




Figure 1 - Section 3 of proposed development



**LEGEND**

- PROPOSED SCHEME
- SETTLEMENTS
- NORTHERN IRELAND BOUNDARY

Client  


Project  
  


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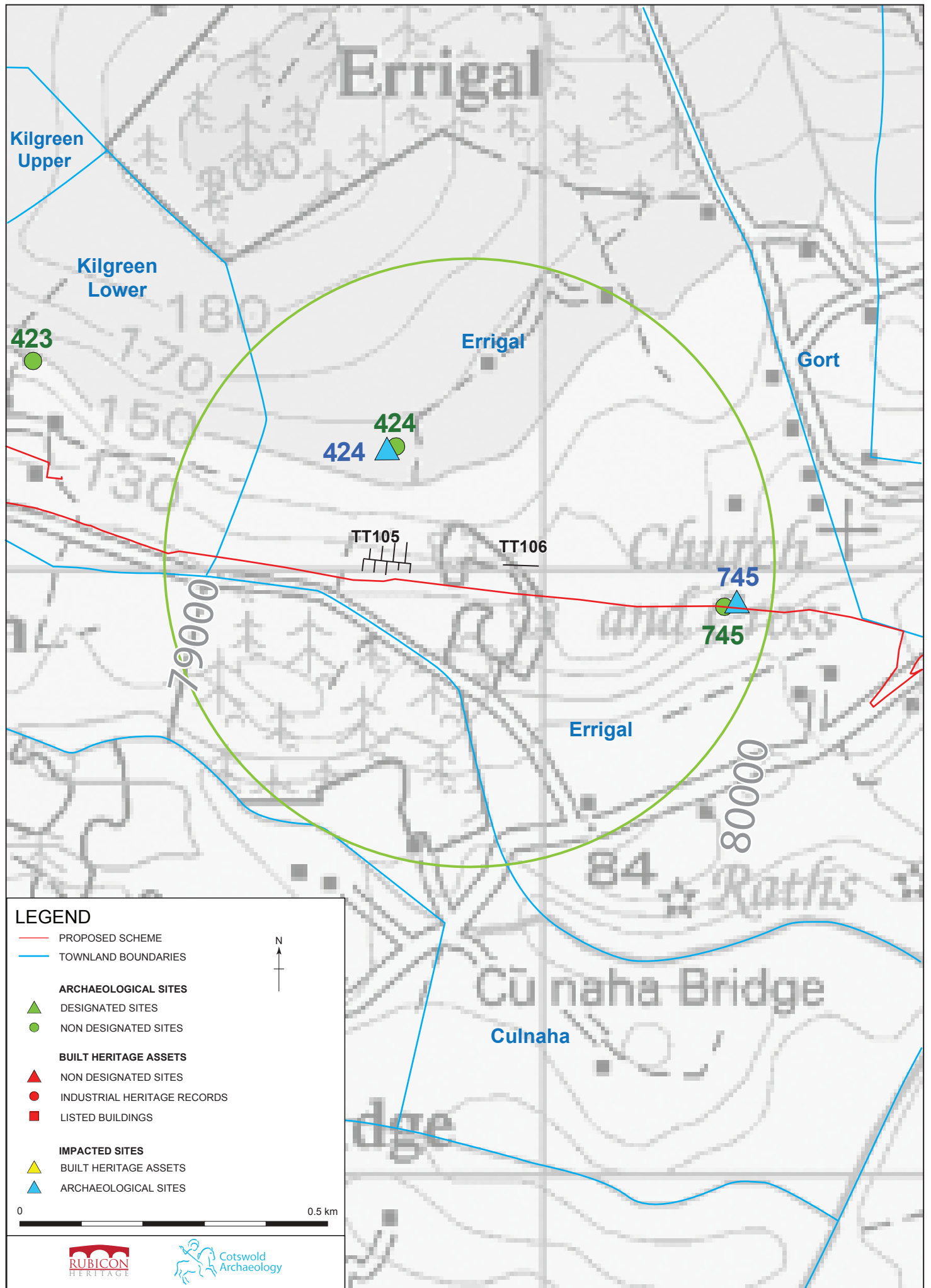


Figure 2 - Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of TT105 AND TT106



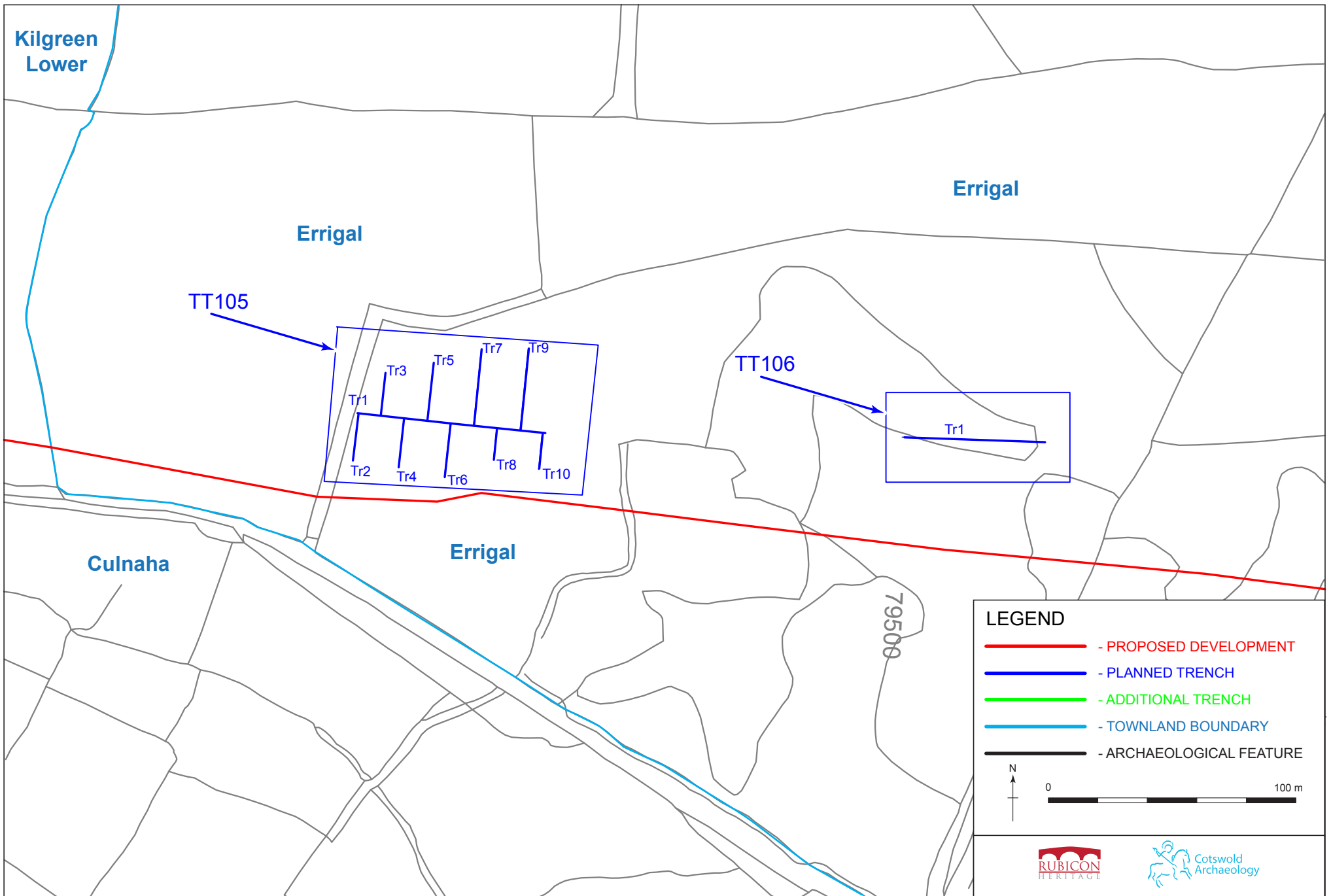


Figure 3 -TT 105; TT 106; Trench Plans



PLATE 1: TT105 mid excavation



PLATE 2: TT105; 106: root disturbance





PLATE 3: TT105; 106 root disturbance and tree boles



## **A5 Western Transport Corridor**

### **Section 3**

South of Omagh – Ballygawley

### **Assessment Report**

Evaluation Trenching of TT107

**Director:** James Hession

**Report Author:** Mandy Stephens

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



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## 1 INTRODUCTION

CotswoldRubicon have been retained by Mouchel, on behalf of The Department for Regional Development, Roads Service, to carry out a programme 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.

An excavation license for the purpose of undertaking archaeological assessment of designated areas of the proposed road corridor was issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), 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 these pre-determined locations along Section 3 of the road corridor.

This report outlines the results of trial trenching at TT107 in the townland of Errigal, within Section 3 of the road scheme, South of Omagh – Ballygawley, County Tyrone (Figures 1).

## 2 CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK

Archaeological fieldwork was carried out at TT107 (Ch. 79820 – Ch. 79580) on 06 March 2013 (Figure 1; Plate 1). The trench layout was designed by Mouchel and formed part of the contract documents for the Phase 1 works. During design each block of trial trenches were numbered consecutively, ie TT107.1; TT107.2 (Figure 3) and these numbers have been retained for Phase 1 work for ease of recording and presentation.

Site conditions necessitated amendments to the planned locations of a number of Test Trenches and Strip and Map Areas. All amendments to the originally planned excavations, including additional excavations and any omissions, were undertaken by agreement with and under direction from Mouchel's Senior Archaeologist.

### 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 undertaken 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 five sites in the vicinity of TT107 (Figure 2): a paddock (ref. 745); house site (Ref. 424) and three sites associated with the Errigal Keerogue ecclesiastic complex. The latter include St. Kierans Holy Well (Ref. 234; TYR059:004); St. Kierans Bullaun stone (Ref. 233; Tyr059:005) and Errigal Graveyard (ref. 232; Tyr059:006).

The road corridor was also partially assessed by a geophysical survey (Area 113: Durham University 2012). Potential features identified proved to be agricultural in character and modern in date.



## 5 FACTUAL DATA: Results of Trial Trenching

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of this evaluation.

