



Written Scheme of Investigation

ARNEY FORT, ARNEY, CO. FERMANAGH

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01

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Commissioned by:	Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland on behalf of Cuilcagh to Cleenish: A Great Place
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Rev	Date	Details	Reason	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Doc No.
1	01.08.19	Arney Fort, Marble Arch Road, Co. Fermanagh; Written Scheme of Investigation	SMC & Excavation Licence Applications	J Barkley	R Bailey	L Heaney	010819a

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Name:	Arney Fort, Co. Fermanagh		
County:	Fermanagh		
Planning Reference:	n/a		
Planning Condition Nos:	n/a		
ITM:	622098 836441		
Irish Grid Ref:	Eastings:	222149	Northings: 336426
Records Reviewed	Yes	If No, provide reason	
A: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD FOR NORTHERN IRELAND			
i	NI Site & Monuments Record (NISMR)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ii	Industrial Heritage Record (IHR)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
iii	Register of Historic Parks, Gardens & Demesnes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
iv	Defence Heritage Record	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
v	Maritime Heritage Record	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
vi	Listed Buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
vii	Battle Sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
B: STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS – ARE ANY PRESENT:			
i	State Care Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ii	Scheduled Monument Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
C: LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR RELEVANT DESIGNATIONS & ZONINGS			
i	Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASSI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ii	Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
D: REVIEW OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
E: REVIEW OF CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
F: REVIEW OF AVAILABLE HISTORIC & MODERN AERIAL PHOTOS		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
G: FINDSPOT RECORDS AT ULSTER MUSEUM		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
H: HISTORIC RECORDS HELD AT PRONI		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
I: BIBLIOGRAPHIC REVIEW		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Walkover Survey undertaken & results included?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Has the Health & Safety Risk Assessment been updated for the site?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Has the Environmental Risk Assessment been updated for the site?		<input type="checkbox"/>	To be done with risk assessment
Assessment of Archaeological Potential?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Assessment of Archaeological Impacts?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Archaeological Mitigation Strategy required?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Summary of Recommended Mitigation Strategy:			
Five trenches measuring 52m ² (3.5% of the site), with a proposed further 20m ² that could be opened if required.			
Additional Works Required:		Geophysical survey of fort interior & metal detecting survey	

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared in July 2019 by Northern Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, having been commissioned by Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland on behalf of Cuilcagh to Cleenish: A Great Place.
- 1.2 The client wishes to undertake a community excavation, comprising geophysical survey, hand-excavated test trenches and limited metal detecting, on the site of the scheduled Arney Fort (FER229:023) and adjacent drumlin. The aim of this project is to investigate the fort and to try and ascertain the function and period of the site. This written scheme of investigation is designed to facilitate this by detailing an archaeological programme of investigation suitable to obtaining Scheduled Monument Consent and an excavation licence.

2 LOCATION AND PHYSICAL SETTING

LOCATION

- 2.1 The investigation site lies on the southern bank of the Arney River, approximately 1km north of the Marble Arch Road (222173E, 336411N) (Figure 1). The site lies in the townland of Clontymullan, in the parish of Killesher, Barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh.

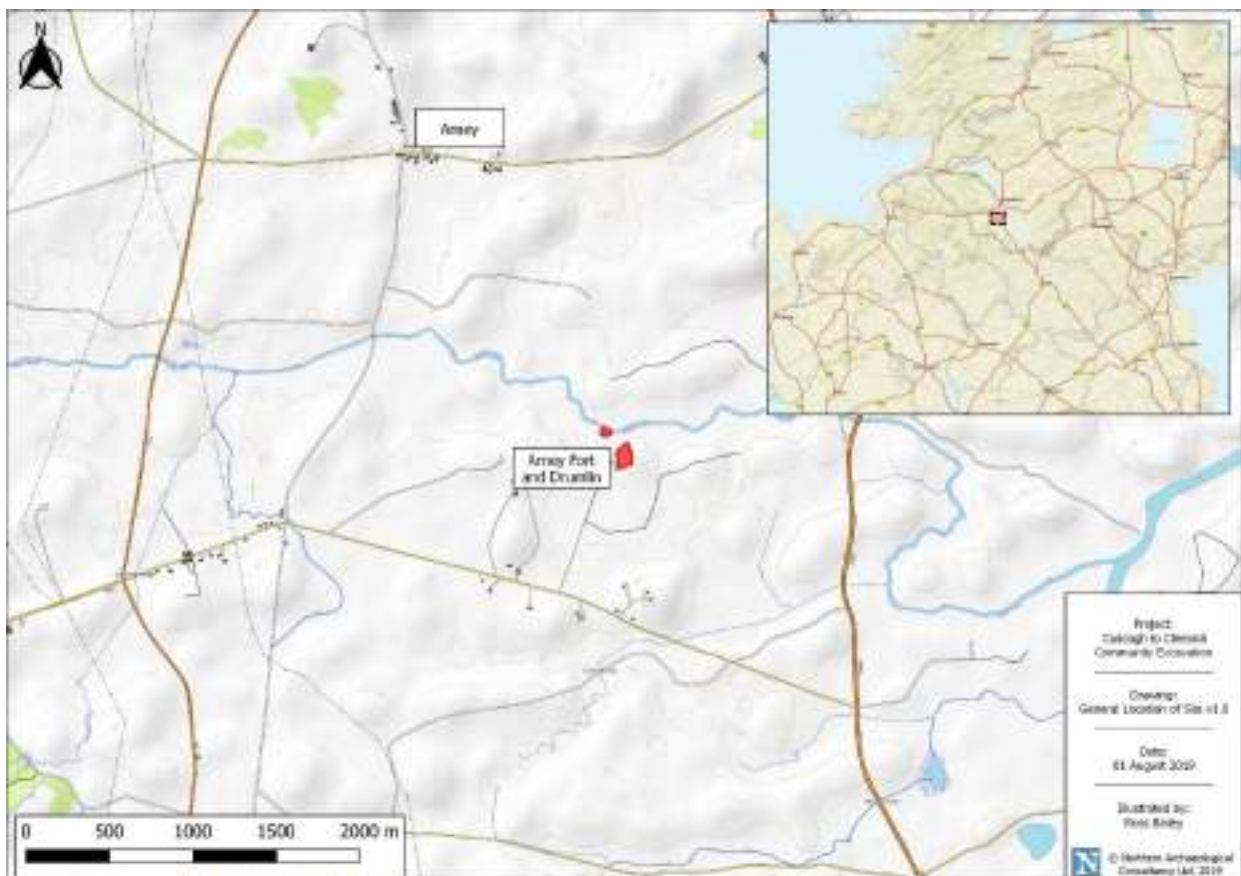


Figure 1: General location of Proposed Investigations

PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.2 The site of the fort sits beneath the 50m OD contour, on the southern bank of the Arney River, and lies on topsoil and superficial deposits of lacustrine alluvium (clay, silt, sand, sand and gravel unlithified deposits) laid down by the same river. The investigation area on the drumlin sits on and above the 60m OD contour, in an area of topsoil of poor drainage surface water gleys of shale-, limestone- and sandstone till parent material, atop superficial geology of the same glacial till. Both areas lie atop bedrock of calcareous mudstone and limestone of the Bundoran Shale Formation.

