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# **Enniscorthy Main Drainage Scheme – Stage 3, Co. Wexford**

## **Archaeological Desktop Study and Field Survey**

May 2008

Client: Wexford County Council  
Consulting Engineers: J. B. Barry and Partners

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## **1. Introduction**

This report was carried out in advance of the Enniscorthy Main Drainage Scheme, Co. Wexford on behalf of J. B. Barry and Partners, Consulting Engineers for Wexford County Council. The report provides an archaeological and historical assessment for the scheme.

The work for the Enniscorhty Main Drainage Scheme will take place in the townlands of Templeshannon, Blackstoops, Moyne Upper, Moyne Lower, Clavass, Enniscorthy, Killagoley and Clonhasten and the list of townlands with baronies, parishes and Ordnance Survey six-inch map numbers is given at the end of Section 2. The archaeological and historical background is dealt with in Section 5.

## **2. The development**

The object of the proposed development is the upgrading of the serves system which serves the area of Enniscorthy Town. This will evolve the upgrading of approximately 4.7 km of existing sewer and the construction of 2.5 km of foul sewer, 0.6 km of storm sewer and 2.5 km of rising main.

The townlands impacted by the scheme are given as follows with their OS six-inch map numbers, baronies and parishes:

<b>OS 6 inch Sheet</b>	<b>Townland</b>	<b>Barony</b>	<b>Parish</b>
20, 26	Templeshannon	Ballaghkeen	Templeshannon
20	Blackstoops	Scarwalsh	St. Marys Enniscorthy
20	Moyne Upper	Scarwalsh	St. Marys Enniscorthy
20	Moyne Lower	Scarwalsh	St. Marys Enniscorthy
20	Clavass	Scarwalsh	St. Marys Enniscorthy
20, 26	Enniscorthy	Scarwalsh	St. Marys Enniscorthy
20, 26	Killagoley	Ballaghkeen	Templeshannon
20	Clonhasten	Ballaghkeen	Templeshannon

### 3. Methodology

The following methodologies were employed in carrying out this archaeological assessment:

#### *The maps and written information on the scheme provided by the engineers*

The maps provided by the engineers were studied to examine the impact of the development on the surrounding area and on archaeological sites and/or on areas of archaeological potential.

#### *The Record of Monuments and Places, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government*

The Record of Monument and Places in the Heritage Service offices, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DOEHLG) was examined for recorded monuments in the vicinity of the scheme.

The non statutory Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) sites formed the basis for the establishment of the statutory Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), pursuant to Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994.

#### *The Town Development Plan*

The Enniscorthy Town Development Plan 2008-2014 was examined. The files indicated that there were a number of protected structures along the route of the proposed development (see Fig. 5; Table 2).

#### *The Topographical Files in the National Museum of Ireland (NMI)*

The Topographical Files in the NMI record stray finds that have come into the possession of the state and are now held in the museum's archive. The files are ordered by townland, and may include information on excavations undertaken by NMI archaeologists subsequent to the find.

*Cartographic sources*

Historic maps were also examined. The relevant historic maps for the area were William Petty's Down Survey map (1655) of the Baronies of Scarwelah and Ballageene and the first edition Ordnance Survey maps (1840) for Wexford sheet nos. 20 and 26.

*The excavations record*

The excavations bulletin ([www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)) is funded by the National Monuments Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DOEHLG). It is an annual bulletin that accounts all excavations carried out in Ireland. The record of previous excavations in the area is a valuable source of information on the archaeology of an area. The Excavations Bulletin which records all excavations carried out annually was set up by the Heritage Service (DOEHLG) in 1987. The publication of a summary in the Excavations Bulletin by each licensee for any site requiring an excavation licence for the relevant year is a condition of the excavation license.

*Other documentary sources*

Documentary sources, including historical references to the areas were sought. Documentary and literary references consulted are listed in the reference section at the end of this document.

*Field walk*

A field walk and watercourse survey were carried out by Shuan McConnachie on the 13<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup> May 2008. This provided information regarding the current condition of the site of the development and the area surrounding it.

#### **4. Archaeological legislation and codes of practice**

National legislation and international conventions are the background to the protection and management of the archaeological heritage in Ireland. The most important instruments are: The National Monuments Acts 1930-2004, The Planning and Development Act 2000, and the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999.

EC Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended by 97/11/EC and 2003/35/EC), the requirement for EIA, is implemented by the relevant provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 and the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 made under the 2000 Act, with the European Communities Environment Impact Assessment Regulations 1989 (as amended) are also relevant. The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure Act) 2006, which amended the Planning and Development Act 2000, was in part intended to provide for a more expeditious determination of certain applications requiring consent. As this development involves works within the area of a national monument and will therefore require ministerial consent this Act is also relevant.

The most important international conventions are the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the 'Valletta' Convention), which was ratified by Ireland in 1997. Also in 1997, the Republic of Ireland ratified the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (the 'Granada' Convention).

*Framework and Principles of the Archaeological Heritage* (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands [now the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government] 1999) also outlines the relevant legislation and outlines the Government's role in the management of the archaeological heritage. A *Code of Practice* for archaeologists has been produced by the Irish Association of Professional Archaeologists (now the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland) (Donnelly 2000).

*Legislation relating to this scheme*

In relation to this scheme, the most important instruments are the EU requirement for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), based on EC directive 85/337/EEC and its subsequent amendments, and Irish legislation relating to the Planning and Development regulations 2001 and the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004.

The National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 is most important in relation to linear development schemes such as the subject of this report. In Section 12, the onus is placed on the developer to give notice of any proposed impact on a national monument as it is defined in the 1930 and subsequent Acts. This has resulted in the requirement for archaeological mitigation including site assessments, monitoring and testing to be carried out on a regular basis in relation to linear schemes such as pipelines, roads or powerlines. When such schemes are proposed, they are routinely examined by an archaeologist in a site-specific desktop study.

Under the 2004 Act, any works proposed in the vicinity of a National Monument are subject to Ministerial Consent. Because this scheme is cutting through the area of a national monument it is required that any works proposed to be carried out within it are the subject of consent by the minister of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

In the desktop study, it is established whether or not the development may have an impact on the recorded monument or any potential archaeological site, whether recorded or not. If a site is identified as being archaeological, it is subject to protection under the National Monuments Acts.