The results of the test trenching are presented in tabular form below:

Chainage	Trench Group	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description
79820 - 79055	107	TT107.1	30	1.9	0.35	E-W	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: orange brown Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
79820 - 79055	107	TT107.2	70	1.9	0.35	E-W	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: orange brown Features identified: no Finds & samples: no

Table 1: TT107 Trench Register

## 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.

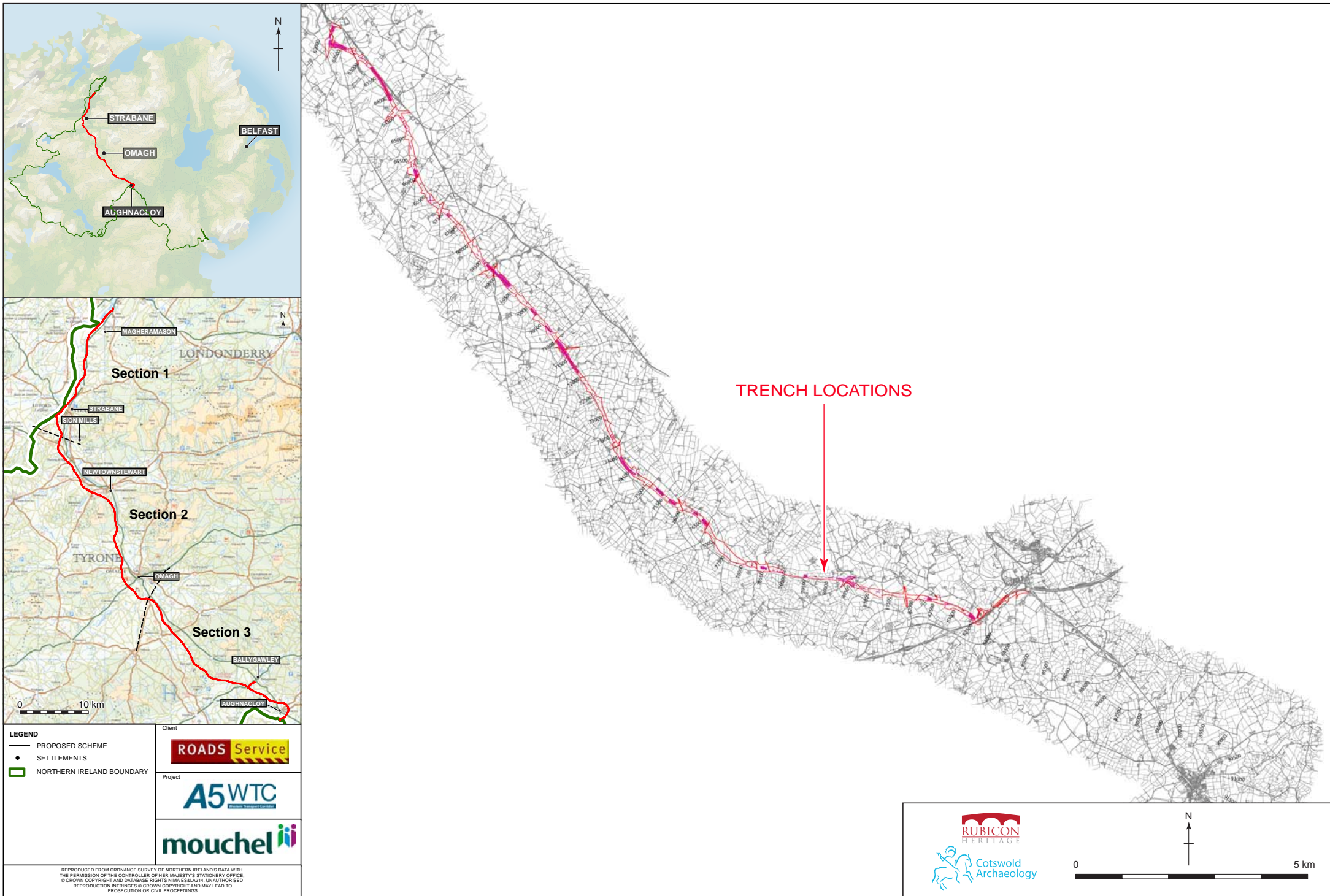


Figure 1 - Section 3 of proposed development

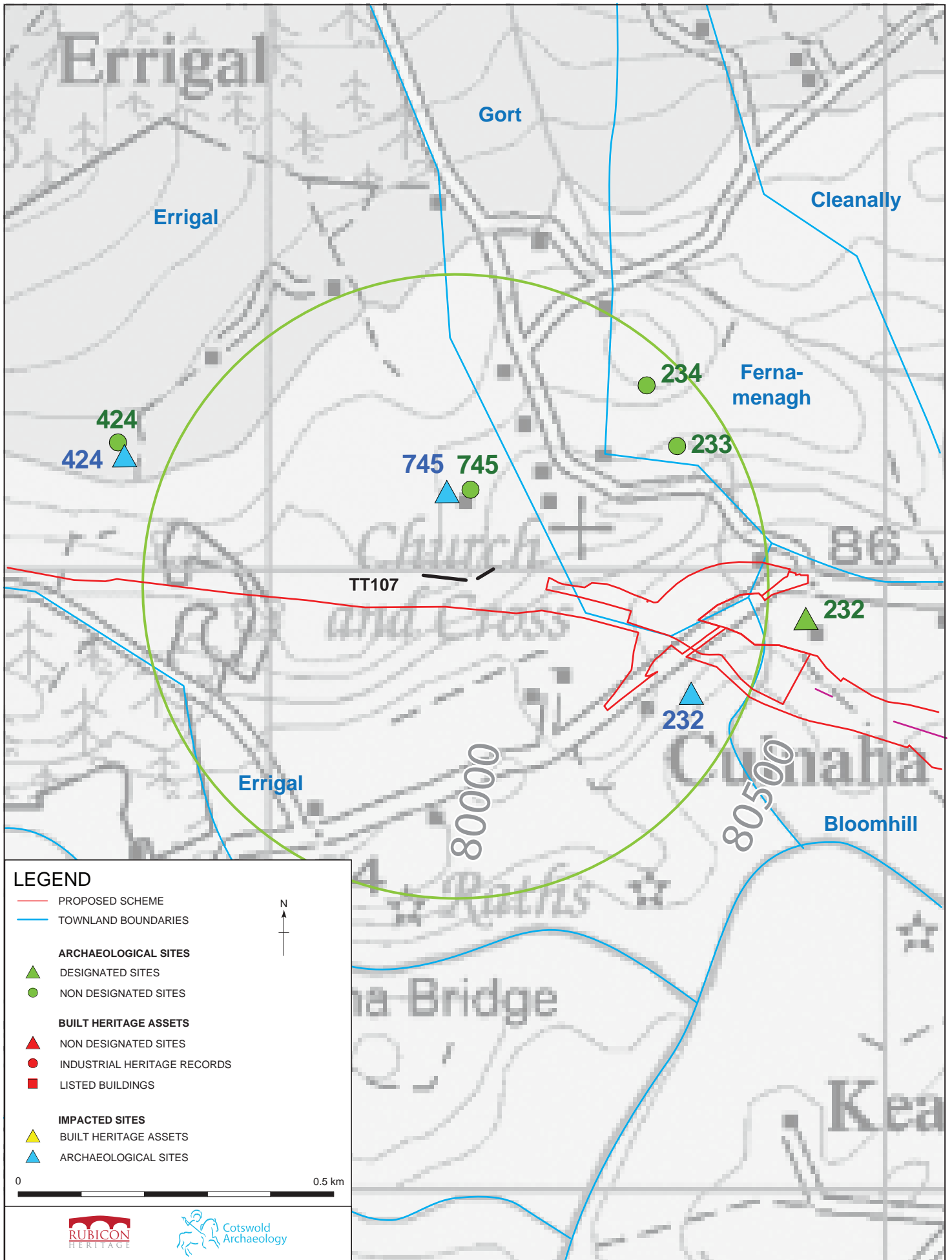


Figure 2 - Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of TT107



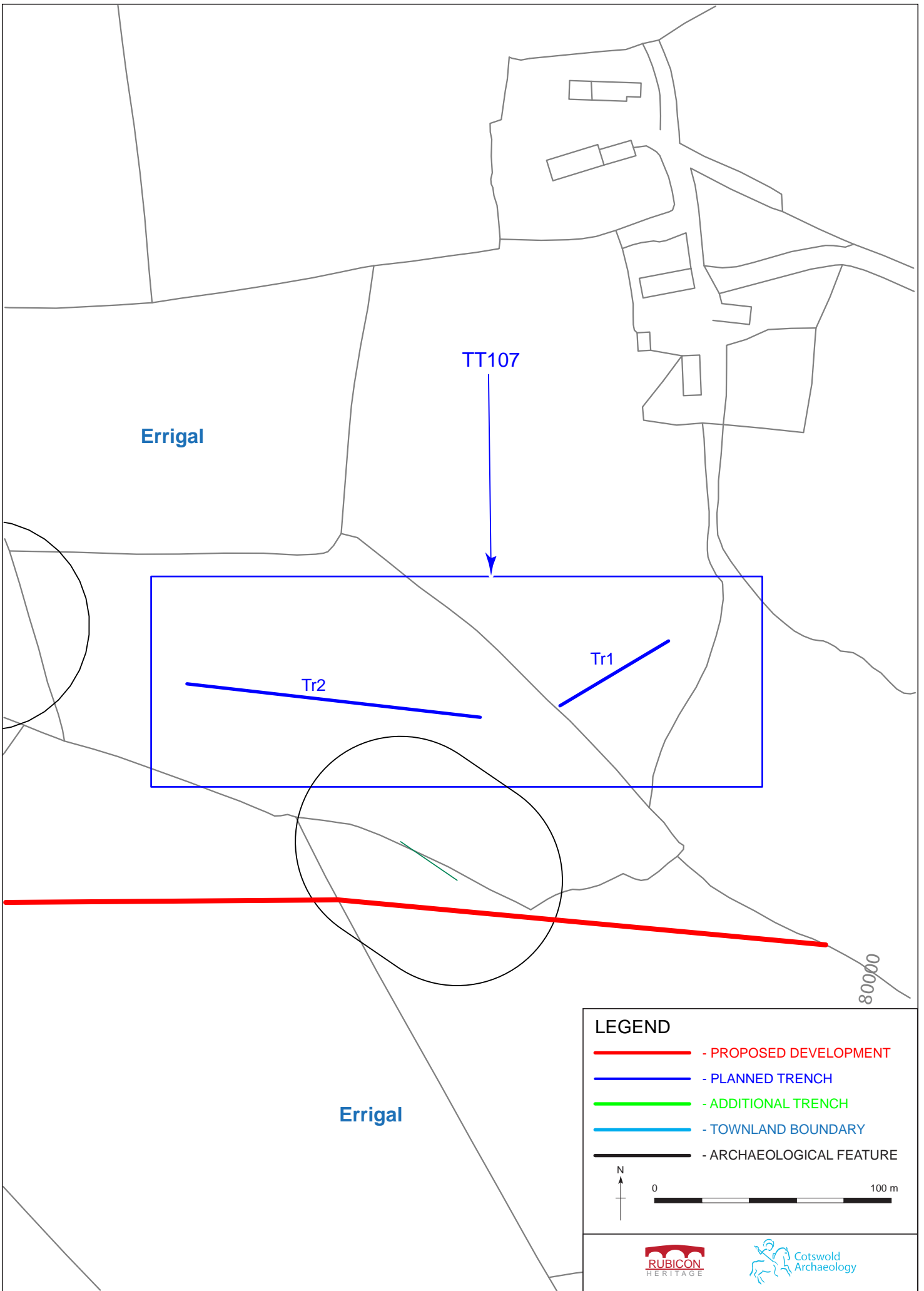


Figure 3 - TT107 trench plan



PLATE 1: TT107 under excavation



Cotswold  
Archaeology



## **A5 Western Transport Corridor**

### **Section 3**

South of Omagh – Ballygawley

### **Assessment Report**

Evaluation Trenching of TT109; 110; 111



**Director:** James Hession

**Report Author:** Mandy Stephens

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



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Plate 1: TT109 under excavation

