

# **PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**CARLEY'S BRIDGE  
ENNISCORTHY, Co. WEXFORD**

## **CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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**Report Commissioned by  
TORCA DEVELOPMENTS Ltd  
C/o McGill Planning Ltd  
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**Martin E. Byrne, MA, Dip. EIA Mgmt, MIAI.**  
BYRNE MULLINS & ASSOCIATES – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared with respect to the proposed development of lands to the east of Carley's Bridge, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford. It has been prepared on the behalf of Torca Developments Ltd c/o McGill Planning Ltd, 22 Wicklow Street, Dublin 2.

The development, as proposed, is described below in Section 7 and this report provides a Cultural Heritage (Local History, Archaeology and Architectural Heritage) Assessment with respect to the proposals.

Cultural Heritage is defined by UNESCO as "the legacy of physical artefacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations" ([www.unesco.org/new/en/cairo/culture/tangible-cultural-heritage](http://www.unesco.org/new/en/cairo/culture/tangible-cultural-heritage)). In terms of the present project, Cultural Heritage is assumed to include all humanly created features on the landscape, including portable artefacts, which might reflect the prehistoric, historic, architectural, engineering and/or social history of the area. Where appropriate, it also includes for non-physical aspects of heritage, such as history, linguistics, folklore, etc.

The Heritage Act (1995) contains a list of various aspects of heritage, including archaeological monuments and objects, architectural heritage, fauna, flora, geology, heritage gardens and parks, heritage objects, inland waterways, landscapes, monuments, seascapes, wildlife habitats, and wrecks.

##### 1.1 Definition of Study Area

The subject development lands (red-line boundary) and an area of 500m surrounding such lands were determined to be the Study Area for Cultural Heritage. The extent of the Cultural Heritage Study Area was chosen to reflect an appropriate context for the development, beyond which it was considered that a development of this nature would have no direct/indirect impacts.

#### 2. METHODOLOGY

The Cultural Heritage components of the study comprise the results of a survey and evaluation of sites of archaeological, architectural and historical potential within, and in the immediate environs of, the proposed development area. The work comprised the following:

- Paper Survey
- Field Inspection
- Geophysical Survey
- Programme of Archaeological Testing

##### 2.1 Paper Survey

As part of a documentary/cartographic search, the following principal sources were examined from which a list of sites and areas of Cultural Heritage interest/potential was compiled:

- Record of Monuments and Places – Co. Wexford (RMP)
- Sites and Monuments Record of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (SMR) – [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie)
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Annual Archaeological Excavations Bulletin – [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)
- Aerial Photographic & Cartographic Archive of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland – [www.osi.ie](http://www.osi.ie)
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – [www.buildingsofireland.ie](http://www.buildingsofireland.ie)
- Open Topographic Data Viewer (LiDAR information) – [www.dcent.maps.arcgis.com](http://www.dcent.maps.arcgis.com)
- Placenames Commission – [www.logainm.ie](http://www.logainm.ie)
- Heritage Council Heritage Maps & Data – [www.heritagemaps.ie](http://www.heritagemaps.ie)
- National Folklore Collection (The School's Collection) – [www.duchas.ie](http://www.duchas.ie)
- Documentary and cartographic sources (see Appendix 1)
- Wexford County Development Plan 2013 – 2019
- Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2021 - 2027
- Enniscorthy Town & Environs Plan 2008 – 2014 (as extended)

## 2.2 Field Inspection

The overall site was subjected to detailed inspections in October and December 2018. These included a preliminary reconnaissance of the proposed development site area and environs together with a detailed surface reconnaissance of the overall proposed development lands. An additional field inspection was undertaken in late April 2020.

Lands outside the proposed development site were inspected from adjacent road frontages and shared property boundaries.

An attempt was also made to identify previously unrecorded sites of cultural heritage potential within, and in the immediate environs of, the proposed development area.

## 2.3 Geophysical Survey

A high resolution magnetic gradiometer survey was undertaken at the site in October 2018 by Target Archaeological Geophysics, under Licence No: 18R0204 from the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. The results of the Geophysical Survey are summarised in Section 5.3 and described in Appendix 2.

## 2.4. Archaeological Testing

A programme of Archaeological Testing was undertaken by Martin Byrne, Byrne Mullins & Associates in December 2018, under Licence No: 18E0719 from the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. The results of the Archaeological Testing are summarised in Section 5.4 and described in Appendix 3.

## 2.5 Difficulties Encountered

No difficulties were encountered with respect to the Paper Survey and Field Inspections.

# 3. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located in the townland of Enniscorthy, on the western extent of Enniscorthy Town, approx. 1.2km from the centre of the town and on the southern side of Ross/Carley's Bridge Road – Figure 1.

The overall site (Plate 1) comprising two fields (A – B), both in pasture, is bounded to the west by the River Urrin, to the south by agricultural lands, to the east and north-east by existing residential estates and to the north by the Ross/Carley's Bridge Road and the rear boundaries to properties fronting onto such. Much of the north-eastern and eastern boundaries are formed by a stream routed through mature hedgerows which incorporate some mature tree planting. Likewise, the southernmost boundary is formed by a planted earth- and stone banks with some mature trees, while the dividing boundary between the two fields is also similar, and incorporates an open drain/stream. There are a number of mature trees along the banks of the River Urrin and the section of the northern boundary to the public road is formed by a planted field bank.

There are a number of ruinous, agricultural-related former outbuildings located in the northern area of the site, adjacent the public road (Plates 1 & 2). These are relatively modern in origin and are positioned on a former farmyard, and incorporating a stone wall to the public road including a gated access (Plate 2).





Figure 1 Site Location



Plate 1 Aerial View of Site illustrating existing layout

There are a number of ruinous, agricultural-related former outbuildings located in the northern area of the site, adjacent the public road (Plates 2 & 3). These are relatively modern in origin and are positioned on a former farmyard, and incorporating a stone wall to the public road including a gated access (Plate 4).





Plate 2 View of modern outbuildings from east (northern extent Field 'A')



Plate 3 Former farmyard from south (northern extent Field 'A')  
(houses in background on northern side of public road)



Plate 4 Entrance to former farmyard from Carley's Bridge Road

The site is located on the western edge of a wide ridge between the Slaney and Urrin rivers, and generally slopes down to the west towards the River Urrin, with more gently sloping surfaces along the eastern areas of the site.

#### 4. GENERAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The subject development lands form part of the townland of Enniscorthy, in the civil parish of St. Mary's Enniscorthy and barony of Scarawalsh (O.S. 6" Map – Enniscorthy Sheets 20 & 26). The name Enniscorthy derives from the Irish *Inis Córthaidh* – 'the island of the chest' (Placenames Commission – [www.logainm.ie](http://www.logainm.ie)), although Whelan (1999, 7) notes that the word *Córthaidh* or *Coirthe* may refer to a



personal name.

In the early Medieval Period, Senan, a sixth-century saint, established a monastic settlement on the banks of the River Slaney.

Following the Anglo-Norman invasions, the lands of the Duffry, which encompasses Enniscorthy, were granted to Robert de Quency. De Quency however died in battle shortly after gaining his new lands which were then passed down to his infant daughter Maud who could regain her lands once she came of age. In the meantime guardianship of the Duffry was in control of a man name Raymond le Gros. In 1190 Le Gros would constructed an earthen and timber "Motte and Bailey" castle on the site of the present Enniscorthy Castle. Around 1190 Maud de Quency married Philip de Prendergast and the couple regained the lands of the Duffry and constructed the first stone Castle on the site, around which a town was established. The town and environs remained in ownership of the decadents of the Anglo- Normans until the Gaelic Irish revival in the late 1300's.

In the 1370's Gaelic Irish chief Art MacMurrough Kavanagh retook Enniscorthy by force following which the area largely remained in Gaelic control until the Elizabethan period, when control of the town and immediate area was gained by Sir Henry Wallop, a representative of the Lord Deputy of Ireland. Wallop rebuilt Enniscorthy Castle and commenced the exploitation of the great economic potential of the oak forests in the area. Subsequently, the cleared woodlands were converted into farmland, centred on a revitalised market centre. Enniscorthy was subsequently created a plantation town in the 1610s, having elected officials and the right to elect two MP's and was probably enclosed by a defensive earthen bank and palisade at this time.

The burgeoning timber trade continued to enrich the area during the first half of the seventeenth century, with large swathes of woodland to the north and west of the town subject to clearance. Following the demise of Wallop, who was imprisoned in the Tower of London because of his non-royalist sympathies following the Restoration, a London-based consortium leased lands at Enniscorthy for the production of iron, using the woodlands as a ready supply for charcoal. This led to an influx of English settlers to the area, associated with the iron working industry, many of whom leased the newly developing agricultural lands. Although some buildings in the town are indicated by the Civil Survey (aka Down Survey) of 1655-6 ([www.downsurvey.tcd.ie/down-survey-maps.php](http://www.downsurvey.tcd.ie/down-survey-maps.php)) – Figure 2 – there are no other topographic features recorded on the mapping, except for the 'Slaine' (Slaney and Vrrin (Urrin) rivers. The Survey notes that the lands comprising the present townland of Enniscorthy formed part of the estates of Dudley Colclough in 1641 and in 1670 the owners are Captain Edward Cary, Matthew Stoddard and James Cottrell. The lands subsequently formed part of a large landholding belonging to the Earl of Portsmouth.

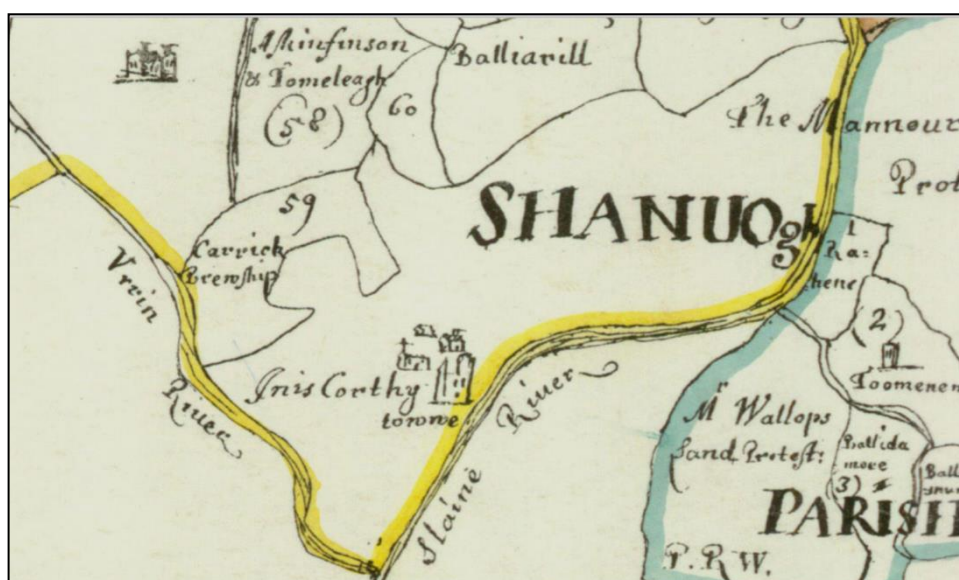


Figure 2 Extract from Down Survey Map of 1655-6

A pottery was established on the western side of the River Urrin around 1654 by two brothers named Kerley (Carley), who had settled there from Cornwall (Rowe & Scallan, 2004, Site 298) – Carley's Bridge is named after the family. Seeking a suitable situation to establish a pottery, their first priority was a local supply of clay which they found in the area of the subject site. Pottery products such as bricks, tiles, drainage pipes and country kitchenware were made in the pottery, which is still in existence. The Owen



family came into possession of the works by marriage, c. 1748. In the nineteenth century the pottery had a steam-powered engine for the production of bricks and tiles within the grounds of Carley's Bridge House, to the west of the site (Site CH-2; Section 6.2 & Appendix 4).