Mitigation measures are recommended.

## **5. Archaeological and historical background**

### *5.1 General*

Enniscorthy Town is situated at a fording point of the River Slaney in the centre of Wexford County. Its name is derived from the Irish *Inis Córthaidh* meaning *the island*

*of Corthaidh*. The town was an important site in both prehistoric and early medieval times a fact most probably due to its strategic position on the river Slaney.

Evidence for the foundation of a permanent settlement at Enniscorthy first appears in 510 A.D. when St. Senan founded a monastic settlement on the east bank of the River Slaney. This church was located outside the modern town in the townland of Templeshannon.

Enniscorthy appears to have been part of the manor of the Duffry, an area west of the Slaney River which was granted to Robert de Quency by Strongbow in 1172 after the Anglo-Norman invasion. Robert de Quency was killed in the same year leaving behind his daughter Maud who later married Philip de Prendergast (Bradley & King, 1985, 35). Philip de Prendergast is believed to have built Enniscorthy castle sometime before his death in 1229. The development of the manor of the Duffry appears to have been hindered however by the bishop of Ferns who held land around St. Senans church in Templeshannon.

The name 'Enniscorthy' is first mentioned in 1226 when John de St. John, the first Anglo-Norman bishop of Ferns was granted an annual fair and weekly market at his manor in Enniscorthy. A year later the bishop surrendered his lands to Philip de Prendergast in return for land elsewhere (Lewis 1837, 602). As such, up until the year 1227 Enniscorthy had consisted of two opposed manors.

Enniscorthy castle is a large rectilinear stone castle with two turrets at both of its front corners. It has housed many people over the centuries. Donagh Mac Murrough, King of Leinster resided in the castle from 1368 to 1375 and, two years later, Art MacMurrough, King of Leinster recovered the castle and held it until he died in 1418. It is thought that the poet Edmund Spencer leased the castle for a short time in 1581. Enniscorthy castle has been the scene of many battles and, both during the Cromwellian years and during the insurrection of 1798, it was used as a prison.

A Franciscan Friary was founded at Enniscorthy in 1460 by Donal Reagh Kavanagh (Lewis, 1837, 602). In 1541 at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, the friary consisted of a church and belfry, chapter house, dormitory hall, four chambers, a

To the north of the town, at either end of section U3, are marked two estate houses. The southern house is Summerhill House and the northern is Bellfield House. A third estate house is marked in Templeshannon near the north end of N3, called Charleville House. None of these structures still stand today.

The watercourse to the southwest of the town, beside which sections U6 –U9 will run, is marked on the 1840 map. The lower portion of this watercourse is labelled as a mill race. There is no clear mill buildings attached to this mill race indicated on the map. As such, it may be that this is an older mill race whose mill buildings no longer existed on the time of survey. A second mill race is marked on the south side of the River Urrin which leads down to the Urrin Flour Mill near St. Johns Bridge. There is also a well marked *spa well* just to the west of the mill buildings.

Templeshannon church *in ruins* is clearly marked on the map as is the Quaker Meeting House, both of which still exist and are protected structures.

### ***5.3 Information from the Record of Monuments and Places***

#### ***RMP WX 026-001, Enclosure (Fig. 4)***

This site is located on a small promontory overlooking a marshy area to the east. There are no visible surface remains. The area is situated in the townland of Tomduff.

#### ***RMP WX 026-002, Enclosure-de-listed (Fig. 4)***

This site is located on the west bank of the River Urrin. There are no visible surface traces. The site has been de-listed. It is located in the townland of Tomduff.

#### ***RMP WX 026-003, Holywell, Monastery, Bridge, Mill-de-listed (Fig. 4)***

The site is located at St. John's Bridge, on the south of the town in the townland of Enniscorthy. There are no visible surface traces of a monastery and the site has silted up. There are no crosses. There is a well, mill and bridge marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map for the site. The site has been de-listed.

of Scarawalsh and Ballaghkeen. There are a number of archaeological sites of interest in the town of Enniscorthy, such as Enniscorthy Castle, the Augustinian priory and the Franciscan friary (See section 3.1).

*RMP WX 020-032, Windmill-de-listed (Fig. 4)*

RMP WX 020-032 is located in the townland of Templeshannon in the Barony of Ballaghkeen South. The site comprises a windmill which is located on Vinegar Hill. The windmill is a strongly built circular structure with a door and 3 small windows. It is built of red brick masonry. The site appears on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1837 as a windmill in ruins. The site has been de-listed.

*RMP WX 020-065, Enclosure (Fig. 4)*

This site is only visible as a cropmark of a circular or from aerial photos. It is located in the townland of Clavass.

*RMP WX 020-066, Ringditch (Fig. 4)*

Cropmark of a circular shape visible, with a diameter of c. 12m, with central pit visible from aerial photos. The site is situated in the townland of Clavass.

#### ***5.4 Information from the National Museum of Ireland Topographical files***

A decorated food vessel containing cremated bone was found in the townland of Enniscorthy in 1975. The vase was found in the Blackstoops cemetery.

A stone axehead was also found in this Enniscorthy in 1932 however its exact find spot is unknown.

The Enniscorthy Brooch (a gold ring brooch) was found in the ruins of the Franciscan friary at Enniscorthy in 1830. The brooch was acquired by the British museum in 1849. The brooch was oval with a short transverse pin decorated with brambling and incised wavy lines. It was set with semi-precious stones. There was an Anglo-Norman inscription on the brooch meaning 'I love: friend you have me by this gift'. The brooch may date from the late 13<sup>th</sup> or early 14<sup>th</sup> century.

### **5.5 Previous archaeological works in this area**

Trial trenching took place in 1993 in Templeshannon, Enniscorthy by Isabel Bennett under licence no. 93E0036. The archaeological assessment was carried out in advance of the development of a golf course. The site was situated on part of the Vinegar Hill Battlefield (1798). Documentary evidence suggests there may be a mass grave dating from the battle located in the area. However, nothing of archaeological significance was noted during the trial trenching (Bennett 1994).