Plate 2: TT110 under excavation

Plate 3: TT111 under excavation

## 1 INTRODUCTION

CotswoldRubicon have been retained by Mouchel, on behalf of The Department for Regional Development, Roads Service, to carry out a programme 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.

An excavation license for the purpose of undertaking archaeological assessment of designated areas of the proposed road corridor was issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), 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 these pre-determined locations along Section 3 of the road corridor.

This report outlines the results of trial trenching at TT109; 110; 111 in the townland of Bloomhill, within Section 3 of the road scheme, South of Omagh – Ballygawley, County Tyrone (Figures 1).

## 2 CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK

Archaeological field work was carried out at TT109; 110; 111 (Ch. 80630 – Ch. 80740) on the 06 March 2013 (Figure 1; Plates 1-3). The trench layout was designed by Mouchel and formed part of the contract documents for the Phase 1 works. During design each block of trial trenches were numbered consecutively, ie TT109.1; TT109.2; (Figure 3) and these numbers have been retained for Phase 1 work for ease of recording and presentation.

Site conditions necessitated amendments to the planned locations of a number of Test Trenches and Strip and Map Areas. All amendments to the originally planned excavations, including additional excavations and any omissions, were undertaken by agreement with and under direction from Mouchel's Senior Archaeologist.



### 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 undertaken 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)), has identified three sites in the vicinity of TT109; 110; 111 (Figure 2). These comprised a possible barrow (Ref. 414); a possible ringfort (Ref. 415) and Errigal Keerogue graveyard (Ref. 232). The latter site is also listed on the NISMR, (TYR059:005).

The road corridor was also partially assessed by a geophysical survey (Areas 113 to 116 inc; Durham University 2012). Potential features identified at the location of TT111 proved to be agricultural in character and modern in date.

## 5 FACTUAL DATA: Results of Trial Trenching

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of this evaluation. Deposits of peat in TT109 proved to be of natural origin (Plate 1). The results of the test trenching are presented in tabular form below:

Chainage	Trench Group	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description
80630 - 80740	109	TT109.1	90	1.9	0.5	E-W	Topsoil: grey silty clay Natural subsoil: silty clay - mixed boulder clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
80785 - 80830	110	TT110.1	20	1.9	0.7	E-W	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: grey - brown sandy silt Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
80985 - 81080	111	TT111.1	40	1.9	1.12	NW-SE	Topsoil: light brown silty clay Natural subsoil: orange - brown sandy silt Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
80985 - 81080	111	TT111.2	26	1.9	1	NW-SE	Topsoil: dark brown - black peat Natural subsoil: grey marl Features identified: no Finds & samples: no

Table 1: TT109; 110; 111 Trench Register

## 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.

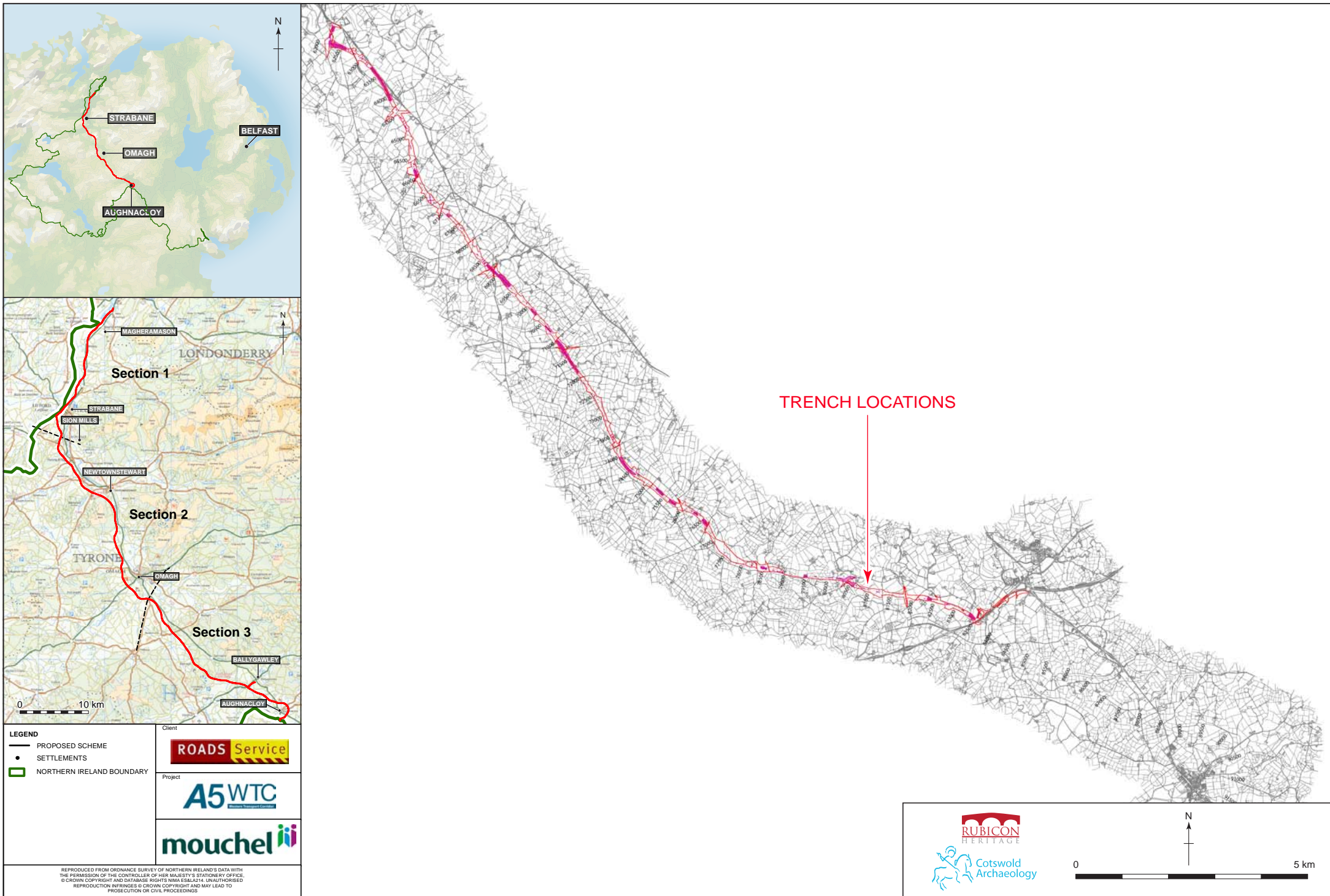


Figure 1 - Section 3 of proposed development

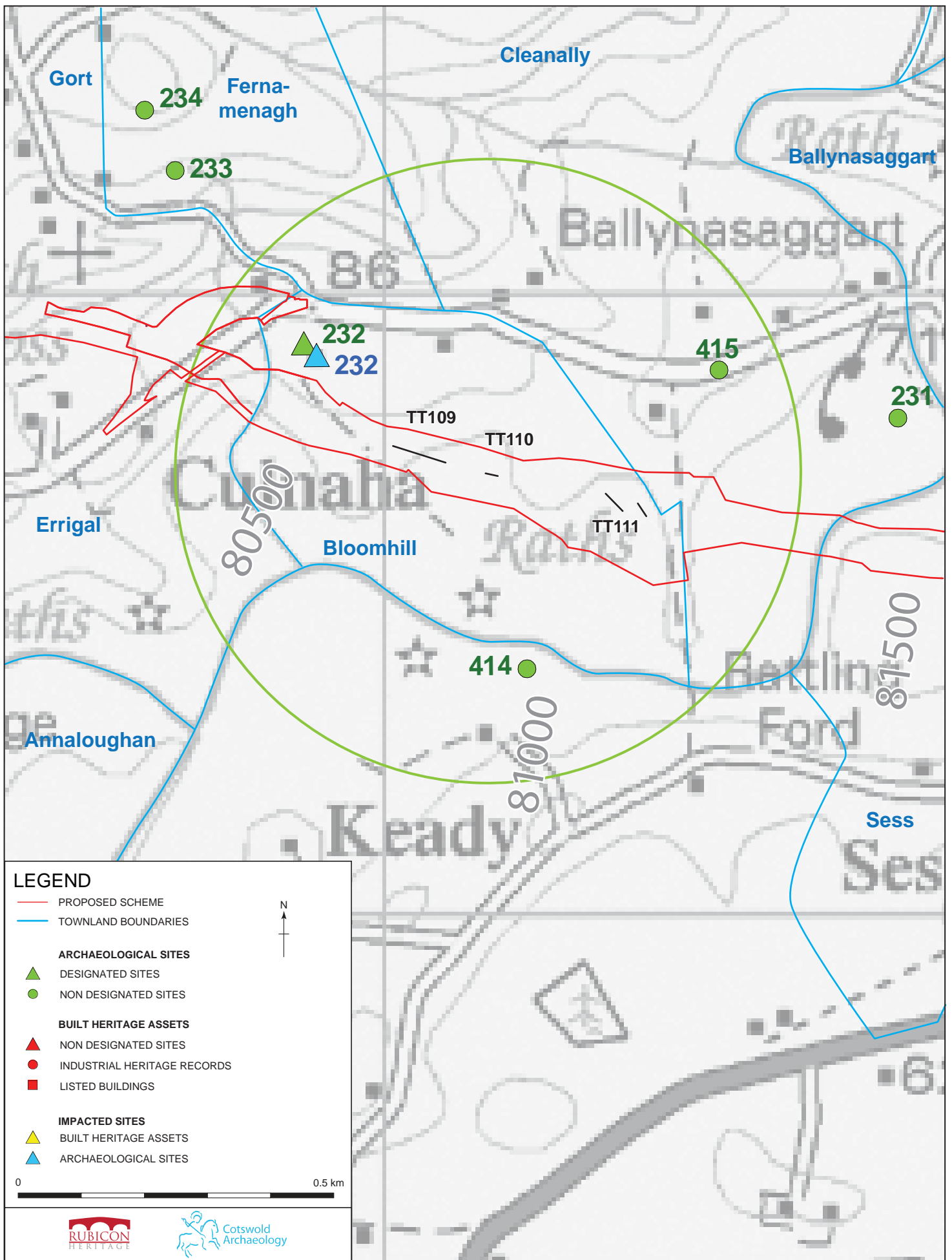


Figure 2 - Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of TT109; TT110 and TT111