It is likely that the Ross/Carley's Bridge Road was in existence at the time of the foundation of the pottery. The road is illustrated in a 1777 map (Figure 3) and indicates that it crossed the River Urrin. There are no indications of any structures or topographical detail relating to the subject site.

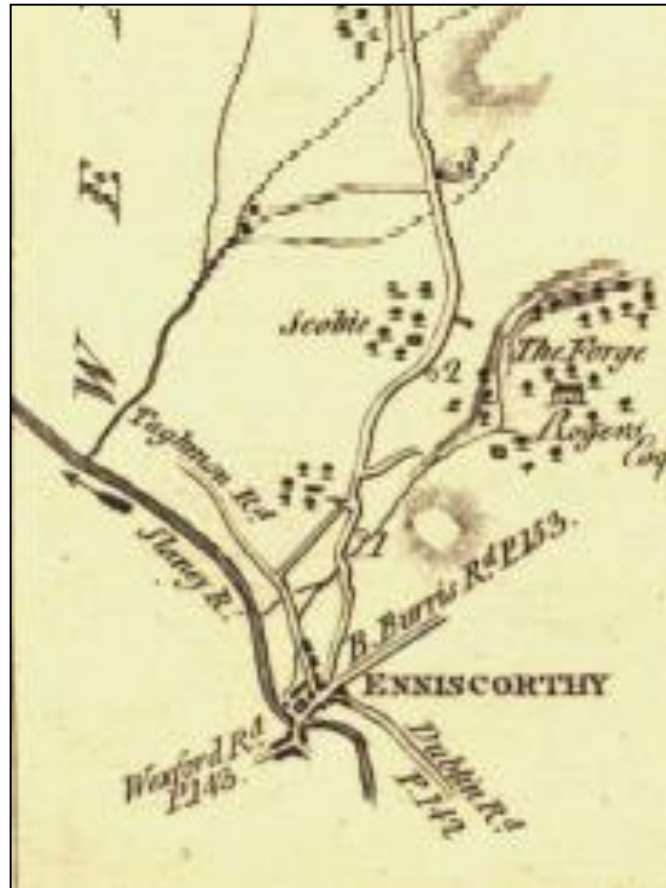


Figure 3 Extract from Taylor & Skinner – 1777  
(North to right)

The *Ordnance Survey* map of 1840 (Figure 4) indicates that part of the northern boundary of the site acts as a townland boundary, while the western site boundary, largely formed by the River Urrin, serves both as a townland and civil parish boundary. The existing overall boundaries to the lands had been established by this time, with the north-eastern and eastern boundaries formed by a stream. The eastern area of Field 'A' contained two buildings – probably a residence and outbuildings, from which a trackway lead south-eastwards; the plot was divided into three separate fields, one of which contained a wooded area, and all the field boundaries are indicated as being planted; two smaller rectangular sub-divisions are also illustrated and these may possibly be fenced vegetable plots. The western area of Field 'A' is subdivided into two and incorporates a small pit, possibly associated with the extraction of marl for the nearby pottery. Field 'B' is termed 'Brick Field' and is divided into two plots; a quarry pit is indicated at the south-western area, probably associated with the extraction of marl, and a rectangular area, the boundaries of which appear to be planted, is also illustrated. A Tuck Mill is indicated adjacent the southern side of Carley's Bridge (CH-5) which was operated by John Robinson (Hogg, 1998, 137). Although not names, Carley's Bridge House (CH-5) and the associated pottery manufacturing complex (CH-3 & 4) are illustrated to the immediate north of Carley's Bridge (CH-5).

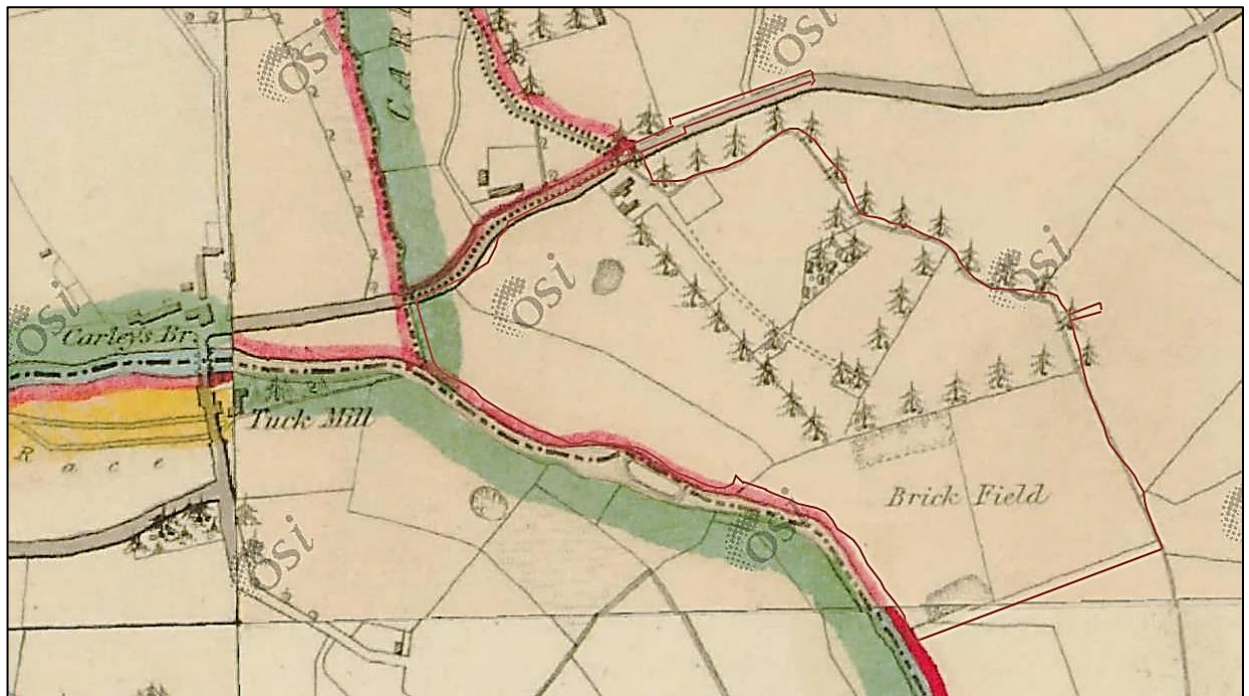


Figure 4 Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1840 illustrating site and immediate environs

Griffith's Valuation of 1854 notes that the subject overall landholding lands formed part of the estate of the Earl of Portsmouth. The eastern area of Field 'A', comprising 4 acres, 1 rood & 10 perches, was leased to Laurence Hay and is described as containing a house and offices (outbuildings); the southern area of the field, comprising 3 acres, 3 roods & 27 perches, was leased to George Parslow and only comprised land. Field B' [Brick Field], comprising 4 acres, 1 rood & 30 perches, was also leased by George Parslow and described as containing a house and offices; however, there are no such structures indicated on the 1840 map (Figure 4) which preceded the valuation process, or on later maps (Figures 5 & 6).

The Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of c. 1910 (Figure 5) indicates that existing boundary between Fields 'A' and 'B' now included a drain/steam. The residential farm buildings which formerly occupied the northern area of Field 'A' had been removed and replaced with a smaller range of structures (outbuildings?) along a newly established boundary; the former wooded areas and tree planting within the eastern area of the field are not indicated and a number of changes had been made to the overall layout the field, which was now subdivided into seven smaller fields/plots, and there are no indications of the former quarry pit. Field 'B' was still divided into two fields and the former quarry and rectangular feature are not indicated; in addition, a foot bridge is indicated outside the south-eastern corner the field. Both Carley's Bridge (CH-5) and Carley's Bridge House (CH-2) are named and the former Tuck Mill site had been redeveloped and now incorporated a Woollen Factory, with an associated terrace of factory-workers homes (CH-6) constructed a little to the south of the bridge. In addition, a Brick Works is indicated to the north of the proposed development lands.

