test trenching was conducted using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a 1.9 m wide ditching (toothless) bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Written, drawn and photographic records were made using CotswoldRubicon standard method on *pro forma* record sheets. Ordnance Datum levels and feature locations were recorded using GPS.

Any artefacts, materials and each category of data recovered during the test excavation were treated in accordance with the requirements and standards set by the following:

- *Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995*
- *Excavation Standards Manual EHS - HMU*
- *Management of Archaeological Projects (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) (MAP 2) English Heritage*
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations IFA*
- *Guidelines for Archaeologists IAI*
- *A5 WTC Archaeological Investigation: Specification (Works Information Folder 4 of 8)*

#### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) undertaken for the proposed road scheme (Chapter 9; Cultural Heritage, Mouchel [http://www.a5wtc.com/Environmental\\_Statement.aspx](http://www.a5wtc.com/Environmental_Statement.aspx)) identified one known archaeological site in the vicinity of SMA021 (Table 1).

Consultation of NISMR identified further archaeological monuments listed for Tycanny and adjacent townlands (see Table 1). These include an Iron Age hillfort on Tycanny Hill, a Scheduled Monument, a rath and two destroyed enclosures of uncertain date or type. The adjacent townlands of Beltanny and Garvaghy contain a court tomb, *Fulachta Fiadh*, raths and an unclassified enclosure.

The road corridor was partially assessed by a geophysical survey (Durham University 2012).

EIS Ref	Townland	SMR	Site type	Period
362	Tycanny	TYR 052:020	Enclosure	unknown
	Tycanny	TYR052:019	Enclosure	Unknown
	Tycanny	TYR052:021	Rath	Early Medieval
	Tycanny Hill	TYR052:029	Hillfort (Scheduled)	Iron Age
	Beltany	TYR025:008	Court Tomb: Cloghogle (Scheduled)	Neolithic

	Garvaghy	TYR035:002	Enclosure	Unknown
	Garvaghy	TYR049:021	Rath	Early Medieval
	Garvaghy	TYR049:022	Rath	Early Medieval
	Garvaghy	TYR052:028	Burnt Mound / Fulacht Fiadh	Bronze Age

Table 1: Archaeological Background

## 5 FACTUAL DATA: Results of archaeological investigation

The excavation results are outlined in tabular form below (Table 2). No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the works.

Chainage	Trench	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description
76100	SMA021	SMA021	19	15	0.35		Topsoil: grey brown peaty silt
							Natural subsoil: orange grey gravel clay
							Features identified: furrows
							Finds & samples: none
							Finds & samples: none

