

## **Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork**

School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology  
Queen's University Belfast



Data Structure Report No. 103

Excavations at Arney, Co. Fermanagh





**Queen's University Belfast**

**Excavations at Arney, Co. Fermanagh**

**(H 20725 37002)**

**AE/14/01E**

*Brian Sloan and Dermot Redmond with a contribution from  
Paul Logue (NIEA)*

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## **1 Summary**

1.1.1 The following document details the results of an archaeological excavation that was undertaken by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast, at Arney, Co. Fermanagh. The project was a collaboration between the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, the Killesher Community Development Association and the Cleenish Community Association. The aim of the excavation was a community led investigation into the remains of a nineteenth century schoolhouse and upstanding cottages adjacent to it. A further component to this project was an investigation into the 'Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits' (1594) and an attempt to identify the site of the battle through systematic metal detecting across the Arney landscape.

1.1.2 The excavation was carried out during March - April 2014, under Licence No. AE/14/41E.

### **1.2 Aim of the excavation**

1.2.1 The primary aim of the excavation was to assess the presence and survival of archaeological remains associated with the nineteenth-century schoolhouse depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS six-inch map (1835).

1.2.2 It was also hoped that the excavation would provide an opportunity for the local community to become involved in the wider "Battles, Bricks and Bridges" project. The excavation of the schoolhouse and cottages was a component of this wider community-led project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, which also involves attempting to identify the site of the 'Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits' (1594) through a metal detector survey, the manufacture and firing of bricks – once a common practice in the Arney area, and refurbishment of the seventeenth-century bridge that spans the River Arney.

### **1.3 Excavation**

1.3.1 Three areas were archaeologically investigated. The first (Trench One) was centered on a small field to the immediate south-east of Arney Bridge, the focus of which was to investigate the presence and survival of archaeological deposits and features associated with the nineteenth century schoolhouse. Trenches Two and Three focussed on the remains of two ruinous but upstanding cottages to the south-west of Trench One.

1.3.2 Trench One measured 10m in length (east/west) by 3m (north/south) and was excavated to the surface of the subsoil. The excavation of Trench One revealed features associated with the schoolhouse, including the remains of the front and rear walls, its clay floor, a drain to the rear of the structure and a possible rubbish pit. Artefacts recovered during the excavation of

this trench included fragments of ink-wells, ruled writing slates, styli and a variety of Early Modern pottery sherds. Post-school activity was identified and took the form of a field drain and a platform of angular rocks which could have provided a firm footing for an entrance into the field which is now blocked.

1.3.3 Trench Two focussed on the upstanding albeit ruinous cottage at the end of the row of buildings along the western edge of the road. A mechanical excavator equipped with a smooth edged 'sheugh' bucket was used to clear the majority of detritus from the interior of the structure, with the final 0.1 – 0.3m of strata manually excavated. The excavation revealed that the structure had a cement floor, intact fireplace and revealed information regarding the development and layout of the structure. Artefacts recovered during the excavation are universally twentieth-century in date and relate to the use of the cottage until its abandonment in the late 1960s and use as a storage facility for agriculture tools before its demise. These have been given over to the owner and previous resident of the structure Mr. Myles Keogh.

1.3.4 Trench Three focussed on a smaller ruinous structure to the north of, and in the same row as that investigated in Trench Two. The majority of the mixed detritus was mechanically removed before manual cleaning occurred. Excavation of this structure revealed a brick floor and structural walls, as well as the base of a fire place.

#### 1.4 *Metal detecting survey of the Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits (1594)*

1.4.1 As part of the wider Battles, Bricks and Bridges project, a metal detecting survey of the Arney area was undertaken. Local volunteers assisted in the work, along with archaeologists from the NIEA and CAF. Evidence of military activity relating to the battle was discovered in two fields beside the River Arney, positively locating the ford utilised by the crown forces to cross the river. A summary of the results of this survey is provided in Section 4 of this report.

#### 1.5 *Recommendations*

1.5.1 Despite a small corpus of artefactual material being recovered, it is not deemed necessary for further specialist work to be carried out. It is however recommended that the results of the excavation, principally that of Trench One, are prepared for publication.



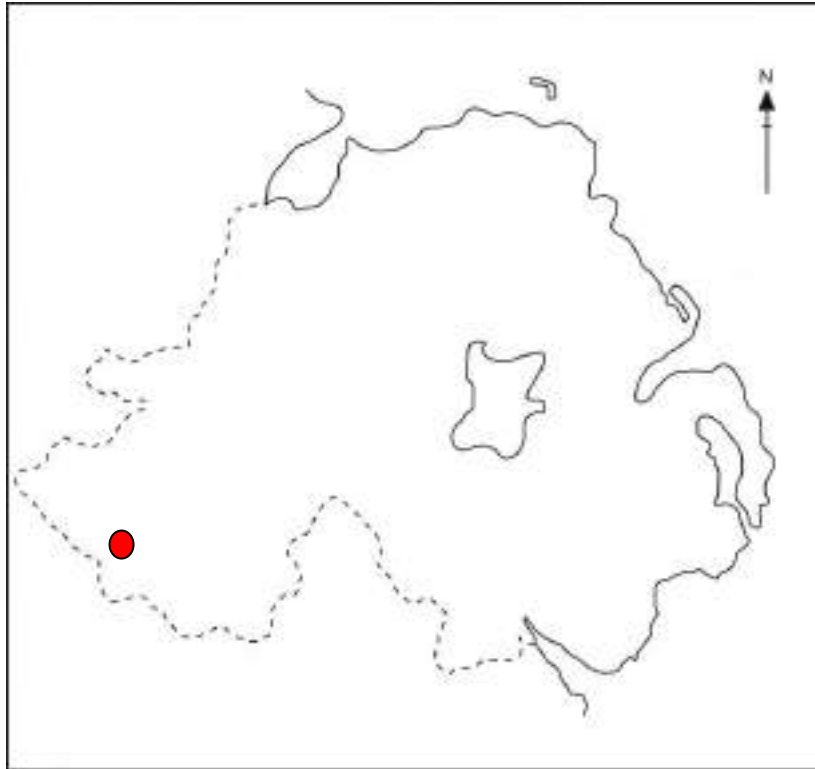


Figure 1: Approximate location of Arney Co. Fermanagh (red dot).

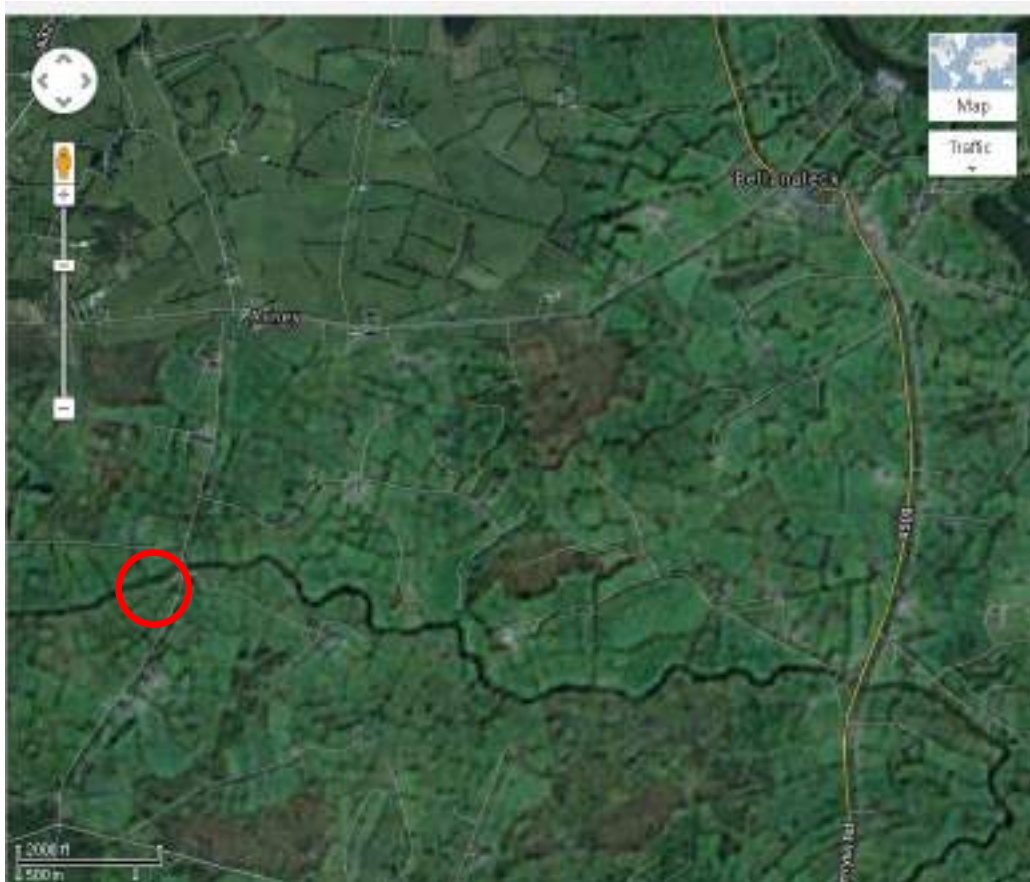


Figure 2: Google Earth screen grab showing the location of Arney village and the investigation area (circled red).

## **2 Introduction**

### **2.1 *General***

2.1.1 The following document details the results of excavations undertaken at Arney, Co. Fermanagh (H20725 37002) during the period 31<sup>st</sup> March – 15<sup>th</sup> April 2014 by members of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast (CAF) with support from two Queen's University Belfast Msc students. The excavation was undertaken with the support of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), Kilesher Community Development Association and Cleenish Community Association. The excavation was part of a community based Heritage Lottery Project in the district.

2.1.2 Trench One was located in a greenfield site to the immediate south-east of the Arney River and its associated bridge. The field is relatively flat, although does slope to the north where it meets the bank of the River Arney. It is bounded on the south and the west by a post and wire fence interspersed with mature trees and hedgerows (hawthorn plants). Arney Bridge (HB12/09/073) is to the immediate north-west of Trench One, and forms part of the western boundary for the field (the portion between the bridge and the entrance to the field being comprised of fence and mature hedgerow). Trenches Two and Three were located within a row of vernacular cottages approximately 50m to the south-west of, and on the opposite side of the Swanlinbarr Road from Trench One. The trenches were positioned incorporating the footprint of two structures that had collapsed at some point in the mid-twentieth century (local informants related that this occurred in the 1960s). The rest of the buildings in the row are still upstanding with some being used for the storage of agricultural equipment.

2.1.3 The excavation was directed by Brian Sloan (CAF) under Licence AE/14/01E.

### **2.2 *Geological Background***

2.2.1 The site is located directly on the Bundoran Shale Formation (BUNS) which consists of fossil-rich, dark grey, calcareous mudstone and limestone. In the immediate area is the similar formation of Benbulbin Shale (BBSF) which also consists of grey calcareous mudstone, along with the Darty and Ballyshannon Limestone Formations (DARL and BAL respectively). The overlying superficial geological deposits consist of lacustrine alluvium clay, silt and sandstone and diamicton till (Cruickshank 1997, 86).

### **2.3 *Cartographic evidence***

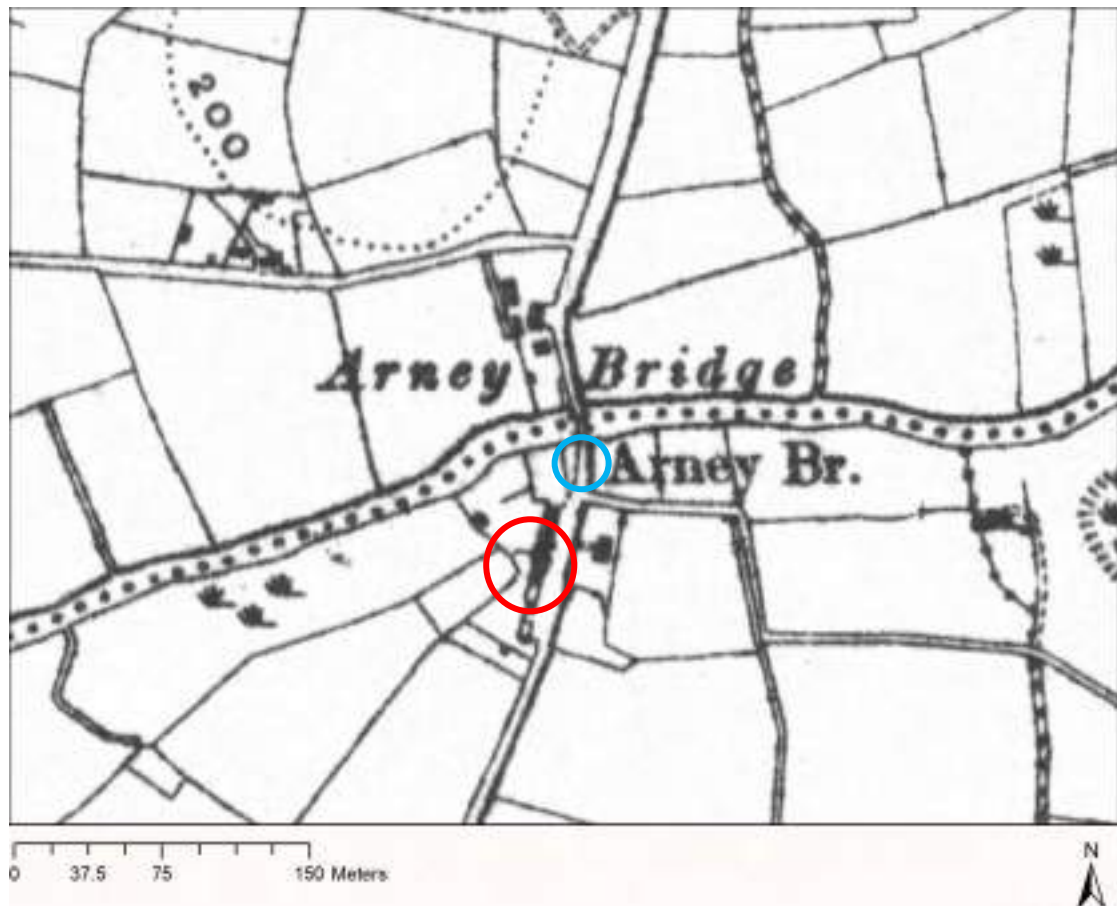
2.3.1 The cartographic evidence lends to the understanding of the development and demise of the Arney schoolhouse. The schoolhouse is documented on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6 inch OS map (Figure

3) dating to 1835. This map shows the schoolhouse to the immediate south-east of the bridge, orientated approximately south-west/north-east. It is apparent that the schoolhouse is set back from the bridge, at a widening of the road. The road is known to have been in use in the early modern period for the Enniskillen bound stagecoach and a settlement may have grown up around the bridge (Eddie Brogan *pers comm.*).



**Figure 3: Excerpt of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6 inch OS map dated to 1835. The schoolhouse and cottages are circled red.**

2.3.2 A number of changes to the area are noted by the time the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition map is compiled (dated c.1907) (Figure 4). The schoolhouse is no longer present, indicating the structure had gone out of use and had been demolished by the start of the twentieth century. A new field boundary had been established to the immediate west of the schoolhouse, with changes in the field boundaries around Arney Bridge also noticeable. The brickfields shown on the first edition map (Figure 3) are not included on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition map (Figure 4) suggesting that this industry had started to decline by the although local tradition informs us that brick making in the area continued into the mid-twentieth century (Cunningham 1994, 68).



**Figure 4: Excerpt of the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 6 inch OS map dated to c.1907. A number of changes have been made since the area was firstly mapped in the early nineteenth century. Circled in blue is the approximate location of the schoolhouse which is no longer included on the map. Red circles the location of Trenches Two and Three.**

## 2.6 *Surrounding archaeological landscape*

- 2.6.1 The excavation site is located in the townland of Mullanavehy, directly adjacent to the site of the seventeenth-century Arney Bridge (HB12/09/073), traditionally erected at the site of a natural fording point over the Arney River. There is no record of any other site or monument of historic and archaeological interest in this townland, although there are a number of sites located within the neighbouring townlands of Sessiagh West and Mullymesker (Figure 5).