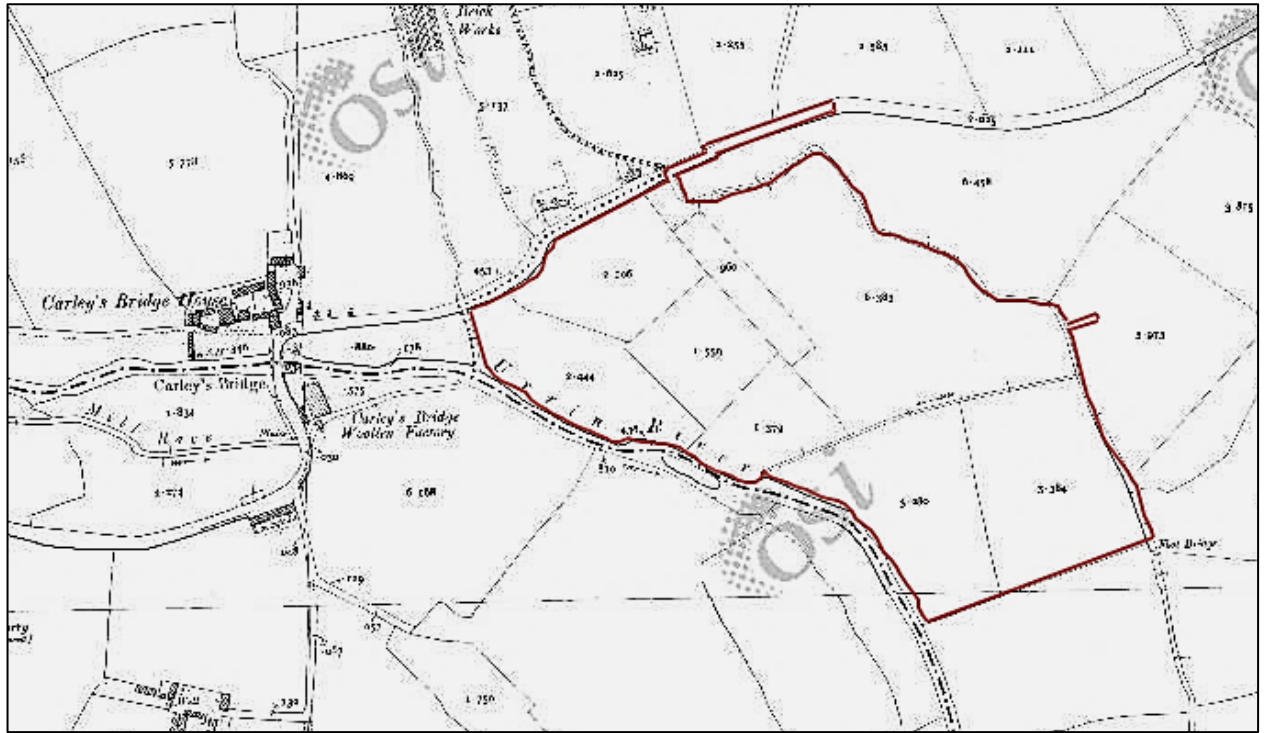


Figure 5 Extract from Ordnance Survey map of c. 1910 illustrating site and immediate environs

The *Ordnance Survey* map of 1942 (Figure 6) indicates that the eastern area of Field 'A' remained largely unchanged, although a further structure had been added to those in the northern area; changes to the western area were undertaken and it was now divided into three field plots; an open drain running down the centre of the field and then turning west to the River Urrin. Field 'B' remained unchanged, but an open drain is now indicated as being routed along the southern boundary. The advent of electricity is also indicated by a power line running to the Woollen Factory and the Brick Works to the north are not indicated.

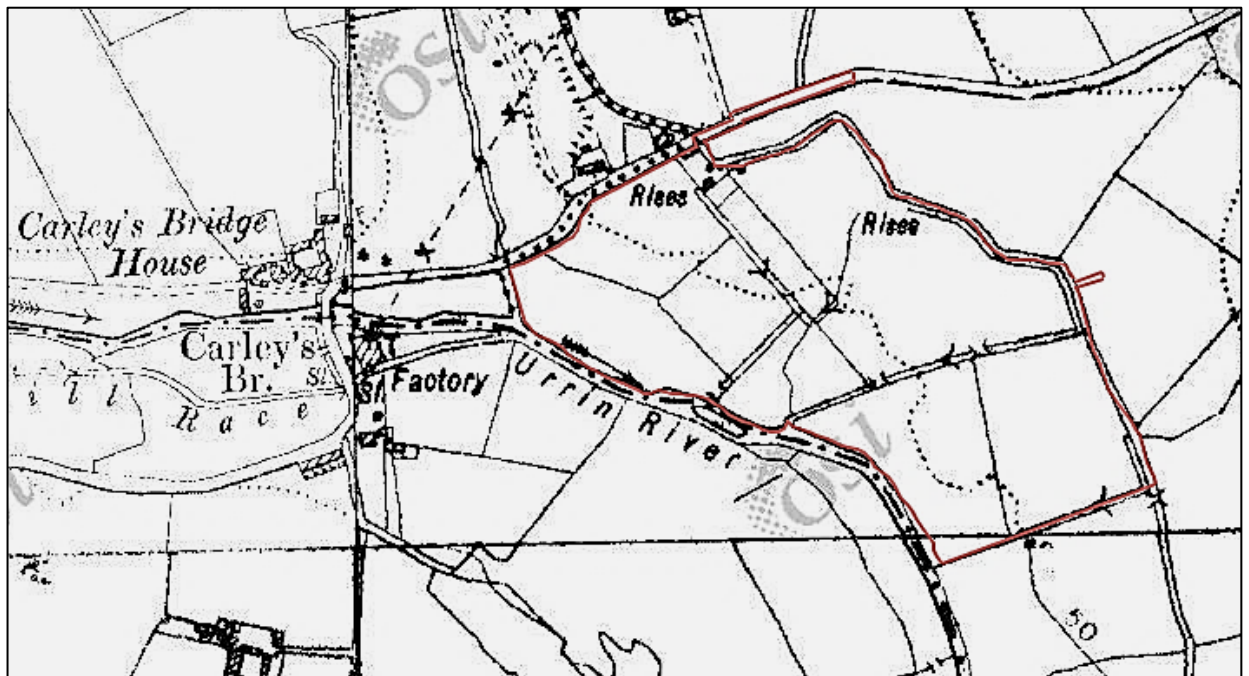


Figure 6 Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1942 illustrating site and immediate environs



## 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Archaeology is the study of past societies through their material remains and the landscapes they lived in. "The archaeological heritage consists of such material remains (whether in the form of sites and monuments or artefacts in the sense of moveable objects) and environmental evidence" (DoAHG 1999, p9).

Archaeological heritage comprises all material remains of past societies, with the potential to enhance our understanding of such societies. It includes the remains of features such as settlements, burials, ships and boats and portable objects of all kinds, from the everyday to the very special. It also includes evidence of the environment in which those societies lived. The terms "site" or "monument" are used generally to refer to fixed structures or areas of activity, as opposed to particular moveable objects. Historic wrecks are also part of the archaeological heritage (DHLG&H, 2021, 3).

### 5.1 Statutory Protections

The statutory and administrative framework of development control in zone of archaeological potential or in proximity to recorded monuments has two main elements:

- (a) Archaeological preservation and licensing under the National Monuments Acts and
- (b) Development plans and planning applications under the Planning Acts.

#### 5.1.1 National Monuments Acts 1930-2004

Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994 provides that the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments, such record to be comprised of a list of monuments and relevant places and a map or maps showing each monument and relevant place in respect to each county of the State. This is referred to as the 'Record of Monuments and Places' (RMP), and monuments entered into it are referred to as 'Recorded Monuments'.

Section 12(3) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 provides for the protection of monuments and places in the record, stating that

*"When the owner or occupier (not being the Minister) of a monument or place which has been recorded under subsection (1) of this section or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Minister and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence work for a period of two months after having given the notice."*

#### 5.1.2 Wexford County Development Plan 2013-2019

The following relevant Archaeological Heritage Policies are set out in Section 14.5 of the Plan:

<b>AH01</b>	To conserve and protect archaeological sites, monuments (including their settings), underwater archaeology and objects within the jurisdiction of Wexford County Council including those listed on the Record of Monuments and Places, the Register of Historic Monuments or newly discovered sub-surface archaeological remains
<b>AH02</b>	To protect the heritage of groups of important national monuments, inclusive of their contextual setting and interpretation, in the operation of development management
<b>AH03</b>	To fully consider the protection of archaeological heritage when undertaking, approving or authorising development. In considering such protection the Council will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Service and the principles set out in Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 1999).
<b>AH04</b>	To require an archaeological assessment for development that may, due to its size, location or nature, have a significant effect upon archaeological heritage and to take appropriate measures to safeguard this archaeological heritage. In all such cases the Planning Authority shall consult with the National Monuments Service in the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
<b>AH11</b>	To protect historical burial grounds within County Wexford and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles.

**NOTE:** The RMP for County Wexford was published in 1995 Any archaeological monuments and sites discovered since the publication are not subject to protections under the National Monuments Acts, unless specifically the subject of a Preservation order, but are protected in the Wexford County Development Plan under Policy AH01 above.

### 5.1.3 Enniscorthy Town & Environs Plan 2008 – 2014 (as extended)

The following relevant Archaeological Heritage Policies are set out in Section 9.2 of the Plan:

<b>AH 1</b>	To have regard to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), and the Urban Archaeological Survey prepared for Enniscorthy town (when it becomes available) when dealing with planning applications for development to threats to recorded items.
<b>AH 2</b>	To protect and preserve archaeological sites which have been identified subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)
<b>AH 4</b>	To promote a presumption in favour of "preservation in situ" of archaeological remains and settings, in accordance with government policy, when dealing with proposals for development that would impact upon archaeological sites and/or features
<b>AH 6</b>	It is a policy of the Joint Councils to require an archaeological assessment for development that may die to its size, location or nature, have a significant effect upon archaeological heritage. In all cases, the Councils shall consult with the National Monuments Section of the DoEHLG [Any such assessments shall be carried out by a licensed archaeologist]

### 5.2 Archaeological Inventory

There are no previously identified Archaeological Monuments located within, or in the immediate environs of, the overall subject development lands. The nearest Recorded Monument to the site is WX026-001 (Ringfort – Unclassified; Tomduff Td; ITM: 695867 639151) located approx. 400m to the southwest, the location of which is indicated in Figure 10. This is designated Site CH-1 and it is described in Appendix 4.

No features of archaeological potential were noted by an examination of historical cartographic or aerial photographic sources or on available LiDAR survey information on Open Topographic Data Viewer (Figure 7) and no surface features of potential interest were evident during the surface reconnaissance survey.