In 1995 archaeological trial testing was again carried out by Isabel Bennett in Templeshannon, Enniscorthy in advance of the development of a swimming pool and leisure complex. Three test trenches were dug under licence no. 95E0266. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance (Bennett 1996).

Archaeological trial testing was carried out in 1996 by Isabel Bennett in Templeshannon, Enniscorthy under licence no. 96E0052. The testing was carried out on the site of the former Portsmouth Arms Hotel prior to its development as a cinema complex. Nothing of archaeological interest was found during testing (Bennett 1997).

Archaeological trial testing took place in Templeshannon by Mary Henry in 1997 under licence no. 97E0202. The site was situated to the east of Enniscorthy town centre on the east bank of the river Slaney. The only feature of interest was the presence of a deep circular well which was built of subrectangular pieces of shale (Henry 1998). The well was preserved *in situ*.

In 1998 archaeological trial testing was carried out by Isabel Bennett on Parnell (Lemington) road, Enniscorthy under licence no. 98E0264. Two stone-filled land drains were the only features uncovered. Nothing of archaeological significance was found (Bennett 1999).

Archaeological trial testing was carried out on Irish Street, Enniscorthy in 1998 by Sarah McCutcheon. Two test trenches were excavated under licence no. 98E0120. A north-south retaining wall was uncovered and another wall which corresponded to a

demolished storehouse. A layer containing red brick, sherds of glass, mortar, glazed red earthenware and a clay pipe overlay the boulder clay. No features of archaeological significance were uncovered during the excavation (McCutcheon 1999).

In 2002 archaeological trial testing was carried out at 6 Court Street, Enniscorthy by Stafford McLoughlin Archaeology under licence no. 02E1645. A cobbled surface and boundary wall were uncovered consistent with Griffith's Valuation map of c. 1850. China and clay pipe were found in association with these post-medieval features (McLoughlan 2003).

Archaeological trial testing was carried out at 31 Court Street, Enniscorthy in 2002 by Stafford McLoughlin Archaeology under licence no. 02E0540. The site was located at the corner of Court Street and Church Street, Enniscorthy. Human remains and evidence of shallow cut graves were uncovered in five of the trenches. In one of the trenches the human remains were disarticulated/disturbed from their original burial-place. This may have been caused by mid 19<sup>th</sup> century ground clearance for the construction of the present St. Mary's Church. A number of other trenches revealed grave-cuts, some of which contained articulated skeletal remains. Domestic refuse pits and small garden boundaries of post medieval date were also uncovered. It appears that the site may have been used as a graveyard during the medieval or early-post medieval period (Stafford 2003).

In 2003 archaeological trial testing was carried out at the site of the former maltings and corn yard on Barracks Street, Enniscorhty, by Stafford McLoughlin (Licence no. 03E0434). Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed.

In 2007 archaeological trial testing was carried out at a site in Clonhasten in advance of development by Judith Carroll and Company (Licence no. 07E1024). Two burnt spreads and a burnt mound were revealed.

## 6. Architectural heritage

There are a number of buildings/structures listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage for Enniscorthy Town and the Enniscorhty Town Development Plan 2008-2013. As part of the inspection of the development scheme those sites adjunct to the route of the development were identified and are detailed in the Table (below).

Table 1: Protected structures listed in the Town Development plan for the area of the development (marked in purple on Fig. 5)

Townland	RPS. No.	Site Type	Site Description	Fig. No.
Enniscorthy	E014	House	No. 4 Main Street	5
Enniscorthy	E015	House	No. 5 Main Street, three storey, two bay house	5
Enniscorthy	E016	House	No. 6 Main Street, three storey, two bay house	5
Enniscorthy	E017	House	No. 8 Main Street, three storey, two bay house with slate roof	5
Enniscorthy	E018	House	No. 11 Main Street, three storey, four bay with carriage way	5
Enniscorthy	E019	House	No. 15-16 Main Street	5
Enniscorthy	E020	House	No. 19-20 Main Street, three storey, five bay with carriage way	5
Enniscorthy	E021	House	No. 21 Main Street, three storey, three bay, with two dormer windows and a central bay. Hounded window mouldings and gothic style door way	5
Enniscorthy	E024	Cathedral	St Aidan's Cathedral, Cathedral Street	5
Enniscorthy	E025	Presbytery	St. Aidan's Presbytery, Graveyard and Gateway, Cathedral Street	5
Enniscorthy	EPPS -116	House	No. 7 Main Street, three storey, two bay house	5
Enniscorthy	EPPS -117	House	Sextons House, St. Aidan's, Cathedral Street	5
Enniscorthy	EPPS -132	Bridge	St. John's Bridge	5
Templeshannon	E095	Church	St. Senan's Church (Templeshannon Church), in ruins	5
Templeshannon	E104	Meeting house	Friends Meeting House, Shannon Quay	5

Templeshannon	E110	House	Clonhasten House	5
Templeshannon	EPPS -138	House	4 bay dormer house, off Spring Valley	5

The greatest number of protected structures relating to this development scheme is situated on Main Street. There are nine protected structures on the stretch of Main Street along which the development is proposed to run (section U10, Fig 5). They are located on both sides of the street and consist of mostly three story terraced houses with shops at ground floor level. The majority of these structures are rated of Regional significance with No. 19-20 of National significance.

Cathedral Street leads off the west end of Main Street on the north side of which a complex of protected structures is situated. This complex consists of Saint Aidan's Catholic Cathedral and its associated Presbytery, Sextons House, graveyard and gateway. The Cathedral and Presbytery are of National rating with the remaining elements of the complex rated of Regional significance.

The four remaining protected structures are located outside of the town proper. On the south side of the town Section N5 is located adjacent to St. Johns Bridge rated of Regional significance. At the south end of U5 is located the ruins of St. Senan's Church (Templeshannon Church) and is of National significance. Sections S3 and N3 are located on either side of a Quaker Meeting House which can be seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (see section 5.2.2) that is of Regional significance. Finally, Section N2 of the development passes the driveway leading to Clonhasten House which is rated of Local significance.