PROPOSED SITE AT PRESENT

- 2.3 The site of the proposed investigations comprises the scheduled area for FER229:023 and the top of the drumlin that lies approximately 200m to the southeast. The two areas to be investigated comprise Arney Fort (approx. 1494m²) and the top of the adjacent drumlin (approx. 11,000m²)
- 2.4 The area of Arney Fort is currently covered in trees, but Scheduled Monument Consent has been granted to allow removal of the majority of the trees and open up the interior of the fort. The drumlin is currently unimproved pasture.

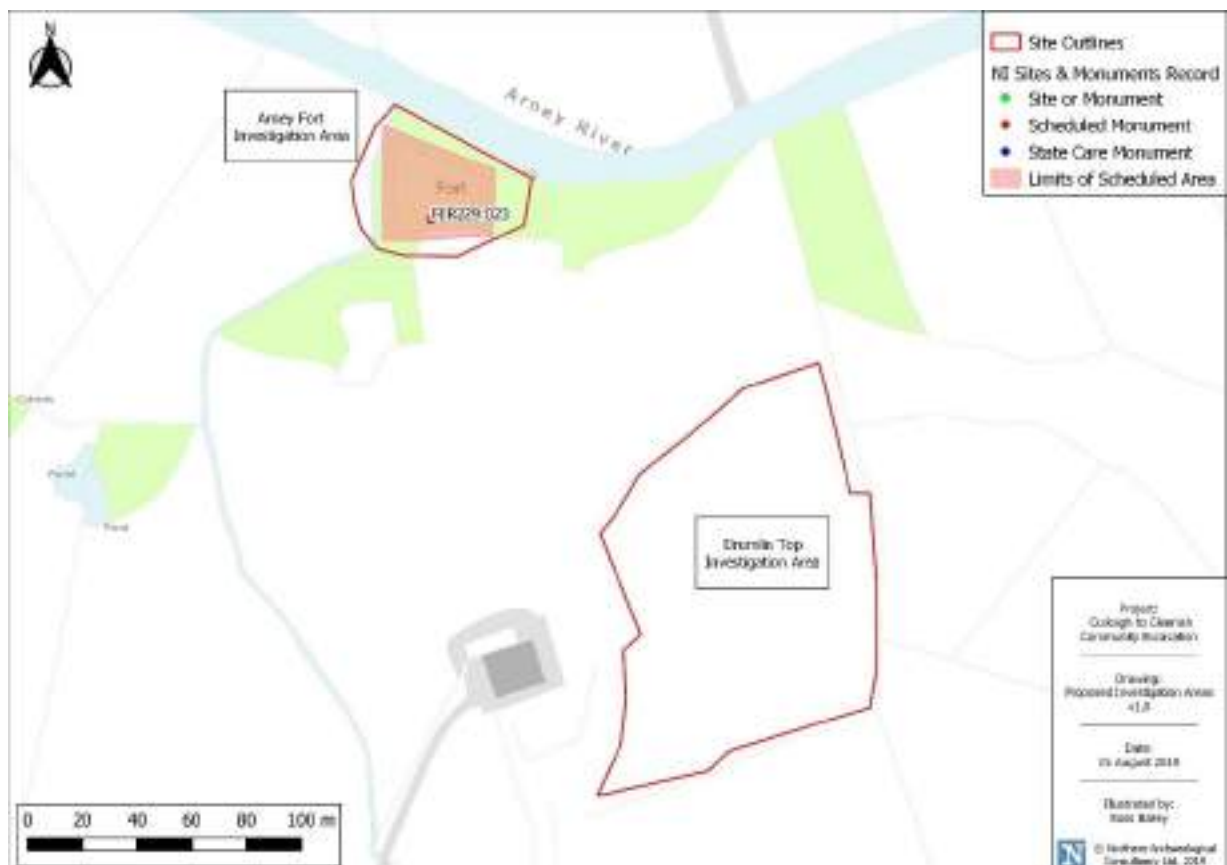


Figure 2: Location of Proposed Investigation Areas

3 SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

- 3.1 The proposed investigations are intended to allow the Cuilcagh to Cleenish: A Great Place partnership to undertake a community-based excavation and survey under the direction and direct supervision of professional archaeologists. The investigations would be centred on the site of Arney Fort, a trapezoidal enclosure that lies on the banks of the Arney River, and the top of an adjacent drumlin that may also be connected with the site.
- 3.2 It is proposed that a series of both invasive and non-invasive techniques be utilised in order to facilitate the investigation. These include geophysical surveys of the centre of Arney Fort and the top of the adjacent drumlin, limited hand-excavated test trenches within the centre of the fort to try and identify structures that may have been present, and metal-detecting surveys of the arisings from the excavation, the area between the fort and the river and the top of the adjacent drumlin.
- 3.3 This report is intended only to detail suitable works for these proposed investigations.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF THE INVESTIGATION SITE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE PROPOSED INVESTIGATION

- 4.1 The investigation area comprises the scheduled zone for Arney Fort enclosure FER229:023 and the top of the drumlin that is located to the southeast of the enclosure (Figures 3 & 4).