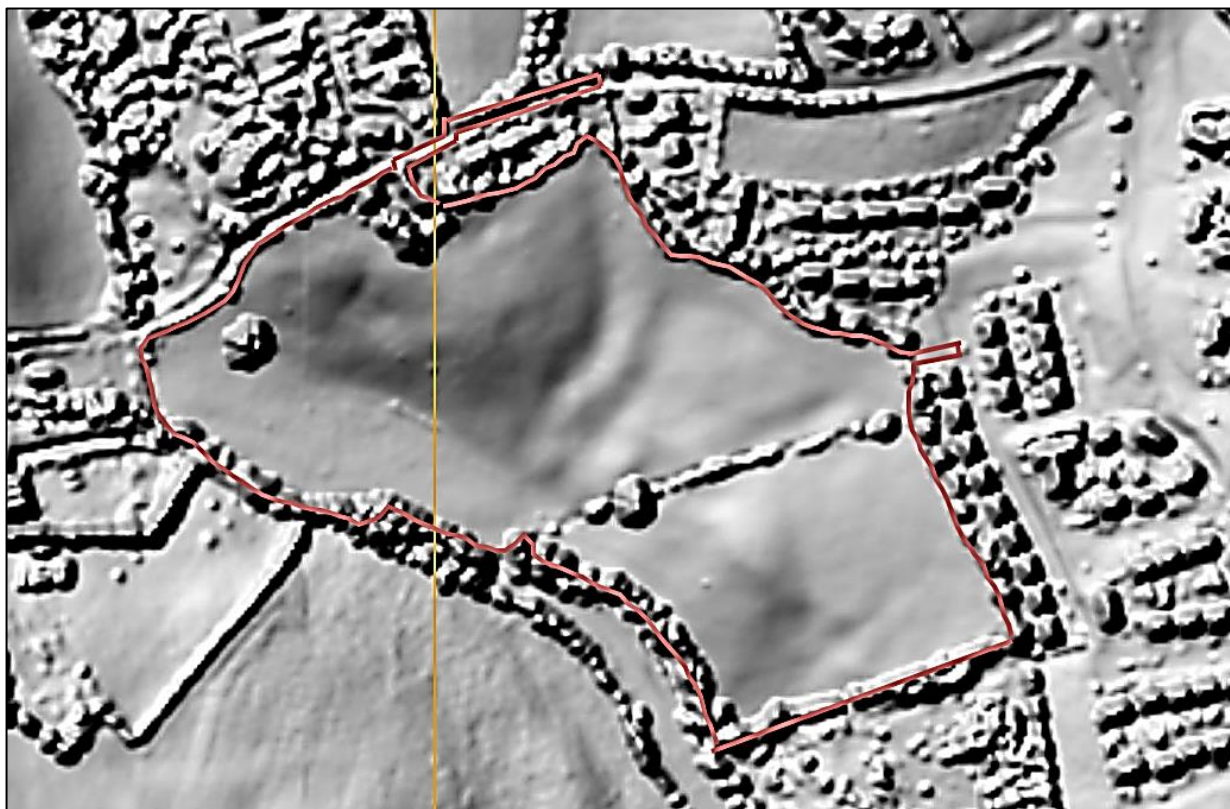


Figure 7 LiDAR Survey ([www.dcent.maps.arcgis.com](http://www.dcent.maps.arcgis.com))

### 5.3 Summary Results of Geophysical Survey

A high resolution magnetic gradiometer survey was undertaken at the site by Target Archaeological Geophysics, under Licence No: 18R0204 from the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. Approximately 8 hectares of land within the two fields that comprise the overall site was subject to Geophysical Survey – these fields are referred to as M1 (Field 'A') and M2 (Field 'B') in the report (Appendix 2). An interpretative plot is illustrated in Figure 8.

The summary results of the survey are:

**M1 (Field 'A'):**

The results from M1/Field 'A', in the northern portion of the overall proposed development lands, display no responses of definite archaeological character. Scatters of poorly defined and irregular positive anomalies are evident west of survey centre (1-3), to the northeast (4-6), southeast (7), and south (8-9).

While an archaeological origin for responses 1-3 should not be entirely dismissed these anomalies are expected to derive from a combination of former land use, natural soil/geological variation, and modern ferrous debris. Responses 4-6 northeast of survey centre likely reflect debris associated with a former land division and natural soil/geological variation.

Two zones of potentially significant response are evident in M1/Field 'A' to the southeast (7) and south (8), and these may represent possible fulachta fiadh/burnt mound remains.

Interpretation of anomalies 7-8, however, remains uncertain. Concentrations of modern ferrous debris can exhibit patterns of response similar to those often associated with buried fulachta/fiadh. Possible pit remains are also indicated to the south, at the western perimeter of anomaly 8 (9). A modern/natural explanation for anomalies 7-9 should not be ignored.

Elsewhere the results from survey in M1/Field 'A' highlight remnants of former land divisions, a network of land drains, and zones of magnetic disturbance, most of which appear to be associated with the site of a disused property and an abundance of trees, which formerly traversed this northern/north-western portion of the proposed development.

**M2 (Field 'B')**

The results from survey in M2/Field 'B' highlight a concentration of weakly positive linear/sub-angular responses and trends, which extend mostly across the western portion of survey. These anomalies are generally at the limits of instrument detection and their interpretation has therefore been complicated.

Historic mapping highlights the location of two rectangular subdivisions in this location and indicates this portion of the proposed development was formerly known as the 'Brick Field.' Strongly magnetic response 10, recorded northwest of survey centre in M2/Field 'B', may potentially represent the remains of a brick kiln and associated debris. Weakly magnetic linear trends and positive responses 11-13 extending to the south-southeast through the western portion of M2/Field 'B' are expected to represent linear remains associated with response 10. However, an earlier and more archaeologically significant origin for responses 11-13 should not be dismissed.

A concentration of weakly magnetic responses (14) at the south-western extremity of M2/Field 'B' is deemed to be of limited significance.

Elsewhere the results from survey in M2/Field 'B' highlight remains of relict boundaries, suspected land drains and responses from natural soil/geological variation. A zone of magnetic disturbance south of survey centre in M2 suggests activity associated with recent landscaping or possible debris associated with earlier brick production.

No responses of definite archaeological character have been recorded from survey in M2/Field 'B' in this southern area of the overall proposed development lands.



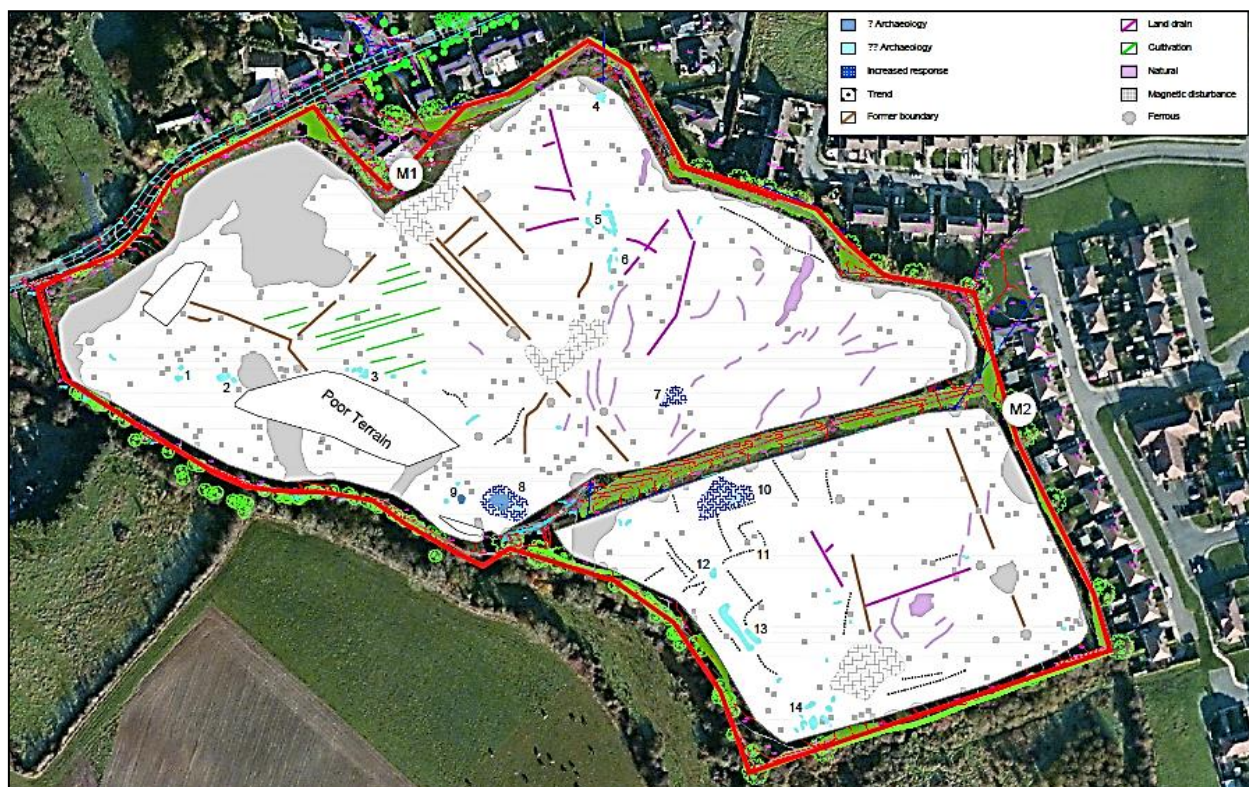


Figure 8 Geophysical Interpretation Plan

#### 5.4 Summary Results of Archaeological Testing

The overall proposed development lands were subsequently subjected to a programme of Archaeological Testing (Licence No: 18E0719), the primary purpose of which was to determine the archaeological nature and validity of the detected geophysical anomalies. A total of seventeen trenches were excavated, the locations of which are illustrated below in Figure 9. The results of the Archaeological Testing are described in detail in Appendix 3

All trenches were excavated by machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Width 1.5m) and all resultant spoil was 'raked through', in an effort to increase the chances of artefact recovery. The trenches were excavated in spits of approx. 10cm depth, with the surface of each spit examined before excavation of the next spit. In addition, the trenches terminated at the surface of the underlying archaeologically sterile subsoils.

In summary, all but one of the geophysical anomalies were determined to be associated with former 'modern' land use activities, including the construction of field boundaries, ploughing, spreads of dumped brick fragments, drainage or of geological derivation. However, the excavation of a trench (T6) through the area of two geophysical detected geological anomalies – 5 & 6 – in Field 'A' – indicated that they are of archaeological interest/potential.

**Anomaly 5** was revealed to be an irregular spread of charcoal-rich material with fragments of heat-shattered stone; this was spread of an area of 3.4m within the trench and appears to extend westwards beyond the limit of the excavated area (Plate 5) although the geophysical survey data indicates that the spread may be up to 20m wide. This nature of this feature indicates that it represents the remains of a levelled Fulacht Fia or Burnt Mound. These monuments usually comprise a horseshoe or kidney-shaped mound consisting of fire-cracked stone and charcoal-enriched soil built up around a sunken trough located near or adjacent to a water supply, such as a stream or spring, or in wet, marshy areas. Fulacht Fiadh are generally interpreted as to have been associated with cooking and date primarily to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC). Burnt mounds are similar to Fulacht Fiadh but the trough is not visible on the surface. These can date from the Bronze Age to the early medieval period. Levelled examples of either monument usually appear as a spread containing burnt stone and charcoal rich soil.





Plate 5 T6 – spread of charcoal-rich material coinciding with Geophysical Anomaly 5

**Anomaly 6** was indicated by the geophysics as a series of pits spread over an area of approx. 20m x 10m. Three features, subcircular in plan and measuring 700mm x 600mm, 300mm x 400mm & 300mm x 300mm (Plate 6) were uncovered at a distance of 2.4m south of the above burnt spread. These included some charcoal fragments in a dark grey soil matrix and may represent pits associated with the burnt spread.



Plate 6 T6 – subcircular features (pits?) coinciding with Geophysical Anomaly 6





Figure 9 Locations of Archaeological Test Trenches superimposed on Geophysical Interpretative Plan

## 5.5 Archaeological Artefacts

No artefacts are listed in the Topographical Registers of the National Museum of Ireland, as having been discovered from the overall defined study area.