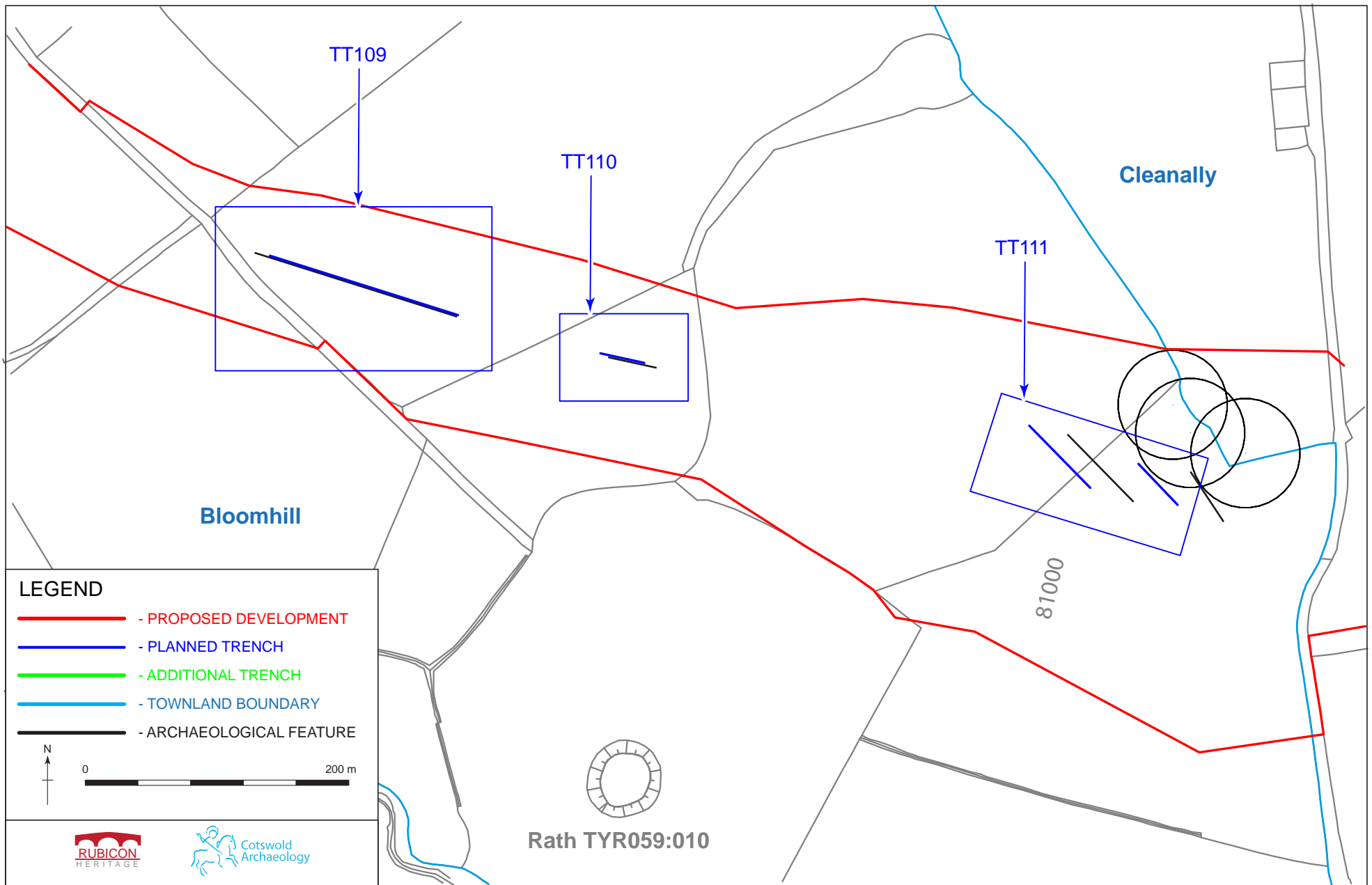


Figure 3 - TT109; TT110 and TT111 trench plan



PLATE 1: TT109 under excavation



PLATE 2: TT110 under excavation



PLATE 3: TT111 under excavation



Cotswold  
Archaeology



## **A5 Western Transport Corridor**

### **Section 3**

South of Omagh – Ballygawley

### **Assessment Report**

Evaluation Trenching of TT112; 113; 114

**ROADS** Service

**Director:** James Hession

**Report Author:** Mandy Stephens

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

**mouchel**

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Figure 3: TT112; 113; 114 trench plans

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Plate 2: TT113 under excavation

Plate 3: TT114 under excavation

## 1 INTRODUCTION

CotswoldRubicon have been retained by Mouchel, on behalf of The Department for Regional Development, Roads Service, to carry out a programme 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.

An excavation license for the purpose of undertaking archaeological assessment of designated areas of the proposed road corridor was issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), 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 these pre-determined locations along Section 3 of the road corridor.

This report outlines the results of trial trenching at TT112; 113; 114 in the townland of Carran, within Section 3 of the road scheme, South of Omagh – Ballygawley, County Tyrone (Figures 1 & 2).

## 2 CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK

Archaeological fieldwork was carried out at TT112; 113; 114 (Ch. 82100 – Ch.82725) between the 05 and 06 March 2013 (Figure 1; Plates 1 - 3). The trench layout was designed by Mouchel and formed part of the contract documents for the Phase 1 works. During design each block of trial trenches were numbered consecutively, i.e. TT112.1; TT112.2 (Figure 3) and these numbers have been retained for Phase 1 work for ease of recording and presentation.

Site conditions necessitated amendments to the planned locations of a number of Test Trenches and Strip and Map Areas. All amendments to the originally planned excavations, including additional excavations and any omissions, were undertaken by agreement with and under direction from Mouchel's Senior Archaeologist.

### 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 undertaken 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:

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- *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 three sites in the vicinity of TT112; 113; 114 (Figure 2), all three sites were also listed in the NISMR. These comprised an unclassified enclosure (Ref. 266; TYR059:015); a rath (Ref. 267; TYR059:016) and a megalithic tomb (Ref. 269; TYR059:081).

The road corridor was also partially assessed by a geophysical survey (Areas 5 and 6; Durham University 2012). Potential features identified at the location of TT112 proved to be agricultural in character and modern in date.

## 5 FACTUAL DATA: Results of Trial Trenching

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of this evaluation. The results of the test trenching are presented in tabular form below:

Chainage	Trench Group	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description
82100 - 82140	112	TT112.1	20	1.9	0.4	E-W	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: light brown sandy clay  Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
82170 - 82295	113	TT113.1	100	1.9	0.5	E-W	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: light brown gravelly sandy clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
82170 - 82295	113	TT113.2	42	1.9	0.4	N-S	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: light brown gravelly sandy clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
82170 - 82295	113	TT113.3	31	1.9	0.41	N-S	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: light orange brown sandy clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
82170 - 82295	113	TT113.4	37	1.9	0.5	N-S	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: light brown sandy clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
82170 - 82295	113	TT113.5	25	1.9	0.5	N-S	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: light brown sandy clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
82170 - 82295	113	TT113.6	31	1.9	0.4	N-S	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay  Natural subsoil: light brown sandy clay

Chainage	Trench Group	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description
							Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
82170 - 82295	113	TT113.7	19	1.9	0.48	N-S	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: light brown sandy clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
82170 - 82295	113	TT113.8	24	1.9	0.55	N-S	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: light brown sandy clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
82170 - 82295	113	TT113.9	13	1.9	0.65	N-S	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: orange brown sandy clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
82170 - 82295	113	TT113.10	16	1.9	0.55	N-S	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: light brown sandy clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
82170 - 82295	113	TT113.11	17	1.9	0.55	N-S	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: light brown sandy clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
82170 - 82295	113	TT113.12	15	1.9	0.45	N-S	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: light brown sandy clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
82170 - 82295	113	TT113.13		1.9	0.4	E-W	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: light brown sandy clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
82170 - 82295	114	TT114.1	120	1.9	0.5	E-W	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay



Chainage	Trench Group	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description
							Natural subsoil: yellow brown sandy clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no
82170 - 82295	114	TT114.2	50	1.9	0.6	N-S	Topsoil: mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: light brown sandy clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no