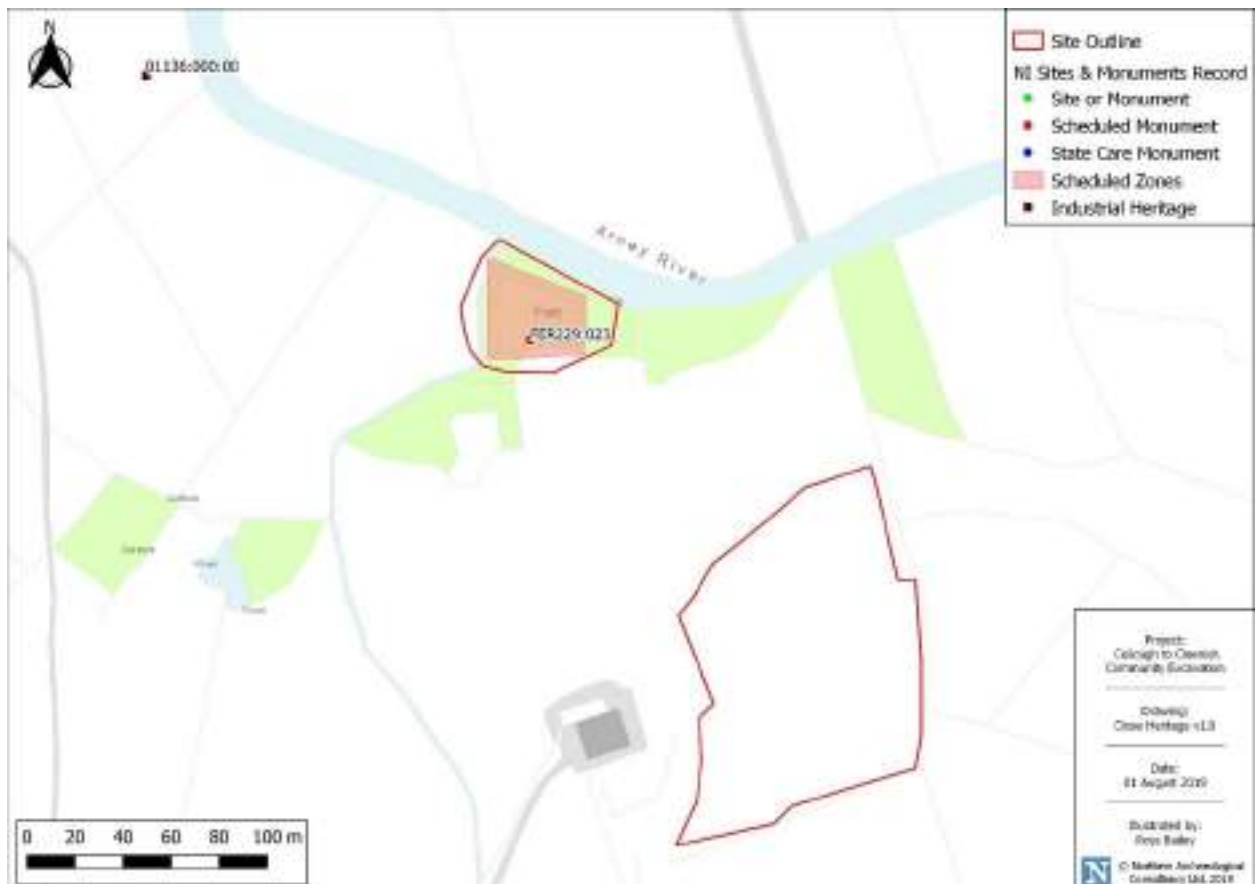


Figure 3: Archaeological and Heritage sites within the investigation areas

FER229:023 – SCHEDULED RATH

- 4.2 The investigation site comprises the FER229:023 scheduled area, marking the extent of the enclosure of Arney Fort that is recorded as a rath:

FER229:023 Rath

Situated on the S bank of the Arney River. This is a trapezoidal enclosure 36m long NW-SE & 31.5m at the NW end narrowing to 15m at SE. The level interior is enclosed by almost straight earthen banks 6.7m wide, 1.1m high internally & 2m above a ditch which is 2.5m wide & 0.2m deep. It survives as a shallow, wet feature in an arc ESE-S-NW. There are slight remains of an outer bank 4.5m wide at SE & W-NW. There are 5 gaps in the inner bank & it is not clear which of them may have been original.

NISMR File

- 4.3 The shape, general layout, and topographical position of the monument does not, however, conform to our current understanding of raths, and it seems much more likely that this is misclassified. One of the primary aims of the investigation is to aid in the correct reclassification of the site, as further discussed in Section 5.