## 5.6 Results from previous documented relevant archaeological investigations

A search of the Archaeological Excavations Data-Base – [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie) – determined that a number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the area of Enniscorthy, none of which were located within, or in the general environs of, the subject development lands.

## 6. ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Architectural heritage has several definitions and meanings for people. A useful rule of thumb (which is actually the legal situation) is set out in the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999 which provides the following definition:

- (a) structures and buildings together with their settings and attendant grounds, fixtures and fittings,
- (b) groups of such structures and buildings, and
- (c) sites, which are of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

A rich architectural heritage has survived to the present day in County Wexford. While there are impressive demesne features and large houses in the County, most of the County's architectural heritage has come from vernacular traditions with local craftsmen sometimes borrowing from the traditions of classical architecture to construct buildings that met local needs. This rich architectural heritage contributes enormously to the overall built environment and, indeed, helps to give it definition in terms of place and character for those that live and work in the county as well as those who visit here.



## 6.1 Wexford County Development Plan 2013-2019 / Enniscorthy Town & Environs Plan 2008 – 2014

Section 51 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) requires a Development Plan to include a record of structures. These structures form part of the architectural heritage of the Development Plan Area and are to be listed and protected. Both the Wexford County Development Plan 2013-2019 and Enniscorthy Town & Environs Plan 2008 – 2014 include a list of structures to be protected; this list is referred to as the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and each structure to be protected is given a reference number.

There are no structures listed in the RPS of the Wexford County Development Plan 2013-2019 and Enniscorthy Town & Environs Plan 2008 – 2014 as being located within the subject site or the wider defined Cultural Heritage Study Area.

## 6.2 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is a state initiative under the administration of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. It was established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. Its purpose is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. It is intended that the NIAH will provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the planning authorities. The NIAH includes structures and garden features.

There are no structures identified by the NIAH as being located within, or in the immediate environs of, the subject development lands. However, there are five structures of Architectural Heritage interest listed by the non-statutory NIAH as being located within the subject study area. The locations of these structures are illustrated below in Figure 10 and listed in Table 1. They are briefly described in Appendix 4.

The following codes are used in relation to Table 1:

**Site No.:** Individual site number assigned to site with respect to the defined study area.

**NIAH No:** Individual number assigned to the structure by the NIAH

**Townland:** Address listed in RPS

**Classification:** Brief nature of the archaeological site as listed in the RPS

**Distance:** Distance from structure to nearest extent of proposed development site

Site No.	NIAH No(s).	ITM	Townland(s)	Classification	Distance
CH-2	1570940	695664 639595	Carrigabuse	Farm House	172m
CH-3	1570941	695690 639608	Carrigabuse	Kiln	148m
CH-4	1570942	695695 639618	Carrigabuse	Chimney	141m
CH-5	1570943	659699 639563	Carrigabuse Tomduff	Bridge	142m
CH-6	1590944	695710 639456	Tomduff	Worker's House	174m

Table 1 Inventory of Architectural Heritage

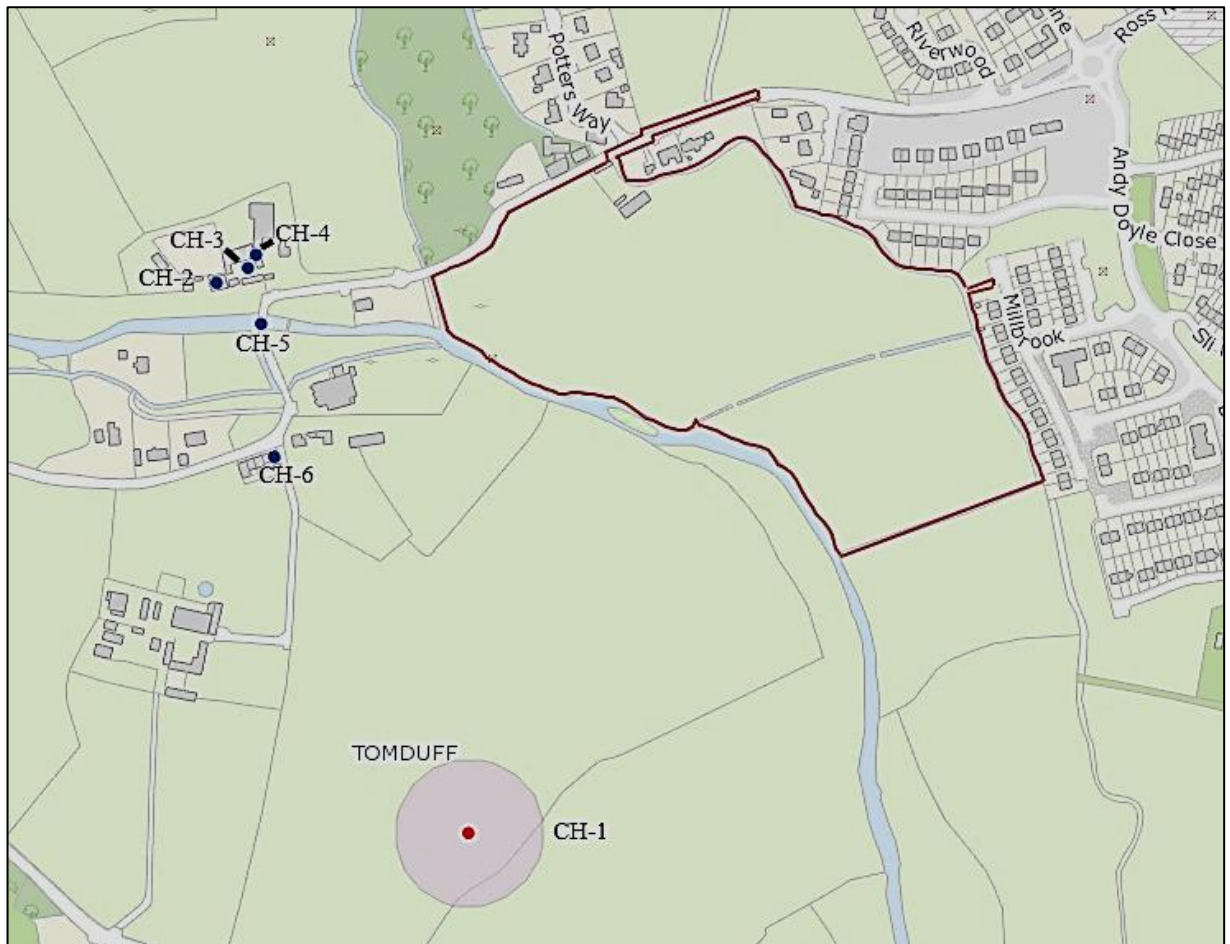


Figure 10 Locations of Cultural Heritage Sites within defined Study Area

## 7. DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT

The development proposes. a residential development of 233 no. units (53 no., 3-4 bed houses and 180 no. 1/2/3 bed duplexes/apartments); provision of a crèche; associated car parking, bicycle parking, and open spaces/landscaping; vehicular and pedestrian accesses provided via Carley's Bridge Road to the north west, pedestrian/cyclist access via Carley's Bridge Road to the north and Millbrook Residential Estate to the east of the site and associated site works including boundary treatments, plant, bin stores, site services and connections to facilitate the development.

A draft layout plan of the development, as proposed, is illustrated below in Figure 11.



Figure 11 Proposed Layout Plan

## 8. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSALS

### 8.1 Assessment of Impacts

The following table (based on NRA, 2003, 21) provides the baseline criteria used to describe the impacts that the proposed development will have on Cultural Heritage Sites.

	Direct	Indirect
<b>Severe</b>	Cultural Heritage site is within a proposed development area. Construction work will entail the removal of part or the entire cultural heritage site.	Cultural Heritage site is within a proposed development area. Construction works will entail the destruction of the visual context of the site or isolate it from associated groups or features.
<b>Potentially Severe</b>	Cultural Heritage site is adjacent to a proposed development area. There is potential for related remains being affected by development works.	Cultural Heritage site is adjacent to a proposed development area. Construction works will greatly injure the visual context of the site or isolate it from associated groups or features.
<b>Moderate</b>	Existing access to a built heritage site will be severed. Development works will affect the context of a cultural heritage site.	N/A
<b>No Predicted</b>	The proposed development will have no predicted impact.	N/A

Table 2 Criteria for Impact Assessment

### 8.2 Construction Phase

#### 8.2.1 Local History

The general historical background to the subject development area was introduced above in Section 4. In



summary, there are no significant historical events associated with the proposed development lands which have the ability to be impacted upon by the proposed development.

### 8.2.2 Archaeological Heritage

The general archaeological background to the subject development area was introduced above in Section 5. In summary, there are no previously identified sites of archaeological interest located within the subject development lands, and no features of archaeological potential were noted as a result of cartographic or aerial photographic research, inspection of available LiDAR surveys or by subsequent detailed surface reconnaissance surveys. The nearest Recorded Monument to the site is a Ringfort (unclassified) – SMR: WX026-001; Site CH-1 – located approx. 400m to the southwest.

A Geophysical Survey of the overall proposed development lands was undertaken by Target Archaeological Geophysics (Licence No: 18R0204). The results are summarised above in Section 5.3 and presented in Appendix 2. In summary, the results from survey in M1-M2 (Fields 'A' & 'B') displayed no clear patterns of archaeological character within the boundary of proposed development. No definitive patterns of settlement activity, enclosure remains or concentrations of significant archaeological response were evident in the results from this survey. Several poorly defined responses to the south-east in M1 (Field 'A') were considered to represent potential fulachta fiadh/pit remains. However, the precise origin of these particular anomalies were considered to be uncertain given the abundance of 'noise' in the data, which derives from a combination of natural soil/geological variation, modern drains, and responses associated with a property which formerly occupied the northern/north-western portion of the proposed development. A concentration of weakly magnetic linear responses, trends and discrete positive anomalies occupy the western portion of M2 (Field 'B'). These anomalies were considered to derive from activity associated with brick manufacture, although there was potential that a number of these responses might represent remains of earlier archaeological interest. Elsewhere, the data from M1-M2 (Fields 'A' & 'B') highlight the effects from past land use, including locations of former boundaries, zones of ferrous response, magnetic disturbance and land drains.

The overall lands subsequently subjected to a programme of Archaeological Testing (Licence No: 18E0719), the primary purpose of which was to determine the archaeological nature and validity of the detected geophysical anomalies. A total of seventeen trenches were excavated, the results of which are summarised above in Section 5.4 and presented in Appendix 3. The testing programme determined that geophysical anomalies were largely associated with former 'modern' land use activities, including the construction of field boundaries, ploughing, spreads of dumped brick fragments, drainage or of geological derivation.

