



## **Monitoring Report No. 194**

**Killyveagh Glebe  
Co. Fermanagh.**

**AE/09/215**

## Site Specific Information

*Site Name:* Housing development at Killyveagh Glebe

*Townland:* Killyveagh Glebe

*SMR No:* FER 191:053

*Grid Ref:* Grid Ref. H1550 5001

*County:* Fermanagh

*Excavation License No:* AE/09/215

*Dates of Monitoring:* 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2009

*Archaeologist Present:* Cormac McSparron, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, QUB.

*Brief Summary:* No archaeological artifacts or features uncovered during excavation of trenches

*Type of monitoring:* Excavation of evaluation trenches in advance of housing development.

*Size of area opened:* One trench 25m by 2m, two further trenches 30m by 2m.

# **Archaeological Evaluation at Killyveagh Glebe, Monea, Co. Fermanagh**

## **Introduction**

The CAF was asked to carry out an evaluation at the proposed development site (L/2009/0821/F) to investigate the potential presence of archaeological remains within the application site. Three evaluation trenches, each measuring 30m by 2m, were excavated. No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered during the evaluation.

Due to a camera malfunction there are no photographs to accompany this report.

## **Archaeological Background**

The application site lies immediately to the east of a poorly preserved oval-shaped rath (FER 191:053: Figure 1, 2 and 3). The rath survives on the ground as a low bank which is better preserved on the north-western side. The bank is of earth and stone and may originally have been revetted by stone on the outer face. The ditch survives to a depth of around 0.2m and is around 3m wide. The dimensions of the rath are 38.4m (north-west/south-east) by 26.0m (north-east/south-east).

## **Evaluation Methodology**

Three evaluation trenches were excavated using a back acting mechanical excavator utilising a toothless "sheugh" bucket. Trench 1 measured 25m by 2m, Trench 2 and Trench 3 measured 30m by 2m (Figure 4).

## **Results**

Trench 1: In this trench loam topsoil was stratified immediately above the clay subsoil. The topsoil downslope to the south of the trench was approximately 40cm deep whereas at the north end of the trench it was approximately 30cm deep. No archaeological artefacts or features were uncovered in this trench.

Trench 2: In this trench the loam topsoil was also stratified immediately above the natural clay subsoil. As with trench 1 the topsoil was deeper, 40cm, at the downslope, southern, end of the trench, than at the upslope, northern, end where it was approximately 20cm deep. No archaeological artefacts or features were uncovered in this trench.

Trench 3: As with Trenches 1 and 2 the topsoil in this trench was stratified immediately above the natural subsoil. It also was significantly deeper at the downslope, southern end, where it was approximately 50cm deep, than at the northern, upslope, end where it was only 30cm deep. There were no archaeological artefacts or features uncovered in this trench.

## **Conclusions**

No archaeological artefacts or features were uncovered during the evaluation carried out at this site.

