



Monitoring Report No. 40

**Tullymore Rd,
Correen,
Co. Antrim**

AE/05/178

Cormac McSparron

Site Specific Information

<i>Site Name:</i>	40 Tullymore Road, Broughshane
<i>Townland:</i>	Correen
<i>SMR No:</i>	ANT 033:003
<i>Grid Ref:</i>	D15200874
<i>County:</i>	Antrim
<i>Excavation License No:</i>	AE/05/178
<i>Planning Ref / No.:</i>	G/2005/0339/0
<i>Dates of Monitoring:</i>	11 th January 2006
<i>Archaeologist Present:</i>	Cormac McSparron, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, QUB.
<i>Brief Summary:</i>	Evaluation of building site carried out by excavation of two test trenches. No archaeological features or artifacts were uncovered.
<i>Type of monitoring:</i>	Excavation by mechanical digger under supervision of archaeologist.
<i>Size of area opened:</i>	Two trenches were opened <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tr.1: 2 m by 40m• Tr.2: 2m by 25m
<i>Current Land Use:</i>	The land is currently used for grazing. In living memory the land has been ploughed and crops, mainly potatoes, have been cultivated there.
<i>Intended Land Use:</i>	Single residence

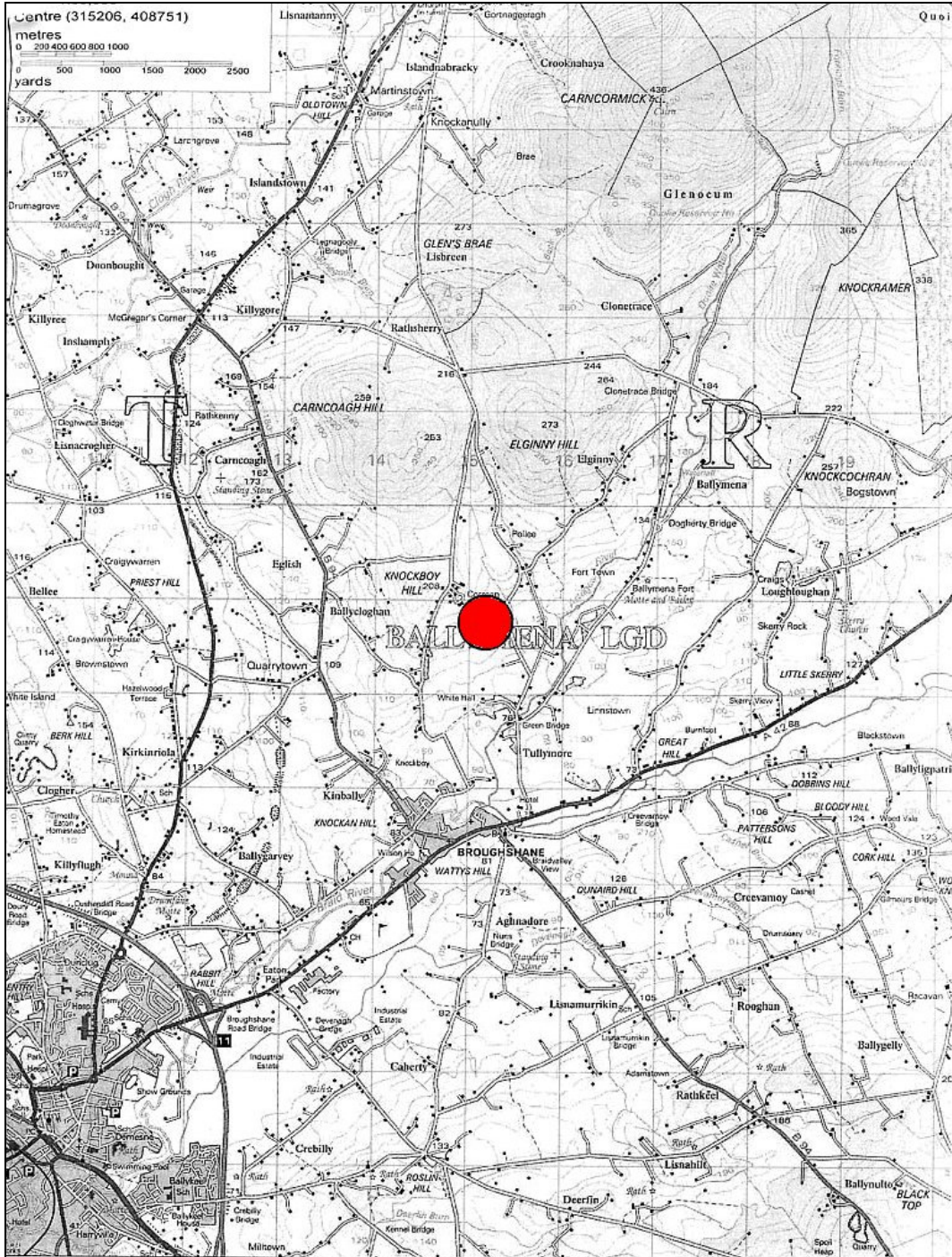


Figure 1: Location of site

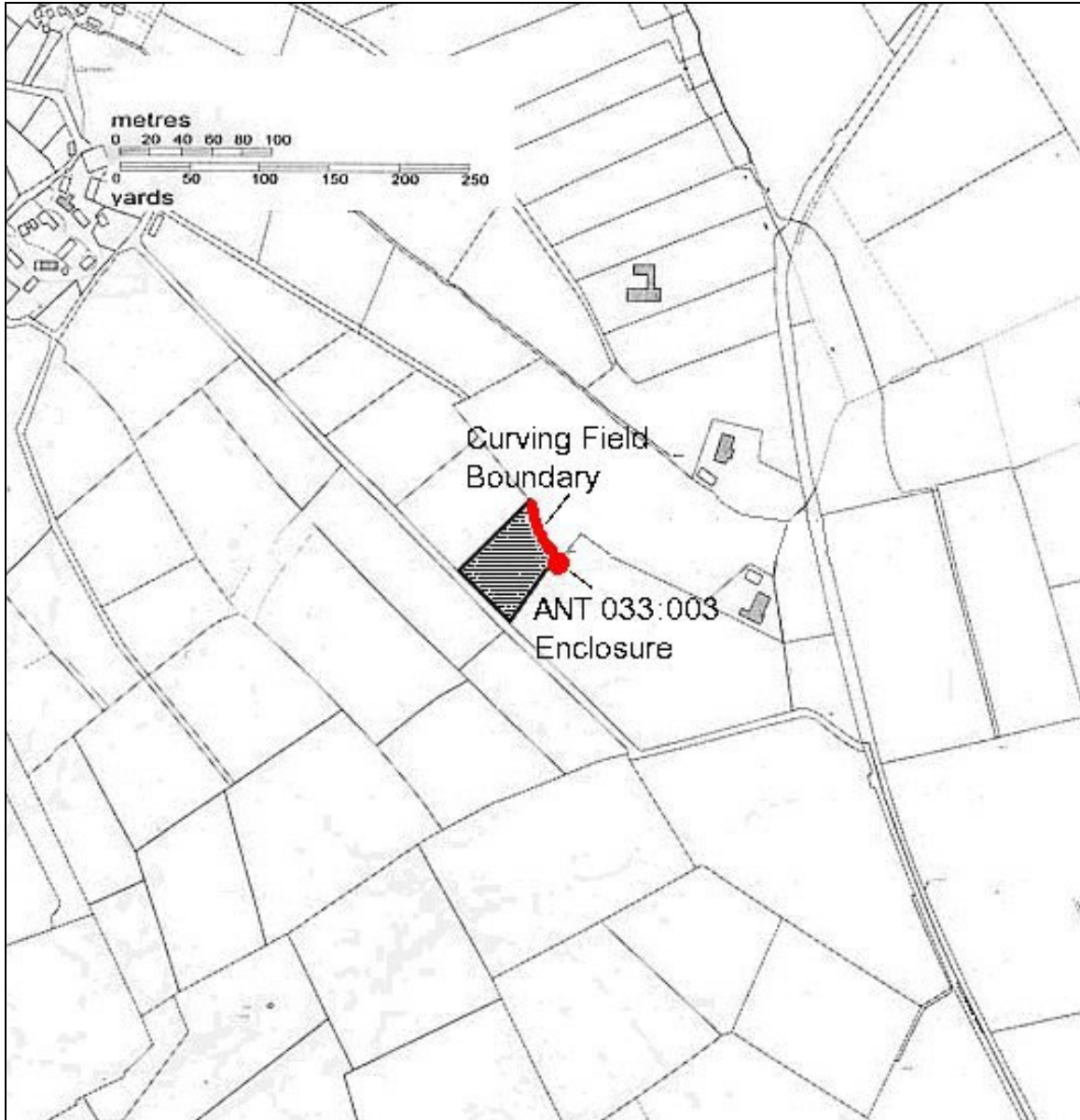


Figure 2: Map showing extent of suggested development site and proximity to nearby archaeological monuments