However, the excavation of a trench (T6) through the area of two geophysical detected geological anomalies – 5 & 6 – in Field 'A' – indicated that they are of archaeological interest/potential. Anomaly 5 is a probable levelled Burnt Mound or Fulacht Fiadh) and Anomaly 6 comprises pits; both features may be associated. The subsurface remains of these features are located within areas of proposed construction development and will consequently be disturbed by such works.

The existing disturbed nature of the archaeological features (Anomalies 5 & 5) is such that they are not considered to be of significant archaeological status or rarity that would require that them to be subject to preservation *in situ*. Rather, it is considered that it would be appropriate for the features to be 'preserved by record', as discussed below in Section 9.1.2.

### 8.2.3 Architectural Heritage

There are no structures listed in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) of the Wexford County Development Plan 2013-2019 or Enniscorthy Town & Environs Plan 2008 – 2014 as being located within, or in the immediate environs of, the subject proposed development lands. Likewise, there are no structures identified by the NIAH as being located within, or in the immediate environs of, the subject development lands. However, there are five structures of Architectural Heritage interest listed by the non-statutory NIAH as being located within the subject study area. These are listed above in Table 1 (Section 6.2) and described in Appendix 4. All are located approximately 140m outside the defined site boundaries and, consequently, do not have the ability to be impacted by the construction phase of the development.

## 8.3. Operational Phase

### 8.3.1 Local History

The general historical background to the subject development area was introduced above in Section 4. In

summary, there are no significant historical events associated with the proposed development lands which have the ability to be impacted upon by the proposed development following its construction.

### 8.3.2 Archaeological Heritage

There are no extant archaeological monuments located within the subject development lands or the associated Cultural Heritage Study Area of 500m surrounding the extent of the site. Consequently, it is predicted that the subject development will not cause any impacts to the settings of any archaeological monuments.

### 8.3.3 Architectural Heritage

There are no structures of Architectural Heritage Interest located within, or in the immediate environs of, the proposed development lands. However, there are five NIAH-listed located within the wider subject study area. All are located approximately 140m outside the defined site boundaries and, consequently, it is considered that the setting of such will not be impacted by the development, as proposed.

## 9. MITIGATION MEASURES

### 9.1 Construction Phase

#### 9.1.1 Local History

There are no significant historical events associated with the proposed development lands which have the ability to be impacted upon by the proposed development following its construction. Consequently, no mitigation measures are required.

#### 9.1.2 Archaeological Heritage

As noted above in Section 8.2.2, it is not considered likely that the development, as proposed, will cause any direct impacts to any Recorded Monuments. Furthermore, as noted above in Section 8.3.2, there are no extant remains for any of the archaeological monuments and features located within, or in the general environs of, the subject development area; consequently, it is considered that no impacts will occur to the visual settings of such monuments.

As further noted above in Section 8.2.2, the excavation of a test trench (T6) through the area of two geophysical detected geological anomalies – 5 & 6 – in Field 'A' – indicated that they are of archaeological interest/potential. Anomaly 5 is a probable levelled Burnt Mound or Fulacht Fiadh and Anomaly 6 comprises pits; both features may be associated. The subsurface remains of these features are located within areas of proposed construction development and will consequently be disturbed by such works. The existing disturbed nature of the archaeological features (Anomalies 5 & 6) is such that they are not considered to be of significant archaeological status or rarity that would require that them to be subject to preservation *in situ*. Rather, it is considered that it would be appropriate for the features to be 'preserved by record', as discussed below in Section 9.1.2.

Consequently, given the above, the following mitigation measures are suggested as part of the overall planning process:

1. Prior to the commencement of the development, a suitably qualified and licence eligible archaeologist shall be appointed to undertake all archaeological processes required of the development. Such archaeologist shall operate under licence from the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
2. The overall burnt spread feature, together with the overall pit features, shall be subjected to full archaeological excavation, including post-excavation specialist processing and reporting of environmental, faunal and charcoal samples, artefacts, etc. recovered during the excavation. The developer shall be responsible for all costs associated with the excavation and post-excavation processes.
3. All other works associated with the development shall not require any further archaeological interventions.

### **9.1.3 Architectural Heritage**

As noted above in Sections 8.2.3 and 8.3.3, it is not considered likely that the development, as proposed, will cause any direct or indirect/visual impacts to any identified structures of architectural heritage interest. Consequently, no mitigation measures are considered necessary.

### **9.2 Operational Phase**

It is not envisaged that any visual impacts will occur to any previously identified sites or features of Archaeological or Architectural Heritage Interest as a result of the development, as proposed. Consequently, no mitigation measures are considered necessary.



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**CARLEY'S BRIDGE, ENNISCORTHY, Co. WEXFORD - PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT  
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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## APPENDIX 2 Geophysical Survey Report

Geophysical Survey Report  
**Lands at Carley's Bridge,  
Enniscorthy,  
County Wexford**

Detection License  
18R0204

Client  
Byrne Mullins & Associates

On behalf of  
Torca Developments Ltd.

Date  
November 2018

Project  
TAG1800IE36



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## TARGET REPORT 1800IE36

### LANDS AT CARLEY'S BRIDGE, ENNISCORTHY, COUNTY WEXFORD

#### PROJECT BACKGROUND

Geophysical survey was undertaken at a proposed residential development site located at Carley's Bridge, in Enniscorthy townland, at the southern edge of Ross Road/Carley's Bridge Road, c.1km W of Enniscorthy town and c.0.6km NE of the N30, in County Wexford. The survey extended over a total 7.1 hectares of available land, investigating 2 adjacent pasture fields bound to the E-NE by an existing housing estate and to the W-SW by the River Urrin.

This survey follows a request for further information in connection with two planning applications submitted by Torca Developments Ltd. for proposed residential development (Wexford County Council Planning refs. 2018/0818 & 2018/0819), and it was commissioned by Byrne Mullins & Associates on behalf of Torca Developments Ltd. The survey objectives were to identify the location, form and character of buried archaeological remains, where present within the site boundary and to advise further archaeological works, if necessary, prior to proposed development of the site.

Coordinates	696095 639542 (ITM central coordinate)
Townland	Enniscorthy
County	County Wexford
Landuse	Pasture
Landscape, soils geology	SW facing pasture land occupied by fine loamy drift of the Kilpierce association (600a), with bedrock comprising rhyolitic volcanics, and grey and brown slates of the Campile formation (Irish National Soils Map, 1:250,000k, V1b, 2014; Geological Survey Ireland Spatial Resources, Public Data Viewer Series).
Archaeology	No recorded monuments and places (RMPs) are located within the site boundary. The nearest RMP in proximity to the site is ringfort (unclassified) WX026-001, which lies c.0.4km to the SW. Further RMPs are located within an c.1.5km radius, most of which relate to the medieval town of Enniscorthy to the E. Details of WX026-001 and further RMPs within an c.1.5km radius of the proposed development are provided below:

SMR No.	Class	Townland	ITM East	ITM North
WX019-024	Castle - unclassified	Daphney	694918	639675
WX020-031	Historic town	Enniscorthy, Templeshannon	697276	639841
WX020-031001	Church	Templeshannon	697430	640181
WX020-031002	Religious house - Franciscan friars	Enniscorthy	697365	639761
WX020-031003	Castle - tower house	Enniscorthy	697282	639860
WX020-031004	Church	Enniscorthy	697223	639794
WX020-031005	Graveyard	Enniscorthy	697220	639798
WX020-031006	Bullaun stone	Templeshannon	697430	640181
WX020-031007	Well	Templeshannon	697412	640041
WX020-031008	Tannery	Enniscorthy	697064	639847
WX020-031009	Graveyard	Templeshannon	697430	640170
WX020-031010	Tannery	Templeshannon	697397	640117
WX020-031011	Cross (present location)	Enniscorthy	697282	639860
WX020-031012	Cross (present location)	Enniscorthy	697282	639860
WX020-031013	Cross-slab (present location)	Enniscorthy	697282	639860
WX020-031014	Ogham stone (present location)	Enniscorthy	697282	639860

SMR No.	Class	Townland	ITM East	ITM North
WX020-031015	Font (present location)	Enniscorthy	697282	639860
WX020-031016	Cross-inscribed stone (present location)	Enniscorthy	697282	639860
WX020-070	Architectural feature	Enniscorthy	697216	639610
WX020-120	Battlefield	Enniscorthy	697155	639900
WX026-001	Ringfort - unclassified	Tomduff (Bantry By.)	695867	639152
WX026-003	Ritual site - holy well	St. John's	696990	638843

Fieldwork 25-26 October 2018  
 Report issue 5 November 2018  
 Author John Nicholls MSc  
 Detection license 18R0204  
 Client Byrne Mullins & Associates on behalf of Torca Developments Ltd.  
 Technique High resolution magnetic gradiometry

## 1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### 1.1 Survey methodology, survey coverage and data collection

1.1.1 High resolution magnetic gradiometer survey was undertaken at the site investigating c.8 hectares of land within 2 adjacent fields, completing 2 areas of geophysical survey (M1-M2). The survey employed an advanced multichannel fluxgate gradiometer system combined with cm precision GPS. Magnetic gradiometer and GPS data were recorded simultaneously at rates of 75Hz and 1Hz respectively, conducting parallel instrument traverses 3.2m in width across the site, providing a spatial resolution of c.60 magnetic gradiometer measurements per square metre.

### 1.2 Survey instrumentation

1.2.1 Details of the instrumentation employed for this geophysical survey are provided below:

Technique	Sensor spacing	Sample rate	Instrumentation	Instrument sensitivity/precision	No. of measurements recorded
Magnetic (fluxgate) gradiometry	0.40m	75Hz	Foerster Ferex CON650 Archaeology fluxgate gradiometers, 10-channel data logger	<75pT/VHz at 1Hz (650mm baseline)	683,243
GPS	3.60m	1Hz	Trimble R10 GLONASS GPS operating in VRS mode	<0.1m (vertical & horizontal)	9854

### 1.3 Data processing

1.3.1 Survey data were processed using in-house, open-source and commercial software. Following GPS and magnetic gradiometer measurements on site survey data were processed as follows:

Process	Description
1	Zero median correction to balance data from entire sensor array
2	Gridding of corrected data via nearest neighbour interpolation or kriging
3	Greyscale generation at optimum range & export to tiff-format (.tiff & .wld)

1.3.2 To assure integrity of the processed data, and maintain close correlation with the original raw on-site measurements, no additional smoothing, low or high pass filters were applied proceeding steps 1-3.