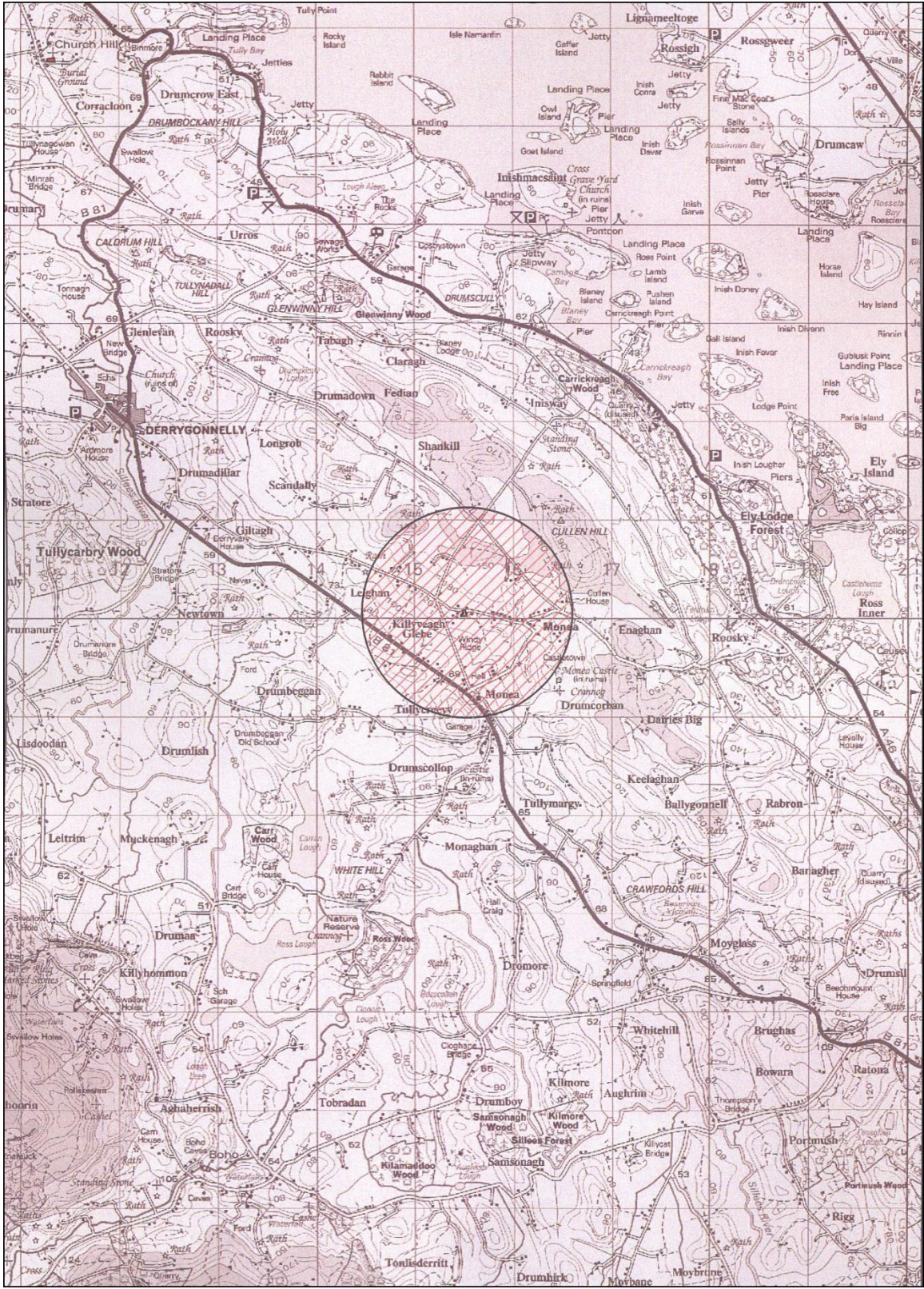


Figure 1: General location map showing the site (circled)