<b>Townland</b>	<b>SMR #</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Grid Ref.</b>
Mullanavehy	/	/	/
Sessiagh West	FER 229:032	Enclosure	H2149037920
Mullymesker	FER 229:014	Landscape feature	H2168038220
Mullymesker	FER 229:015	Tree ring	H2196038310
Mullymesker	FER 229:032	Enclosure	H2149037920
Mullymesker	FER 229:033	Tree ring	H2171038610

**Figure 5: Sites and Monuments details within 1 km of the excavation area.**

## *2.7 Archiving*

- 2.7.1 Copies of this report have been deposited with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency. All site records and finds are temporarily archived with the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

## *2.8 Credits and acknowledgements*

- 2.8.1 The investigation was directed by Brian Sloan (CAF) assisted by Dermot Redmond (CAF). The excavation crew consisted of; Cormac Duffy (CAF), Gary Reid (QUB) and Paul Clarke (QUB). Paul Logue (NIEA) directed the metal detector survey at the battlefield site in Sessiagh Td on Saturday 12<sup>th</sup> April. Help and support throughout this project was provided by Colm Donnelly (CAF), Lynn McKerr and Barbara Graham (QUB). The illustrations were completed by Sapphire Mussen (CAF). Permission to excavate the trenches was given by Myles Keogh.
- 2.8.2 Particular thanks are due to those who participated in the excavation, especially Eddie and Ellen Brogan, who shared their infectious passion for the Arney area. Their hospitality and enthusiasm for the project ensured the excavation was a great success.
- 2.8.3 The authors are indebted to the Kilesher Community Development Association and Cleenish Community Association, and in particular Barney Devine for all their support in the project.

### **3. Account of the excavation**

#### **3.1 *Introduction***

3.1.1 Three areas were subject to investigation during the archaeological works at Arney, Co. Fermanagh. Trench One was positioned to investigate the presence and survival of archaeological features and deposits associated with the nineteenth-century schoolhouse. Trenches Two and Three were positioned to investigate two of the collapsed cottages that are located on the opposite side of the road to the schoolhouse. Trench One was manually excavated and backfilled, with excavation ceasing following the excavation of features and deposits cutting into the geological subsoil. A mechanical excavator, equipped with a smooth-edged 'sheugh' bucket, was used to clear rubble and organic detritus from the areas of Trenches Two and Three prior to the manual cleaning and recording of the structures. In both cases, excavation ceased at the floor levels of the structures which consisted of a cement floor (Trench Two) and a brick floor (Trench Three).

3.1.2 In conjunction with the excavation and recording of the trenches, an area in Sessiagh townland to the north-east of Arney Bridge was subjected to metal detector survey. This work was carried out under the direction of Paul Logue (NIEA), assisted by Dermot Redmond (CAF), Jim and Dominic (metal detectorists). A brief summary of this work is provided in Section 4 of this report.

#### **3.2 *Methodology***

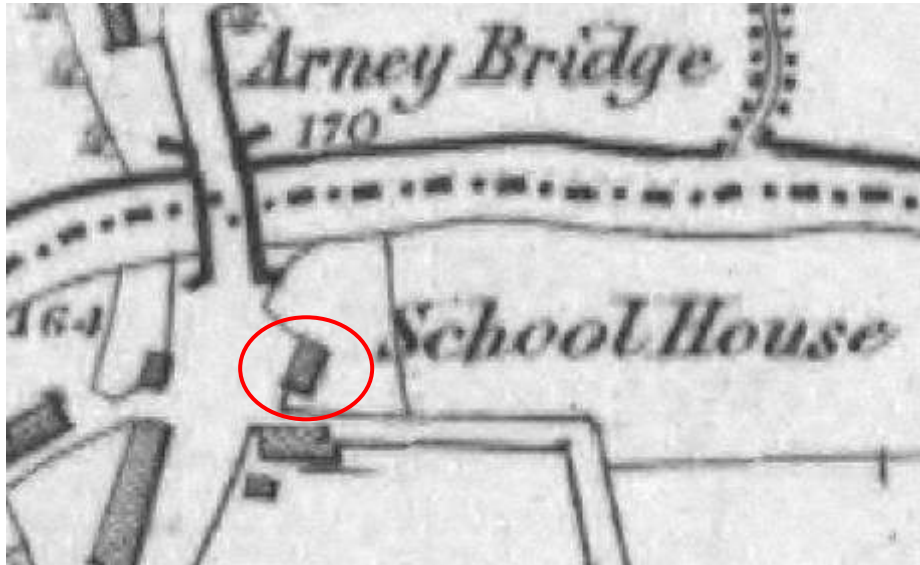
3.2.1 The archaeological features were recorded using the standard recording system. The list of contexts is reproduced as Appendix One, and the field drawing register that was generated during the excavation is reproduced as Appendix Three. The remainder of the site records are reproduced as the Soil Sample Register (Appendix Four) and the Finds Register (Appendix Five).

3.2.2 It is intended that the Harris matrices for each trench (Appendix Two) are referred to when reading the stratigraphic sequences discussed in this report.

#### **3.3 *Trench One***

3.3.1 Trench One measured 10m in length (east/west) by 3m (north/south) and was excavated to the surface of the subsoil. The excavation of Trench One revealed features associated with the schoolhouse, including the remains of the front and rear walls, an interior beaten clay floor, a drain to the rear of the structure and a possible rubbish pit. Artefacts recovered during the excavation of this trench included fragments of ink-wells, ruled writing slates, styli and a

variety of c. nineteenth-century pottery sherds. Post-schoolhouse activity was identified and took the form of a field drain and platform of angular rocks which could have provided a firm footing for a previous entrance into the field. Following the identification, excavation and recording of the features in this trench, it was manually backfilled and the area re-instated.



**Figure 6: The Arney Schoolhouse as depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (1835)**

*Post-schoolhouse features and deposits (Phase 2)*

- 3.3.2 The stratigraphically latest deposit encountered in this trench was the sod and topsoil layer (Context No. 101). This deposit (Context No. 101) consisted of a mid brown sandy clay that averaged 0.05-0.2m in thickness. Active grass roots (originating from the sod) as well as small rounded and sub-angular stones (average size 40mm x 60mm) were frequent inclusions, as well as the occasional fleck of charcoal. The sod and topsoil (Context No. 101) stratigraphically overlay two distinctly different deposits at the eastern and western ends of the trench.
- 3.3.3 In the west of the trench the sandy clay sod and topsoil layer (Context No. 101) was removed to reveal a deposit of brick fragments within a matrix of a firm brown sandy clay (Context No. 102). This deposit was localised to the western end of the trench and measured 1.9m (east/west) by 3m (north/south). The deposit varied in thickness between 0.03m – 0.19m, with a noticeable slope towards the western end of the trench. Artefacts recovered from this deposit (Context No. 102) include those that would be expected to be associated with a schoolhouse (e.g. fragments of ruled slate, styli and fragments of ink wells) as well as a coin (although very abraded, making the date illegible). It is thought that the brick-fragment rich sandy clay (Context No. 102) originates from a demolition layer (Context No. 111) which has become disturbed by the construction of a field drain (Context No. 114), with Context No. 102



being deposited following the drain being in-filled (see below). This deposit (Context No. 102) overlay the fill of two negative features (Context Nos. 114 and 116).

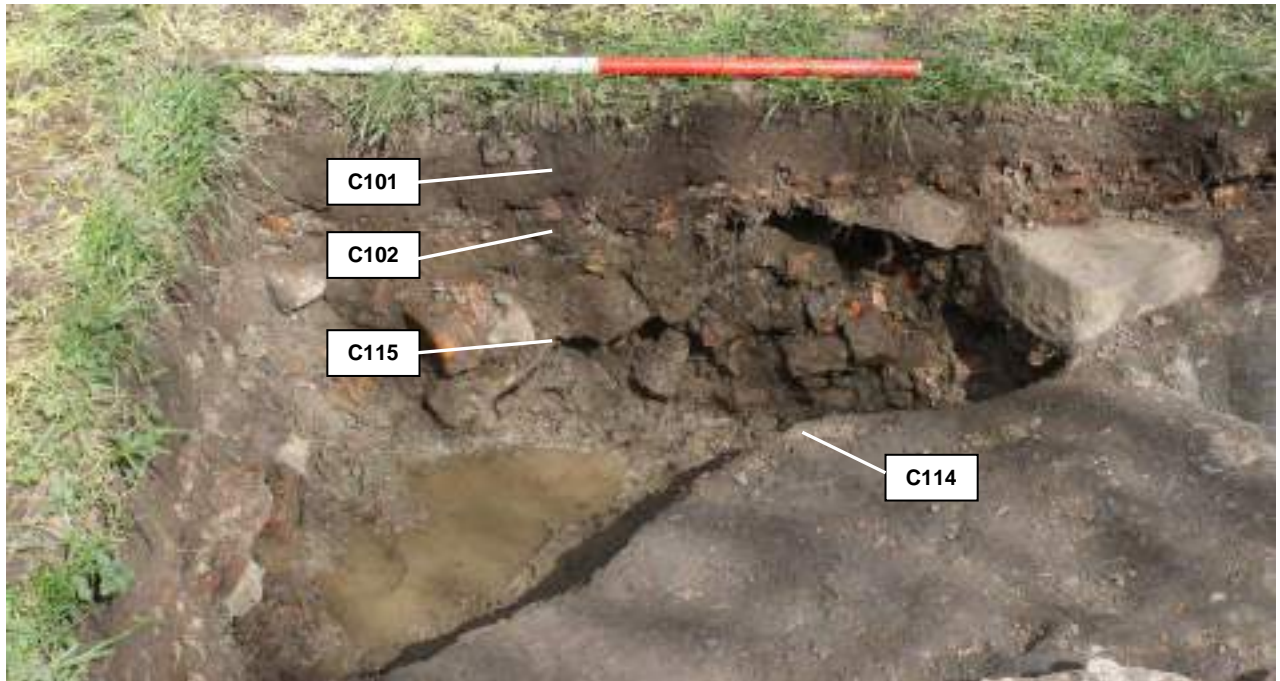


**Plate 1: View of probable demolition deposit (Context No. 102), looking east.**

- 3.3.4 In the extreme western end of the trench, the demolition deposit (Context No. 102) overlay the fill (Context No. 115) of a relatively shallow cut (Context No. 114). The fill of this feature comprised a soft grey brown silty clay with abundant complete and fragmentary bricks, and occasional patch of mortar throughout. The fill (Context No. 115) was loose in nature and there was no apparent effort to lay the bricks in any coherent manner. Following the excavation of the fill (Context No. 115), water was observed at the base of the cut (Context No. 114) and it is assumed that this feature represents a field drain that was opened following the demise of the schoolhouse building (hence the fill being comprised of building rubble). The cut of the field drain (Context No. 114) had steep to near-vertical sides and a flattish base. The field drain (Context No. 114) was aligned roughly north-east/south-west with only the south-eastern edge of the feature being encountered in the trench. The maximum recorded dimensions for the field drain are 1.4m (east/west) by 0.82m (north/south). The drain was a maximum of 0.48m deep and had been cut into a layer of demolition rubble (Context No. 111) which consisted of a reddish brown firm clay loam. The maximum recorded dimensions of this layer (Context No. 111) were 2.9m (east /west) by 2.8m (north/south) and it had a maximum thickness of 0.23m.







**Plate 2: Western end of the south-facing section of Trench One, illustrating the relationship between the Field Drain (Context Nos. 114/115) and layer of fragmented brick (Context No. 102), looking north. NB water lying at the base of the cut (Context No. 114) of the drain and the rubble fill (Context No. 115) noticeable in the section face.**

- 3.3.5 The fragmented brick deposit (Context No. 102) also overlay the upper fill (Context No. 117) of a shallow pit (Context No. 122). This deposit (Context No. 117) consisted of a firm brownish grey sandy clay, containing frequent small brick fragments as well as the occasional fleck of charcoal and mortar. The deposit measured 1.86m (east/west) by 0.7m (north/south), had a maximum thickness of 0.31m and directly overlay a deposit of tenacious yellowish green clay (Context No. 122) which comprised the basal deposit of the shallow pit (Context No. 116). The pit was excavated through the beaten clay floor of the schoolhouse (Context No. 103) and overlain by the brick-fragment rich sandy clay (Context No. 102).

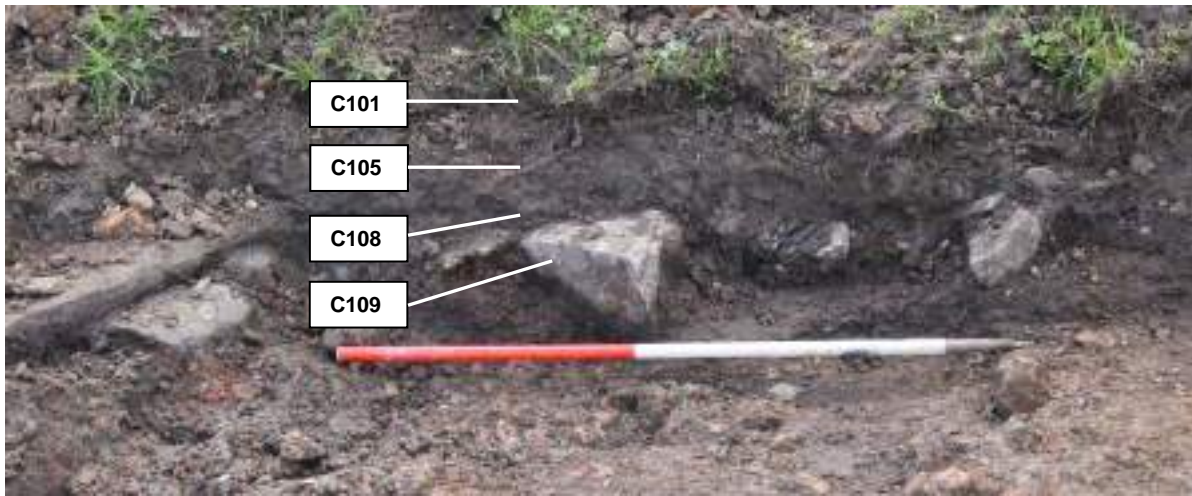


**Plate 3: Post-excavation view of shallow pit (Context No.116), looking south.**

- 3.3.6 The tenacious yellow clay (Context No. 122) measured 1.09m (east/west) by 0.46m (north/south) and had a maximum thickness of 0.13m. The deposit (Context No. 122) was relatively sterile save from the very occasional small rounded stones (average size 30mm x 20mm). The cut of the pit (Context No. 116) was sub circular in plan with gently sloping sides to an irregular, slightly concave base. Although the feature carries on into the section, the dimensions of the pit were 1.91m (east/west) by 0.69m (north/south) with a maximum depth of 0.46m. No artefacts were recovered from either fill (Context Nos. 117 and 122) of the pit (Context No. 116).
- 3.3.7 Removal of the sod and topsoil (Context No. 101) in the eastern end of the trench revealed a layer of mottled grey brown sandy clay (Context No.105). This deposit (Context No. 105) measured 2.47m (east/west) by 3m (north/south) and had a maximum thickness of 0.08m. Small to medium angular and sub-rounded stones were frequent inclusions, but the artefacts recovered (including a crisp packet) indicate that Context No. 105 was laid down very recently and possibly relates to the dredging of the Arney River in the 1970s (Eddie Brogan *pers comm.*). The sandy clay (Context No. 105) directly overlay a friable, grey brown silty loam (Context No. 108).
- 3.3.8 The grey brown silty loam (Context No. 108) contained the occasional small brick fragment as well as small to medium sized angular and sub-angular stones (ranging in size from 40mm-150mm in length). The deposit measured 2.35m in length (east/west) by 3m (north/south) and averaged 0.14m in thickness. Artefacts recovered included sherds of nineteenth/twentieth century ceramics and sherds of bottle glass. As with the upper deposit (Context No. 105), it is assumed that this silty loam (Context No. 108) had been deposited relatively recently as it overlies a deposit of large angular stones within a dark brown silty clay loam (Context No. 109; average size 0.3m – 0.6m in length) which are interpreted as representing ‘firming up’ of

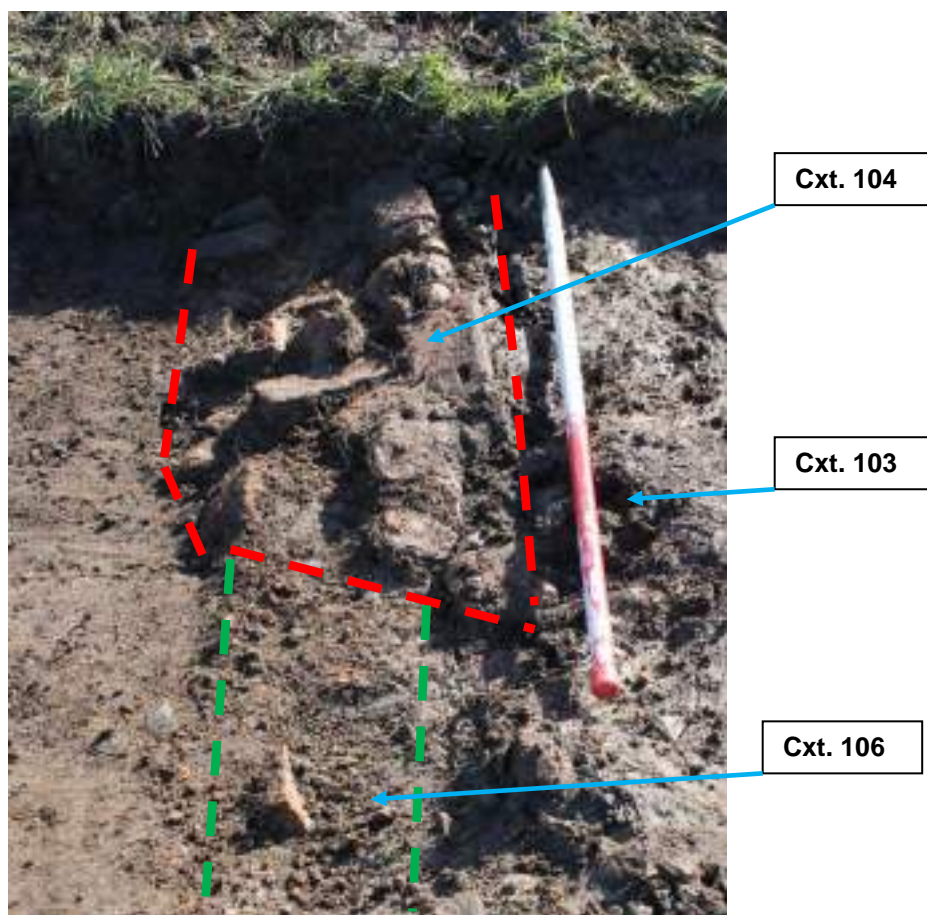


the ground for a previous, now blocked up and disused, entrance into the field. The deposit of angular stones (Context No. 109) measured 0.82m (north/south) by 3.2m (east/west) and averaged 0.3m thick.