## 2 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS & COMPLICATING FACTORS

### 2.1 Access & ground conditions

2.1.1 The geophysical survey extended investigated c.8 hectares of pasture land comprising two adjacent fields, which slope steeply W-SW towards the Urrin River. Ground conditions were generally suitable for survey, with few obstructions to impede the progress of fieldwork, excepting one area of dense vegetation and a large tree to the W-SW and NW in M1.

### 2.2 Modern interference

2.2.1 Numerous small-scale ferrous responses are also evident throughout the results from survey in M1-M2. Ferrous responses are a common occurrence in magnetic survey data, and in most cases represent modern metal debris contained within the topsoil.



- 2.2.2 Large-scale ferrous responses are also evident in the results from M1-M2 and these derive from survey in proximity to existing housing and fencing bordering the eastern perimeter of the site, interference from an abundance of ferrous material contained within a yard bordering the site boundary to the NW, suspected drains to the W-SW in M1 and NW in M2, and recent landscaping to the NW in M1. Where subtle variations associated with buried archaeological remains may be present in proximity to these sources of ferrous interference these responses will remain beyond detection due to the range of disturbance encountered.

### **3 MAGNETIC GRADIOMETRY RESULTS**

#### **3.1 M1**

3.1.1 The results from survey in M1, in the northern portion of the proposed development, display no responses of definite archaeological character. A scatter of poorly defined and irregular positive anomalies are evident W of survey centre (1-3), to the NE (4-6), SE (7), and S (8-9). While an archaeological origin for responses 1-3 should not be entirely dismissed these anomalies are expected to derive from a combination of former landuse, natural soil/geological variation, and modern ferrous debris. Responses 4-6 NE of survey centre likely reflect debris associated with a former land division and natural soil/geological variation.

3.1.2 Two zones of potentially significant response are evident in M1 to the SE (7) and S (8), and these may represent possible fulachta fiadh/burnt mound remains. Interpretation of anomalies 7-8, however, remains uncertain. Concentrations of modern ferrous debris can exhibit patterns of response similar to those often associated with buried fulachta/fiadh. Possible pit remains are also indicated to the S, at the western perimeter of anomaly 8 (9). A modern/natural explanation for anomalies 7-9 should not be ignored.

3.1.3 Elsewhere the results from survey in M1 highlight remnants of former land divisions, a network of land drains, and zones of magnetic disturbance, most of which appear to be associated with the site of a disused property and an abundance of trees, which formerly traversed this northern/north-western portion of the proposed development.

#### **3.2 M2**

3.2.1 The results from survey in M2 highlight a concentration of weakly positive linear/sub-angular responses and trends, which extend mostly across the western portion of survey. These anomalies are generally at the limits of instrument detection and their interpretation has therefore been complicated. Historic mapping highlights the location of two rectangular subdivisions in this location and indicates this portion of the proposed development was formerly known as the 'Brick Field.' Strongly magnetic response 10, recorded NW of survey centre in M2, may potentially represent the remains of a brick kiln and associated debris. Weakly magnetic linear trends and positive responses 11-13 extending to the S-SE through the western portion of M2 are expected to represent linear remains associated with response 10. However, an earlier and more archaeologically significant origin for responses 11-13 should not be dismissed.

3.2.2 A concentration of weakly magnetic responses (14) at the south-western extremity of M2 are deemed to be of limited significance.

3.2.3 Elsewhere the results from survey in M2 highlight remains of disused boundaries, suspected land drains and responses from natural soil/geological variation. A zone of magnetic disturbance S of survey centre in M2 suggests activity associated with recent landscaping or debris associated with earlier brick production.

3.2.4 No responses of definite archaeological character have been recorded from survey in M2 in this southern/south-eastern portion of the proposed development.

#### 4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 The results from survey in M1-M2 display no clear patterns of archaeological character within the boundary of proposed development. No definitive patterns of settlement activity, no enclosure remains or concentrations of significant archaeological response are evident in the results from this survey. Several poorly defined responses to the SE in M1 may represent potential fulachta fiadh/pit remains. However, the precise origin of these particular anomalies remains uncertain given the abundance of 'noise' in the data, which derives from a combination of natural soil/geological variation, modern drains, and responses associated with a property which formerly occupied the northern/north-western portion of the proposed development.
- 4.2 A concentration of weakly magnetic linear responses, trends and discrete positive anomalies occupies the western portion of M2. These anomalies are expected to derive from activity associated with brick manufacture in the southern/south-eastern portion of the proposed development. The potential that a number of these responses represent remains of earlier archaeological significance should not be excluded.
- 4.3 Elsewhere, the data from M1-M2 highlight the effects from past landuse, including locations of former boundaries, zones of ferrous response, magnetic disturbance and land drains.

\* This conclusion must be read in conjunction with the detailed discussion of the results included in the main section of this report.

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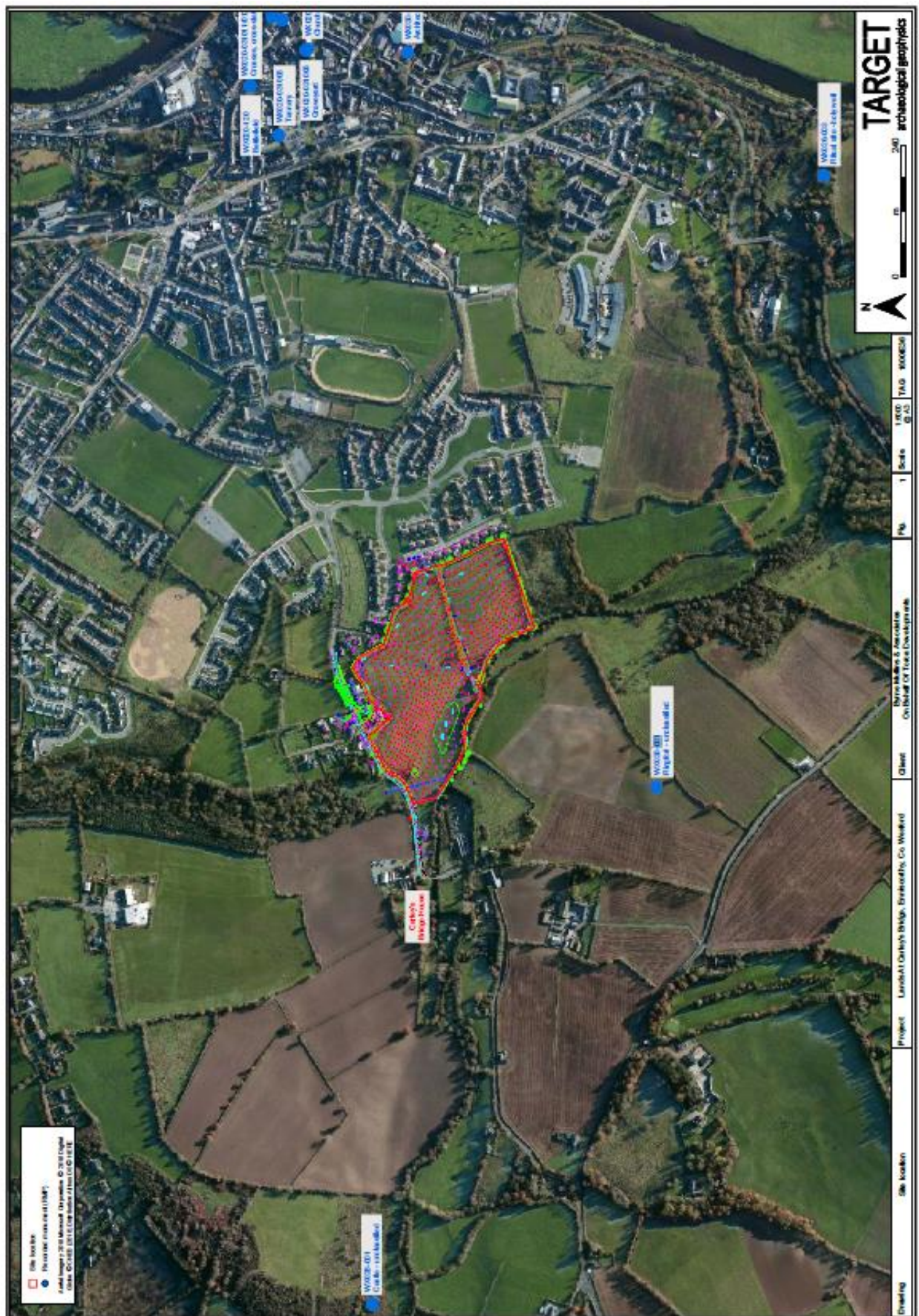
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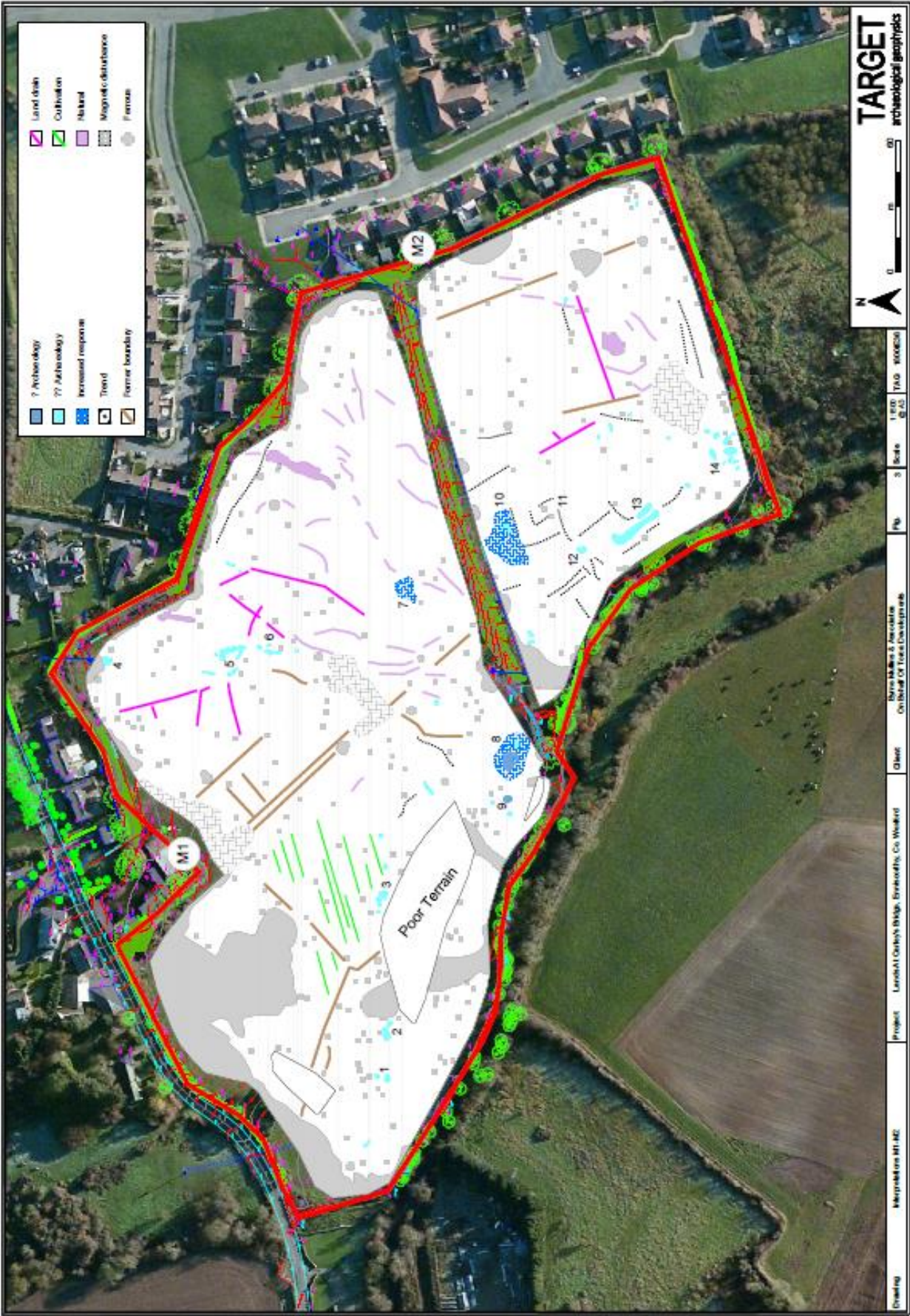