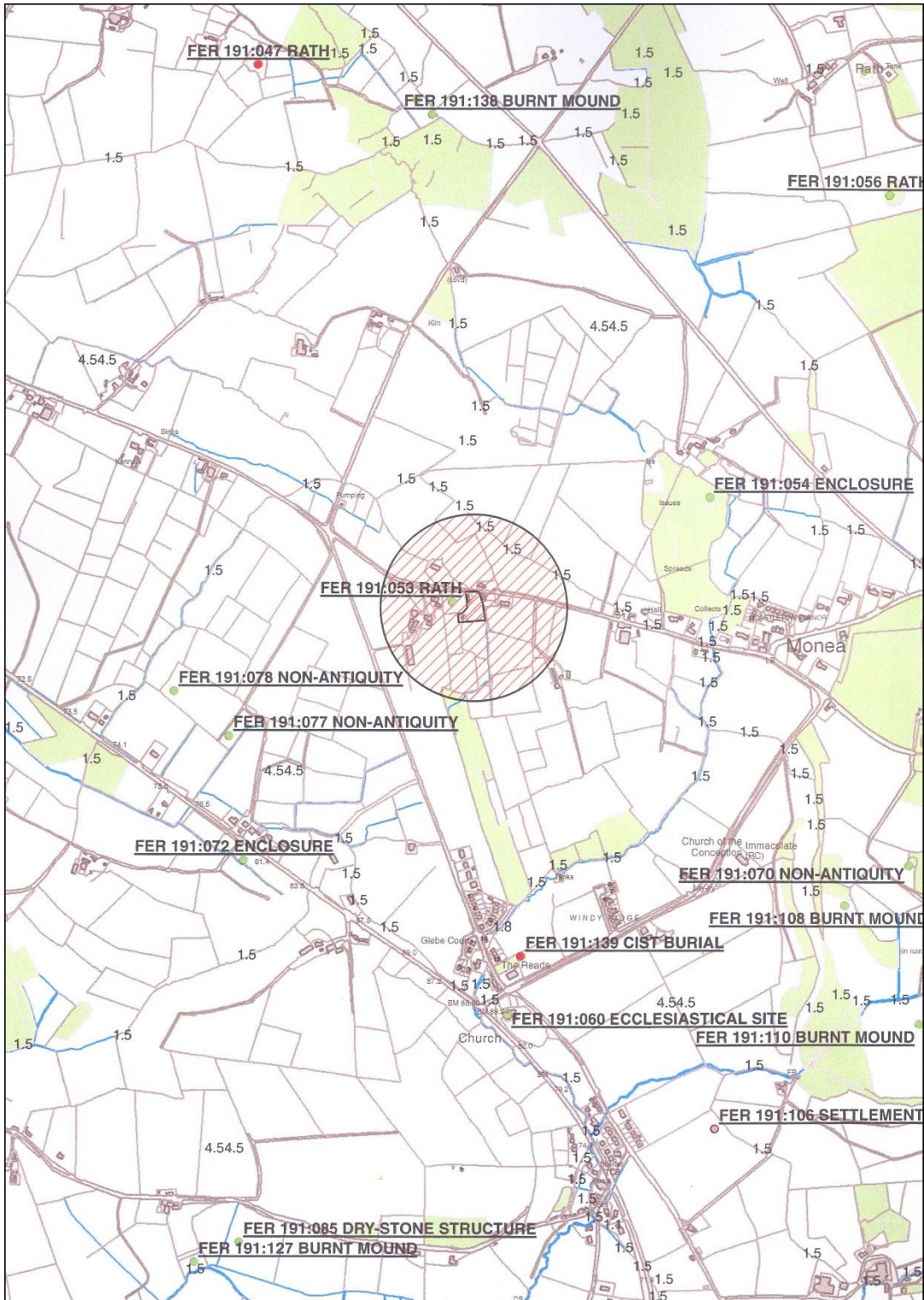


Figure 2: Detailed location map showing the application site (circled) and sites of archaeological interest in the surrounding area