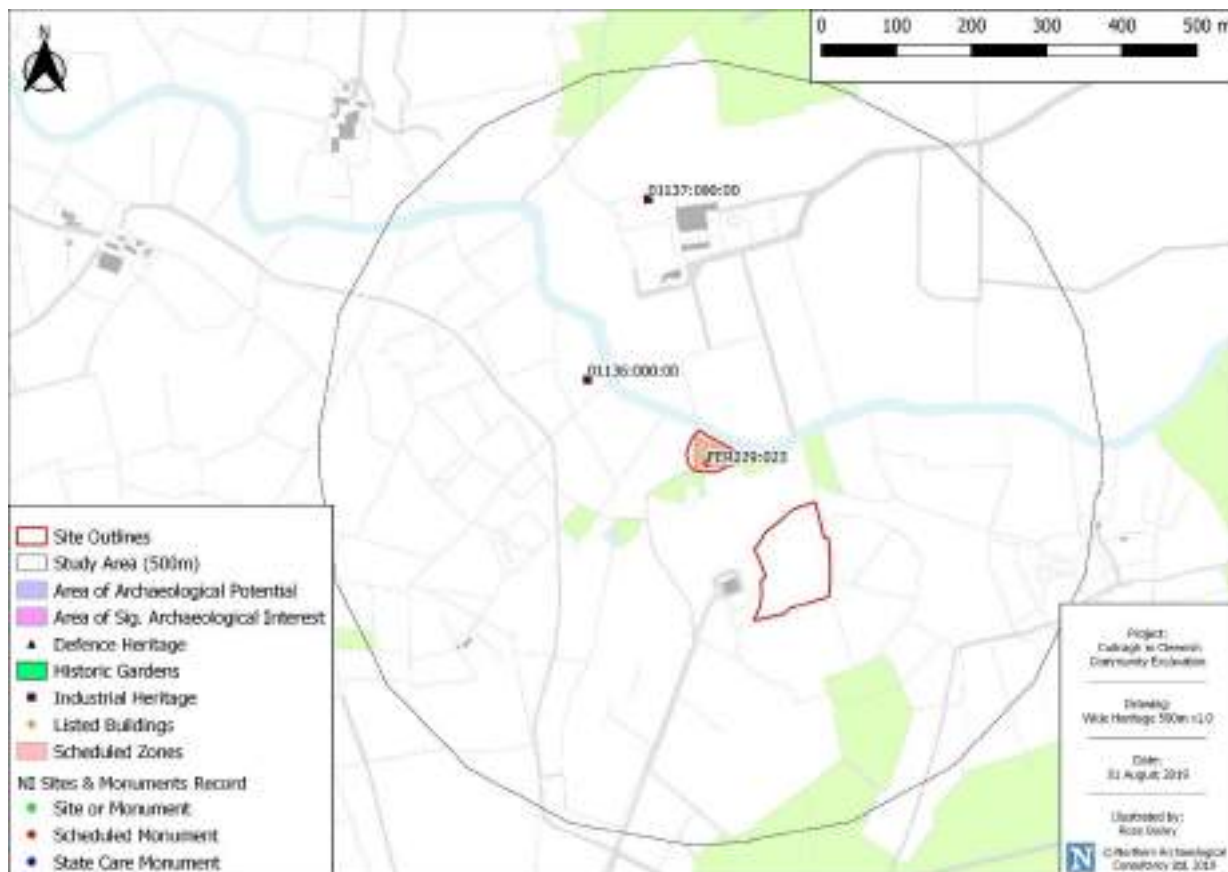


Figure 4: Archaeological and Heritage sites within the surrounding area

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN THE SURROUNDING AREA

- 4.4 A previous community excavation was undertaken in 2014, under licence AE/14/01E, and was concentrated on the original village of Arney; located approximately 1.50km to the northwest of the site. As part of these investigations a metal detector survey was undertaken to try and identify the location of the 1894 Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits, which is recorded in the Northern Ireland SMR as being at Drumane Bridge, approximately 1.4km to the east of the site. The results of the metal detecting survey showed that the most likely location for the battle was actually 2km to the west of Drumane Bridge, and approximately 500m west of Arney Fort.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDSPOTS

- 4.5 A search for findspots of archaeological objects within the townland of Clontymullan was carried out using the computerised database at the Ulster Museum, Belfast. No objects were recorded from Clontymullan, nor from the adjacent townland of Ross.
- 4.6 Despite this, two objects are known to have been recovered from the approximate location of the Ford of the Biscuits. A Late Bronze Age sword was discovered in 1965 by a local landowner and now resides in Fermanagh County Museum. It has also been reported that a Bronze Age socketed axe was discovered by a metal detectorist close to the site of the Ford of the Biscuits.

OTHER MAPPED HERITAGE IN THE SURROUNDING AREA

- 4.7 Other mapped heritage within the 500m study area comprised two Industrial Heritage sites (Figure 4), both clay hole or brickfield sites.

IHR/LB No.	Type	Townland	Location	Grid Ref
01136:000:00	Brickfield	Clontymullan	South of Arney River	H21993653
01137:000:00	Clay Hole / Brickfield	Ross	North of Arney River	H22073677

Table 1: Other mapped heritage within the study area

THE INVESTIGATION SITE ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 4.8 A search of the aerial photography databases did not reveal anything of a clear archaeological nature within the investigation area boundaries, other than the heavily tree covered Arney Fort.

THE APPLICATION SITE ON EARLY OS MAPS

- 4.9 The 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey map showed the enclosure as being circular (Figure 5). In the 2nd edition (Figures 6) the enclosure is shown as being 'D' shaped. By the time of the 3rd edition (Figure 7) the enclosure is more accurately shown as being trapezoidal in shape.

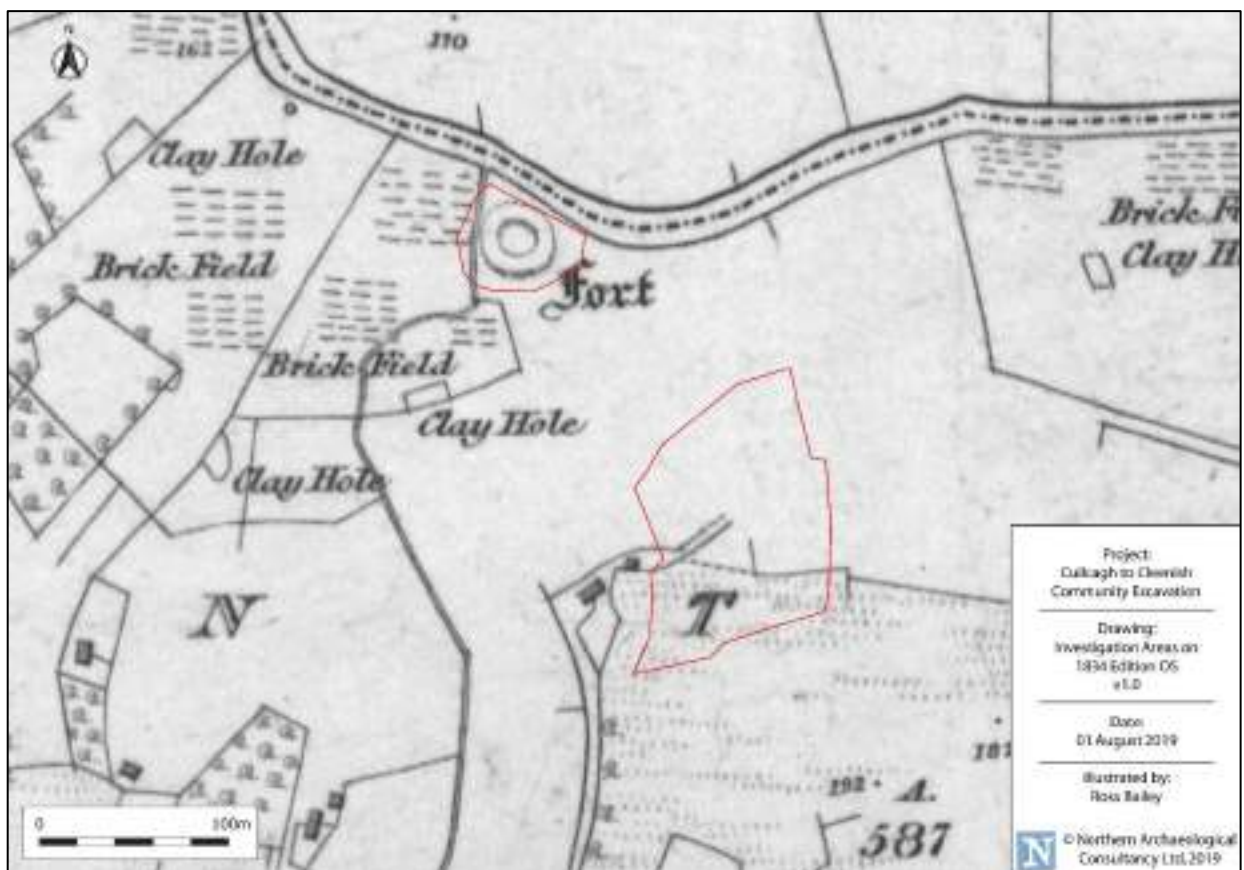


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1st edition six-inch map, investigation areas in red



Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 2nd edition six-inch map, investigation areas in red