**Plate 4: Eastern portion of the north-facing section showing the large angular stone deposit (Context No. 109)**

- 3.3.9 The deposit of angular stones sat directly on a reddish brown clay loam (Context No. 110). This deposit (Context No. 110) contained frequent whole and fragmented bricks with numerous patches and flecks of mortar throughout. It measured 2.86m (east/west) by 3m (north/south) and ranged in thickness from 0.18-0.25m. This deposit overlay a series of features that are interpreted as being associated with the construction and use of the schoolhouse (Phase 1 features and deposits) and it is probable that the brick rich clay loam (Context No. 110) represents the demolition of the rear wall of the school.
- 3.3.10 Removal of the sod and topsoil (Context No. 101) also revealed a tumbled linear of four complete bricks (Context No. 104). This feature (Plate 6) was aligned roughly north-west/south-east and directly overlay the beaten clay floor of the schoolhouse (Context No. 103 – see below). The feature measured 1.3m (north/south) by 0.4m (east/west) and was one course thick. The bricks did not appear to be bonded together, and may represent an episode of tumble from the rear wall of the schoolhouse (Context No. 106 – see below).



**Plate 5: Tumbled brick linear (Context No. 104) looking south-east. Illustrated is the association between this tumble (Context No. 104), the clay floor (Context No. 103) and the remnants of the rear wall of the schoolhouse (Context No. 106).**

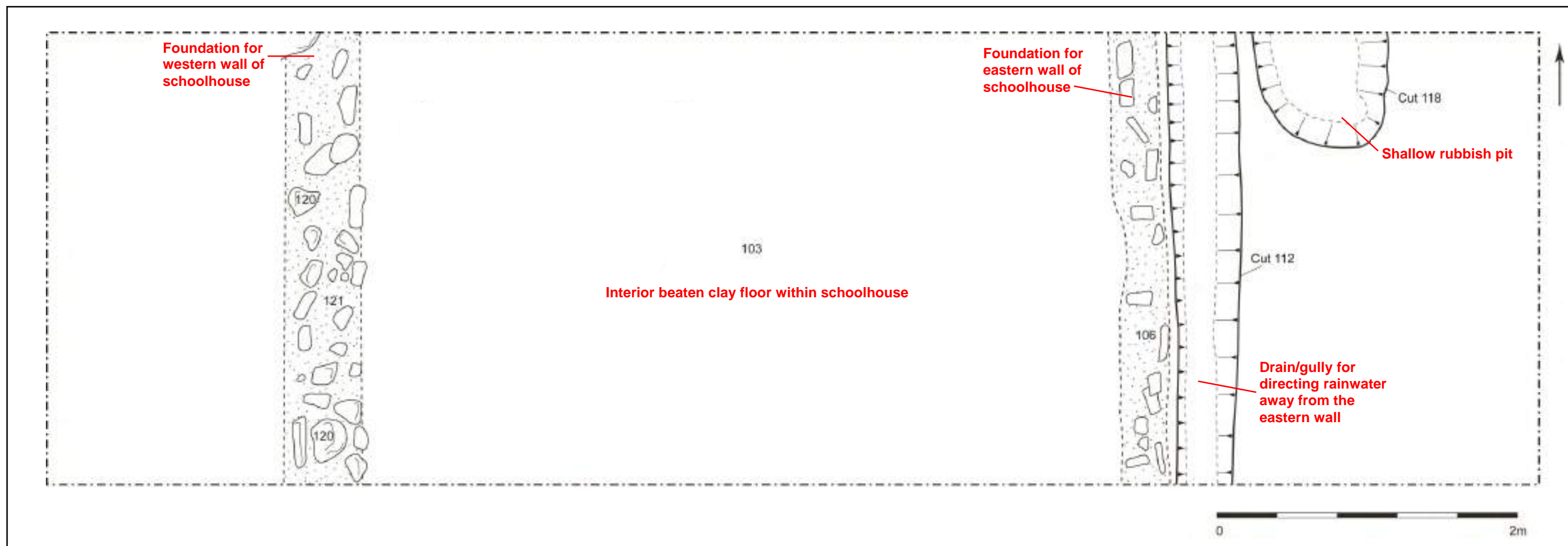
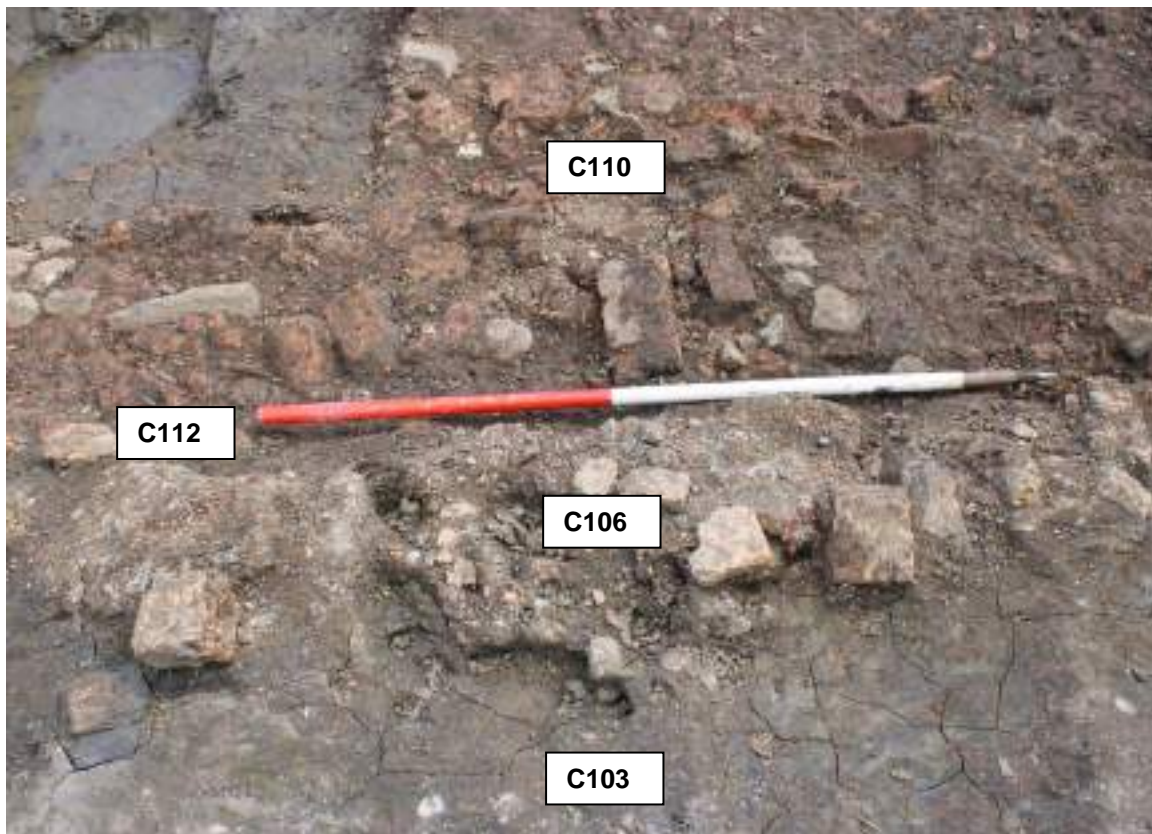


Figure 9: Interpretative plan showing features associated with the Schoolhouse.

*Features and deposits associated with the construction and use of the Schoolhouse (Phase 1)*

- 3.3.11 The features and deposits associated with the construction and use of the schoolhouse include a beaten clay floor (Context No. 103), the remnants of the front and rear walls (Context Nos. 120 and 106 respectively), a small drain parallel to the rear wall of the structure (Context Nos. 126/112) and a possible rubbish pit (Context Nos. 124/123/118). A relict topsoil was also noted in the eastern ((Context No. 125) and western (Context No. 121) ends of the trench.
- 3.3.12 The middle of the trench was dominated by the truncated remains of the beaten clay floor of the schoolhouse (Context No. 103). This deposit was a firm/plastic yellowish grey clay with frequent streaks of bluish grey clay. The deposit measured 5.46m (east/west) by 3m (north/south) as revealed and varied in thickness from 0.12-0.19m. The clay (Context No. 103) was relatively sterile save for the occasional brick fragment and slate pressed into its surface, and probably associated with the demolition of the structure.
- 3.3.13 The clay floor of the structure (Context No. 103) slightly overlay, and so is stratigraphically later than the foundation of the front and rear walls of the school (Context No. 120 and 106 respectively). However this stratigraphical relationship is questionable and may relate to post-demolition disturbance. The remains of the front wall of the school (Context No. 120) were encountered in the western end of the trench. This was a linear feature, aligned roughly north/south and comprised brick, mortar and small rounded stones. The wall was a single course thick and did not sit within a foundation cut, a curious feature of the structure as a whole. The front wall of the structure measured 3m (north/south) by 0.52m (east/west) as revealed. The front wall of the schoolhouse (Context No. 120) sat directly upon a discreet deposit of brown grey sandy clay (Context No. 121).
- 3.3.14 The sandy clay deposit (Context No. 121) measured 3m (north/south) by 0.71m (east/west) and had an average thickness of 0.08m. The deposit contained infrequent charcoal and mortar inclusions, as well as small angular and subangular stones (average size 40mm x 60mm). It is not clear what this deposit represents, although it is possible that it may be a bedding layer for the front wall (Context No. 120) or relict topsoil. It is similar in colour and texture to Context No. 125 which was encountered in the eastern end of the trench and it is possible that these are the same truncated deposit (Figure 7).





**Plate 6: Remnants of the rear wall of the schoolhouse (Context No. 106), looking east.**

3.3.15 In the eastern end of the trench, the removal of the demolition deposit (Context No. 110) revealed features associated with the rear of the schoolhouse including the truncated remains of a wall (Context No. 106), a drain (Context Nos. 112/126) as well as a possible rubbish pit (Context Nos. 118/123/124). The rear wall of the schoolhouse (Context No. 106) consisted of a roughly north/south aligned linear of mortar and fragmentary bricks (Plate 6). This spanned the width of the trench (3m north/south) and was on average 0.38m wide (east/west). This deposit (Context No. 106) was a maximum of 0.16m thick and directly overlay the subsoil (Context No. 113). Adjacent to the wall (Context No. 106), and running directly parallel to it, was a shallow negative feature (Context No. 112) which is interpreted as a small drain that may have directed runoff rainwater from the roof of the schoolhouse. The cut of the drain (Context No. 112) had shallow sloping sides and a concave base and measured 3m (north/south) by 0.4m (east/west) and approximately 0.3m deep. The fill of the drain (Context No. 126) consisted of a friable mid to dark brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of fragmented brick and small rounded stones. It is possible that the fill of the drain (Context No. 126) originated from the overlying demolition deposit (Context No. 110).





**Plate 7: Eastern portion of the south-facing section, showing the drain (Context No. 112) and fill (Context No. 126), as well as the possible rubbish pit (Context No. 118) and associated fills (Context Nos. 123 and 124).**

3.3.16 To the immediate east of the drain (Context No. 112) a shallow pit was encountered (Context No. 118). This feature was sub-rectangular in plan with relatively gently sloping sides and concave base. The cut of the pit (Context No. 118) measured 0.82m (east/west) by a maximum of 0.6m (north/south), although this is not the full dimensions of the feature as it continues into the south-facing section of the trench. The pit (Context No. 118) was a maximum of 0.47m deep and was filled by two deposits (Context Nos. 123 and 124). The stratigraphically earliest of these fills was a deposit of tenacious mid brown clay (Context No. 123) with frequent inclusion of small angular stones (average size 40mm x 60mm) as well as the occasional fleck of charcoal. This deposit was only encountered along the western edge of the feature and was on average 0.18m thick. The mid brown clay (Context No. 123) was overlain by a dark greyish brown silty loam (Context No. 124) that comprised the upper fill of the feature (Context No. 118). The silty loam deposit (Context No. 124) was friable in nature with inclusions of flecks of charcoal and small rounded stones frequent throughout. The excavation of this deposit (Context No. 124) produced numerous sherds of pottery and animal bone (as well as a possible fragment of eggshell) and was a maximum of 0.47m thick. This feature is interpreted as representing a rubbish pit associated with the use of the schoolhouse.

3.3.17 The removal of the demolition deposit (Context No. 110) in the eastern section of the trench also revealed a deposit of brown grey sandy clay (Context No. 125). This deposit was similar in appearance and texture to that encountered in the western portion of the trench (Context No. 121) and it is possible that both represent the truncated remains of the same deposit. However, any stratigraphical relationship between the two has been lost due to the construction of the schoolhouse. The brown grey sandy clay in the eastern portion of the trench (Context No. 125) was 0.65m (east/west) and a maximum of 0.16m thick. Isolated

flecks of charcoal were noted throughout the deposit which overlay the natural geological subsoil (Context No. 113).



**Plate 8: Post-excavation shot of Trench One, looking north-east.**

- 3.3.18 The natural subsoil in this trench consisted of a sticky grey sandy clay (Context No. 113). No other features or deposits of archaeological potential were noted cutting into the subsoil (Context No. 113) which was encountered at an average depth of 0.5m from the modern ground surface. Following exposure of the subsoil (Context No. 113) the trench was backfilled and the area re-instated.
- 3.3.19 The excavation of the schoolhouse, taken with documentary sources detailing the structure in the nineteenth century, has revealed valuable insights into the history of the Arney community in the nineteenth century, while providing an opportunity to archaeologically investigate a structure of this function and date. To date this is the first National School to be subject to archaeological investigation although the results indicate that this will be a worthwhile exercise in the future. The support of the documentary evidence, especially in respect of the Arney School excavation clarifies aspects of the structure that cannot be identified archaeologically.