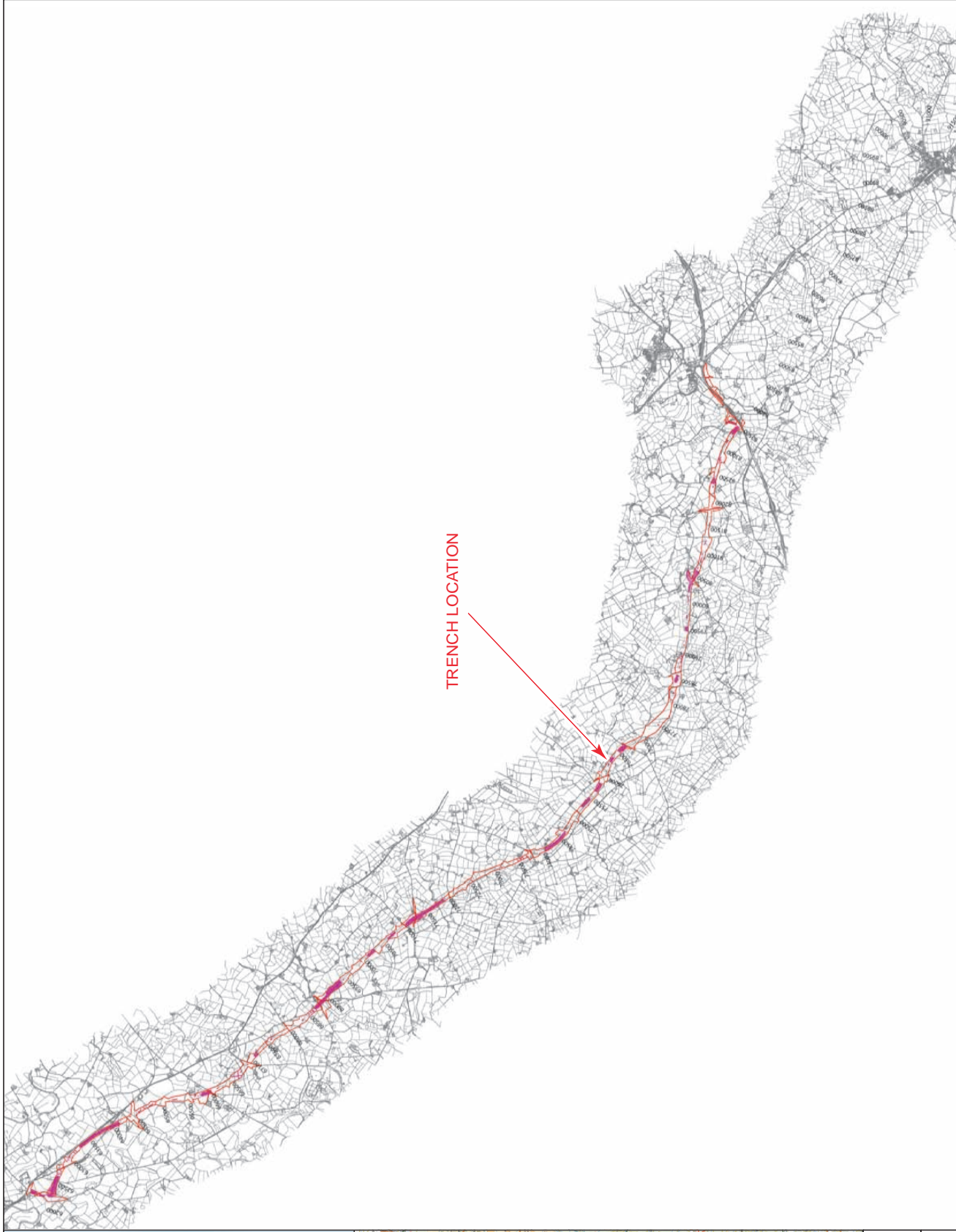
Table 2: Trench Register

## 6 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

No features or deposits, excepting furrows (one of which contained modern pottery), were identified during the course of this evaluation. The geophysical anomaly targeted by the Strip and Map Area was not identified.

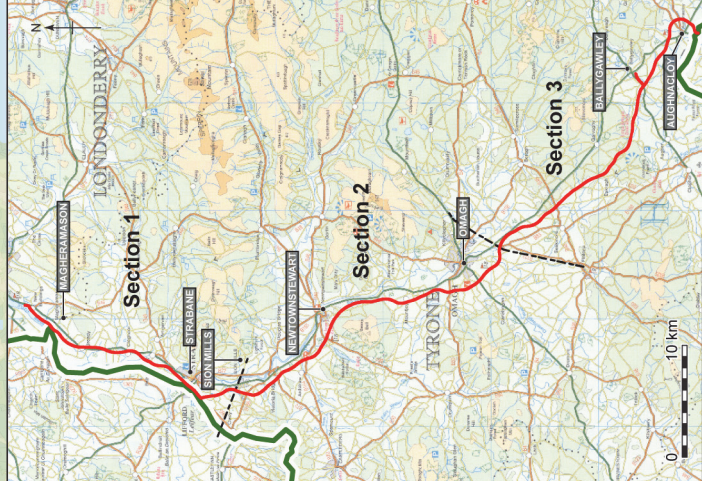
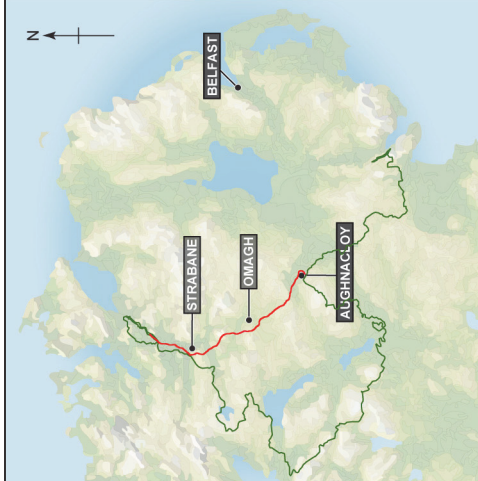
## 7 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of this evaluation. No further archaeological investigations are required.