Table 1: TT112; 113; 114 Trench Register

## 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.

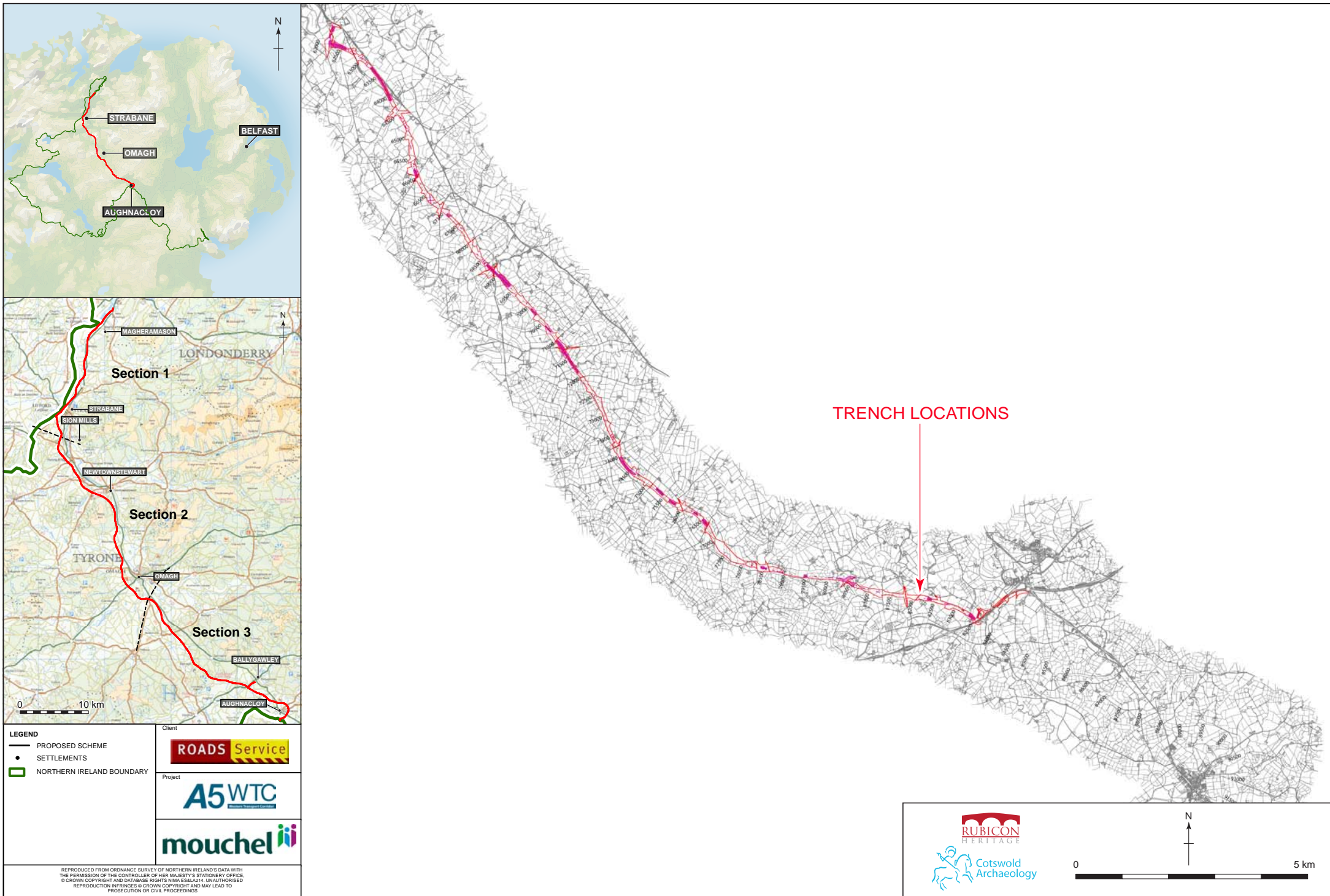


Figure 1 - Section 3 of proposed development

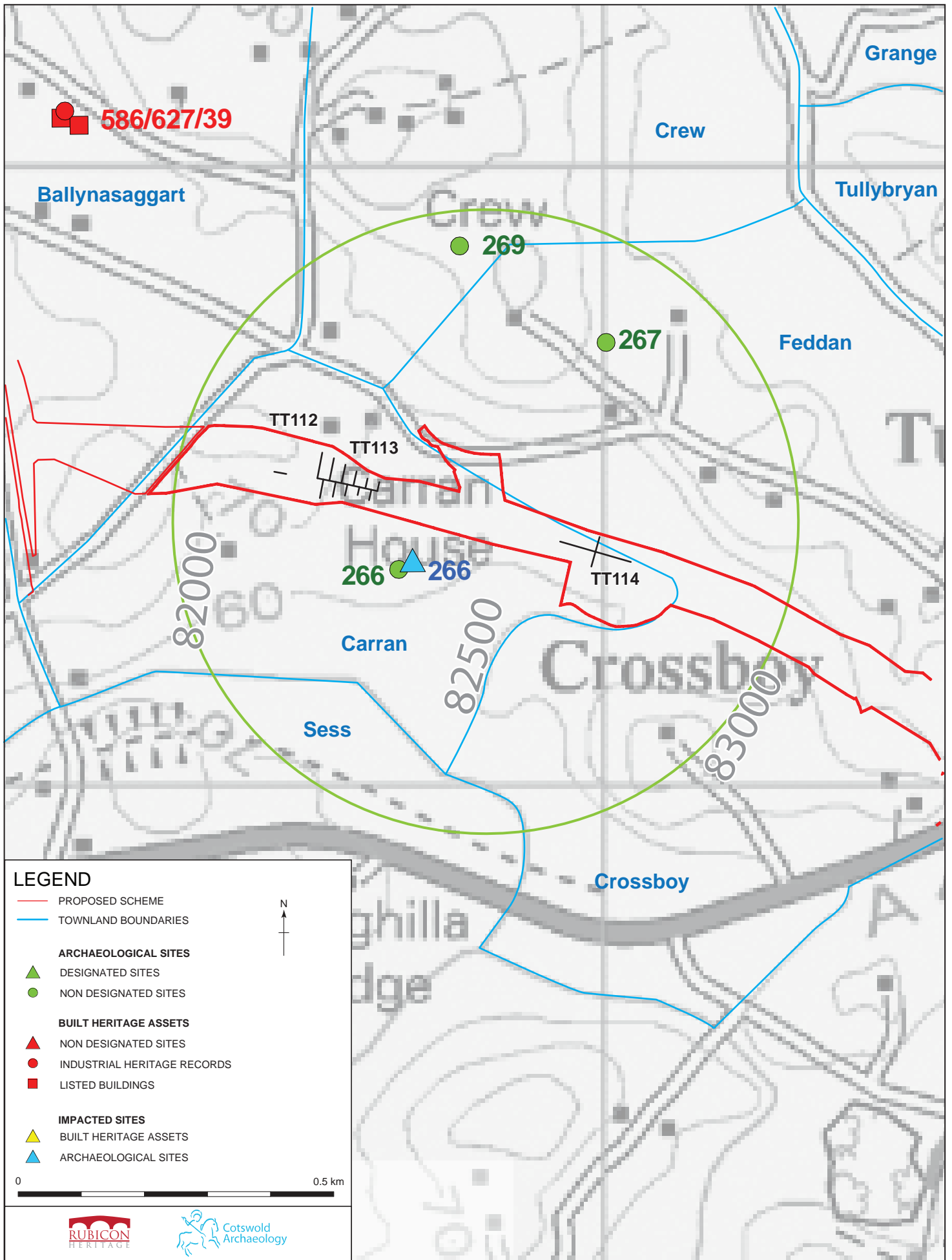


Figure 2 - Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of TT112; TT113 and TT114

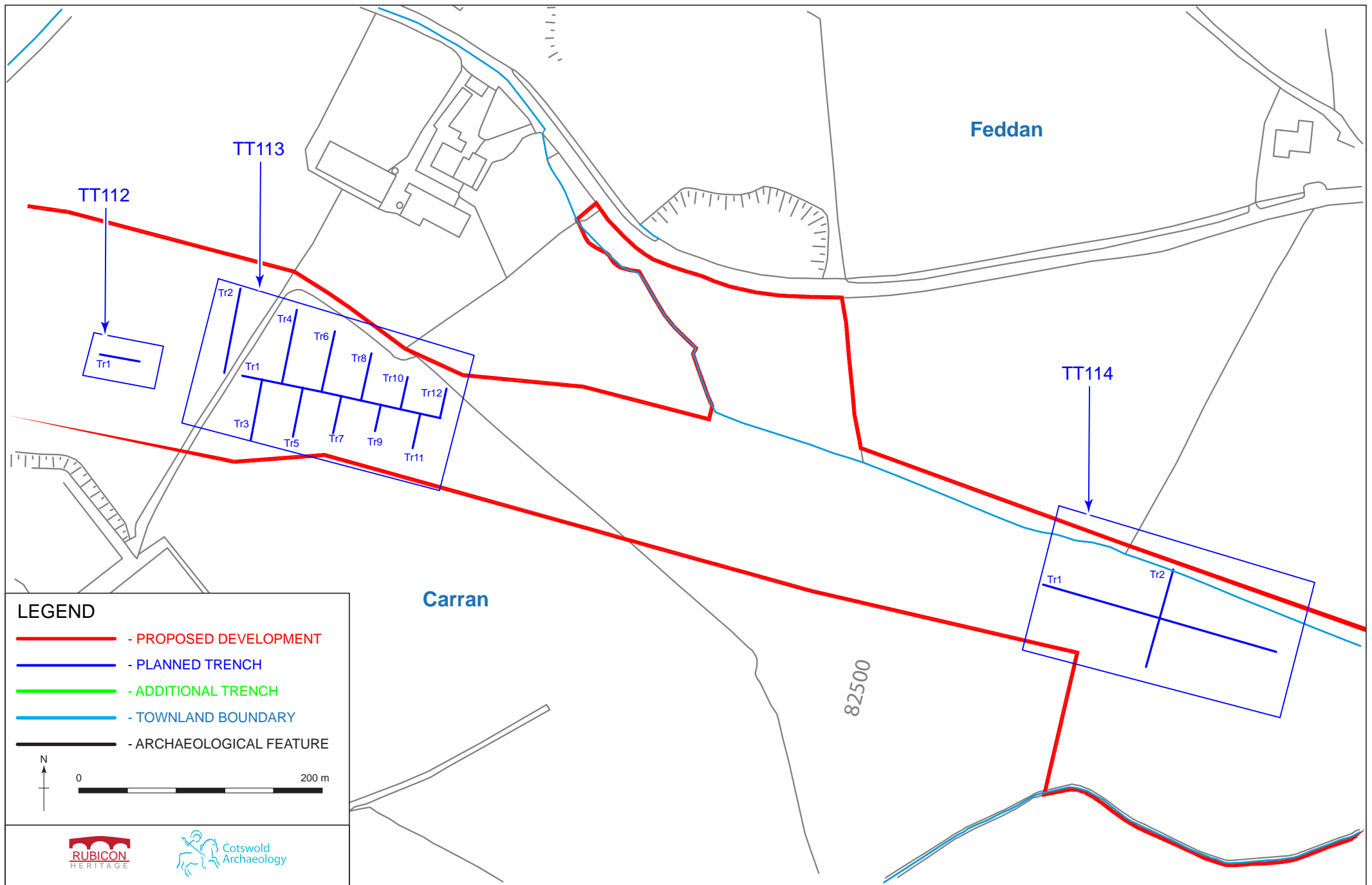


Figure 3 - TT112; TT113 and TT114 trench plan





PLATE 1: TT112 under excavation



PLATE 2: TT113 under excavation



PLATE 3: TT114 under excavation





## **A5 Western Transport Corridor**

### **Section 3**

South of Omagh – Ballygawley

### **Assessment Report**

Evaluation Trenching of TT115; 116

**Director:** James Hession

**Report Author:** Mandy Stephens

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



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## 1 INTRODUCTION

CotswoldRubicon have been retained by Mouchel, on behalf of The Department for Regional Development, Roads Service, to carry out a programme 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.