- 3.3.20 The schoolhouse is documented on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey (OS) map dating to 1835, which shows the structure to the immediate south-east of the bridge (Figure 3). The original applications for grant aid through the National Schools system are archived in PRONI and indicate that the existent school was formerly 'established in 1847' and that a grant for a teacher was applied for in September 1849 (PRONI Ref. ED/1/22/13). This also confirms that the building had been in use for some time as the form states that an earlier application in 1847 was refused due to the poor state of repair that the building was in. The successful application of 1849 contained valuable information on the construction of the existing school building being almost entirely of brick. Given the proximity to local brick manufacturing locations, the structure being constructed of brick is hardly surprising although a rare occurrence with rural schools which were invariably constructed of locally sourced stone. The dimensions of the school room were stated as 19 feet by 14 feet 3 inches (5.79m by 4.34m) with the overall building measuring 37 feet by 15 (11.28m by 4.57m).
- 3.3.21 The September 1849 document (PRONI Ref. ED/1/22/13) names a James Dolan (aged 22) as the schoolmaster and states that there were 40 male pupils and 20 females on the roll. Of these, 20 children were admitted free with the remaining paying £3 per year. General school hours lasted from 9am until 3pm which was changed to 10am until 3pm in winter to allow safe travel to and from school. The structure was furnished with three desks, four stools and three forms, was 'sufficiently ventilated and warmed' and in a 'tolerable' state of repair (*ibid*). The 1849 application also noted that the Sponsor was the Parish Priest, Father Francis Mason, and the District Inspector signed a declaration on the form that he had consulted with the clergymen of all denominations in the district, and that none objected to the school
- 3.3.22 By 1851 a second application had been made (ED/1/22/59) requesting a mistress to teach the female pupils sewing and that the overall number of pupils on the roll had risen to 52 males and 50 females. The school is documented as now having been sub-divided into two rooms, with the smaller room used by the mistress (Mrs Anne Murray) to teach needlework (everyday from 12pm until 3pm except on Saturday when religion was taught (*ibid*). Extra furnishings for the class included a 'convenient work table', a chest and set of drawers.
- 3.3.23 By the time of the publication of the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition OS map (c.1910), the schoolhouse was no longer present suggesting the structure had been demolished by this date. This confirms information from local residents that it was replaced in the early twentieth century by the more modern building a short distance away, Arney Primary School, which itself was replaced in 1964 by a new school in Arney village (McKerr et al, 14).
- 3.3.24 Very few comparable sites have been investigated archaeologically, possibly due to a previous lack of archaeological significance afforded to these structures. However, the Arney excavation has proved that the excavation of schoolhouses is a useful exercise, not less in

respect of a community excavation. The only other National Schoolhouse to be archaeologically investigated to date was at Rockforrest Co. Tipperrary (Hardy 2007) The truncated remains of this structure was encountered during archaeological mitigation in advance of the N7 Castletown to Nenagh Road improvement scheme (Licence No. E003584). The foundations of this structure, comprised of large sandstone slabs, yielded a total measurement of 11m in length by 5.1m in width which is comparable with the Arney Schoolhouse.

3.3.25 A number of artefacts were recovered during the excavation of Trench One can be directly aligned to its use as a schoolhouse. The majority of these finds were recovered pressed into the surface of the clay floor (Context No. 103) as well as from deposits associated with the demolition of the structure (Context Nos. 102, 104 and 110). The artefact assemblage includes sherds of nineteenth century ceramics (including several pieces of locally produced '*Florencecourt Ware*' of probable mid to late nineteenth century date), fragments of glass and corroded iron objects. Several artefacts associated with the use of the structure as a schoolhouse were recovered including fragments of writing slates and styli (Plate 13) as well as a fragment of an inkpot.

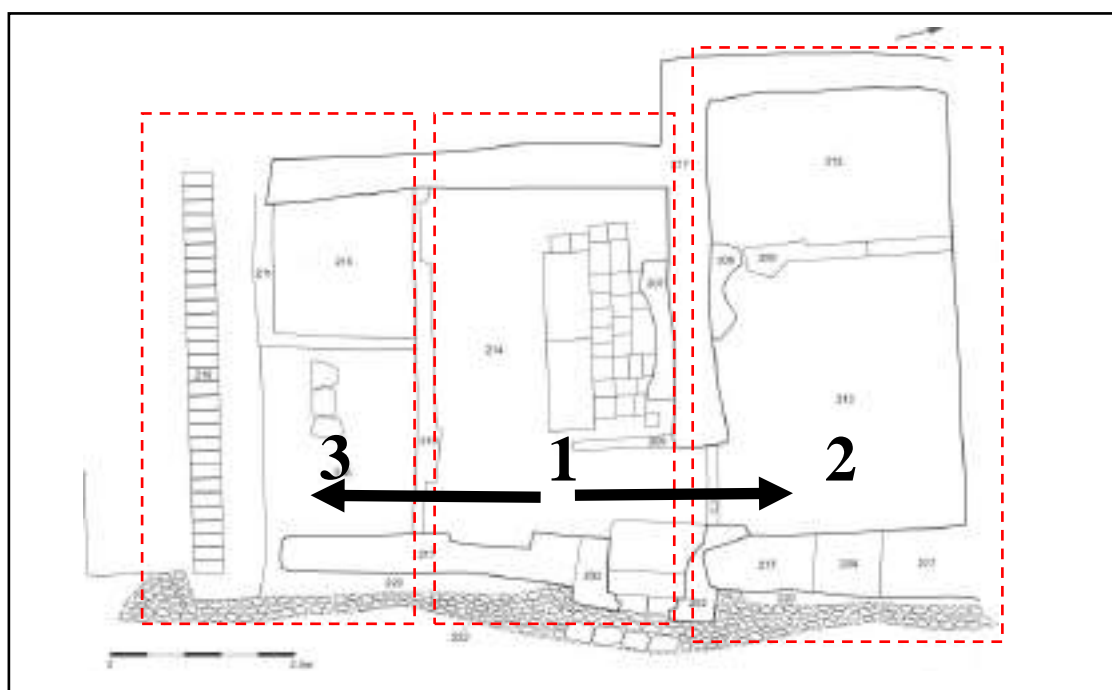


Plate 9: Incised writing slate and styli recovered from Trench One Context No. 103 (scale 10cm).



### 3.4 *The excavation of the residential structures (Trenches Two and Three)*

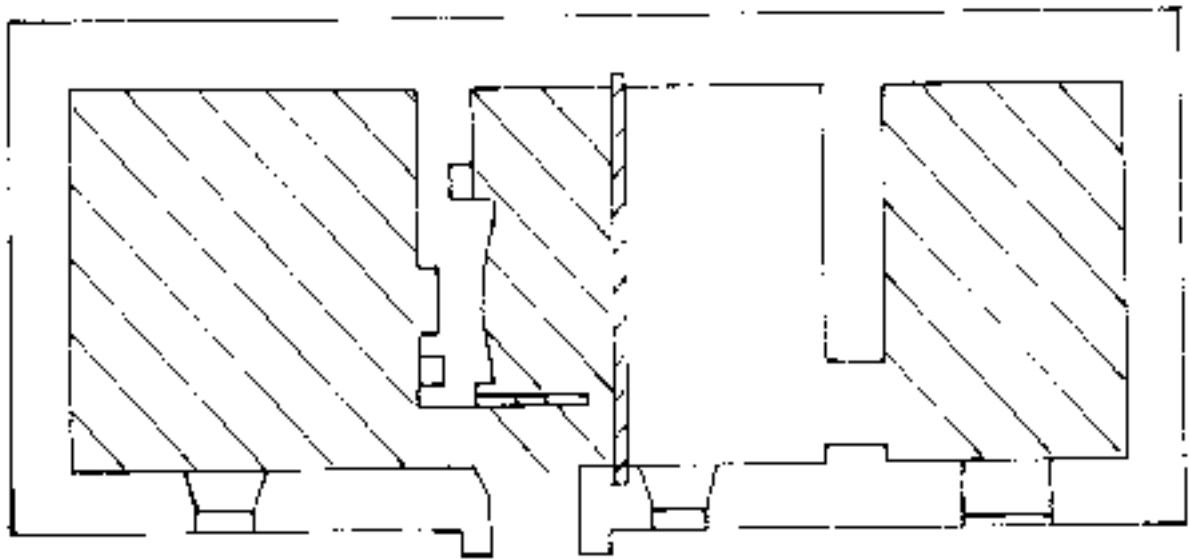
- 3.4.1 The excavation of Trenches Two and Three provided the opportunity to clean out and record two vernacular structures. It is fortunate the cottages were inhabited within living memory, and their excavation has reignited interest in the Arney area, not least for the school children that visited and participated in the excavation, but for the older residents of the area as well.
- 3.4.2 The main focus of the cottage component of the excavation centered on Trench Two. This cottage, locally known as ‘Robert Lamb’s house’ was occupied until the mid to late twentieth century and is now owned by Myles Keogh, nephew of Robert Lamb. The entire row of cottages is likely to date from at least the early nineteenth century and is represented on the 1835 map of the area (Figure 3).



**Figure 10: Proposed development of Robert Lamb’s house incorporating structures to the north-east (2) and south-west (3). It is postulated that the internal divisions and extant fireplaces relate to this modification of the structure.**

- 3.4.3 The structures in this row all appear to follow a similar ground plan, and were constructed to accommodate the brick workers involved in the thriving local brick manufacturing process. The walls all appear to be approximately 0.5m thick enclosing a space approximately 3.3m wide (north/south). However, it is clear from the ground plan of the structure investigated in Trench Two (Figure 13) that three of these small structures have been incorporated into a single house by expansion to the north-east and south-west (Figure 10).

3.4.4 The building was extended to the north-east and south-west to emulate the traditional vernacular cottage common in the area. This must have occurred during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century as Mr Keogh states the house always comprised a three unit construction when he resided within it. A number of modifications to the structure, principally the erection of internal brick divisions are noticeable during this period of use, most notably the construction of a 'jamb wall' (in this case Context No. 209) which separates the kitchen area from the entrance into the structure (Gailey 1984, 165). By extension and internal modification, the structure was turned from a series of small single residential units into a typical 'hearth-lobby house' (Gailey 1984, 167; Figures 11 and 14).



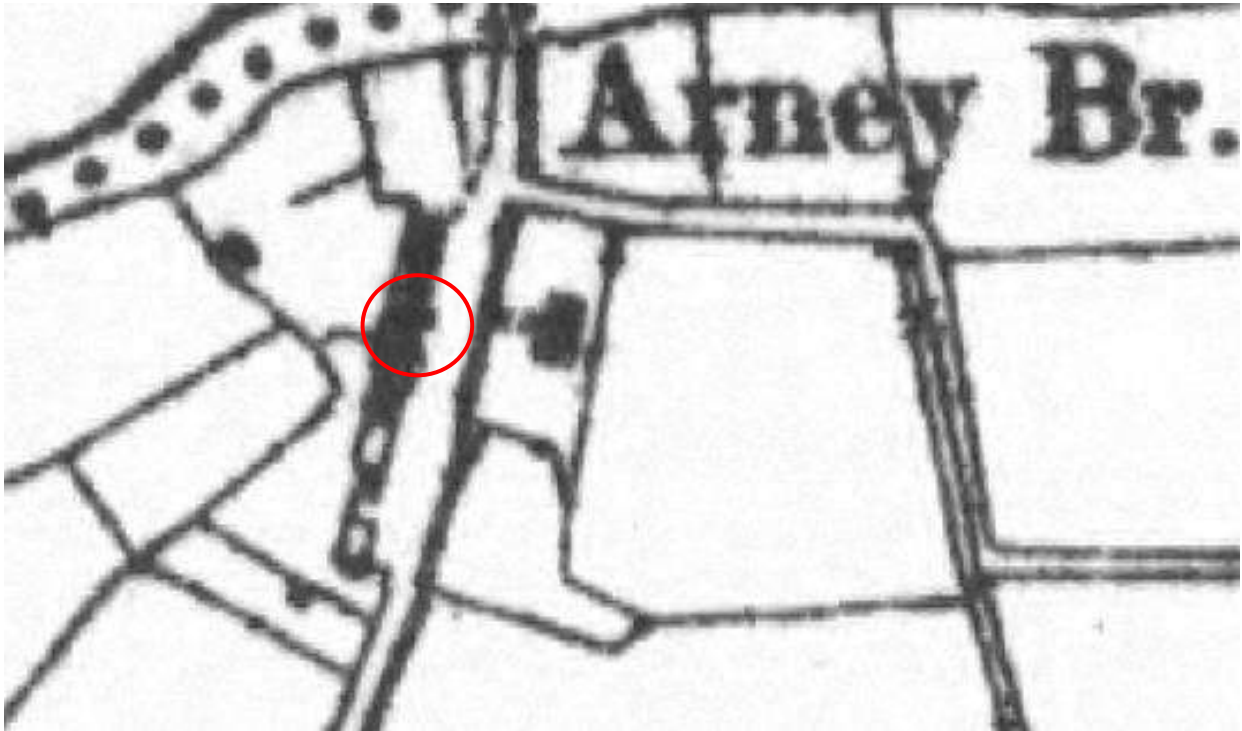
**Figure 11: Plan of a typical three unit hearth-lobby house from Gortalughany, Co. Fermanagh  
(Gailey 1984, 167)**

3.4.5 The construction of the 'jamb wall' (Context No. 209) is an important feature in the development of the structure. This wall afforded the inhabitants a degree of privacy (a view of the entrance was gained by a small window in the wall) whilst also sheltering the fire from draughts (Gailey 1984, 165). The small space created by the insertion of the jamb wall made a separate reception area, whilst also discouraging livestock entering the main living area of the house (*ibid*).

### 3.5 Trench Two

3.5.1 Trench Two focused on the upstanding albeit ruinous cottage at the end of the row of buildings along the western edge of the road locally known as Robert Lamb's house. A mechanical excavator equipped with a smooth edged "sheugh" bucket was used to clear the majority of the debris from the interior of the structure, with the final 0.1 – 0.3m manually excavated. The excavation revealed that the structure had a cement floor, intact fireplace and revealed information regarding the development and layout of the structure. Artefacts

recovered during the excavation are universally twentieth-century in date and relate to the use of the cottage until its abandonment in the late 1960s and as a storage facility for agriculture tools before its demise. These were not retained and have been given over to the owner and previous resident of the structure, Mr. Myles Keogh.



**Figure 12: The approximate location of Trench Two as depicted on the c.1907 OS map. It is possible that the structure shaded white is the byre of the house, suggesting that the modifications to the structure had occurred prior to c.1907.**

- 3.5.2 The stratigraphically latest deposit encountered during the excavation of this area was a mixed deposit of organic matter and rubble (Context No. 201). Despite the make-up of this deposit being comprised of several distinct layers and deposits, it was mechanically removed as one stratigraphic unit. The rubble and organic deposit (Context No. 201) varied in thickness from a maximum of 1.5m in the northern part of the building to a minimum of 0.4m in the south.





**Plate 10: Overview of Trench 2, showing a pre-excavation view (top) and a post-excavation view (bottom).**



- 3.5.3 The rubble and organic deposit (Context No. 201) was removed to reveal several contexts associated with the construction and use of the structure. These include the remains of walls (Context Nos. 202, 203, 208, 209, 210, 211, 217), fireplaces (Context Nos. 206 and 207) and cement floors (Context Nos. 212, 213, 214 and 215) (Figure 13). It also revealed several contexts relating to the redevelopment and modification of the building, the most telling of which are a blocked up doorway which had been turned into a window following the expansion of the structure to the north-east (Context Nos. 204/205).
- 3.5.4 The middle room was the original extent of the house, with the cottages on either side being purchased to extend the living space in both directions, for a parlour and bedroom to the north-east and two bedrooms to the south-west (Myles Keogh *pers comm.*). It is not possible to tell when exactly this period of renovation and modification took place, but it appears that very little other than the exterior wall of the cottages (Context No. 217) remains original. The exterior walls of the structure (Context No. 217) were on average 0.5m thick and consisted of large rounded boulders bonded with a crumbly, beige coloured lime mortar. Through the duration of the excavation, this mortar became increasingly weathered, having previously been protected from the overlying modern detritus (Context No. 201). The original flooring was replaced with cement (Context Nos. 212, 213, 214 and 215), evidenced by the fact that it respects the new internal divisions that were constructed (Context Nos. 208, 209, 210 and 211) being single brick walls instead of the 0.5m thick stone walls. The two fireplaces (Context Nos. 206 and 207) appear to also have been constructed at this time as they appear to sit directly upon the cement floors of the structure. The smaller of the two (Context No. 206) was built in the northern extension, in what Myles Keogh described as the parlour of the house, which was a locked room and kept for guests. The larger (Context No. 207) was in the middle room of the house. A semi-circle of burning damage to the paving stone is evident in front of this fire that is absent in the parlour, indicating that this fire was lit with much higher regularity, suggesting that this is the main living area of the house.



**Plate 11: Main fireplace (Context No. 207) (top) and fireplace in the parlour (Context No. 206) (bottom).**

- 3.5.5 It is difficult to establish a direct stratigraphical relationship between the rest of the structure and the byre constructed to the south-west (Context No.218). The structural remains were the most damaged at this end of the building. However, the wall base (Context No. 211) which was for a single brick internal divide is respected by the cement floor of the byre (Context No. 218). This suggests a possibility that the construction of the byre might be contemporary or close to the renovation of the structure, being a possible reason why the thicker stone dividing wall (that is very likely to have been present judging from the remains of the other cottages) was removed from here.
- 3.5.6 No attempts were made to excavate any of the floor levels within the structure, so no features or deposits that might relate to an earlier phase of activity in the house was encountered. However, in one of the rooms in the south-west extension, there was no cement floor rather a mid-brown sandy-silt deposit (Context No. 216) was present. It is likely that this deposit (Context No. 216) represents a leveling deposit for the floor material that was used here. Myles Keogh recalls that this room of the house was originally paved with flag stones and that have since been robbed out and reused. The fact that only the wall bases remain for the internal dividing walls (Context Nos. 210 and 211) would suggest that salvage of reusable building materials was carried out here following the abandonment of the structure. The exterior of the structure was cobbled by a layer of rounded stones (Context No. 222) which averaged 0.2m in length. A deposit of cement (Context No. 220) covered both the base of the exterior wall (Context No. 217) as well as the cobbles (Context No. 222) thus no stratigraphic relationship between the wall and the cobbles was possible to identify.