## 7. Site visit

A site visit was carried out over three days from the 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> of May 2008. A walk over of the route of the proposed development scheme was carried out by Shuan McConnachie. Each section of the proposed scheme was examined and the details are given below. The route of the development is described section by section in relation

to its code as given by the client which appear on the development plan highlighted in blue boxes (Fig. 5)

**N1:** This is a 2.5 km length of dual carriageway leading south into Enniscorthy Town. It is banked up on the western side, with a green verge and ditch/tree line on eastern side (Pl. 1). There is extensive industrial/retail development along this route, especially on the eastern side.

**N2:** This is a stretch of country road (Pl. 2). There are fields hedges/tree lines at each side of the road and the remains of a ditch along the southern side. The fields are arable, mostly under wheat.

**N3:** This is a steep part of the road heading south out of Enniscorthy Town. There is farm land here, under wheat. There is a coppice of trees at the 'town' end of this route, at the crest of the hill, overlooking the river and town.

**N4:** This stretch is along a line of residential houses. The route runs along a road here and out of the town.

**N5:** This runs from the end of U9 to the railway line/river. It runs through lightly overgrown ground, along the rivers edge (Pl. 3).

**U1:** This stretch lies along a slip road servicing industrial units (Pl. 4). The ditch and tree line are along the eastern side of the proposed route. There are two green fields-under pasture at the southern end of this stretch. There is some overgrown areas, but the flora has characteristics of reclaiming plant types- *salix*, *ulnas* (Willows and hazels) indicating that they may not be long in existence.

**U2:** This is a short stretch which crosses the roundabout at the southern end of the main road into Enniscorthy. There is a heavily wooded and overgrown field. The growth is within the last 50 years, with some older standing trees of ash and oak.

**U3:** This runs along the back of industrial units, in rough 'waste land'. It then runs behind a terrace of houses and turns 90 degrees, across more waste ground. There has

The route takes a 90 degree turn along this stretch, running through an existing manhole placement and along the edge of the field/farm-track to connect up with N5. These fields are under pasture. The area known as St. John's Monastery is now a small industrial unit. On the northern side of this part, there are the remains of tall (over 30m) brick pillars. They are on a slope, now heavily overgrown. They may relate to the mill/factory situated by the river here, which is now derelict. Three pillars are visible from the route.

**U10:** This is Main Street and Cathedral Street. The route here runs along this steep street, sloping down to the river, with shop fronts along both sides of the route (Pl. 10).

**U11:** This runs along the road into Enniscorthy, with the river on one side (eastern). There is an existing railway bridge which runs up to the river wall at this point. The western side is composed of a car park, with shops set behind and a low bridge up to the car park for a modern supermarket.

**S1:** This is short stretch of road that runs next to a school and into a housing estate.

**S2:** This is a hill, running down to join up with U6. It is fairly steep and runs along a roadway.

**S3:** This is a short stretch running downhill to the river and the town (Pl. 11). There is small scale industrial activity on the eastern side and an outcropping of rock can be seen rising in the wall on the northern side of the road.

## **8. Archaeological impact**

This development will run through the constraint area of RMP WX 020-031, Enniscorthy Town, and passes in close proximity to a number of other RMP's (see section 5.3; Fig. 4). The route of the scheme will also run passed a number of protected structures particularly along Enniscorthy's Main Street and Cathedral Street (section 6; Fig. 5).

The development will also pass through two of Enniscorthy's three Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA), ACA 1 – Enniscorthy Town and ACA 2 – Templeshannon.

There are several areas that should be considered of particularly high archaeological potential along the development scheme. Sections U6, U7, U8, U9 and N5 located to the west and southwest of the town are situated in green field areas and in close proximity to a watercourse and area of bog.

Section U8 will cross the watercourse and a small off shoot of U6 will also cross the watercourse and lead into the area of Bog. Section U9 runs parallel to the southern part of the watercourse which is marked as a mill race on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (see section 5.2.2). In addition, a piece of worked stone was identified during the site visit located in a ditch which this section of the development will cross (Pl. 9; Fig. 5). The stone's markings are clearly man-made and although the date at which they were produced is unknown it is possible that the stone may relate to the mills which were located in this area.

Section N5 will also pass close to the de-listed RMP WX 026-003 (Mill, Monastery, Holy Well, Bridge) and the protected structure EPPS-132 (St. John's Bridge). Although this is a de-listed RMP the site is still of significant archaeological potential. The area has a traditional association as the site of a monastery and is still called St John's Monastery. A mill has been in operation at the site since at least the 1840's and a *spa well* is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (see section 5.2.2).

Section U3 which crosses areas of green field also crosses the estates of both Bellfield and Summerhill houses as seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (see section 5.2.2). N3 in Templeshannon also crosses part of what was the Charleville estate. While none of these houses are still standing elements relating to them, their associated outbuildings and grounds may be revealed during ground works.

Section R1/N1 is due to pass particularly close to a number of RMP sites. WX 020-009 (Earthwork) is immediately west of the central section of this part of the development and the north end of R1/N1 passes between a group of monuments, WX020-065 (Enclosure), WX 020-008 (Castle site) and WX 020-066 (Ringditch). Although much of this stretch of the development scheme is situated along roadway due to its close proximity to a number of monuments it should be considered as an area of high archaeological potential.

Sections U11, U5 and U10 all pass within the constraint zone for RMP WX 020-031 (Enniscorthy Town). In addition both U10 and U5 will also be in close proximity to a number of protected structures (see section 6).

## **9. Mitigation recommendations**

A watercourse assessment of the stream situated to the southwest of the Town, due to be impacted upon by the sections of the scheme U6 – U9, is recommended. This should be carried out prior to the commencement of any works in that area.

Archaeological monitoring during development works is recommended in general for the scheme in all areas. It is recommended that all subsurface works relating to the scheme be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

### *On roads*

Both full time and intermittent monitoring is recommended for areas along roads. Full time monitoring should take place in the vicinity of RMP sites (marked in blue on Fig. 4) or within the vicinity of areas of archaeological potential (U3, U6, U7, U8, U9, R1/N1, N3, N5; see section 8). Intermittent monitoring would involve an archaeologist present on site for inspections twice a day in areas along the road which are not in the immediate vicinity of RMP sites or directly within areas of archaeological potential.