An excavation license for the purpose of undertaking archaeological assessment of designated areas of the proposed road corridor was issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), 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 these pre-determined locations along Section 3 of the road corridor.

This report outlines the results of trial trenching at TT115 and TT116 in the townlands of Feddan and Drumcorke, undertaken within Section 3 of the road scheme, South of Omagh – Ballygawley, County Tyrone (Figures 1 & 2).

## 2 CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATES OF FIELDWORK

Archaeological field work was carried out at TT115 (Ch. 83190 –Ch. 83405) and TT116 (Ch. 045 – Ch. 295) at the southern end of the route between 05 February and 06 February 2013 (Figure 1). The trench layout was designed by Mouchel and formed part of the contract documents for the Phase 1 works. During design each block of trial trenches were numbered consecutively, ie TT115.1; TT116.2 (Figure 3) and these numbers have been retained for Phase 1 work for ease of recording and presentation.

Site conditions necessitated amendments to the planned locations of a number of trenches and Strip and Map Areas. All amendments to the originally planned excavations, including additional excavations and any omissions, were undertaken by agreement with and under direction from Mouchel's Senior Archaeologist.

### 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 undertaken 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*
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- *Management of Archaeological Projects (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) (MAP 2) English Heritage*
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- *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 four known archaeological sites in the vicinity of TT115 and TT116 (Table 1).

Consultation of NISMR identified further archaeological monuments listed for Feddan, Drumcorke and adjacent townlands (1 km buffer) are listed in tabular form below (Table 1; Figure 2).

The road corridor was also partially assessed by a geophysical survey (Durham University 2012). However, the location of TT115 and TT116 lay adjacent to, but outside the geophysical survey. Consequently no geophysical anomalies were targeted during these works.

EIS Ref	Townland	SMR	Site Type	Period
267	Feddan	TYR059:016	Rath	Early Medieval
264	Feddan	TYR059:069	Enclosure	Unknown
262	Grange	TYR:059:089	Church (Location Unknown	Early Medieval/Medieval
261	Lisdoart	TYR059:068	Rath	Early Medieval
	Tullybryan	TYR059:017	Rath	Early Medieval

Table 1: Archaeological Background

## 5 FACTUAL DATA: Results of Trial Trenching

The results of the test trenching is presented in tabular form below.

Chainage	Trench Group	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Feature Interpretation
83190 - 83405	115	TT115.1	182.1	1.9	0.5		Topsoil: Mid greyish brown clayey silt Natural subsoil: Mid orangey brown clayey silt Features identified: <b>yes</b> Finds & samples: no	<b>Hearth (016)</b>
83190 - 83405	115	TT115.1d	15.2m <sup>2</sup>	1.9			Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay  Natural subsoil: Orange brown silty sand Features identified: <b>yes</b> Finds & samples: no	<b>Pit (011)</b>
83190 - 83405	115	TT115.2	18.9	1.9	0.42	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: orange brown silty clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: <b>yes</b>	<b>Flint scraper from topsoil</b>
83190 - 83405	115	TT115.3	19.4	1.9	0.37	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: orange brown marly clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no	
83190 - 83405	115	TT115.4	16.8	1.9	0.45	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: orange brown silty clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: <b>yes</b>	



83190 - 83405	<b>115</b>	TT115.5	20.4	1.9	0.45	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: orange brown sandy silt Features identified: no Finds & samples: no	
83190 - 83405	<b>115</b>	TT115.6					Not excavated – gradient too steep	
83190 - 83405	<b>115</b>	TT115.7	27	1.9	0.4	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Brown grey silty sand Features identified: no Finds & samples: no	
83190 - 83405	<b>115</b>	TT115.8					Not excavated - Gradient too steep	
83190 - 83405	<b>115</b>	TT115.9	29.7	1.9	0.5	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Brown grey silty sand Features identified: <b>yes</b> Finds & samples: no	<b>Burnt Spread (010)</b>
83190 - 83405	<b>115</b>	TT115.9c	10.6	1.9	0.44	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Grey brown sand Features identified: <b>yes</b> Finds & samples: no	<b>Burnt Spread (010)</b>

83190 - 83405	115	TT115.10		1.9	0.5	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Angular gravel with a silty sand matrix Features identified: no Finds & samples: no	
83190 - 83405	115	TT115.11	29.7	1.9	0.5	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Subsoil: layer of gravel-morrane (0.20 m) Natural: Grey silty clay Features identified: <b>yes</b> Finds & samples: no	<b>Pit (020)</b>
83190 - 83405	115	TT115.12	18	1.9	0.5	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Angular within a silty sand matrix Features identified: no Finds & samples: no	
83190 - 83405	115	TT115.13					Not excavated - Gradient too steep	
83190 - 83405	115	TT115.14	21.25	1.9	0.45	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Beige brown silty clay Features identified: <b>yes</b> Finds & samples: no	<b>Pits (015) and (017)</b>

83190 - 83405	<b>115</b>	TT115.14b	16.8	1.9	0.45	N-S	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown clayey silt Natural subsoil: Light reddish brown silty clay with gravel Features identified: <b>yes</b> Finds & samples: no	<b>Pit (014)</b>
83190 - 83405	<b>115</b>	TT115.15	0				Not excavated: Gradient too steep	
83190 - 83405	<b>115</b>	TT115.16	24.4	1.9	0.52	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Yellow brown marly clay with angular stones Features identified: <b>yes</b> Finds & samples: no	<b>Ditch (013)</b>
83190 - 83405	<b>115</b>	TT115.16a	24.4	1.9	0.3	N-S	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown clayey silt Natural subsoil: Yellow brown marly clay with angular stones Features identified: <b>yes</b> Finds & samples: no	<b>Ditch (013)</b>
83190 - 83405	<b>115</b>	TT115.17	29.3	1.9	0.5	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Orange brown silty sand Features identified: <b>no</b> Finds & samples: no	
83190 - 83405	<b>115</b>	TT115.18	26.2	1.9	0.5	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Orange brown silty sand	

							Features identified: no Finds & samples: no	
83190 - 83405	115	TT115.19	35	1.9	0.5	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Grey sand Features identified: no Finds & samples: no	
83190 - 83405	115	TT115.20	29.6	1.9	0.64	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Orange brown silty sand with freq. gravel Features identified: no Finds & samples: no	
							Finds & samples: no	
045 - 295	116	TT116.13	13	1.9	0.3	NW-SE	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Orange brown marl Features identified: <b>yes</b> Finds & samples: no	<b>Pit (006)</b>
045 - 295	116	TT116.11	13	1.9	0.3	NW-SE	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Orange brown marl Features identified: no Finds & samples: no	
045 - 295	116	TT116.9	13	1.9	0.5	NW-SE	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Orange brown marl Features identified: no Finds & samples: no	

045 - 295	116	TT116. a	13.7	1.9		NW-SE	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Orange brown marl Features identified: no Finds & samples: no	
045 - 295	116	TT116.c	47m2	1.9	0.45	NW-SE	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Orange brown marl Features identified: <b>yes</b> Finds & samples: no	<b>Pit (003)</b>
045 - 295	116	TT116.7a	13.6	1.9	0.6	NW-SE	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Orange brown marl Features identified: <b>yes</b> Finds & samples: no	<b>Pit (003)</b>
045 - 295	116	TT116.b	12.1	1.9	0.5	NW-SE	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Orange brown marl Features identified: no Finds & samples: no	
045 - 295	116	TT116.5	13	1.9		NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Orange brown marl Features identified: no Finds & samples: no	
045 - 295	116	TT116.3	13	1.9	0.4	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay Natural subsoil: Orange brown marl Features identified: no Finds & samples: no	
045 - 295	116	TT116.2	13	1.9	0.55	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid grey brown clayey silt	<b>Flint scraper</b>

							Natural subsoil: light orange yellow mottled silty clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: <b>yes</b>	
045 - 295	<b>116</b>	TT116.4	13	1.9	0.55	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid grey brown clayey silt Natural subsoil: light orange yellow mottled silty clay Features identified: no Finds & samples: no	
045 - 295	<b>116</b>	TT116.6	13	1.9	0.55	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid grey brown clayey silt Natural subsoil: light yellow grey silty clay Features identified: <b>yes</b> Finds & samples: no	<b>Field drain</b>
045 - 295	<b>116</b>	TT116.8	13	1.9	0.45	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid grey brown clayey silt Natural subsoil: light yellow grey silty clay Features identified: <b>yes</b> Finds & samples: no	<b>Field drain</b>
045 - 295	<b>116</b>	TT116.10				NE-SW	Trench not excavated: area waterlogged	
045 - 295	<b>116</b>	TT116.12	13	1.9	0.4	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid grey brown silty clay Natural subsoil: light yellow grey silty clay Features identified: <b>no</b> Finds & samples: no	
045 - 295	<b>116</b>	TT116.14	13	1.9	0.35	NE-SW	Topsoil: Mid grey brown silty clay Natural subsoil: light yellow grey silty clay	

							Features identified: <b>no</b>	
							Finds & samples: no	



## 6 FACTUAL DATA: Recorded Features

A total of 9 archaeological features were identified in TT115, with six pits, one potential hearth, a burnt spread and a linear feature being recorded. Many of the pits contained charcoal-rich fills. A total of 2 archaeological features were identified in TT116, comprising two pits containing charcoal-rich fills. The features occurred in four distinct groups within the two trenches

Trench T115 crosses a townland boundary and therefore lies within the townlands of Feddan and Drumcorke (Figure 4). One of the pit groups is located in Feddan townland, the remaining three sites are located in Drumcorke. For clarity and ease of reference the sites have been named Feddan/Drumcorke A, B, C and D (Figure 4).