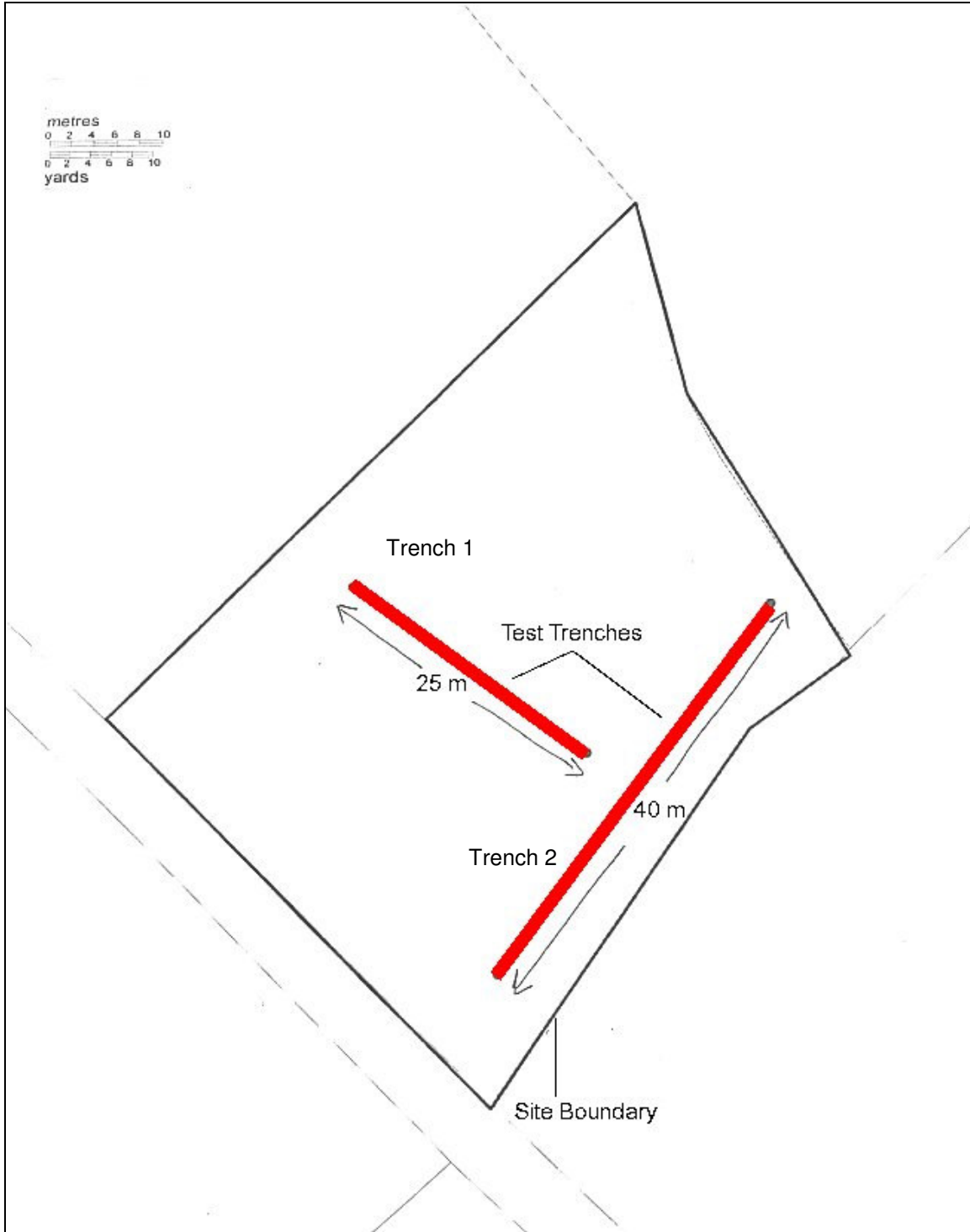


Figure 3: Plan of development site showing location of excavated evaluation trenches

Brief account of the monitoring.

This development site was located at 40 Tullymore Road, Broughshane, in the townland of Correen. The site runs up to a curving field boundary, which is part of a "D" shaped enclosure (ANT 033:003).

A total of two trenches were excavated as part of an evaluation requested by Andrew Gault, PHM caseworker, EHS, Built Heritage (Figures 1 – 3). The trenches were excavated using a mechanical digger equipped with a toothless "sheugh" bucket (Plate 1). The trenches were stepped out from the field boundary, so as not to disturb the root systems of any trees and hedges which were located along the field boundary.

Trench 1: This trench was 2m wide by 40m long and ran from north-east to south-west. The ground level rose rapidly in the north-eastern 10m of this trench. The topsoil was a fine friable, slightly sandy, brown loam (101), some 75cm in depth. In the north-east of the trench, close to the field boundary, the topsoil sat directly on top of the basalt bedrock (102). In the rest of the trench the topsoil sat directly above a reddish orange, gravelly clay, subsoil (103), through which the bedrock protruded in places. No artifacts or archaeological features were found during the excavation of this trench. (Plate 2)

Trench 2: This trench was 2m wide by 20m long and ran north-west to south-east at right angles to Trench 1. The topsoil in this trench (201) was a fine friable, slightly sandy, brown loam, similar to the topsoil in Trench 1 and was some 50cm in depth. The topsoil sat above the reddish orange gravelly clay subsoil (202), through which the basalt bedrock (203) protruded in places. No artifacts or archaeological features were found during the excavation of this trench. (Plate 3)

Conclusions

After evaluating the trenches, totaling approximately 120m² in area, no archaeological features or artifacts were uncovered. It would therefore seem probable that there are no significant archaeological features or artifacts on the development site.

Archive:

(List any records from the monitoring e.g. finds, photos and plans and state where they are currently available for inspection.)

Finds: N/A

Photographs: Eight Digital Photographs currently at CAF

Signed: _____

Date: _____



Plate 1: Excavation of Trench 2 showing utilization of toothless “sheugh” bucket.



Plate 2: Trench 1 after excavation showing surface of (103)



Plate 3: Trench 2 after excavation showing surface of (203)