**Plate 12: Post-excavation view of Trench Two, looking west.**

- 3.5.7 Following the excavation of Trench Two, the structure was not backfilled at the request of the Cleenish Community Group and this was approved by the owner, Myles Keogh. It is hoped that further work is carried out on the remains of Robert Lamb's house to arrest any further deterioration to the structure exposure to the elements might cause.

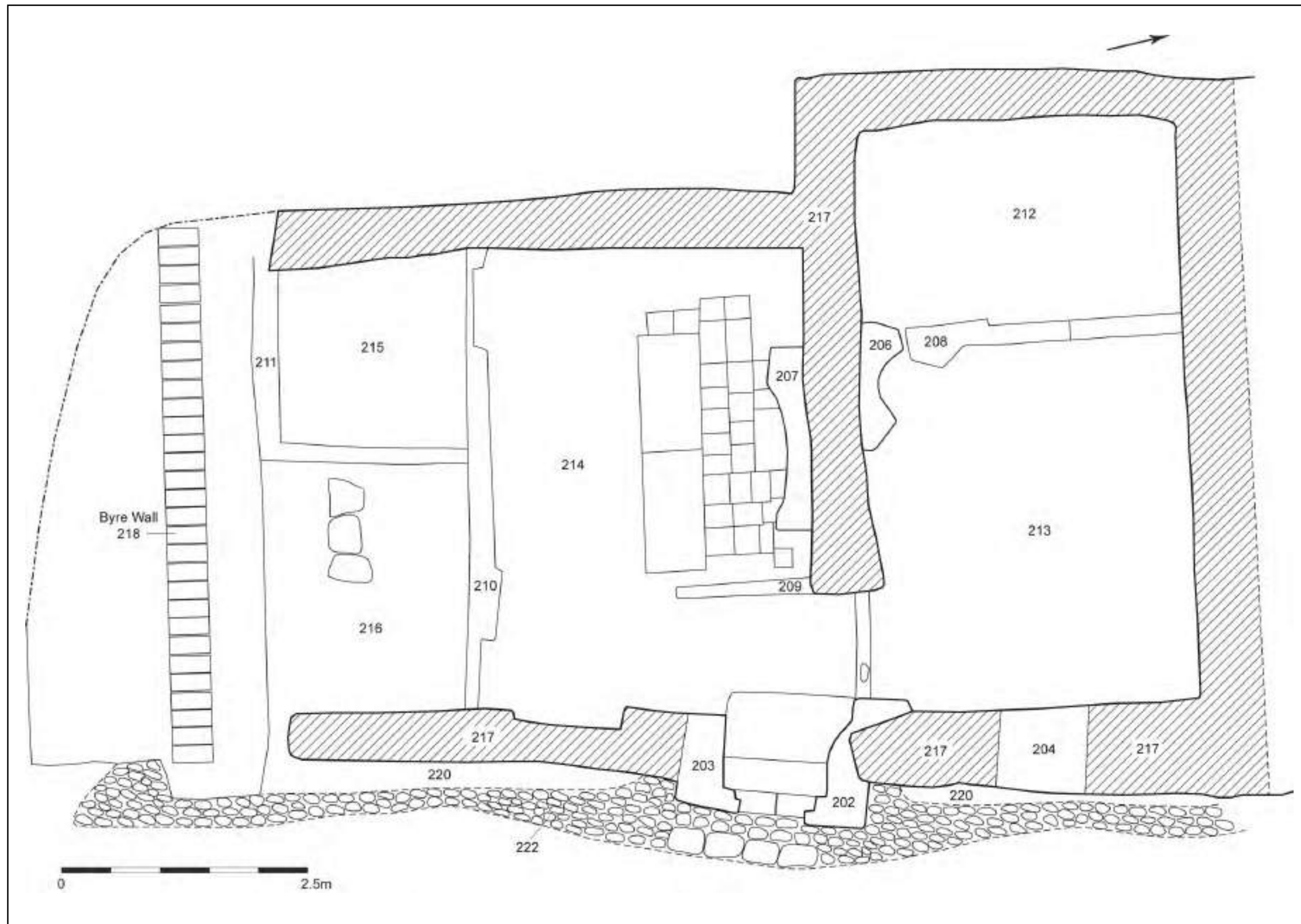
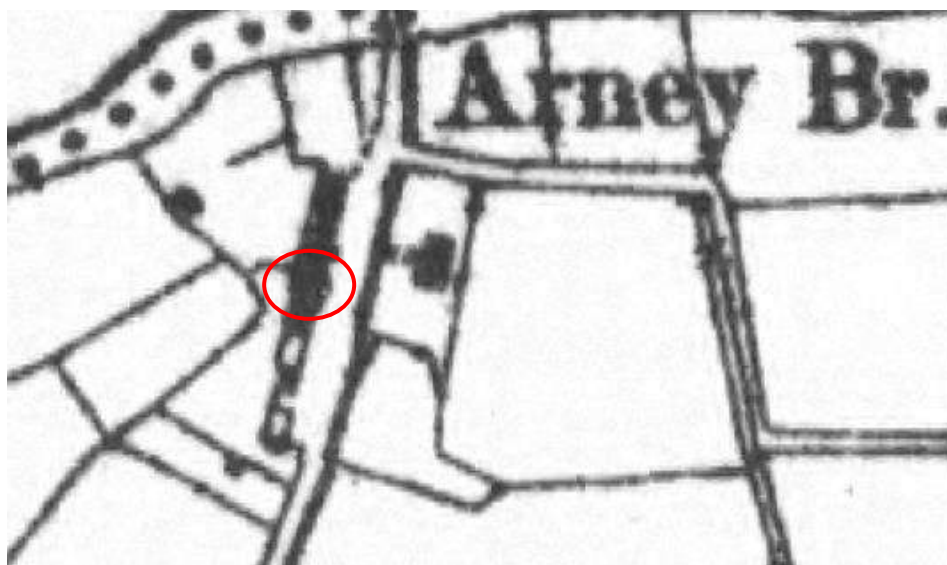


Figure 13: Post-excavation plan of Trench Two.

### 3.6 Trench Three



**Figure 14: Approximate location of Trench Three on 3<sup>rd</sup> edition map c. 1907.**

- 3.6.1 Trench Three focused on a smaller ruinous structure to the north of, and in the same row of buildings as that investigated in Trench Two. The majority of the overlying detritus (Context No. 301) was mechanically removed before manual cleaning occurred. Excavation of this structure ceased at the floor level which was constructed of brick.
- 3.6.2 The overlying detritus consisted of active tree and plants, their root systems, as well as a mixture of soil and rubble (Context No. 301). It varied in depth from a minimum of 0.4m-1.6m and was present across the entire area investigated in Trench Three. Removal of this overburden (Context No. 301) revealed an intact brick floor (Context No. 302), the foundations of the exterior wall of the structure (Context No. 303), the base of a fireplace along the northern wall (Context No. 304), a possible cement floor surface in the western end of the structure (Context No. 305) and cobbles along the external eastern side (Context No. 306) facing the road.
- 3.6.3 Both the cement floor (Context No. 305) and the base of the fireplace (Context No. 304) appeared to be constructed directly upon the brick floor of the structure (Context No. 302). The base of a fireplace (Context No. 304) was encountered along the northern wall of the structure. This feature was constructed of brick and survived to a single course high. The fireplace (Context No. 304) measured 1.3m (north/south) and was the only internal feature exposed within the structure. A noticeable 'step' from the brick floor (Context No. 302) to the cement deposit (Context No. 305) was noted, although the location of spoil here made further investigation of this deposit problematic. The exterior wall of the structure (Context No. 303) was comprised of rounded boulders bonded with a beige coloured mortar and was on average 0.5m thick. The wall survived to a single course high, with a maximum recorded



height of 0.42m above the brick floor (Context No. 302). Removal of the overburden (Context No. 301) in the exterior of the structure revealed a deposit of cobbles (Context No. 306) which appears to be a continuation of the cobbles encountered during the excavation of Trench Two (Context No. 222).



**Plate 13: Post-excavation shot of Trench Three showing the brick floor and structural elements of the building (Context No. 302), looking west.**

- 3.6.4 The excavation of this trench was primarily concerned with the exposure of the floor surface (Context No. 302) and no attempt was made to excavate beneath this to see if features relating to an earlier phase of use of the structure could be identified.

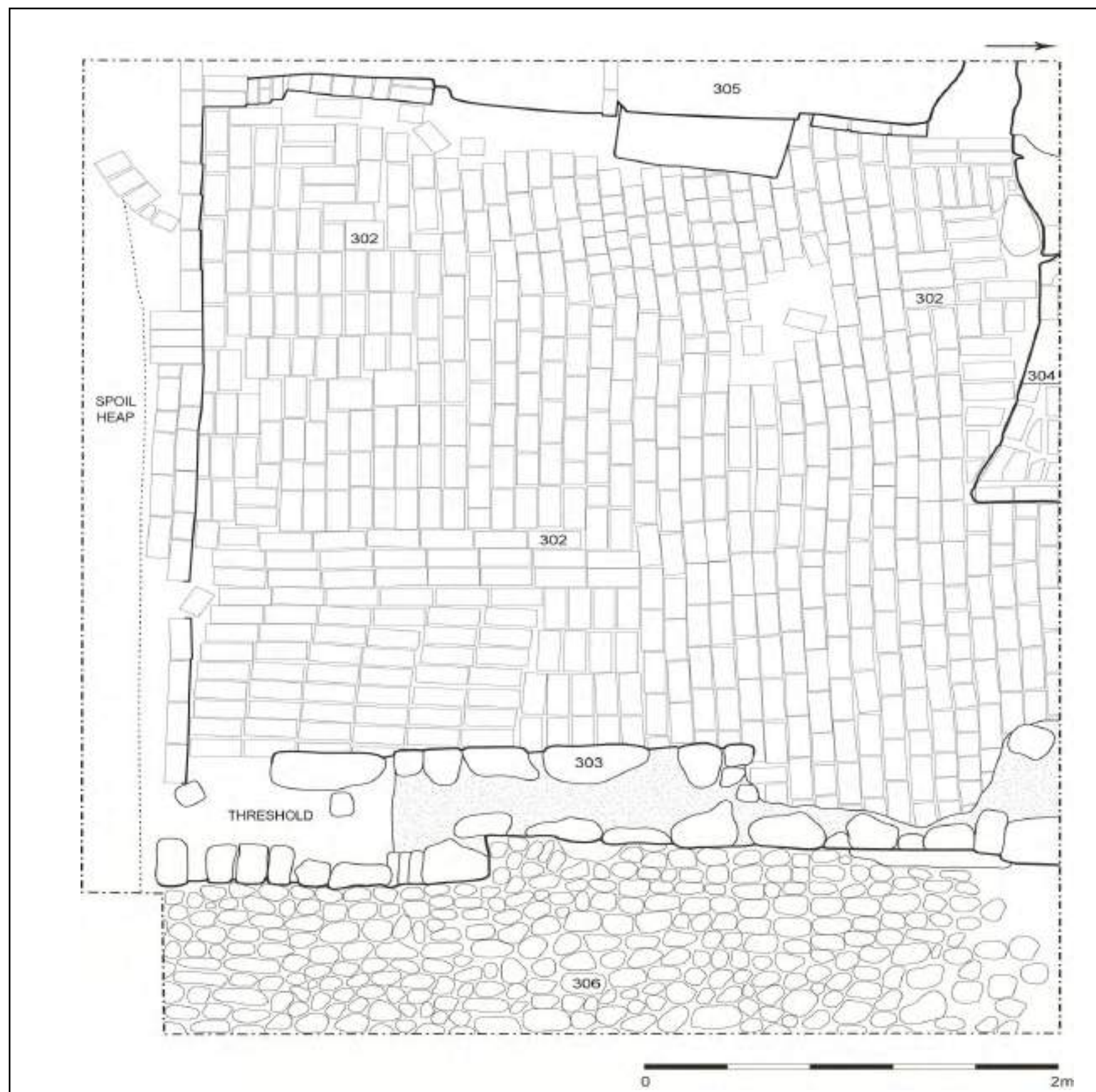


Figure 15: Post-excavation plan of Trench Three.



#### **4. The Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits, August 7<sup>th</sup> 1594**

##### **4.1 *Summary of Results - Paul Logue (NIEA)***

- 4.1.1 The battlefield search aspect of the Battles, Bricks and Bridges project resulted in a significant contribution to archaeological research in Ireland. The finding of contemporary lead shot close to the banks of the Arney River on the lands belonging to Maurice Owens has identified the sixteenth-century 'Ford of the Biscuits'. Thus, the site of the battlefield has now been located at a site approximately 2km west from where it was previously thought to be. This is only the second time in Ireland that a sixteenth-century battlefield has been positively identified on the ground using archaeological techniques. More work is required in order to build upon the fragmentary remains found so far and so create a more detailed picture of the battlefield. While the archaeological work was facilitated by NIEA and CAF, the local element - a combination of information, volunteering and strategic direction - was critical to the success of the project. A strong link has been established with Henry Glassie's work along the Arney in that it can now be demonstrated that at least some of the traditional stories about the battle, which have been curated by communities along the river, are based on what must have been factual, perhaps first hand, accounts dating back over 400 years. The archaeological work at the battlefield site has also helped identify that military tactics during the Nine Years War were more advanced than previously recognised. This finding has come from previous NIEA and CAF research at a Nine Years War site in County Tyrone married with the armoured piercing rounds found during this project at the fording point on Maurice Owens land. The report below by CAF is intended as a preliminary to at least three public and academic publications which will result from this project but take longer in synthesis. NIEA will take the lead in producing these publications and I undertake to ensure that they will involve the local participants as co-authors and that HLF will receive credit within them as major funders of the project. HLF will also be sent copies of the publications for your records.

##### **4.2 *Metal detecting survey – Dermot Redmond (CAF)***

- 4.2.1 As one component of the wider Battles, Bricks and Bridges programme, a metal detecting survey of the area around the River Arney was undertaken, in an attempt to find the location of the Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits, which took place on 7 August 1594. As part of the open day for the excavation, a number of community volunteers along with archaeologists from the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF), and metal detectorists Jim Beggs and Dominic Cafolla began this work, which has since been continued by the NIEA and CAF.
- 4.2.2 The research question at the crux of this part of the project is to identify the exact location of the battle. The Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR) places the battle at

being close to the modern day Drumane Bridge, with local tradition in direct conflict of this, placing it closer to the bridge in Arney.

#### 4.3 *Historical background*

- 4.3.1 The Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits could be regarded as the opening battle of the Nine Years War in Ulster (1594-1603). The battle came about due to the rebellion of Hugh Maguire in 1593. A military campaign was launched against Maguire by the Dublin government. An army was sent into Fermanagh under the command of Sir Henry Bagenal and Hugh O'Neill, the earl of Tyrone, to enforce a peace and defeat Maguire (*Cal. S. P. Ire, October 1592- June 1596*, 170-187). One report of the campaign was written by Bagenal and entitled 'A journal of my proceedings in the late pursuit of the traitor Maguire' (*Cal. S. P. Ire, 1592-1596*, 175-182). The following details, unless referenced otherwise, are taken from that account, which was sent by the Lord Deputy to Lord Burghley on November 16<sup>th</sup> 1593.
- 4.3.2 The government army moved into Fermanagh from Monaghan in September circuiting the Erne loughs in an attempt to bring Maguire to battle. By 10 October 1593 Maguire had been manoeuvred into a decisive encounter at a crossing point on the river Erne close to modern day Belleek where he was defeated. By 14<sup>th</sup> October Bagenal re-crossed the Erne at Assaroe and was marching eastwards along the southern shores of the Lough. After several days he crossed the ford of Lisgool on 19<sup>th</sup> October and that night camped near Castle Skea, the site of Castle Balfour, Lisnaskea (*Cal. S. P. Ire, 1592-1596*, 180). On the 20<sup>th</sup> October Bagenal fortified Castle Skea and left a Captain Dowdall there with 300 soldiers (*ibid*).
- 4.3.3 From Castle Skea Dowdall and his men were to prosecute an end to the war with Maguire and capture his main castle at Enniskillen. Subsequently, on February 2nd 1594, Captain John Dowdall wrote to the Lord Deputy in Dublin stating that after a short siege he had captured Enniskillen Castle from the 'rebel' Hugh Maguire (*Cal. S. P. Ire. 1592-96*, 207-208). This event gave rise to the now famous colour drawing of the capture of Enniskillen Castle drawn by John Thomas, soldier servant of Dowdall's (BL Cotton Augustus I.ii.39).