*Off roads*

Topsoil stripping under constant archaeological monitoring is recommended for all off-road areas, crossing fields, etc. Monitoring along any/all wayleaves should consist of soil stripping with a tracked, flat bladed, machine under archaeological supervision.

If, during monitoring, archaeological remains come to light, excavation of the remains should take place. The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government should be advised prior to excavation and the necessary licenses must be obtained.

It should also be noted that prior to the commencement of any works within the RMP WX 020-031 (Enniscorthy Town), under Section 14 of the 2004 Act, it will be necessary to obtain the required ministerial consent.

On completion of the monitoring scheme, a monitoring report should be submitted to the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

**All recommendations are made at the discretion of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DOEHLG)**

## **10. Summary**

An archaeological assessment has been carried out and the development area of the scheme has been identified as being of archaeological potential. Monitoring has been recommended as is usual in such schemes.

This scheme contains a watercourse, which are considered to be of high archaeological potential and a watercourse survey has been recommended.

These recommendations have been made to ensure that any archaeological finds or features that may come to light, be dealt with in the appropriate manner.

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**Table 1: List of artefacts from the National Museum of Ireland provenanced in the area (marked in green in Fig. 5)**

Townland	Object	Details	Fig. No.
Enniscorthy	Food vessel	A decorated food vessel containing cremated bone was found in the townland of Enniscorthy in 1975. The vase was found in the Blackstoops cemetery.	5
Enniscorthy	Axehead	A stone axehead was also found in Enniscorthy townland 1932 however its exact find spot is unknown.	N/A
Enniscorthy	Gold ring brooch	The Enniscorthy Brooch (a gold ring brooch) was found in the ruins of the Franciscan friary at Enniscorthy in 1830. The brooch was acquired by the British museum in 1849. The brooch was oval with a short transverse pin decorated with brambling and incised wavy lines. It was set with semi-precious stones. There was an Anglo-Norman inscription on the brooch meaning 'I love: friend you have me by this gift'. The brooch may date from the late 13 <sup>th</sup> or early 14 <sup>th</sup> century.	5

**Table 2: Recorded monuments and places within the study area (marked in blue on Fig. 4)**

Townland	RMP No	Site Type	Fig. No.
Tomduff	WX 026-001	Enclosure	4
Tomduff	WX 026-002	Enclosure (De-listed)	4
Enniscorthy	WX026-003	Holywell, Monastery, Bridge, Mill (De-listed)	4
Clovass	WX 020-008	Castle site	4
Moyne Lower	WX 020-009	Earthwork	4
Moyne Upper	WX 020-017	Moated site	4
Moyne Upper	WX 020-018	Enclosure	4
Clonhasten	WX 020-024	Enclosure (De-listed)	4
Enniscorthy	WX 020-030	Cist burial	4
Enniscorthy	WX 020-031	Enniscorthy historic town	4

Templeshannon	WX 020-032	Windmill (De-listed)	4
Clovass	WX 020-065	Enclosure	4
Clovass	WX 020-066	Ringditch	4

**Table 3: Previous archaeological work in the area of the scheme**

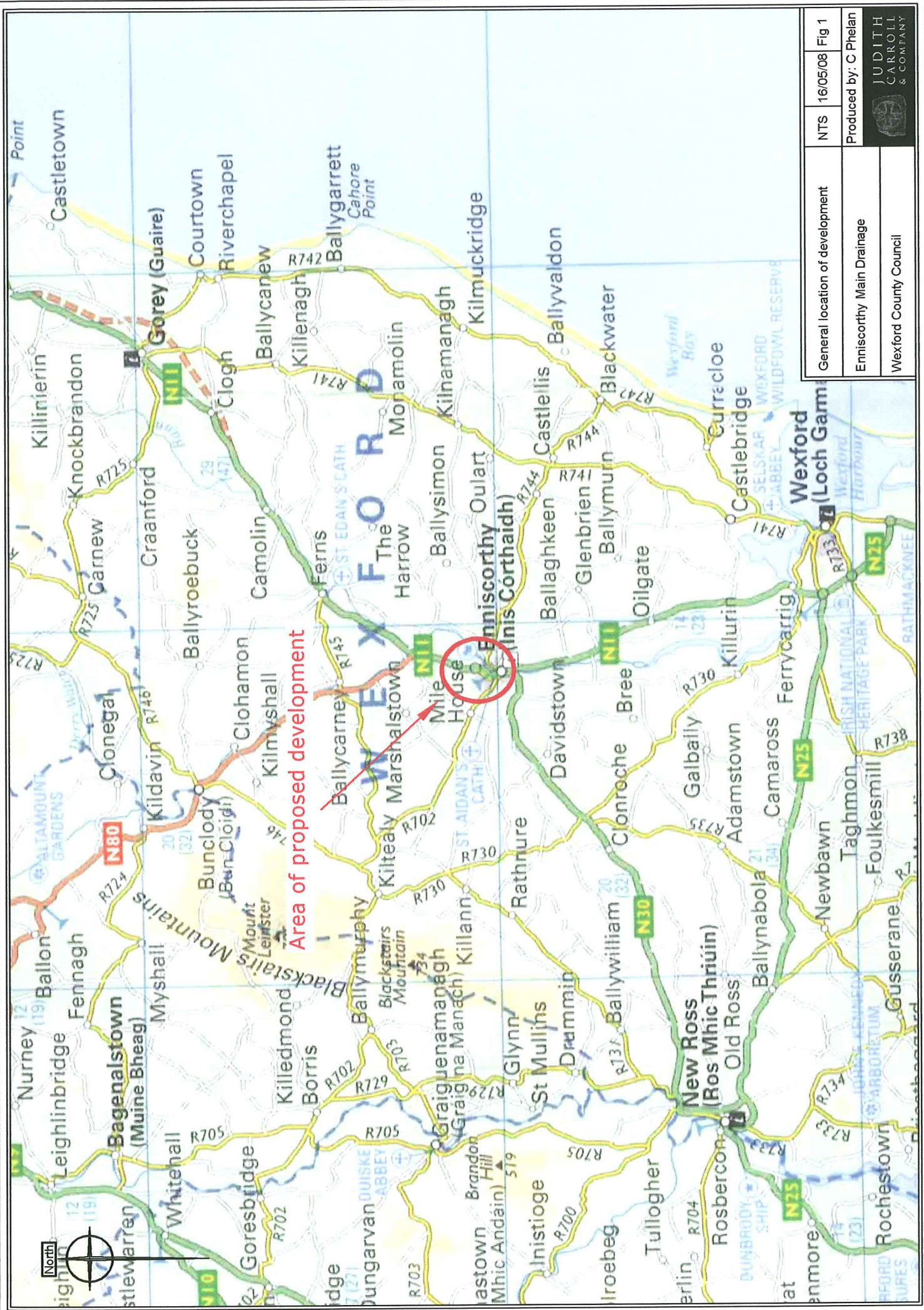
Excavation license no.	Location	Archaeological Company	Results
93E0036	Templeshannon	Isabel Bennett	Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed
95E0266	Templeshannon	Isabel Bennett	Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed
96E0052	Templeshannon	Isabel Bennett	Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed
97E0202	Templeshannon	Mary Henry	A well was revealed and preserved <i>in situ</i>
98E0264	Parnell Rd, Enniscorthy	Isabel Bennett	Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed
98E0120	Irish St, Enniscorthy	Sarah McCutcheon	Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed
02E1645	6 Court St, Enniscorthy	Stafford McLoughlin	A cobbled surface and boundary wall were uncovered
02E0540	31 Court St, Enniscorthy	Stafford McLoughlin	Human remains, grave cuts, refuse pits and garden boundaries were uncovered
03E0434	The Maltings, Barrack Street, Enniscorthy	Stafford McLoughlin	Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed
07E1024	Clonhasten	Judith Carroll and Company	Two burnt spreads and a burnt mound were revealed