N

0 5 km



**LEGEND**

- PROPOSED SCHEME
- SETTLEMENTS
- NORTHERN IRELAND BOUNDARY

Client  
**ROADS Service**

Project  
**A5WTC**

**mouchel**

REPRODUCED FROM ORNAMENT'S SURVEY OF NORTHERN IRELAND DATA WITH  
 THE PERMISSION OF THE CONTROLLER OF HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.  
 © COPYRIGHT AND DESIGN RIGHTS RESERVED. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.  
 REPRODUCTION IN ANY FORM WITHOUT PERMISSION IS PROHIBITED.

Figure 1 - Section 3 of proposed development

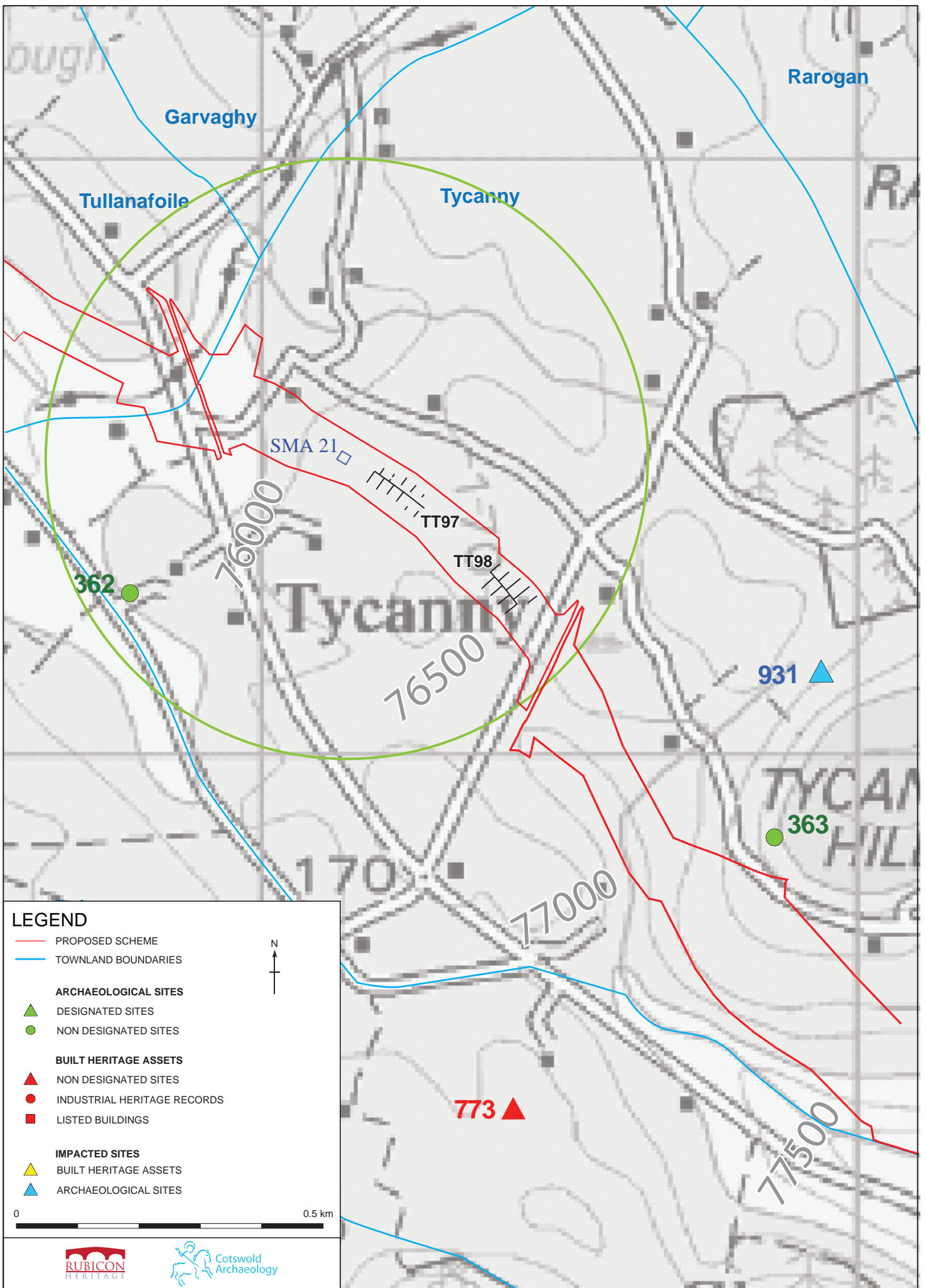
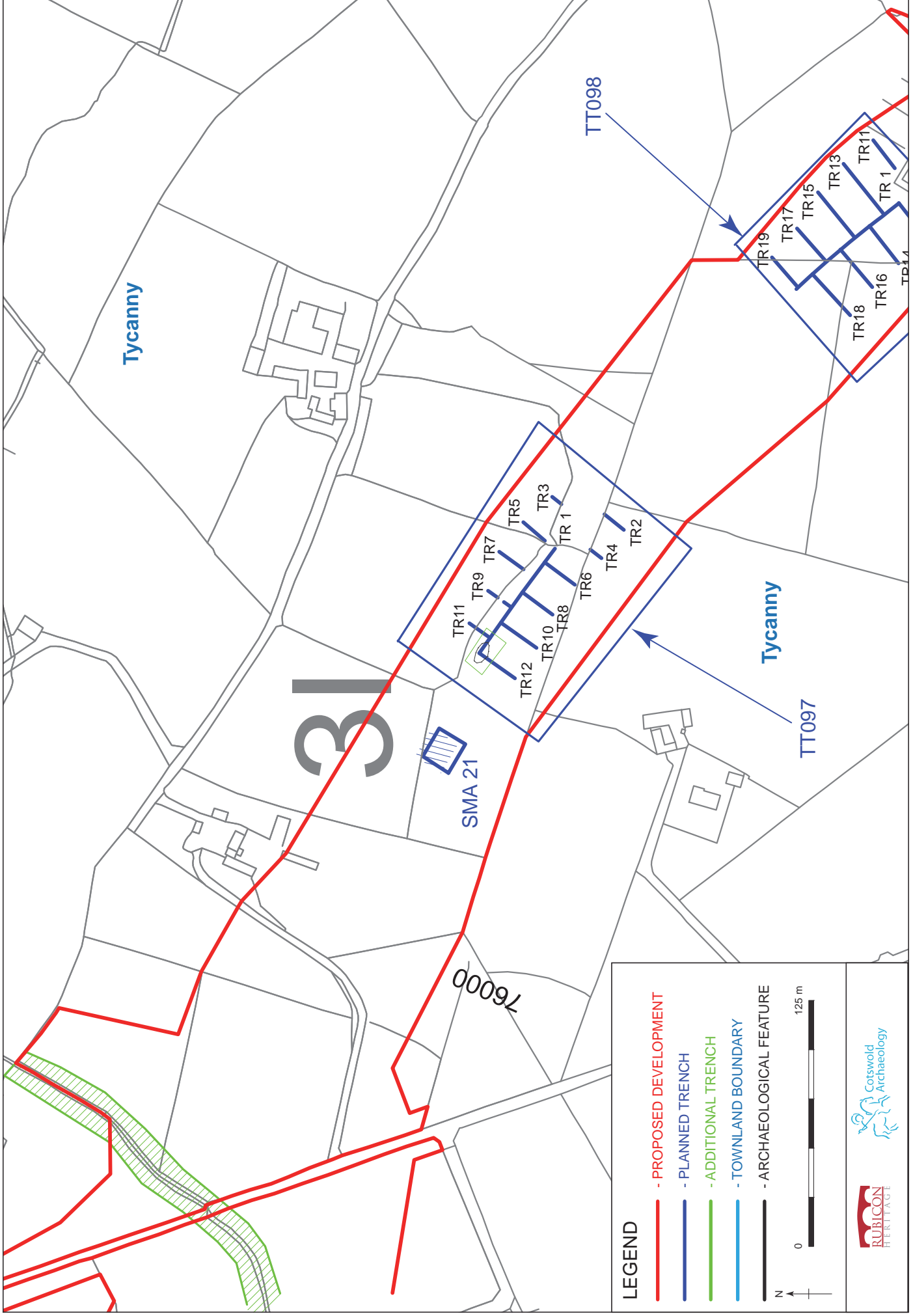