**Figure 16: Depiction of the Crown capture of Enniskillen Castle, February 1594, as drawn by John Thomas (BL Cotton Augustus I.ii.39)**

- 4.3.4 Maguire was determined to retake his stronghold, and was sent soldiers by Hugh O'Neill and Hugh Roe O'Donnell. O'Neill's brother, Cormac McBaron personally came to Fermanagh to aid Maguire at the head of Gaelic infantry. The Gaelic forces laid siege to the Crown garrison in Enniskillen castle by mid May 1594. The constable of the castle, Eccarsall, had sent letters to constable of Cavan for aid, to no avail. By 11 July, the siege had escalated, with Eccarsall's letters becoming more frantic in tone (*TNA SP 63/173*, f. 130). A force was gathered under the command of Sir Henry Duke and Sir Edward Herbert, Sheriffs of Cavan (Trimble 1919, 69) and Captain John Fuller as Marshall (Byrne 1903, 80) to relieve and resupply the beleaguered defenders. The way of their approach is noted as being through Belturbet, Co. Cavan and along the western shore of Upper Lough Erne, before being attacked by Maguire's forces at the River Arney, close to modern Drumane Bridge (Trimble 1919, 69).
- 4.3.5 The English force is noted as being 600 infantry with 46 cavalry (*Cal. Carew MSS 1589-1600*, 95). However, O'Sullivan Beare estimated it at 2500 men, to have included 400 cavalry (Byrne 1903, 80), perhaps taking into account the various persons connected with the supply train, the maintenance of the army, and the usual assortment of camp followers. The Gaelic forces were led by Hugh Maguire and Cormac McBaron O'Neill and numbered around a

1000-1500 men. Maguire and O'Neill had their gunmen attack the English through the night as they camped close to the river to harass them (*ibid.* 80). It is not noted if there were many casualties in this phase of the engagement, but the lack of sleep would certainly have affected the capabilities of the English forces to fight the following day.

- 4.3.6 The English column that was advancing to Enniskillen was a mixture of soldiers, Irish levies and supplies for the castle. The force was divided into three divisions, supported by cavalry and gunmen, with the supplies being split into two groups, and placed between the divisions of soldiers for protection (*ibid.* 80). As the column approached the ford to cross the river, the cavalry were forced to dismount, as they were rendered ineffective by the marshy ground close to the river. The Irish contingent took this as their opportunity and attacked the English ranks from both the front and rear. Through a combination of musket fire and pikemen, the Irish forces drove the third English division into the second through the group of supplies, routing both. The first division of English was able to break through the Irish lines at the ford, and crossed the river, and the English force was able to attempt to regroup on the other side of the river. They were still under fire at this point, and so threw out wings of shot to attempt to allow the army to regroup. Captain Fuller led this skirmish, but was killed "*being pierced by a javelin*" (*ibid.* 81).
- 4.3.7 At this point, the entire English column is noted as being in total disarray. Duke and Herbert gave the order to abandon the mission, and made amount to escape, falling back towards the ford, where they came under renewed fire. They attempted to cross at a more difficult ford, "*perceived an arrow shot higher up the river*" (*ibid.* 81), approximately 100-150m upstream. Due to the panic within the English ranks, and the depth of the ford, a number of soldiers drowned while attempting to cross, and the other soldiers used the bodies of their comrades as a bridge to escape (*ibid.* 81). Those soldiers that managed to cross the river were afforded a relatively unimpeded escape, owing mainly to the Irish forces being distracted by looting the abandoned baggage train and English dead, wounded and captured (O'Neill & Logue 2014, 920), but also the lack of the deployment of Irish cavalry, for which no record exists. The light cavalry was very effective at pursuing fleeing enemies, and in this situation, their deployment would have led to much higher casualties (*ibid.* 920).
- 4.3.8 Duke and Herbert sent a letter of their account to the Lord Deputy, which is noted in the Calendar of the State Papers. They wrote that "*they are glad that they escaped alive, considering the immense number of the enemy*" (Cal. S. P. Ire, 1592-1596, 262). They also gave the figures of the dead and wounded, 56 officers and soldiers killed, and 69 wounded (*ibid.* 262). It seems that they did not count their Irish levies within this number, as O'Sullivan Beare notes that over 400 perished (Byrne 1903, 81).

- 4.3.9 The victory which the Gaelic confederate forces won under Hugh Maguire and Cormac McBaron O'Neill (brother of the Earl of Tyrone, Hugh O'Neill) was critical in giving the Irish the confidence to carry a small rebellion into a larger scale conflict against the English Crown.

#### 4.4 *Methodology*

- 4.4.1 Using the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Six Inch map of 1834 and an account of the battle, as well as a walking survey of the landscape, a number of suitable areas for metal detector sweeps were identified. There were three main points of conflict to be found, the point at which the English attempted to cross the river, the back of the column where the Irish attacked while the English were crossing the river, and the point of furthest English advance.

- 4.4.2 The OS map gave the best initial indications of the English route through the landscape. From the earliest stages of English occupation and conquest within Ireland, attempts were always made to avoid travelling through difficult terrain, moving instead for the perceived safety of higher, drier ground (Ellis 1996, 118). Looking at maps of the Arney landscape, a ridge of higher ground is evident. This was identified as the most likely route of English advance through the area, with a walk of the landscape serving to reinforce this early assessment. As a result, this has been targeted most with metal detecting and topographical survey.

#### 4.5 *Results (See Plates 1 and 2)*

<i>Landowner and location</i>	<i>Artefact type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
T.P Owens (Sessiagh – Area 1)	Button	1
	Coin	3
	Iron	5
	Lead fragment	1
	Lead shot	67
Maurice Owens (Ford – Area 2)	Button	1
	Coin	1
	Horseshoe	2
	Iron fragment	1
	Lead fragment	1
	Lead shot	1
	Lead slug	2
Reggie Cunningham (Ford – Area 2)	Button	1
	Lead shot	1
	Lead slug	1
Drumane Bridge	Badge	2
	Button	2
	Coin	1

**Figure 17: Results of the Arney metal detecting project**





**Plate 14: Four lead shot from the battlefield site. The three elongated lead shot to the left are known as slugs, or plugs, and were made to pierce armour. This type of shot is believed to have predominated amongst the cavalry. The rightmost shot is a more normal round lead shot included to show the difference in shape – it would have been in use by the infantry.**

4.5.1 Positive results for evidence of military activity was found in three of the fields surveyed, namely those belonging to T. P. Owens (Area 1), Maurice Owens (Area 2), and Reggie Cunningham (Area 2). The initial target for the community volunteers was an area in Sessiagh belonging to T. P. Owens, adjacent to fields known colloquially as the “red meadows”, a likely reference to the ground being blood soaked following the battle. This area produced a very large amount of lead shot (67 balls – of various calibres). This is an exceptionally high amount, given that previous metal detecting surveys looking for evidence of the Kinsale Siege Camps of 1601 resulted in the discovery of 24 lead shots in total (Shiels 2008, 141). Preliminary analysis has revealed that a significant amount of the quantity found in Sessiagh is more likely to have resulted from the use of the area as a firing range, and can probably be disregarded from relating to the battle.

4.5.2 Much more compelling evidence was discovered at the Ford (Area 2, the land belonging to Maurice Owens and Reggie Cunningham). Fields on both sides of the river were surveyed, with lead shot being found, but much more important was the presence of lead slugs in both fields. Slugs are non-spherical bullets, created by hammering larger calibre shot into smaller calibre (Foard 2009, 9). The advantage here was being that a smaller, lighter gun could fire a bullet with the same penetrative stopping force, while being much more maneuverable than a standard musket. Slugs were made for military purposes only; they were specifically designed to penetrate armour. It is extremely unlikely that these 3 slugs found across both these fields are representative of anything other than the Irish attack on the English forces trying to cross the River Arney.

#### 4.6 *Conclusion*

4.6.1 While there is still much more work to be completed with regards to this area of the Battles, Bricks and Bridges project, it is now possible to talk with confidence as to where this battle occurred. The Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR) notes the battle as taking place at the modern Drumane Bridge, which is in Ballinaleck. The work carried out here moves this battle site approximately 2km west along the river towards Arney.

4.6.2 Of the three main areas of skirmish identified, one has been positively located. The presence of the 3 slugs is an extremely strong indicator as to that particular ford being the location at which the English were engaged by the Irish while crossing the river. The onus is now on the identification of the site of the attack on the rear of the English column, and the furthest point of English advance before their repulsion back towards the river.

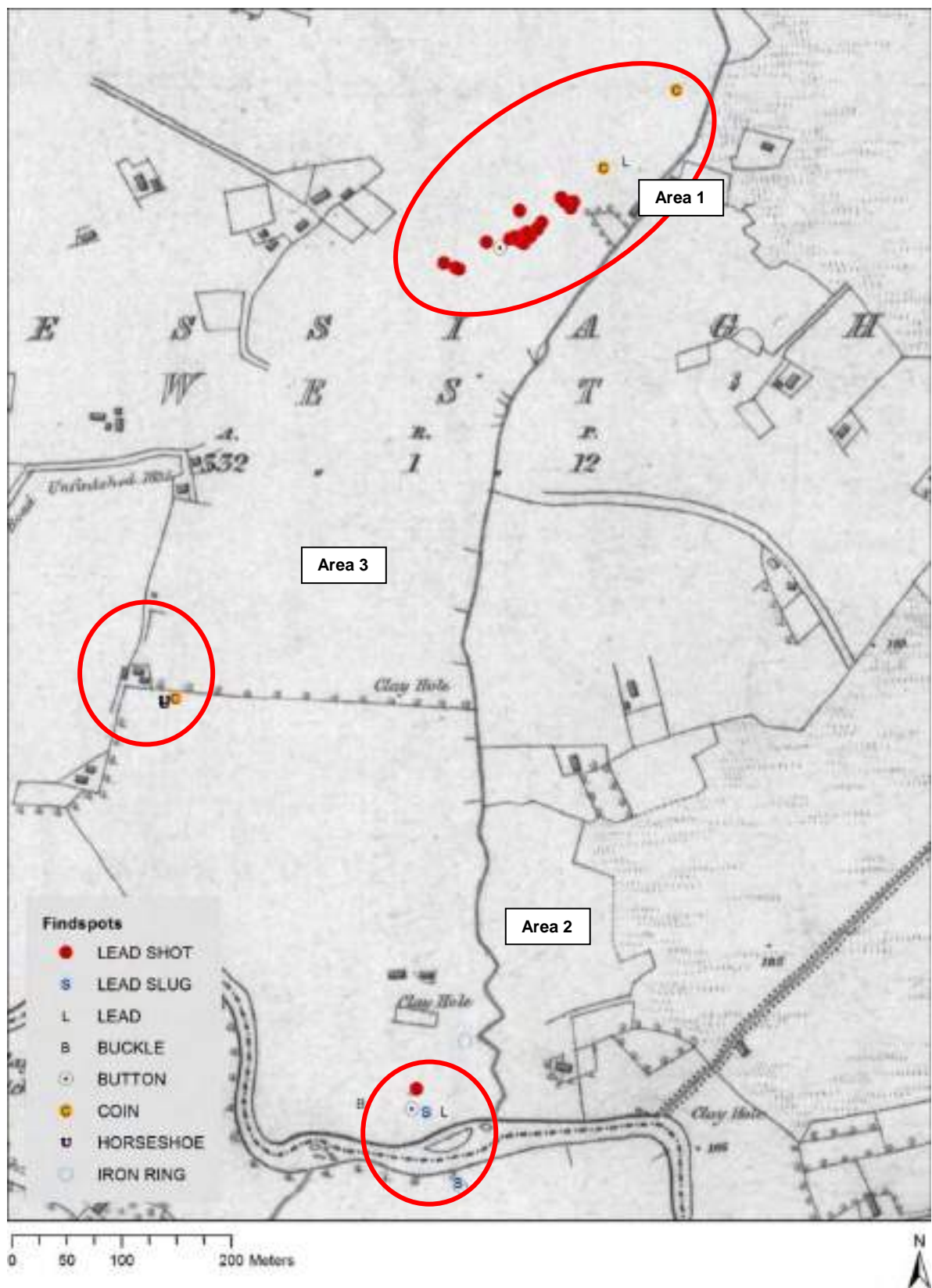


Figure 18: Metal detection find spots overlaid on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch map of 1834 (Image prepared by Dr Siobhán McDermott, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, QUB)



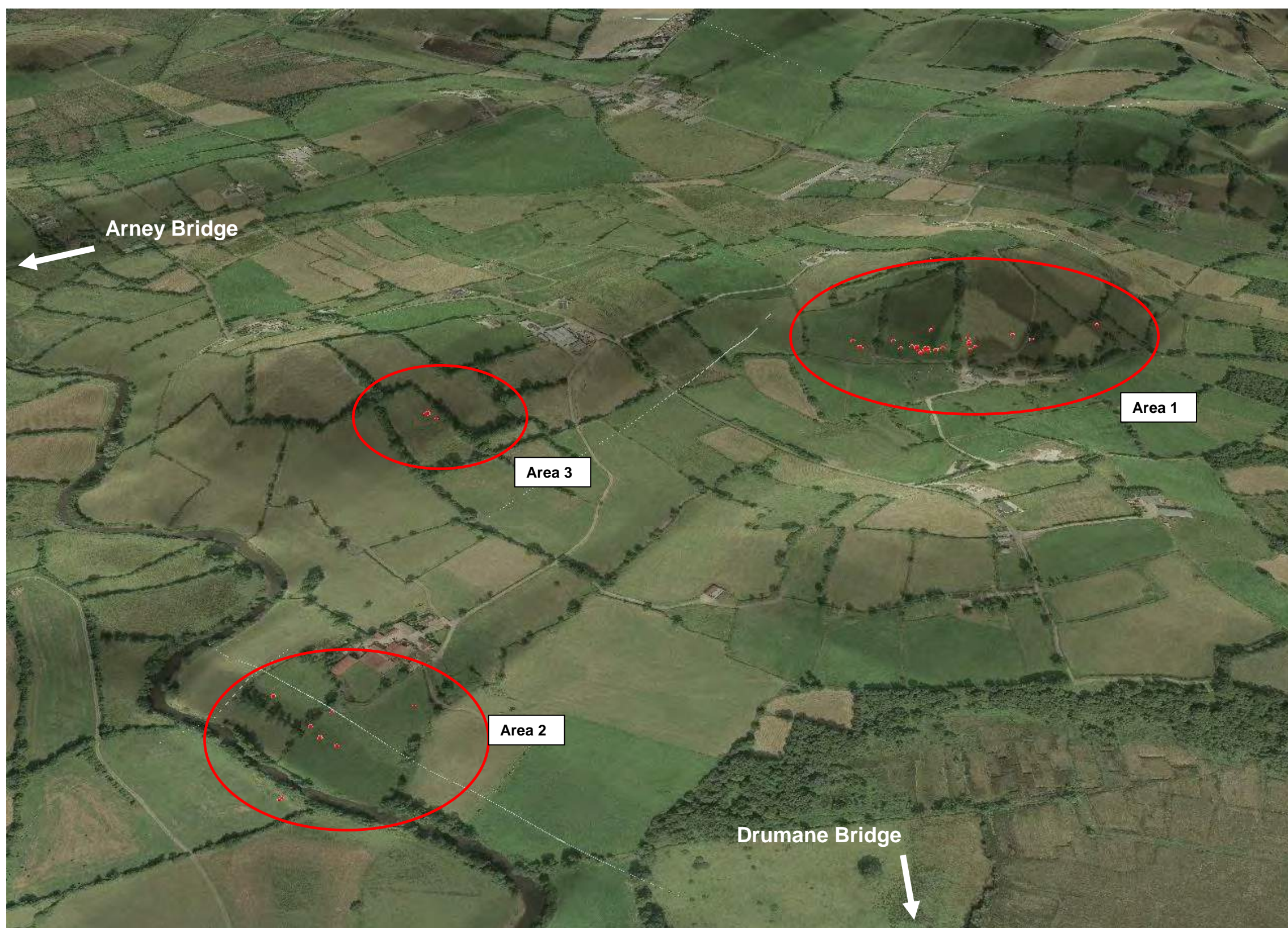


Figure 19: Oblique aerial view of the metal detection find spots looking from the south-east onto the north-west. Ortho-rectified aerial photographs, 2006, draped over Digital Terrain Model visualised in ArcScene 10.2.  
(Image prepared by Dr Siobhán McDermott, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, QUB)



## 5 Conclusion

- 5.1 The excavation of the schoolhouse and cottages in Arney was proved successful, not least for the enthusiastic participation by local schoolchildren and volunteers. The excavation was the first that primarily focussed on the remains of a National Schoolhouse in Ireland, with the results showing that there is a value in considering these structures from an archaeological perspective. It is not anticipated that significant further work will be required to bring this component of the project to conclusion through publication, with recommendations to this end highlighted in Section 6 of this report.
- 5.2 During the twentieth century National Schoolhouses throughout Ireland have been incorporated into modern schools, abandoned to ruin, re-invented as residential dwellings or, as in the case with the Arney structure, demolished and the material used elsewhere. However, they retain an important place within local history, memory and culture, as embodiments of a sense of community, identity and place (McKerr et al *forthcoming*, 21). The participation of locals in the archaeological investigation carried out at Arney, along with the ethnographic research carried out by Lynn McKerr and Barbara Graham, shows that the Schoolhouse and residential cottages act as reminders in the landscape and focal points for local memories of past life in the area. As Henry Glassie stated: 'Buildings, like poems and rituals, realize culture' (ibid; Glassie 2000, 17).
- 5.3 As regards the battlefield element of the project, it was very pleasing for the authors to have been able to help ignite the interest and passions of so many of the locals, especially our younger volunteers, with the open day being a particular highlight. Their assistance helped to positively locate this important battle in the Arney landscape, and will guide future work which will hopefully lead to the identification of the other main points of skirmish.