**Table 4: Protected structures listed in the Town Development plan for the area of the development (marked in purple on Fig. 5)**

Townland	RPS. No.	Site Type	Site Description	Fig. No.
Enniscorthy	E014	House	No. 4 Main Street	5
Enniscorthy	E015	House	No. 5 Main Street, three storey, two bay house	5
Enniscorthy	E016	House	No. 6 Main Street, three storey, two bay house	5
Enniscorthy	E017	House	No. 8 Main Street, three storey, two bay house with slate roof	5
Enniscorthy	E018	House	No. 11 Main Street, three storey, four bay with carriage way	5
Enniscorthy	E019	House	No. 15-16 Main Street	5
Enniscorthy	E020	House	No. 19-20 Main Street, three storey, five bay with carriage way	5
Enniscorthy	E021	House	No. 21 Main Street, three storey, three bay, with two dormer windows and a central bay. Hounded window mouldings and gothic style door way	5
Enniscorthy	E024	Cathedral	St Aidan's Cathedral, Cathedral Street	5
Enniscorthy	E025	Presbytery	St. Aidan's Presbytery, Graveyard and Gateway, Cathedral Street	5
Enniscorthy	EPPS-116	House	No. 7 Main Street, three storey, two bay house	5
Enniscorthy	EPPS-117	House	Sextons House, St. Aidan's, Cathedral Street	5
Enniscorthy	EPPS-132	Bridge	St. John's Bridge	5
Templeshannon	E095	Church	St. Senan's Church (Templeshannon Church), in ruins	5
Templeshannon	E104	Meeting house	Friends Meeting House, Shannon Quay	5
Templeshannon	E110	House	Clonhasten House	5
Templeshannon	EPPS-138	House	4 bay dormer house, off Spring Valley	5

**Table 5: Sites/ monuments identified during the site visit**

<b>Townland</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Site Description</b>	<b>Fig. No.</b>	<b>Plate No.</b>
Enniscorthy	Worked stone	Along Section U9 of the development is a single stone, which shows signs of chisel marks across its surface. These are not marks to be associated with shaping the block-it is fairly rough and looks as if this fragment is part of a larger 'surface'. No complete pattern is discernable, but the marks are well weathered and worn and therefore of probably of some antiquity.	5	9



General location of development	NTS	16/05/08	Fig 1
Enniscorthy Main Drainage	Produced by: C Phelan		
Wexford County Council	 JUDITH CARROLL & COMPANY		