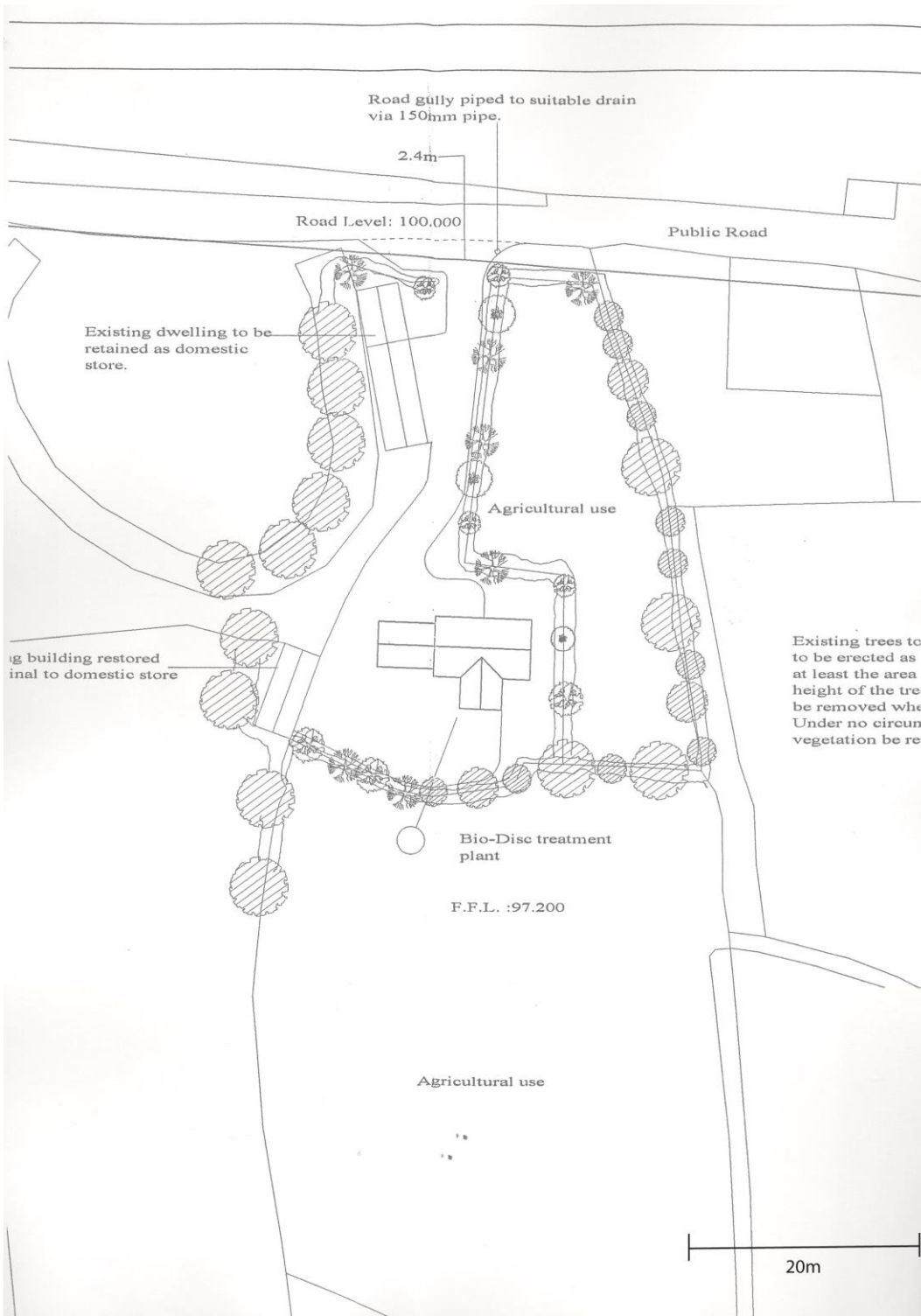


Figure 3: Architect's plan showing location of proposed replacement dwelling and garage

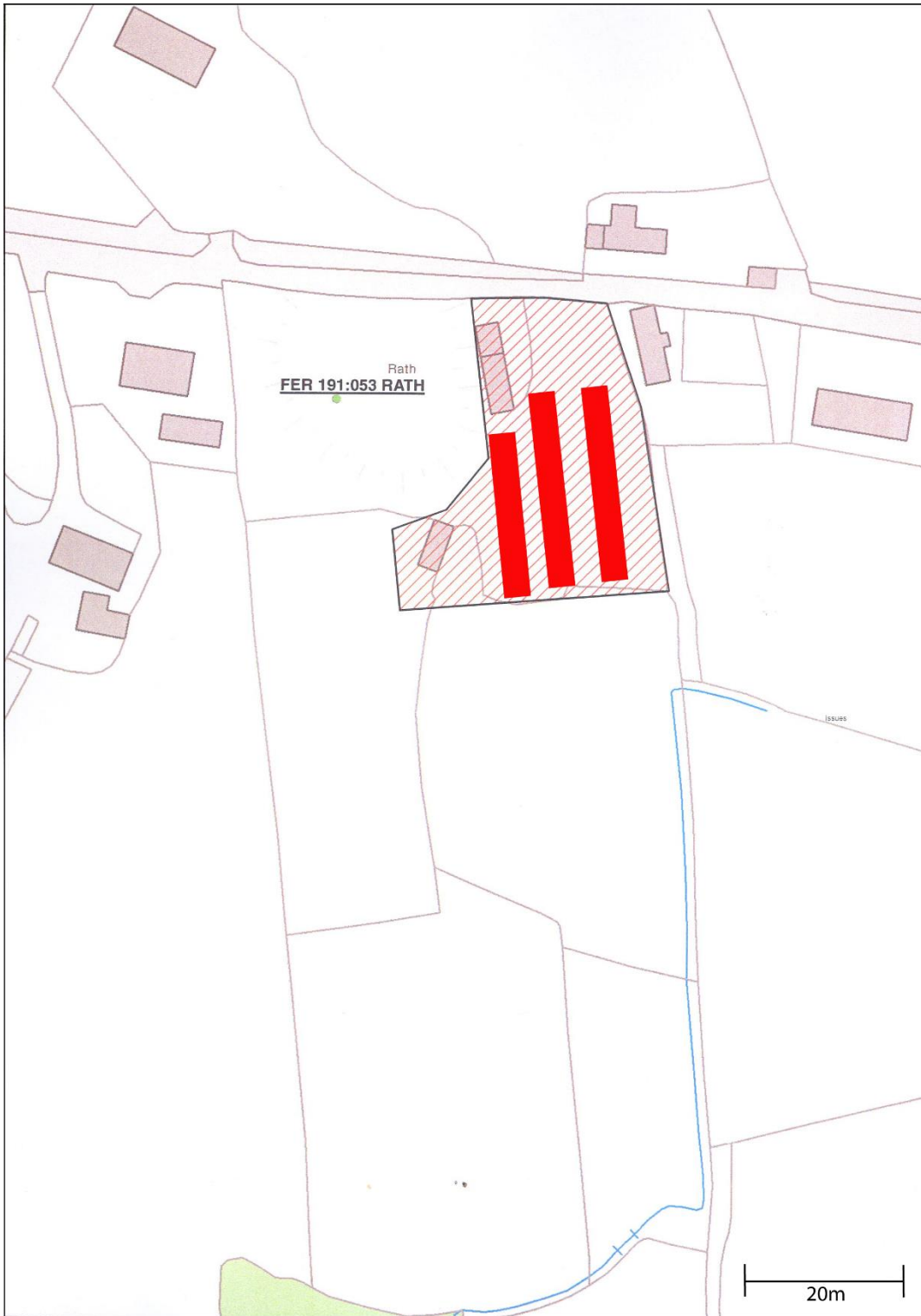


Figure 4: Plan of proposed development site showing approximate location of test trenches