## **6 Recommendations for further work**

- 6.1 Very little is needed to bring this project to completion through publication. A small corpus of artefactual material was recovered during the excavation of Trench One, and on the whole these appear to be nineteenth century in date and related to the use of the schoolhouse. They have been identified as part of the current post-excavation programme of work. It is not recommended that further specialist work is carried out on the artefact assemblage and that the project can progress onto publication.
- 6.2 A short article has been prepared which collates the results of the excavation as well as an investigation into the folklore of schooling in Arney and National Schoolhouses in the North of Ireland as a whole (McKerr et al, *forthcoming*). It is proposed that the results of the excavation itself are written up for inclusion in *Archaeology Ireland* as well as a short note in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology or Ulster Folklife*.

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ED/1/22/13. Application for salary to a schoolmaster [Arney] 1849. Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.

ED/1/22/59. Application for salary to a workmistress [Arney] 1849. Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.

## Appendix One: Context Register

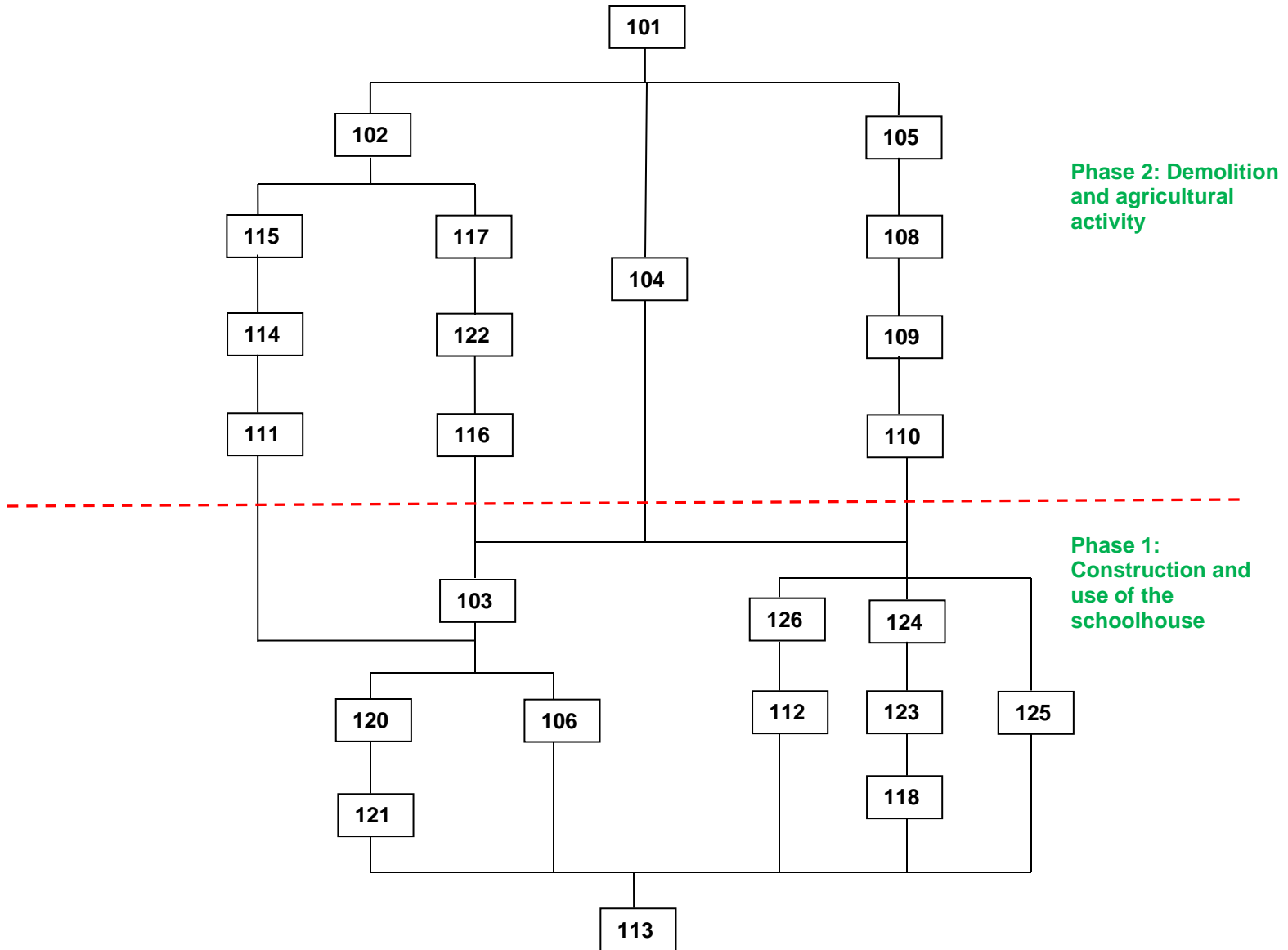
Trench	Context No.	Description
1	101	Sod and topsoil
1	102	Layer of shattered brick fragments
1	103	Tenacious green/yellow clay
1	104	Tumble from rear wall
1	105	Mottled clay layer
1	106	Rear wall of schoolhouse
1	107	Voided Number
1	108	Mottled sandy clay layer
1	109	Stone rubble layer – modern
1	110	Brick rubble/demolition deposit
1	111	Brick rubble/demolition deposit
1	112	Cut of drain associated with the schoolhouse
1	113	Natural clay subsoil
1	114	Cut of field drain
1	115	Fill of Field drain
1	116	Cut of pit
1	117	Upper fill of pit Cxt. 116
1	118	Cut of pit
1	119	Voided Number
1	120	Front wall of schoolhouse
1	121	Possible relict topsoil?
1	122	Lower fill of pit Cxt. 116
1	123	Lower fill of pit Cxt. 118
1	124	Upper fill of pit Cxt. 118
1	125	Possible relict topsoil?
1	126	Fill of drain Cxt. 112
2	201	Rubble and spoil fill
2	202	Brickwork and worked stone addition to north of main doorway
2	203	Brickwork and worked stone addition to south of main doorway

2	204	Blocked door of smaller structure
2	205	Discontinuity in northern wall of Robert Lamb's house
2	206	Small fireplace in parlour
2	207	Large fireplace in main living space
2	208	Foundations of north/south aligned internal division
2	209	Foundations of north/south aligned internal division
2	210	Foundations of east/west aligned internal division
2	211	Foundations of north/south aligned internal division
2	212	Cement floor
2	213	Cement floor
2	214	Cement floor
2	215	Cement floor
2	216	Bedding for flagstone floor
2	217	Exterior wall of building
2	218	Byre in southern area of building
2	219	VOID
2	220	Cement plinth
2	221	Discontinuity representing the removal of flagstones associated with Context No. 216
2	222	Cobble to the east of and external to the structure
3	301	Rubble and spoil fill
3	302	Brick floor
3	303	Brick divisions and fireplace

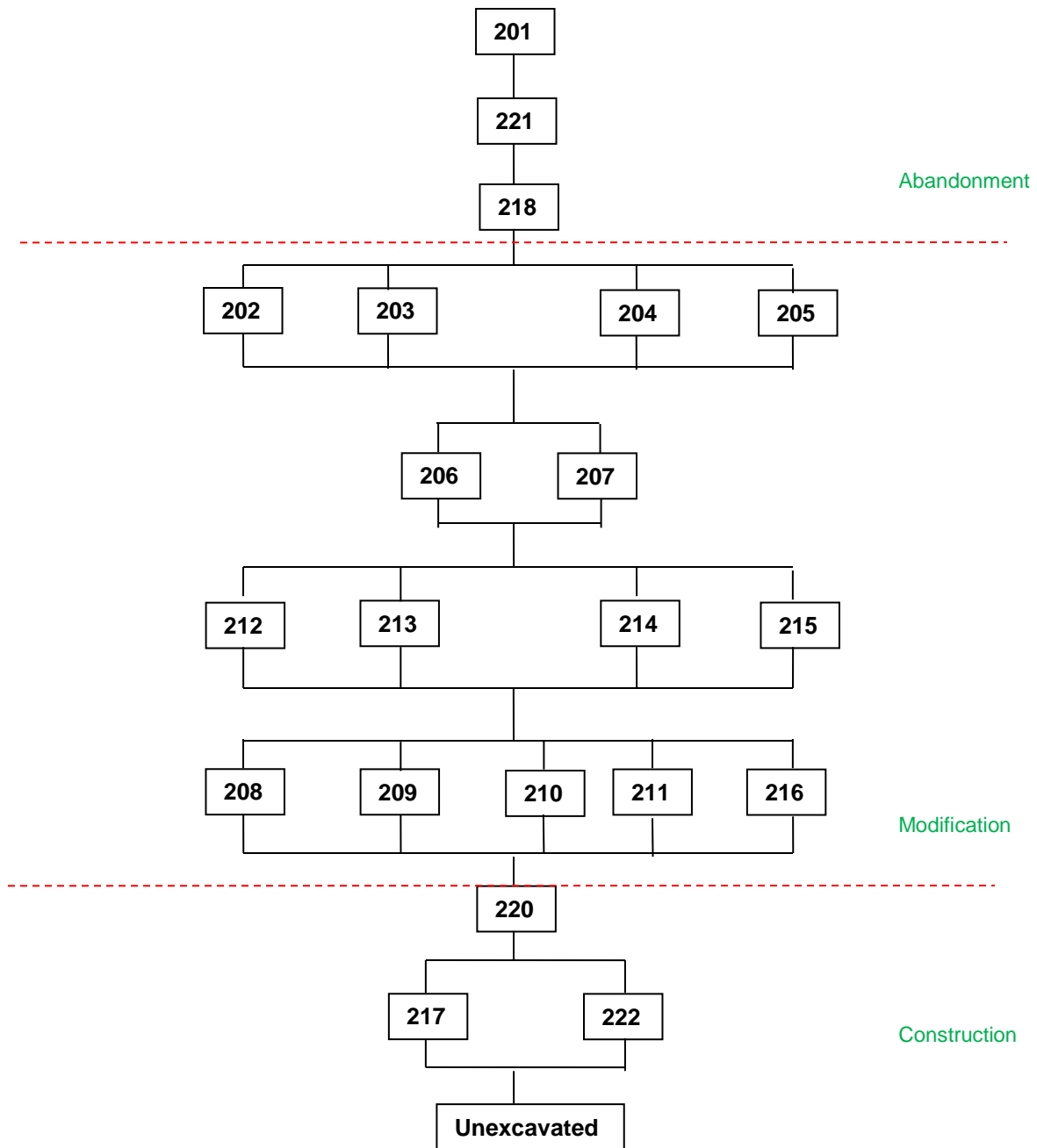


## Appendix Two: Harris Matrices

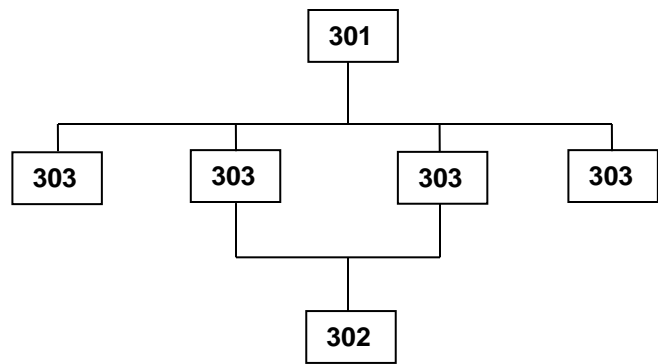
Trench One



## Trench Two



Trench Three



### Appendix Three: Field drawing Register

Drawing No.	Type	Scale	Description
1	Plan	1:10	Plan of Trench 1 following removal of Cxt. 101
2	Plan	1:10	Mid-excavation plan of Trench 1
3	Plan	1:10	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1
4	Plan	1:10	Post-excavation plan of Trench 3
5	Plan	1:10	Post-excavation plan of Trench 2
6	Section	1:20	South-facing section of Trench 1

#### Appendix Four: Finds Register

Trench	Context	Description	Quantity	Weight
1	101	Animal bone	1	29.6g
1	101	Glass	33	85.2g
1	101	Metalwork	1	3.7g
1	101	Pottery	68	925.5g
1	101	Writing slate	1	5.1g
1	101	Writing styli	2	2.9g
1	102	Clay pipe stem	1	1.5g
1	102	Coin	1	6.9g
1	102	Glass	13	11.6g
1	102	Ink well fragment	1	28.7g
1	102	Metalwork	2	12.8g
1	102	Pottery	83	966.8g
1	103	Clay pipe stem	1	1.3g
1	103	Glass	8	5.8g
1	103	Pottery	7	142.8g
1	103	Pottery - Florencecourt ware	1	20.7g
1	103	Slate	2	877.3g
1	103	Writing slate	1	17.0g
1	105	Crisp packet	1	2.1g
1	105	Glass	5	33.6g
1	105	Metalwork - Bolt	1	277.3g
1	105	Pottery	6	332.7g
1	108	Animal bone	1	0.9g
1	108	Glass	3	43.9g
1	108	Pottery	39	465.8g
1	108	Metalwork	1	2.8g
1	110	Clay pipe stem	3	5.4g
1	110	Egg shell (with spoil)	1	6.7g
1	110	Glass	8	65.5g
1	110	Metalwork	2	17.1g
1	110	Pottery	76	1200.5g
1	111	Clay pipe stem	1	1.9g
1	111	Glass	2	3.9g
1	111	Pottery	9	812.9g
1	115	Metalwork	1	51.1g
1	115	Pottery	6	332.4g



1	Spoil	Button	1	1.1g
2	201	Whetstone	1	552.2g
2	216	Coin (1928)	1	5.4g
2	216	Lead plumb bob	1	663.0g
2	216	Sacred heart medal	1	2.0g
	Metal			
Derrychurra Td	detector	Buckle	1	10.2g
	Metal			
Derrychurra Td	detector	Button	1	4.7g
	Metal			
Derrychurra Td	detector	Coin	1	16.4g