A number of these features were identified in additional trenches recommended by the Mouchel's Senior Archaeologist (Figure 3). Investigative sections were excavated through a number of features in order to characterise them and determine their depth.

The site in Feddan townland (Feddan /Drumcorke A ) comprises a cluster of four pits, (007), (014), (015), (017) with charcoal rich fills; a hearth (016), and linear feature (013) (see Plates 3, 4, 5).

Feddan/Drumcorke Area B in the SE of TT115 comprises of a two pits (020), (011) and burnt spread (010) (Figure 3). Drumcorke Areas C and D (TT116) consist of a single pit within each (Figure 4).

<b>TT 115</b>	<b>Tr</b>	<b>Context No.</b>
Feddan /Drumcorke A	Tr 14; Tr 14b; Tr 1	(007); (014); (015); (016); (017);(013)
Feddan /Drumcorke B	Tr 9c; Tr 1d; Tr 11	(010); (011); (020)
<b>TT 116</b>	<b>Tr</b>	<b>Context No.</b>
Feddan /Drumcorke C	Tr 116.7c	(003)
Feddan /Drumcorke D	Tr 116.15	(006)

Table 3: Features identified in TT115 & TT116

## 7 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

The results of the test excavation indicate that archaeological features and deposits are present at the site. Four distinct groups of features were identified within the two trenches (Figure 3). It is proposed to name these sites by townland and Area number (Table 3).

The identified features comprised pits containing charcoal-rich fills, a possible hearth, a burnt spread, and a linear feature. These remains have been provisionally interpreted as industrial in character and may represent past charcoal production activities for domestic use and/or industrial processes requiring high temperatures, such as ironworking.

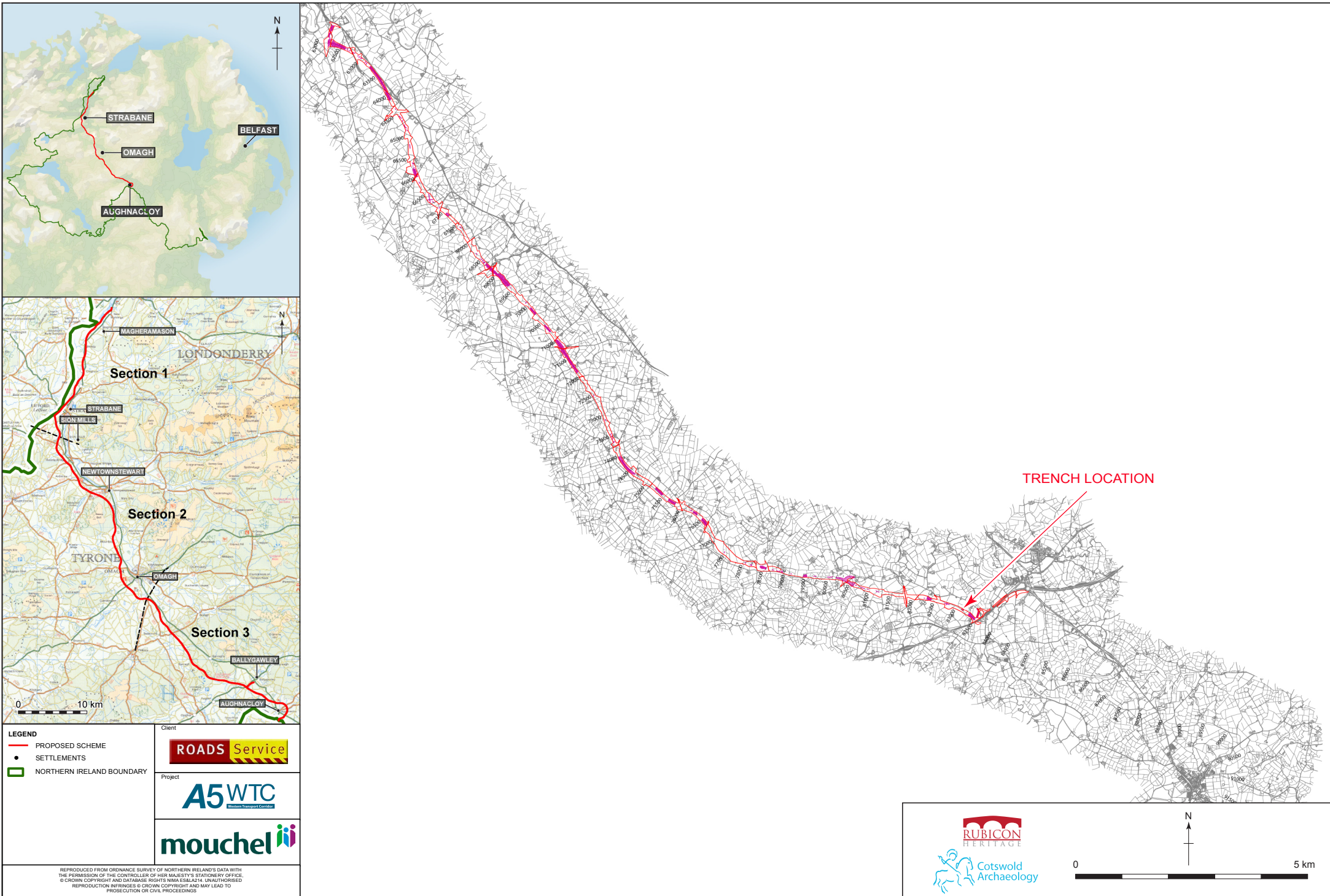
Charcoal production pits are typically earth cut features which may be circular, oval or rectangular in shape with charcoal rich fills and evidence of burning or scorching along sides and bases of pits, such as those identified in the assessment area.

Evidence for past settlement in the vicinity of the assessment area consists of two unclassified enclosures of uncertain date (TYR 059:015; TYR 059:069) and an Early Medieval rath (TYR 059:067). The features identified may be related to the activities of the past inhabitants of these monuments.

## 8 PROPOSED RESOLUTION

In order to fully investigate record and characterise these features, areas around these groups of features should be mechanically stripped, sufficient to expose their full limits and determine if any other related archaeological features lie in proximity. A programme of archaeological hand excavation should then be undertaken to fully record all identified archaeological features and deposits.

Drumcorke / Feddan A:	An area of 1416 m <sup>2</sup> is recommended for Phase 2 work targeting the pits, hearth and ditch
Drumcorke / Feddan B:	An area of 1278 m <sup>2</sup> is recommended for Phase 2 work targeting the pits and burnt spread
Drumcorke / Feddan C:	An area of 100 m <sup>2</sup> is recommended for Phase 2 work targeting pit 003
Drumcorke / Feddan D:	An area of 100 m <sup>2</sup> is recommended for Phase 2 work targeting pit 006



**LEGEND**  
 — PROPOSED SCHEME  
 • SETTLEMENTS  
 □ NORTHERN IRELAND BOUNDARY

Client  
**ROADS Service**

Project  
**A5 WTC**  
Western Transport Corridor

**mouchel**

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**RUBICON**  
 HERITAGE

**Cotswold Archaeology**

0 ————— 5 km

N

Figure 1 - Section 3 of proposed development

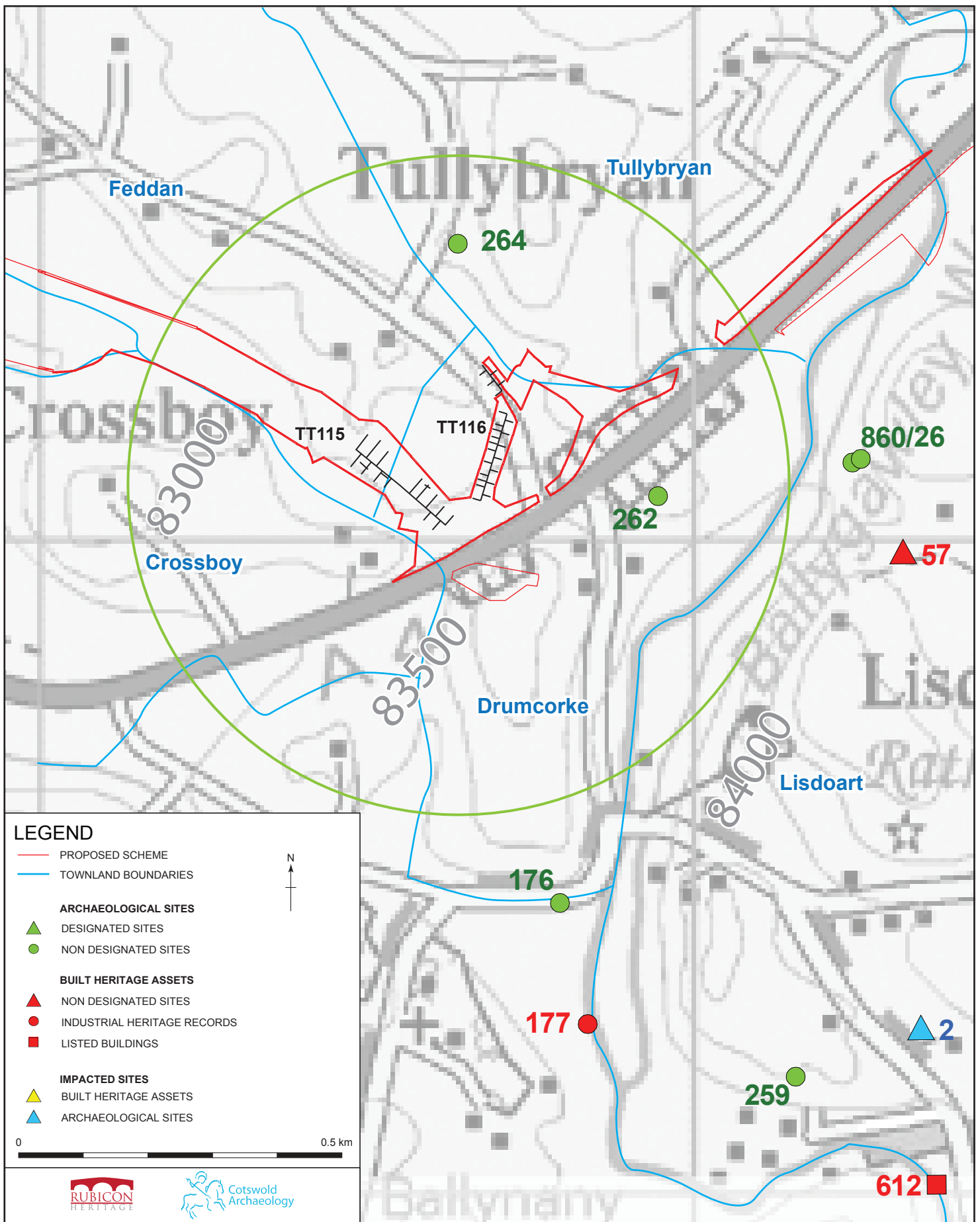


Figure 2 - Archaeological and built heritage assets within 1km of TT115 and TT116