Figure 2 - Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of SMA021



**LEGEND**

- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
- PLANNED TRENCH
- ADDITIONAL TRENCH
- TOWNLAND BOUNDARY
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE

0 125 m

N

RUBICON HERITAGE

Cotswold Archaeology

Figure 3 - SMA021: Strip Map Area





Plate 1 - SMA021 mid excavation



Plate 2 - SMA021 mid excavation



Cotswold  
Archaeology



## **A5 Western Transport Corridor**

### **Section 3**

South of Omagh – Ballygawley

### **Assessment Report**

Strip and Map of SMA 022



**Director:** James Hession

**Report Author:** Mandy Stephens

**Licence No:** AE/13/07E



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION .....	1
2	CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK.....	2
3	OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY .....	2
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	3
5	FACTUAL DATA: Results of archaeological investigation .....	3
6	STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL .....	3

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Archaeological Background

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Section 3 of the proposed development

Figure 2: Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of SMA022

Figure 3: SMA022 area plan

## LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: SMA022 pre excavation

Plate 2: SMA022 under excavation

## 1 INTRODUCTION

CotswoldRubicon, in association with Cotswold Archaeology, have been retained by Mouchel on behalf of The Department for Regional Development, Roads Service to carry out a program of archaeological evaluation along the route of the proposed new A5 Western Transport Corridor. The proposed development comprises the construction of offline dual carriageway extending for 37 km.

This document is an interim statement of results and relates to Section 3, South of Omagh - Ballygawley in Co. Tyrone (Figure 1).

An excavation license for the purpose of undertaking archaeological assessment of designated areas of the proposed route was issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, under the terms of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 and in compliance with policies BH1 – BH4 of Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS6).

License **AE/13/07E** was issued to James Hession of CotswoldRubicon by the NIEA-HMU to conduct archaeological evaluations in pre determined locations along Section 3 of the route.

This report outlines the results of archaeological investigations Strip and Map Area (SMA) 022 in the townland of Glennageeragh, Co. Tyrone.

## 2 CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK

Fieldwork was carried out at SMA022 (Ch. 78025 - Ch. 78080) on the 15 February 2013 (Figure 1; Plates 1 & 2). Strip and Map Area layouts were designed by Mouchel and formed part of the contract documents for the Phase 1 works. These areas were numbered consecutively and these numbers have been retained for Phase 1 work, for ease of recording and presentation.

## 3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The objective of the evaluation was to provide information about the recorded and unrecorded archaeological resource within the road corridor, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2008). This information will enable NIEA and Mouchel to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it and design a strategy to mitigate the effect of the scheme.

The removal of topsoil during test trenching was conducted using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a 1.9 m wide ditching (toothless) bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Written, drawn and photographic records were made using CotswoldRubicon standard method on *pro forma* record sheets. Ordnance Datum levels and feature locations were recorded using GPS.

Any artefacts, materials and each category of data recovered during the test excavation were treated in accordance with the requirements and standards set by the following:

- *Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995*
- *Excavation Standards Manual EHS - HMU*
- *Management of Archaeological Projects (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) (MAP 2) English Heritage*
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations IFA*
- *Guidelines for Archaeologists IAI*
- *A5 WTC Archaeological Investigation: Specification (Works Information Folder 4 of 8)*

#### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) undertaken for the proposed road scheme (Chapter 9; [http://www.a5wtc.com/Environmental\\_Statement.aspx](http://www.a5wtc.com/Environmental_Statement.aspx)) identified the following heritage assets in the vicinity of SMA022; a kiln (Ref. 423) and an unclassified enclosure also listed in the NISMR (Ref. 241; TYR059:007) (Figure 2).

The road corridor was also partially assessed by a geophysical survey (Durham University 2012). Potential features identified by that survey (Area 21) proved to be agricultural in character and modern in date.

#### 5 FACTUAL DATA: Results of archaeological investigation

An area measuring 581.4m<sup>2</sup> was stripped under archaeological supervision on the 15 February 2013 (Figure 3; Plates 1 & 2). No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of this evaluation.

#### 6 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of this evaluation. No further archaeological investigations are required.