## Appendix Five: Photographic Register

Photo number	Trench	Description
IMG_0225	Two	Pre-excavation shot of Trench Two, looking north
IMG_0226	Two	Pre-excavation shot of Trench Two, looking north
IMG_0296	Two	Pre-excavation shot of Trench Two, looking north
IMG_0311	Two	Pre-excavation shot of Trench Two, looking north-west
IMG_0312	Two	Pre-excavation shot of Trench Two, looking north-west
IMG_0313	One	Working shot of surveying, looking south-east from Arney Bridge
IMG_0314	One	Working shot of surveying, looking south-east from Arney Bridge
IMG_0315	One	Working shot of surveying, looking south-east from Arney Bridge
IMG_0316	One	Working shot of surveying, looking south-east from Arney Bridge
IMG_0317	One	Working shot of surveying, looking south-east from Arney Bridge
IMG_0318	N/A	Arney River, looking west from Arney Bridge
IMG_0319	N/A	Arney River, looking west from Arney Bridge
IMG_0320	N/A	Arney River, looking west from Arney Bridge
IMG_0321	N/A	Arney River, looking west from Arney Bridge
IMG_0322	One	Working shot of surveying, looking east from Arney Bridge
IMG_0323	One	Working shot of surveying, looking east from Arney Bridge
IMG_0324	One	Working shot of surveying, looking north-east
IMG_0325	One	Working shot of surveying, looking north-east
IMG_0326	One	Working shot of surveying, looking south-west
IMG_0327	One	Working shot of surveying, looking south-west
IMG_0328	One	Working shot of surveying, looking south-west
IMG_0331	One	Aerial shot of Trench One, following removal of sod Cxt.101, looking east
IMG_0332	One	Aerial shot of Trench One, following removal of sod Cxt 101, looking east
IMG_0333	One	Aerial shot of Trench One, following removal of sod Cxt.101, looking west
IMG_0334	One	Aerial shot of Trench One, following removal of sod Cxt.101,

		looking west
IMG_0335	One	Aerial shot of Trench One, following removal of sod Cxt.101, looking west
IMG_0336	One	Aerial shot of Trench One, following removal of sod Cxt.101, looking west
IMG_0339	One	Trench One, following the removal of the sod Cxt.101, looking east
IMG_0340	One	Trench One, following the removal of the sod Cxt.101, looking west
IMG_0342	One	Demolition deposit Cxt. 102, looking south-west
IMG_0343	One	Trench One, following the removal of the sod Cxt.101, looking east
IMG_0344	One	Trench One, Clay floor Cxt. 103, looking north-west
IMG_0345	One	Trench One, Clay floor Cxt. 103, looking north-west
IMG_0346	One	Trench One, Cxt. 104, viewed in plan
IMG_0347	One	Trench One, Cxt. 104, viewed in plan
IMG_0348	One	Trench One, Cxt. 104, looking south
IMG_0349	One	Trench One, following the removal of the sod Cxt.101, looking west
IMG_0350	One	Trench One, following the removal of the sod Cxt.101, looking west
IMG_0351	One	Aerial shot of Trench One, following removal of sod Cxt.101, looking east
IMG_0352	One	Aerial shot of Trench One, following removal of sod Cxt.101, looking east
IMG_0353	One	Aerial shot of Trench One, following removal of sod Cxt.101, looking east
IMG_0354	One	Aerial shot of Trench One, following removal of sod Cxt.101, looking east
IMG_0355	One	Trench One, following the removal of the sod Cxt.101, looking west
IMG_0356	One	Trench One, following the removal of the sod Cxt.101, looking west
IMG_0357	One	Trench One, following the removal of the sod Cxt.101, looking west
IMG_0358	One	Trench One, following the removal of the sod Cxt.101, looking west

IMG_0359	One	Trench One, following the removal of the sod Cxt.101, looking west
IMG_0360	One	Trench One, following the removal of the sod Cxt.101, looking west
IMG_0361	One	Primary school children assisting with excavation
IMG_0362	One	Primary school children assisting with excavation
IMG_0363	One	Primary school children assisting with excavation
IMG_0364	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0365	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0366	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0367	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0368	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0369	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0370	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0371	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0372	One	Personal shot
IMG_0373	One	Personal shot
IMG_0374	One	Personal shot
IMG_0375	One	Personal shot
IMG_0376	One	Trench One showing clay floor Cxt. 103, as well as leveling deposit Cxt.109 (upper right of the picture), looking east
IMG_0377	One	Trench One showing clay floor Cxt. 103, as well as demolition deposit Cxt. 111, looking east
IMG_0378	One	Trench One showing clay floor Cxt. 103, as well as demolition deposit Cxt. 111, looking east
IMG_0379	One	Trench One showing clay floor Cxt. 103, as well as leveling deposit Cxt.109 (upper right of the picture), looking east
IMG_0380	One	Voided shot
IMG_0381	One	Trench One showing clay floor Cxt. 103 as well as leveling deposit Cxt.109 (upper right of the picture), looking east
IMG_0382	One	Mid-excavation view of Trench One, looking south-east
IMG_0385	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0386	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0387	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0388	Two	Working shot of excavations in Trench Two, looking north- west
IMG_0389	Two	Working shot of excavations in Trench Two, looking north-

		west
IMG_0390	Two	Mid-excavation shot of Trench Two, looking north
IMG_0391	Two	Mid-excavation shot of Trench Two, looking north
IMG_0392	Two	Mid-excavation shot of fireplace, Cxt.207, looking north
IMG_0393	Two	Mid-excavation shot of fireplace, Cxt.207, looking north
IMG_0394	One	Working shot of excavations in Trench One, looking north- east
IMG_0395	One	Working shot of excavations in Trench One, looking north- east
IMG_0396	One	Working shot of excavations in Trench One, looking north- east
IMG_0397	One	Working shot of excavations in Trench One, looking south- east
IMG_0398	One	Working shot of excavations in Trench One, looking west
IMG_0399	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0400	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking north- west
IMG_0401	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking north- west
IMG_0402	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking north
IMG_0404	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking east
IMG_0406	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking east
IMG_0407	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking east
IMG_0408	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking east
IMG_0409	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking east
IMG_0410	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking north
IMG_0411	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking north
IMG_0412	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking north
IMG_0413	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking north
IMG_0417	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of fireplace, Cxt.207, looking north
IMG_0418	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of fireplace, Cxt.207, looking north
IMG_0420	Two	Post-excavation view of fireplace, Cxt.207, looking north
IMG_0421	Two	Post-excavation view of fireplace, Cxt.207, looking north
IMG_0422	Two	Post-excavation view of doorway, Cxt.205, and brick wall, Cxt.209, looking north



IMG_0423	Two	Post-excavation view of doorway, Cxt.205, and brick wall, Cxt.209, looking north
IMG_0424	Two	Post-excavation view of fireplace, Cxt.206, looking south
IMG_0425	Two	Post-excavation view of fireplace, Cxt.206, looking south
IMG_0426	Two	Post-excavation view of brick wall, Cxt.208, looking south
IMG_0427	Two	Post-excavation view of brick wall, Cxt.208, looking south
IMG_0428	Two	Post-excavation view of closed up doorway converted to window, Cxt.204, looking east
IMG_0429	Two	Post-excavation view of closed up doorway converted to window, Cxt.204, looking east
IMG_0430	Two	Detail of later additional brickwork around main doorway of building, Cxt.202, looking south
IMG_0431	Two	Detail of later additional brickwork around main doorway of building, Cxt.202, looking south
IMG_0432	Two	Detail of main doorway, showing later additional brickwork, Cxt.202 and Cxt.203, looking west
IMG_0433	Two	Detail of main doorway, showing later additional brickwork, Cxt.202 and Cxt.203, looking west
IMG_0434	Two	Post-excavation view of plinth, Cxt.220, and cobbles, Cxt.222, looking north
IMG_0435	Two	Post-excavation view of plinth, Cxt.220, and cobbles, Cxt.222, looking north
IMG_0436	Two	Post-excavation view of cobbles, Cxt.222, and entrance to byre, Cxt.218, looking west
IMG_0437	Two	Post-excavation view of cobbles, Cxt.222, and entrance to byre, Cxt.218, looking west
IMG_0438	Two	Post-excavation view of byre, Cxt.218, looking west
IMG_0439	Two	Post-excavation view of byre, Cxt.218, looking west
IMG_0440	Two	Post-excavation view of plinth, Cxt.220, and cobbles, Cxt.218, beside converted doorway, Cxt.204, looking west
IMG_0441	Two	Post-excavation view of plinth, Cxt.220, and cobbles, Cxt.218, beside converted doorway, Cxt.204, looking west
IMG_0442	Two	Post-excavation view of plinth, Cxt.220, and cobbles, Cxt.218, beside converted doorway, Cxt.204, looking south
IMG_0443	Two	Post-excavation view of plinth, Cxt.220, and cobbles, Cxt.218, beside converted doorway, Cxt.204, looking south
IMG_0444	One	Possible drain Cxt.112, looking north

IMG_0445	One	Possible drain Cxt.112, looking north
IMG_0446	One	Working shot of volunteers assisting with excavations, looking east
IMG_0447	One	Working shot of volunteers assisting with excavations, looking east
IMG_0448	N/A	Working shot of volunteers assisting with excavations, looking south along Arney Road
IMG_0449	Three	Working shot of volunteers assisting with excavations, looking west
IMG_0450	Three	Working shot of volunteers assisting with excavations, looking west
IMG_0451	Two	Working shot of volunteers assisting with excavations, looking south
IMG_0452	Two	Working shot of volunteers assisting with excavations, looking south
IMG_0453	Two	Working shot of volunteers assisting with excavations, looking west
IMG_0454	Two	Working shot of volunteers assisting with excavations, looking west
IMG_0455	Two	Working shot of volunteers assisting with excavations, looking west
IMG_0456	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking west
IMG_0458	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking west
IMG_0460	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking west
IMG_0461	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking west
IMG_0462	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking north- west
IMG_0463	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking north- west
IMG_0464	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking north
IMG_0465	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking north
IMG_0466	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0467	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0468	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0469	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0470	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0471	N/A	Personal shot

IMG_0472	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking west
IMG_0473	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking west
IMG_0474	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking west
IMG_0475	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking north
IMG_0476	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of Trench Two, looking north
IMG_0477	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of fireplace, Cxt.207, looking north
IMG_0478	Two	Post-excavation aerial view of fireplace, Cxt.207, looking north
IMG_0479	Two	Detail of main doorway, showing later additional brickwork, Cxt.202 and Cxt.203, looking east
IMG_0480	Two	Detail of main doorway, showing later additional brickwork, Cxt.202 and Cxt.203, looking east
IMG_0481	Two	Detail of later additional brickwork around main doorway of building, Cxt.202, looking south
IMG_0482	Two	Detail of later additional brickwork around main doorway of building, Cxt.202, looking south
IMG_0483	Two	Post-excavation view of fireplace, Cxt.206, looking south
IMG_0484	Two	Post-excavation view of fireplace, Cxt.206, looking south
IMG_0485	Two	Post-excavation view of closed up doorway converted to window, Cxt.204, looking east
IMG_0486	Two	Post-excavation view of closed up doorway converted to window, Cxt.204, looking east
IMG_0487	Two	Detail of later additional brickwork around main doorway of building, Cxt.202, looking west
IMG_0488	Two	Detail of later additional brickwork around main doorway of building, Cxt.202, looking west
IMG_0489	Two	Detail of later additional brickwork around main doorway of building, Cxt.203, looking west
IMG_0490	Two	Detail of later additional brickwork around main doorway of building, Cxt.203, looking west
IMG_0491	Two	Detail of main doorway, showing later additional brickwork, Cxt.202 and Cxt.203, looking west
IMG_0492	Two	Detail of main doorway, showing later additional brickwork, Cxt.202 and Cxt.203, looking east
IMG_0493	Two	Detail of tiles in front of fireplace, Cxt.207, showing evidence of burning, viewed in plan

IMG_0494	Two	Detail of tiles in front of fireplace, Cxt.207, showing evidence of burning, viewed in plan
IMG_0495	Two	Detail of tiles in front of fireplace, Cxt.207, showing evidence of burning, viewed in plan
IMG_0496	Two	Detail of tiles in front of fireplace, Cxt.207, showing evidence of burning, viewed in plan
IMG_0498	Three	Post-excavation aerial view of brick floor, Cxt.302, looking west
IMG_0499	Three	Post-excavation aerial view of brick floor, Cxt.302, looking west
IMG_0500	Three	Post-excavation aerial view of brick floor, Cxt.302, looking west
IMG_0501	Three	Post-excavation aerial view of brick floor, Cxt.302, looking west
IMG_0502	Three	Post-excavation aerial view of brick floor, Cxt.302, looking west
IMG_0503	Three	Post-excavation aerial view of brick floor, Cxt.302, looking west
IMG_0504	Three	Post-excavation aerial view of brick floor, Cxt.302, looking west
IMG_0505	Three	Post-excavation aerial view of brick floor, Cxt.302, looking west
IMG_0506	Three	Post-excavation aerial view of brick floor, Cxt.302, looking west
IMG_0507	Three	Post-excavation aerial view of brick floor, Cxt.302, looking west
IMG_0508	Three	Post-excavation aerial view of brick floor, Cxt.302, looking west
IMG_0509	Three	Post-excavation aerial view of brick floor, Cxt.302, looking west
IMG_0510	Three	Post-excavation aerial view of brick floor, Cxt.302, looking west
IMG_0511	Three	Post-excavation aerial view of brick floor, Cxt.302, looking west
IMG_0512	Three	Post-excavation aerial view of brick floor, Cxt.302, looking west
IMG_0513	N/A	Personal shot

IMG_0514	N/A	Personal shot
IMG_0515	One	Post-excavation shot of Trench One, looking east
IMG_0516	One	Post-excavation shot of Trench One, looking east
IMG_0517	One	Post-excavation shot of Trench One, looking south
IMG_0518	One	Post-excavation shot of Trench One, looking south
IMG_0519	One	Post-excavation shot of Trench One, looking south-west
IMG_0520	One	Post-excavation shot of Trench One, looking south-west
IMG_0521	One	Post-excavation shot of Trench One, looking west
IMG_0522	One	Post-excavation shot of Trench One, looking west
IMG_0523	One	Post-excavation shot of Trench One, looking north-west
IMG_0524	One	Post-excavation shot of Trench One, looking north-west
IMG_0525	One	Excavated portion of Cxt. 111, aerial view
IMG_0526	One	Voided shot
IMG_0527	One	Post-excavation view of Trench One, aerial view
IMG_0528	One	Post-excavation view of Trench One, aerial view
IMG_0529	One	Post-excavation view of Trench One, aerial view
IMG_0530	One	Post-excavation view of Trench One, aerial view
IMG_0531	One	Post-excavation view of Trench One, aerial view
IMG_0532	One	Post-excavation view of Trench One, aerial view
IMG_0533	One	Post-excavation view of Trench One, aerial view
IMG_0534	One	Field drain Cxts. 114 and 115, viewed in south-facing section, looking north
IMG_0535	One	Field drain Cxts. 114 and 115, viewed in south-facing section, looking north
IMG_0536	One	Post-excavation view of field drain Cxt. 114, looking east
IMG_0537	One	Post-excavation view of field drain Cxt. 114, looking east
IMG_0538	One	Demolition deposit Cxt. 111, looking south
IMG_0539	One	Demolition deposit Cxt. 111, looking south-west
IMG_0540	One	Demolition deposit Cxt. 111, looking south-west
IMG_0541	One	Field drain Cxts. 114 and 115, viewed in south-facing section, looking north
IMG_0542	One	Field drain Cxts. 114 and 115, viewed in south-facing section, looking north
IMG_0543	One	Post-excavation view of pit Cxt. 116, viewed in the south-facing section, looking north
IMG_0544	One	Post-excavation view of pit Cxt. 116, viewed in the south-facing section, looking north

IMG_0545	One	Post-excavation view of pit Cxt. 116, looking south
IMG_0546	One	Post-excavation view of pit Cxt. 116, looking south
IMG_0547	One	Post-excavation view of drain Cxt. 112 and pit Cxt. 118, viewed in south-facing section, looking north
IMG_0548	One	Post-excavation view of drain Cxt. 112 and pit Cxt. 118, viewed in south-facing section, looking north
IMG_0549	One	Post-excavation view of drain Cxt. 112 and pit Cxt. 118, viewed in south-facing section, looking north
IMG_0550	One	Post-excavation view of drain Cxt. 112 and pit Cxt. 118, viewed in south-facing section, looking north
IMG_0551	One	Remnants of wall footings, Cxt. 106, looking west
IMG_0552	One	Remnants of wall footings, Cxt. 106, looking west
IMG_0553	One	Remnants of wall footings, Cxt. 106, looking east
IMG_0554	One	Remnants of wall footings, Cxt. 106, looking east
IMG_0555	One	Leveling deposit Cxt. 109, viewed in the north-facing section of the trench, looking south
IMG_0556	One	Leveling deposit Cxt. 109, viewed in the north-facing section of the trench, looking south
IMG_0557	One	Leveling deposit Cxt. 109, viewed in the north-facing section of the trench, looking south
IMG_0558	One	Leveling deposit Cxt. 109, viewed in the north-facing section of the trench, looking south
IMG_0559	One	Trench One following backfilling, looking east
IMG_0560	One	Trench One following backfilling, looking east
IMG_0561	One	Trench One following backfilling, looking south-east
IMG_0562	One	Trench One following backfilling, looking south-east
IMG_0563	One	Trench One following backfilling, looking south-east
IMG_0564	One	Trench One following backfilling, looking south-west
IMG_0565	One	Trench One following backfilling, looking south-west
IMG_0566	One	Trench One following backfilling, looking north-west
IMG_0567	One	Trench One following backfilling, looking north-west
IMG_0568	One	Trench One following backfilling, looking north-west
IMG_0569	N/A	Arney Bridge viewed from the location of Trench One
IMG_0570	N/A	Arney Bridge viewed from the location of Trench One