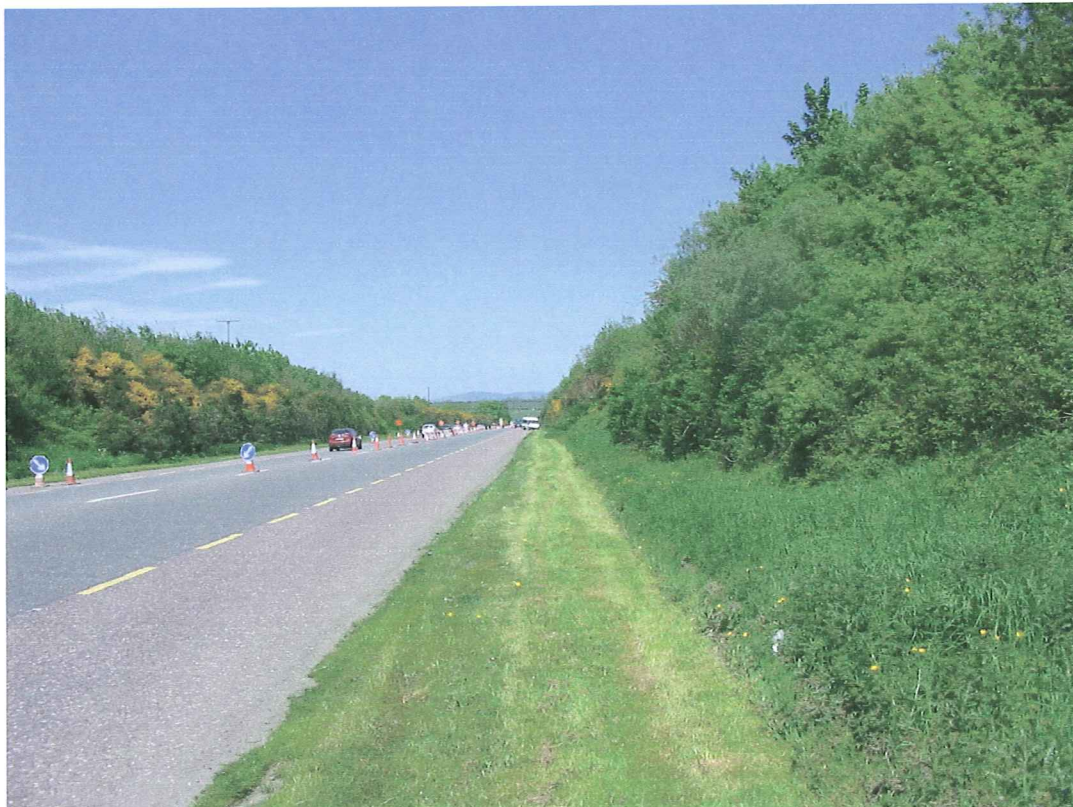


Plate 1: R1/N1 section of scheme, looking north



Plate 2: N2 section of scheme looking east



Plate 3: Section N5 near St. John's Bridge, looking east



Plate 4: U1 as it passes beside the main road into Enniscorthy, looking south

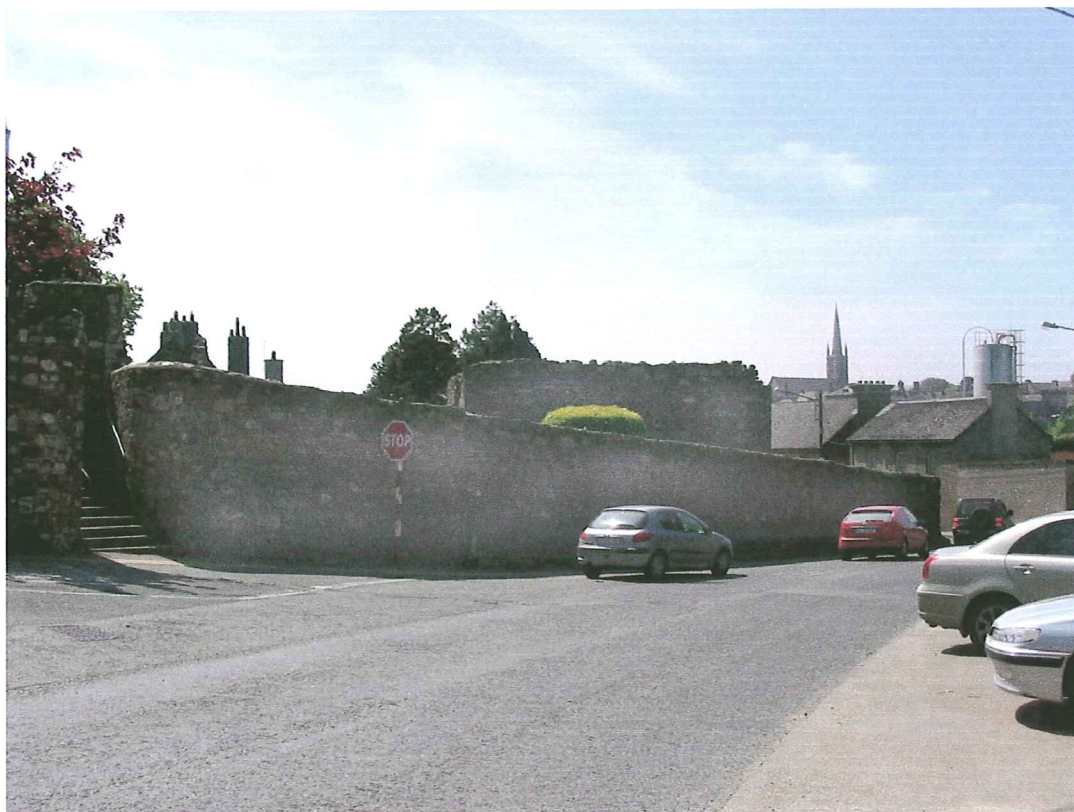


Plate 5: Templeshannon Church located at the south end of U5



Plate 6: Cherryorchard Bridge over the watercourse adjunct to which section U6 will pass



Plate 7: The watercourse beside which sections U6, U7, U8 and U9 will pass



Plate 8: Green farm land at section U9, looking west



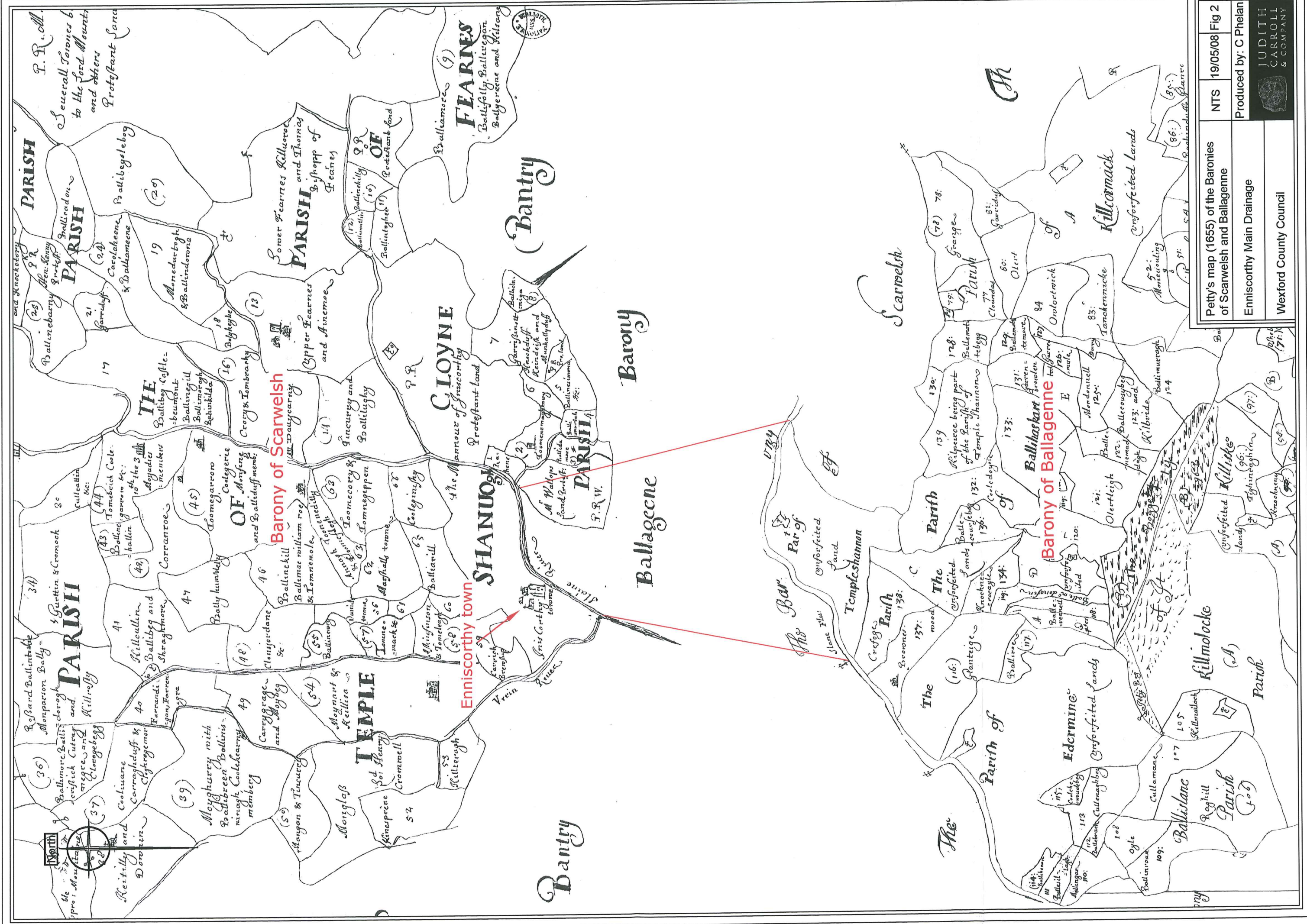
Plate 9: Piece of worked stone showing man-made chisel marks, found in ditch along the course of Section U9