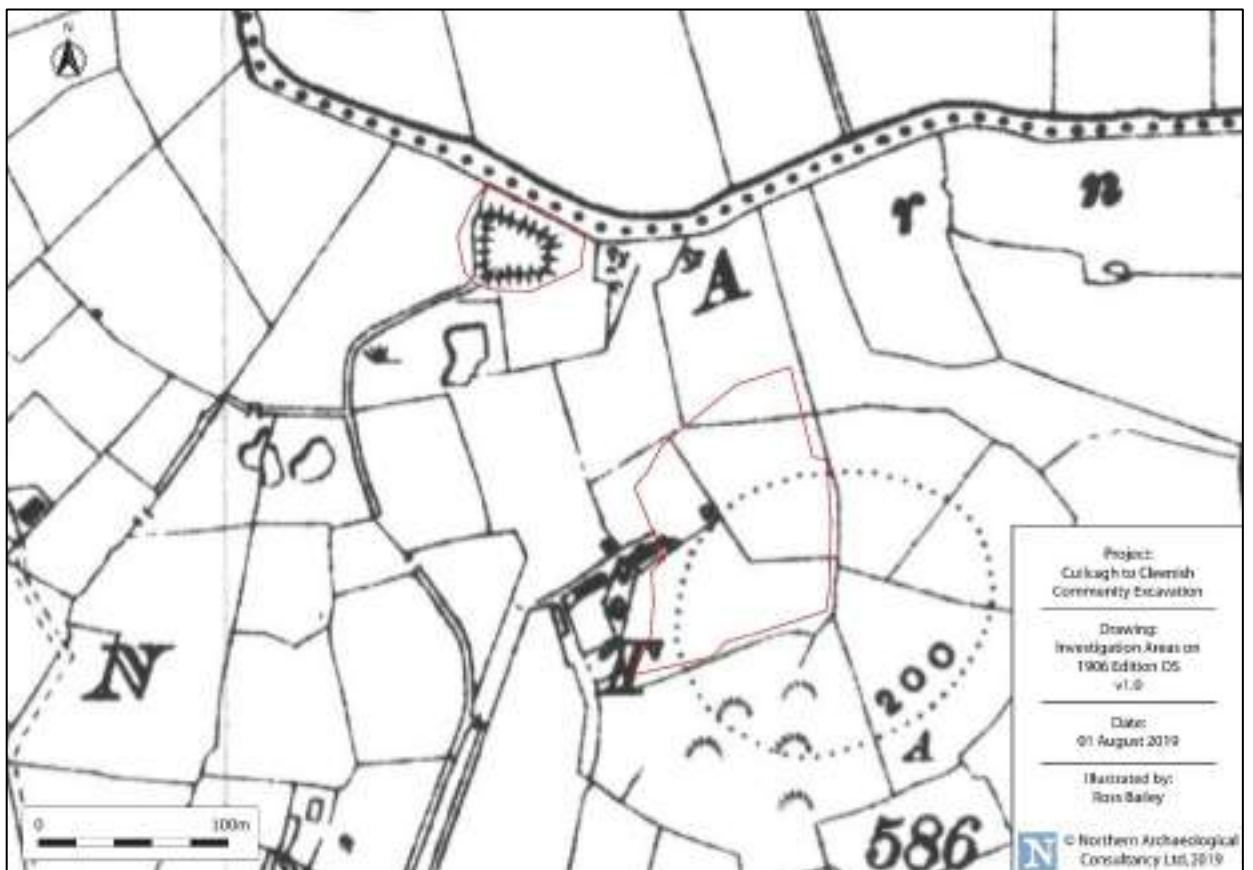


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 3rd edition six-inch map, investigation areas in red

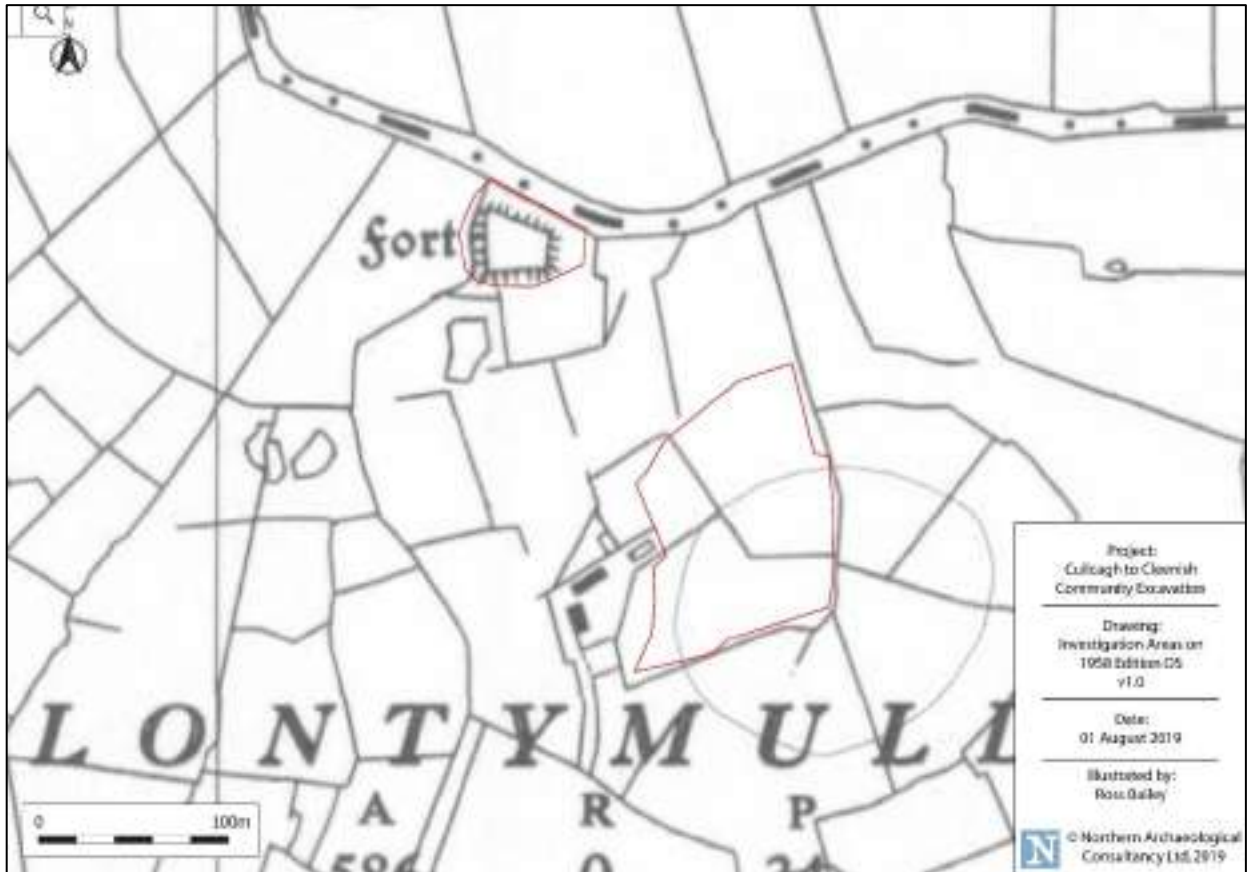


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 1958 edition map, investigation areas in red