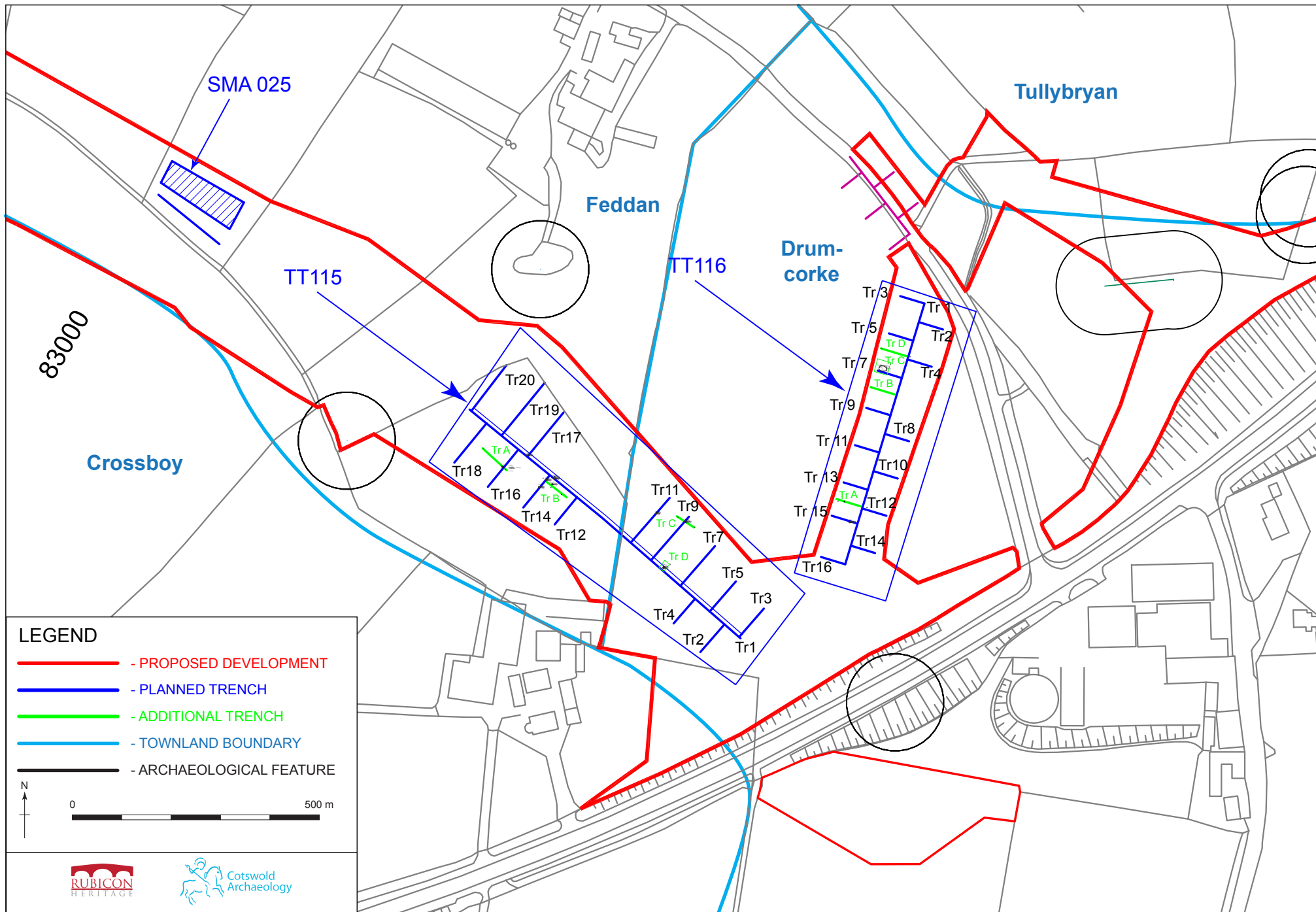


Figure 3 - TT 115; TT 116 Trench Plans



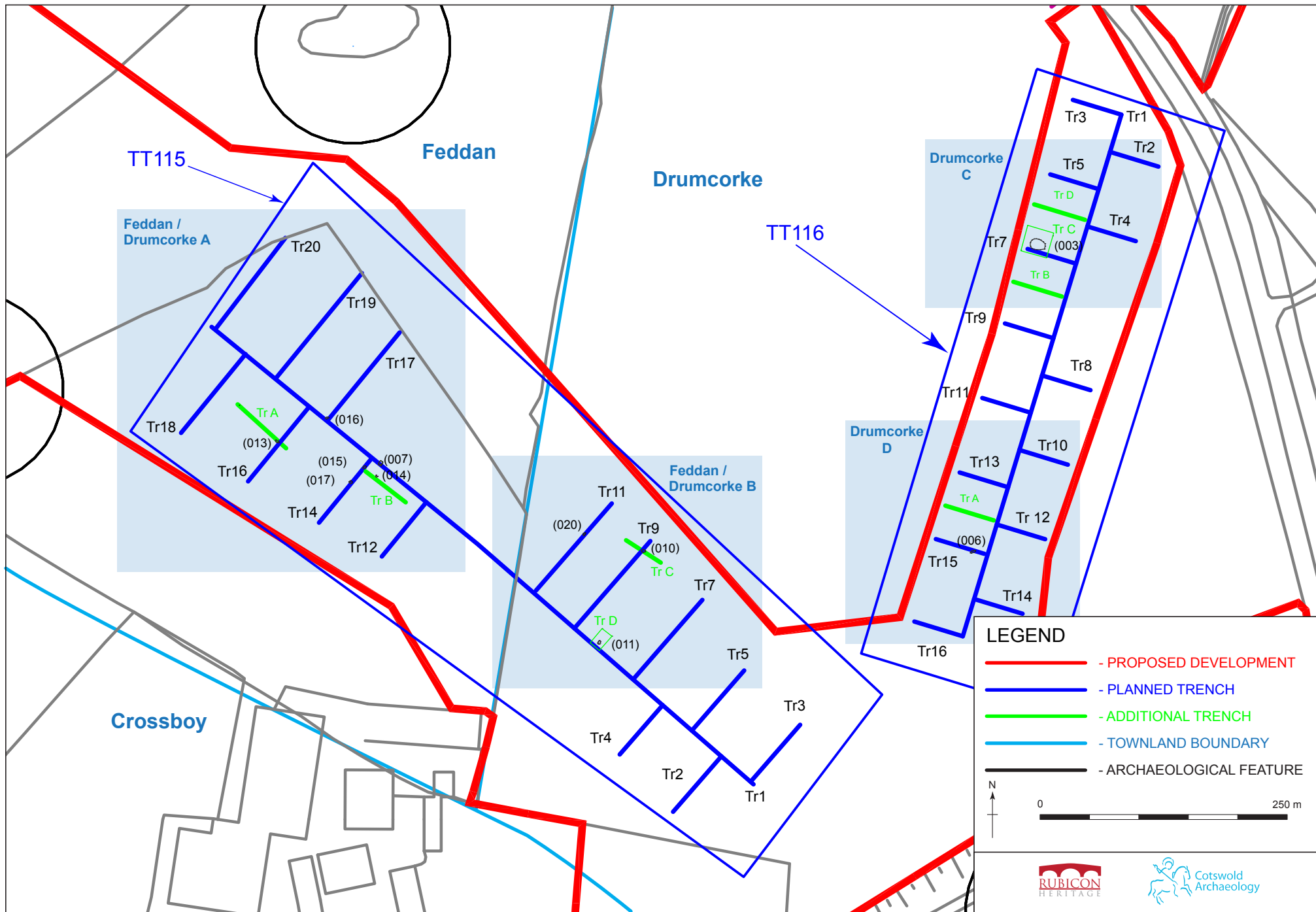


Figure 4 - Archaeological Features identified in TT 115; TT 116



PLATE 1: TT115; Excavation in progress



PLATE 2: TT116; Excavation in progress



PLATE 3: TT115a; Possible industrial processing pit (015)





PLATE 4: TT115.1 Possible industrial processing pit (007)

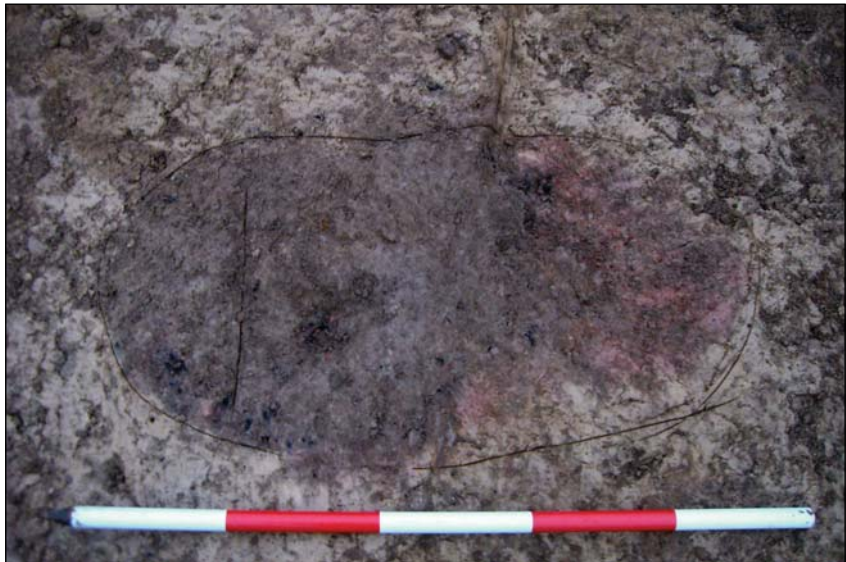


PLATE 5: TT115.17 Hearth (016)



PLATE 6: TT116.7 Pit (003)



PLATE 7: TT116.5 Possible industrial processing pit (006)