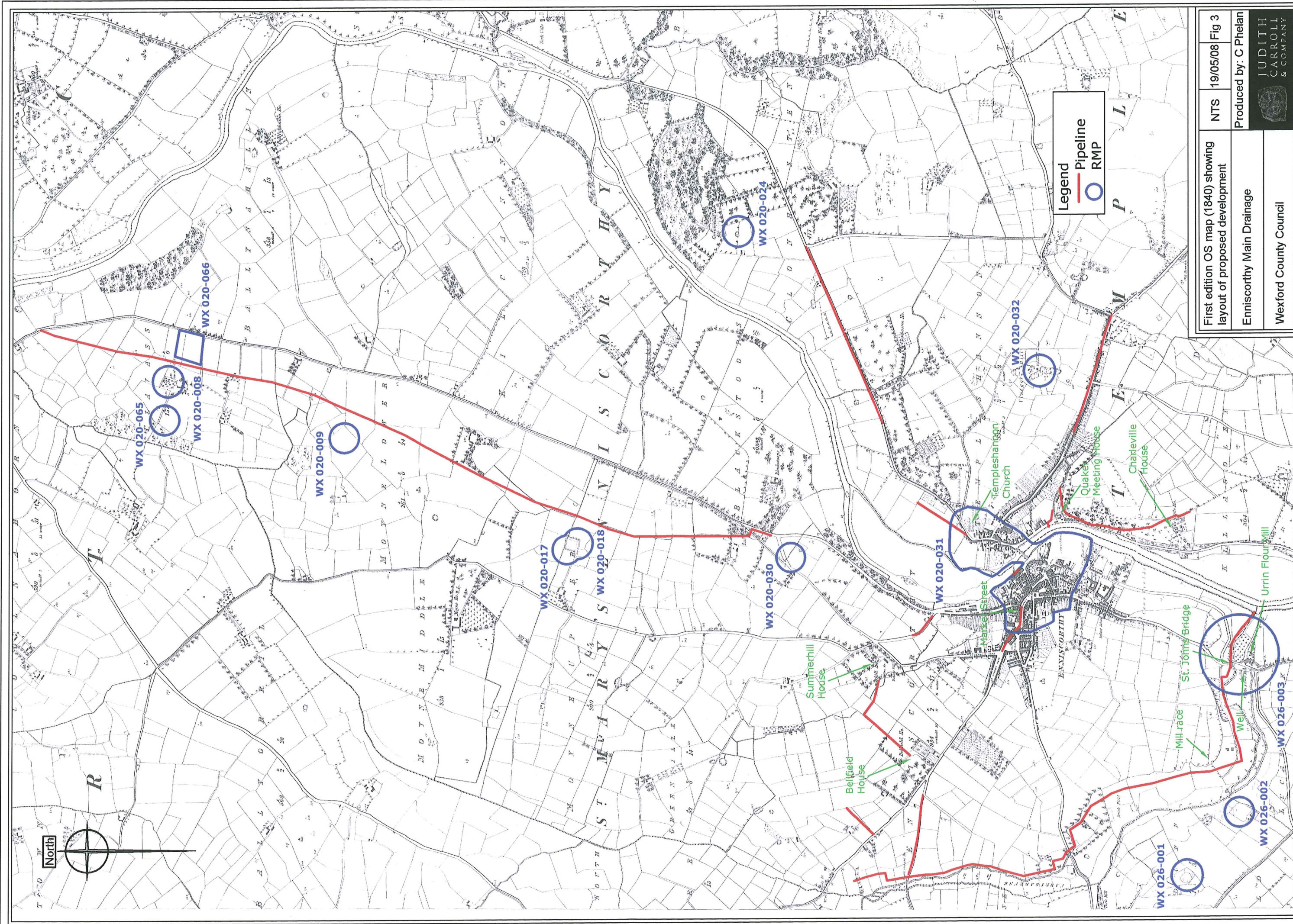


Plate 10: Main Street, route of section U10, with protected structures on both sides, looking east



Plate 11: View along section S3 towards the bridge over the Slaney into Enniscorthy, looking west





First edition OS map (1840) showing layout of proposed development

Enniscorthy Main Drainage

Produced by: C Phelan

Wexford County Council

JUDITH CARROLL & COMPANY