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1 Despite the categorization of Arney Fort as a rath the site is trapezoidal in shape rather than circular. The SM7 file for the site notes that "There are no other comparable sites in the county" and, further to this, it's location adjacent to the river and the overall proportions of the fort make this an important strategic site.
- 5.2 Recent works on settlement in late medieval Gaelic Ireland have identified a number of sub-rectangular or trapezoidal enclosures that appear to be similar in style to/the same as the moated sites in the areas of Ireland that were under Anglo-Norman control.
- 5.3 Work has been undertaken by T. Finan and K. O'Connor (2002) on the trapezoidal moated site at Cloonfree, Co. Roscommon, in comparing the monument with the description of the site in two contemporary bardic poems. Here the site is recorded in 1306 as belonging to Aodh O'Connor, the king of Connacht. Descriptions within the text describe the bank with a palisade fence, a potential gatehouse structure at the entrance, the presence of a large timber banqueting hall and other possible houses or buildings within the interior of the fort.
- 5.4 While it cannot currently be stated that Arney Fort is a Gaelic moated site, its size and form is more in keeping of this site type than that of an early medieval rath.
- 5.5 The drumlin located to the southeast of Arney Fort is a commanding high point that overlooks the fort and the river. As a strategic high point there is the potential that this site was utilised throughout the prehistoric and historic periods.
- 5.6 As well as the clear archaeological potential of the fort, the discovery of two Late Bronze Age artefacts, the sword and the socketed axe, approximately 500m to the west is a clear indication of Bronze Age activity within the local area. There is also a potential for material related to the 1594 Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits to be uncovered, it too probably having taken place at the same approximate location as the find of Bronze Age artefacts.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

ENVIRONMENTAL GOOD PRACTICE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

- 6.1 All archaeological works on this project by NAC Ltd, and its staff, will be undertaken in line with the guidance contained within the NIEA Environmental Good Practice Guide for Archaeological Excavations document:

http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/environmental_guide_for_archaeological_excavations_version_3-january_2012.pdf

- 6.2 The client has been made aware of the following section of the NIEA Environmental Good Practice Guide for Archaeological Excavations document (see below) and have their own environmental policies in place to account for this risk.

Archaeological excavations, almost by definition, involve the disturbance and movement of soil and subsoil. Disturbance and movement of these materials, however, greatly increases the risk that they could run into and pollute surrounding watercourses. Therefore, where archaeological excavations are to take place close to rivers, lakes or other watercourses, careful consideration should be given before the work commences by both the contractors and the body responsible for the excavations to ensuring that no pollution will be caused by the proposed works. If the work to be carried out is within close proximity (less than 100m) to a watercourse of any kind the Water Management Unit of the DAERA should be supplied with a detailed method of work statement prior to any works commencing so that appropriate advice/consent can be given.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 6.3 A risk assessment for the archaeological works will be prepared in advance of the work proceeding on site by NAC's Health & Safety officer. Copies of the risk assessment will be made available to the client and DfC: HED on request.

HAND EXCAVATED TEST TRENCHES

- 6.4 An archaeological, hand-excavated test trenching layout (Figure 9, Table 2) has been devised. This is focused on the interior of Arney Fort and each trench has been situated so as to enable specific queries about the site to be addressed.
- 6.5 It is proposed that five test trenches be excavated within the interior of the fort. These trenches cover a total area of 52m², compared to the 1494m² area of the fort. This equates to an excavation area of approximately 3.5% of the fort. The recommendations for each trench are as follows:
- 6.6 Trench 1 (5m long x 2m wide) – Although there are five breaks in the banks of the fort it is unclear which of these may have been the original entrance. Trench 1 has been located at the entrance that would have, most likely, provided access to and from the adjacent Arney River. The trench has been located so as to encompass the potential entrance way and to try and identify any surfaces that are present as

well as any potential entrance structure. Further to this it is intended that this trench will also examine the make-up of the bank by partially excavating and straightening one of the existing eroded sections.

- 6.7 Trench 2 (10m long x 2m wide) – The trench has been located centrally within the fort and aligned perpendicular to the potential entrance at the river. The aim of this trench is to establish whether there was a central structure or hall within the fort.
- 6.8 Trench 3 (10m long x 2m wide) – This trench has been located at the southern side of the fort, extending from the base of the bank towards the centre of the site. This trench will aim to identify whether there were any structures associated with or constructed adjacent to the bank of the fort. By extending the trench towards the centre of the site, and towards Trench 2, if a structure was present within the centre of the fort then it should be further identified and defined within this trench.
- 6.9 Trenches 4 and 5 (1m long x 1m wide) – These two trenches have been located on the small 'D' shaped annex located to the east of the main enclosure. The function of this annex is unclear, as it is separated from the main fort by the ditch but is itself enclosed by a further section of ditch on its eastern side. The excavation of these two trenches may provide evidence for the purpose of or activities that were taking place on this annex.

Trench	Area (m ²)
1	10m ²
2	20m ²
3	20m ²
4	1m ²
5	1m ²
Total	52m²

Table 2: Proposed test trenches

(N.B. This trench layout should be taken as indicative. Due to the presence of trees throughout the site trenches may need to be staggered so as to avoid trees and root structures. Any alterations to the trenching layout will be agreed with HED prior to excavation.)

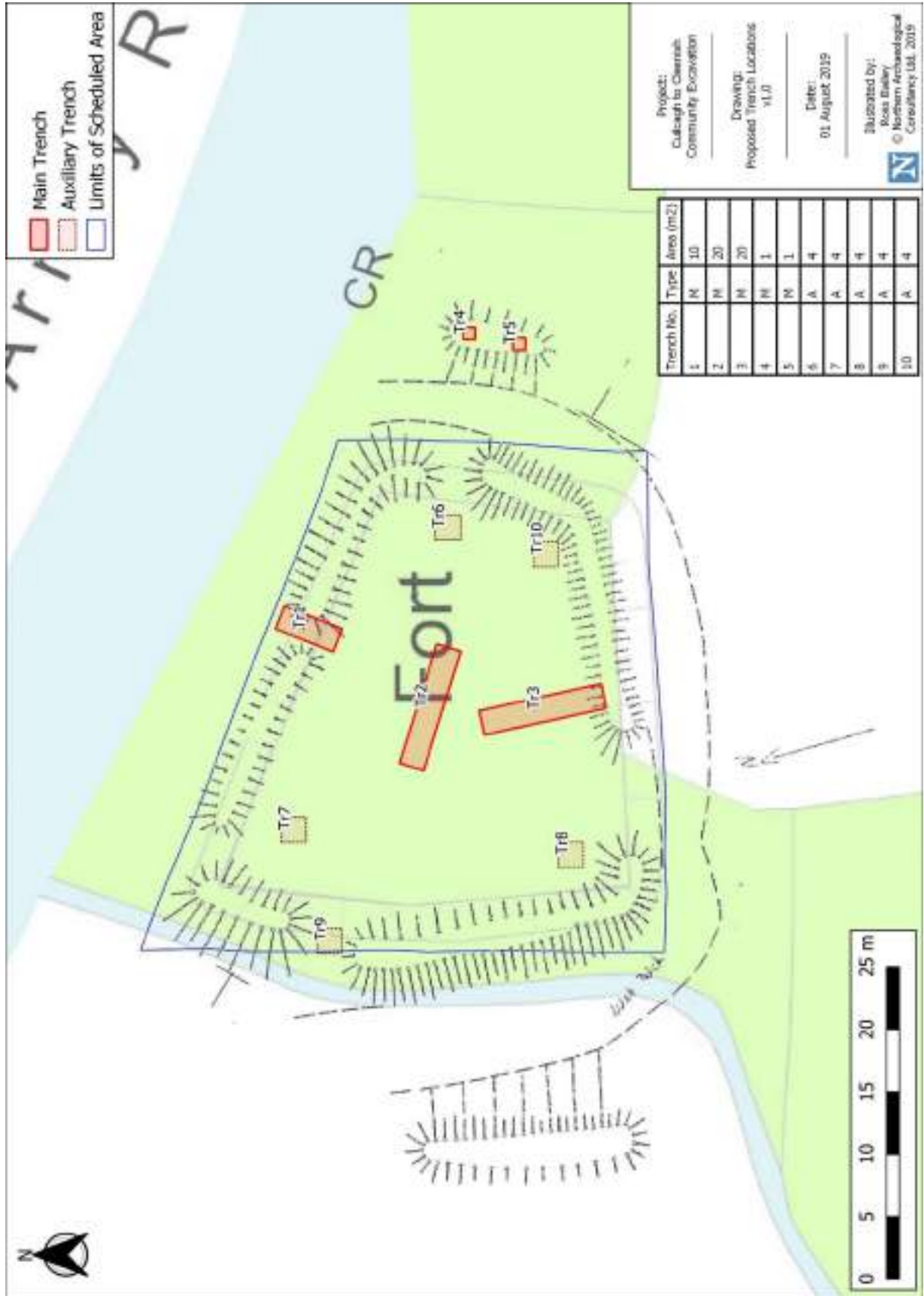


Figure 9: Proposed Test Trench and Auxiliary Test Trench layout for Arney Fort

RESERVE EXCAVATION AREA

- 6.10 It is further proposed that 20m² be held in reserve to be utilised should it be required. The requirement for the reserve excavation area will be determined by the nature of any archaeological material that is uncovered within the original five proposed test trenches.
- 6.11 It is proposed that should archaeological evidence for structures, etc., be encountered then it may be necessary to extend one or more of the original trenches in order to try and establish the scope or limits of the archaeology encountered.
- 6.12 Should some or all of the test trenches (1 – 5) fail to uncover archaeological remains then it is proposed that the 20m² be utilised in opening further test trenches to try and identify whether remains are present within the fort, providing that sufficient time allows for excavation and recording. Five test trenches (6 – 10), each measuring 2m long by 2m wide, are proposed and indicative locations are shown.
- 6.13 Any extension to the excavation areas or opening of new test trenches will be agreed with HED prior to excavation being undertaken.
- 6.14 Trench 6 – This trench has been located towards a gap in the banks on the eastern side of the fort. This break in the bank may have provided access to the annex that lay on the opposite side of the ditch and the trench has been located so as to examine any potential paths or structures that may have been present. Due to the presence of trees within the current break in the banks the trench has been located to the west of potential entrance rather than directly over it.
- 6.15 Trench 7 – This trench is located in the northwest corner of the fort and has been positioned to examine the possibility of ancillary structures, workshops, etc., being located on the periphery of the interior of the fort.
- 6.16 Trench 8 – This trench is located in the southwest corner of the fort and, like Trench 7, has been positioned to examine the possibility of structures being located on the periphery of the enclosure. It is also positioned close beside the southern break in the banks with a view to examining the possibility that this was an original entrance and whether any associated structures are present.
- 6.17 Trench 9 – This trench is located over the break in the banks at the western side of the fort. The aim of this trench is to examine whether there is any evidence that this was an entrance and if so whether any structure was present.
- 6.18 Trench 10 – This trench has been located at the southeast corner of the interior to examine the possibility of structures being present immediately beside the bank.

EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

- 6.19 The site is currently covered in trees, though clearance of these should be undertaken prior to the start of the excavation. On the first day Trenches 1 and 2 will be marked out and de-sodded. The volunteers will then begin the excavation of these trenches. No further trenches will be opened until the excavation and recording of each trench is nearing completion.
- 6.20 Each trench will be excavated in 5cm deep layers, until either an archaeological layer or subsoil is reached.
- 6.21 The volunteers will be supervised at all times by qualified archaeologists and if or when archaeological layers or features are encountered they will be shown how to excavate and then record what they have found. At the start of each session there will be an explanation of the methodology of what the volunteers have to do, and each person will be provided with a written guide on how to excavate and how to record the archaeology. The aim is to ensure that the volunteers undertake as much of the work as possible so that they gain a full archaeological experience and ensuring that this is a fully integrated community excavation. During the excavation the volunteers will sieve all spoil created and, possibly, undertake the cleaning of any artefacts that may be uncovered. The cleaning of artefacts will depend on the type and preservation of the artefacts uncovered and any decision on this will take place if and when the time arises.
- 6.22 During the course of the excavation NAC will have a staff of five experienced archaeologists present to help and guide the volunteers and to ensure that the excavation, while still community based, is undertaken to the highest standard.
- 6.23 As soon as archaeological material is uncovered the site director (Jonathan Barkley) will inform the HED archaeological inspectors (Ken Neill and Ronan McHugh) by phone. If substantial remains are uncovered it is proposed that the site director submit daily updates by email to Ken Neill and Ronan McHugh and accommodate and encourage their visits to the site in order to view the progress and to discuss the best way to proceed.
- 6.24 No mechanical machinery will be allowed on the site; all excavation and backfilling will be done by hand.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

- 6.25 It is proposed that a geophysical survey of the interior of the monument and the top of the drumlin be undertaken. The survey of the interior of the monument will be undertaken in the week prior to the excavation taking place and, providing the data has been processed, may be used to refine the test trenching layout. If the results of the survey require any change to the proposed test trenches this will only be done following discussion and agreement with HED.
- 6.26 It is further proposed that the top of the drumlin also be subject to geophysical survey.

- 6.27 The proposals for geophysical survey and the survey locations will be subject to a separate programme of works and licence application to be submitted by Earthsound Geophysics Ltd.

METAL DETECTING METHODOLOGY

- 6.28 It is proposed that during the course of the excavation of the test trenches within the fort a programme of metal detecting is also undertaken. It is proposed that a three-phase approach for metal detecting be undertaken:
- 6.29 Phase 1: Metal detecting be undertaken of the arisings from the excavation of the test trenching to be systematically undertaken to ensure that no small artefacts (pins, etc.,) are missed.
- 6.30 Phase 2: Metal detecting to be undertaken outside but in the immediate vicinity of Arney Fort and the Arney River. At the location of a previously existing ford, further along the river to the west, a Bronze Age sword was recovered. Further to this a Bronze Age socketed axe was also recovered from material that had been dredged from the river at approximately the same location. With Bronze Age artefacts, the potential medieval/late medieval date of the fort and the late 16th century Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits having taken place nearby the potential for metal artefacts to have been dropped or deposited in or beside the river is high.
- 6.31 Phase 3: Metal-detecting to be undertaken in transects across the top of the drumlin.

HUMAN REMAINS

- 6.32 Given the proximity of the site to the location of the Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits there is a possibility that human remains could be uncovered during the excavation. If human remains, or any suspected grave cuts, are observed, excavation by the volunteers in that area will cease and the remains will be covered over. The Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), HED area archaeologists Ken Neill and Ronan McHugh will be informed immediately. If the remains have to be excavated a suitable methodology for dealing with the human remains or grave cuts will be agreed in writing with HED. Work will not recommence in the area containing the human remains until such a methodology has been agreed, and all works subsequently undertaken in this area will be in accordance with this methodology. Any excavation of human remains will only be undertaken by qualified archaeologists, no volunteers will be allowed to excavate the remains. If there is no valid reason to excavate the remains, they will be fully recorded by a qualified archaeologist and their location surveyed. As per the Excavation Licence any human remains which are uncovered must immediately be reported to the Police Service of Northern Ireland.

SPOIL MANAGEMENT AND SITE RE-INSTATEMENT

- 6.33 NAC staff will ensure the spoil heaps are safely and sufficiently managed. The site will be backfilled, and the de-sodded turf re-laid, which will have been set to one side at the beginning of the excavation.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 6.34 The location of all excavated trenches (each corner point) shall be surveyed using appropriate GPS equipment and a digital scaled map provided as part of any subsequent report. This will allow for the excavated test trenches and any features that are uncovered to be accurately positioned within the fort.

RECORDING AND EXCAVATION

- 6.35 Features discovered during test trenching will be excavated. If time does not allow for excavation and recording of all features then preservation in-situ will be undertaken. Those features that are discovered and excavated must be planned, sampled, recorded and written up. All archaeological works and structural recording will be carried out in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation prepared by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (IfA 2008), the CIfA Code of Conduct (IfA 2012), Understanding Historic buildings – a guide to good practice prepared by English Heritage (2006) and the Environmental Good Practice Guide for Archaeological Excavations, Version 4 (NIEA 2012).

- DfC: HED currently policy indicates that 100% excavation should be considered for most features, however larger features (e.g. long ditches) and those features which have been identified as modern during initial examination may require a lesser degree of excavation and recording. Any changes to 100% excavation and recording will require prior approval from DfC: HED.
- The discovery of possible treasure items (as defined by the Treasure Act 1996 and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002) must be reported at once to the DfC: HED.
- The actual areas of trenching and any features of possible archaeological concern noted within the trenches, must be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, summary scale drawings, and written descriptions.
- All trenches which contain archaeological features will be planned at 1:50, with individual features being planned at 1:20 where additional detail is required. Sections and profiles of each feature sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on the size of the feature. All plans, sections and profiles will be related to Ordnance Datum, in metres.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSONNEL

- 6.36 All of the archaeological measures outlined in this section will be carried out by volunteers under supervision from five professional archaeologists. There will be no more than 10 volunteers excavating at any one time ensuring a ratio of one archaeologist to two volunteers. All archaeological work will be carried out under the direction of the archaeological licence holder.

POST-EXCAVATION WORK AND FINAL REPORT

- 6.37 In addition to funding the fieldwork, the post-excavation analysis of the findings and the writing up of the findings by the licensed archaeologist will be funded. Funding may also be required for specialist archaeological services, such as radiocarbon dating, osteoarchaeology, etc., depending on the nature on any discoveries. These services are a basic requirement for the assessment of some types of evidence. The post-excavation process will be monitored by the client and HED. It is intended that a talk will be

given on the results of the excavation in November 2019 to the public and interested parties. Where significant archaeological material is encountered the results will be published as both academic and popular reports, at a level of detail appropriate to the works, and as agreed by the client and HED.

THE LICENSED ARCHAEOLOGIST

- 6.38 The nominated Licence holder (Site Director) will provide the DfC: HED case officer with contact details, i.e. mobile phone number, in advance of fieldwork. The site director will contact and inform the case officer, in advance, of the date when archaeological works are due to begin on site. The case officer will be given regular verbal updates regarding progress of the works and notified immediately of all new discoveries. The site director will contact and inform the case officer, in advance, of the date when archaeological mitigation work is due to finish on site. The site director will forward the case officer a map (of appropriate scale) illustrating the precise area evaluated within fourteen days of the end of archaeological works.

ARTEFACT AND MATERIAL STORAGE

- 6.39 Archives will be created and stored in line with best practice as defined by the Archaeological Archives Forum of the Council for British Archaeology:
http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/Archives_Best_Practice.pdf
- 6.40 All materials (paper and artefactual) deriving from the works will be stored at a location to be agreed with the client.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Finan, T. and O'Connor, K. (2002) 'The Moated Site at Cloonfree, Co. Roscommon', *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society*, **54**, pp. 72-87.