APPENDIX 3

Results of Archaeological Testing

A total of 17 test trenches were excavated in the area of the proposed development lands (Sites 'A' and 'B'), the locations of which are illustrated below and were largely based on the results of the Geophysical Survey (Appendix 2) and the site topography.

All trenches were excavated by machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Width 1.5m) and all resultant spoil was 'raked through', in an effort to increase the chances of artefact recovery. The trenches were excavated in spits of approx. 10cm depth, with the surface of each spit examined before excavation of the next spit. In addition, the trenches terminated at the surface of the underlying archaeologically sterile subsoils.



Locations of Archaeological Test Trenches



**T1** was 90m in length and positioned to determine the nature of the ferrous disturbance, cultivation and former boundary features detected in the north-eastern area of M1/Field 'A'. Removal of the topsoil, which was up to 330mm in depth and comprised moderately compact mid-brown silty clay with moderate pebbles, cobbles and small stones dispersed randomly throughout, revealed the surface of the subsoil. The subsoil comprised firm silty clay and was light orange- or grey-brown in colour (Plate 4). The only feature of note was a shallow backfilled drain, the fill of which comprised moderately loose dark grey/brown silty clay – Plate 5. This was located towards the western end of the trench and coincides with a detected linear geophysical anomaly and interpreted as representing a relict field boundary indicated on the 1890s and 1942 O.S. maps.



**Plate 4 T1 looking east**



**Plate 5 T1 – remains of relict field boundary**

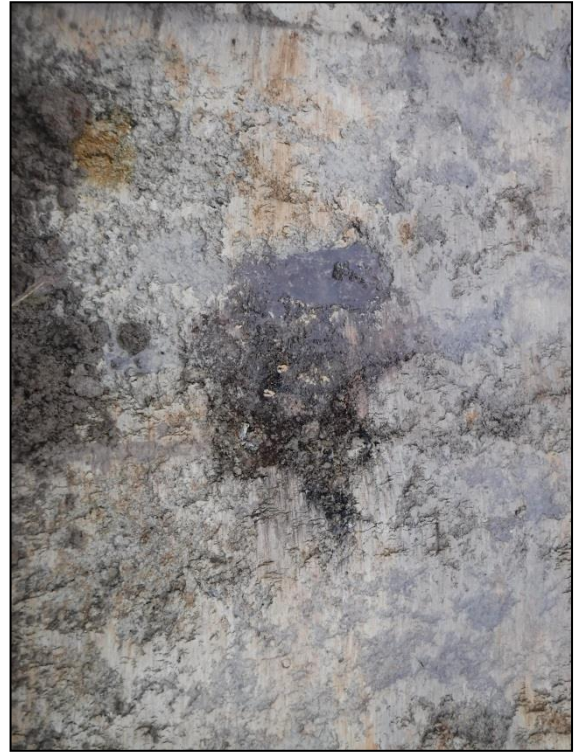
**T2** and **T3** were each 20m in length and positioned to determine the nature of irregular geophysical anomalies (1 & 2) of archaeological potential in M1/Field 'A'.

Removal of the topsoil in T2, as described above for T1, revealed stiff, grey, clay marl subsoil, with very occasional small localised areas of orange-brown iron panning; one such area of iron panning/iron-rich soil was larger in scale and coincided with the area of geophysical anomaly 2 (Plate 6) and not of archaeological interest.

Removal of the topsoil in T3, as described above for T1, revealed stiff, grey, clay marl with some small localised areas of orange-coloured iron-panning; a small irregular shallow feature (Plate 7) was uncovered comprising loose organic silty clay with pebble inclusions, from which a small fragment of clear, modern glass was recovered. The location of this feature coincided with geophysical anomaly 1 and is not considered to be of archaeological interest and may be associated with relatively modern disturbance.



**Plate 6 T2 – areas of iron-panning**



**Plate 7 T3 – iron-panning and modern ground disturbance**

**T4** was 60m in length and positioned to investigate irregular geophysical anomalies (3), a possible former field boundary and cultivation trends in M1/Field 'A'. An area of iron-rich sand, orange-brown in colour and moderately loose in compactness, was uncovered in the central area of the trench (Plate 8); this was largely coincidental with section of a previously recorded relict field boundary (Figures 8 & 9) and detected by the geophysical survey. This is not considered to be of archaeological interest/potential.



**Plate 8 T4 – remains of relict field boundary**

**T5** was 20m in length and positioned to investigate irregular geophysical anomaly (4) in M1/Field 'A'. Removal of the topsoil revealed an area of iron-panning in the eastern area of the trench, coincidental with geophysical anomaly 4 – Plate 9, and, consequently, not of archaeological interest.





Plate 9 T5 – iron panning

**T6** was 60m in length and positioned to investigate geophysical anomalies 5 & 6, together with 'natural' trends detected in M1/Field 'A'.

Removal of the topsoil, which was 280mm in depth, revealed an irregular spread of charcoal-rich material with fragments of heat-shattered stone; this was spread of an area of 3.4m within the trench and appears to extend westwards beyond the limit of the excavated area – Plate 10. This feature coincides with geophysical anomaly 5 and is of archaeological interest; it probably represents the remains of a levelled pre-historic fulacht fiadh/cooking site.



Plate 10 T6 – spread of charcoal-rich material

Three features, subcircular in plan and measuring 700mm x 600mm, 300mm x 400mm & 300mm x 300mm (Plate 11) were uncovered at a distance of 2.4m south of the above feature. These included some charcoal fragments in a dark grey soil matrix and may represent pit fills associated with the above feature; the locations of these features coincide with geophysical anomaly 6 and are considered to be of archaeological interest.





**Plate 11 T6 – subcircular features**

**T7 & T8**, with lengths of 20m and 60m respectively, were positioned to investigate increased ferrous responses – possible fulachta fiadh (7 & 8) as well as possible pits (9) detected in M1/Field 'A'.

Removal of the topsoil in the T7 revealed a spread of iron-rich soil in an area (Plate 12) coincidental with geophysical anomaly 7; this appears to be of natural geological origin and not of archaeological interest.



**Plate 12 T7 – band of iron-rich soil**

Removal of the topsoil in T8 revealed areas of orange-brown iron-rich stiff marl (Plate 13) which largely coincided with geophysical anomaly 8; similar material, elsewhere the subsoil was grey marl but in the area approximately coincidental with geophysical anomaly 9, further evidence for orange-brown iron-rich stiff



marl and ground disturbance was uncovered (Plate 14). It is considered that these are not of archaeological interest/potential.



Plate 13 T8 looking west



Plate 14 T8 – iron-rich soil and disturbance

T9 was 60m in length and positioned to investigate possible fulacht fiadh/brick kiln and linear trends in M2/Field 'B'.

Removal of the topsoil did not reveal any features of archaeological potential in this trench (Plate 15). However, the topsoil was quite loose in nature, indicating that it had been disturbed in more recent times. In some areas it was noted that fragments of red brick were compacted into the surface of the underlying subsoil (e.g. Plate 16) while in other areas there was evidence for machine rutting of the subsoil (Plate 17) and occasional spreads of pea-gravel between the base of the topsoil and surface of the subsoil (Plate 18). It is noted that there are manhole covers located to the north of this trench, probably associated with a modern drainage system, and it is likely that the disturbance in T9 is associated with such activity.



Plate 15 T9 looking east



Plate 16 T9 – brick fragments compressed into subsoil





**Plate 17 T9 – machine rutting of subsoil**



**Plate 18 T9 – spread of pea-gravel**

**T10, T11, T12, T13 & T14**, with lengths of 30m, 20m, 30m, 20, and 30m respectively, were positioned to investigate positive geophysical responses (including 10, 13 & 14) of archaeological potential in M2/Field 'B'.

Removal of the topsoil in T10 revealed a band of iron-panning running across the width of the trench, broadly coincidental with geophysical anomaly 13 (Plate 19) and not considered to be of archaeological interest.



**Plate 19 T10 – band of iron-panning**

Removal of the topsoil within T11 revealed firm light brown/grey clay marl subsoil and nothing of archaeological potential was evident (Plate 20).





**Plate 20 T11 looking east**

Removal of the topsoil in T12 revealed an area of ground disturbance in the southern area of the trench, with associated spreads of brick fragments compacted into the subsoil (Plate 21). Such disturbance coincides with geophysical anomaly 14 and is considered to be associated with a former quarry/marl-extraction pit that was formerly located in this area of the site in the early nineteenth century (Figure 8). Similarly, within T13, occasional dense spreads of red brick fragments, compacted into the surface of the subsoil, were noted, particularly in the southern area of the trench (Plate 22) and it is considered that such material is responsible for the geophysical anomalies detected in this area.



**Plate 21 T12 Area of ground disturbance and brick fragments compacted into subsoil**



**Plate 22 T13 – dense spreads of red brick fragments compacted into subsoil**



No subsurface features of archaeological potential were noted in T14, as illustrated in Plate 23. However, the subsoil comprised small pockets of iron-rich soil which may have been responsible for the geophysical anomaly.



Plate 23 T14 looking east

**T15** was 60m in length and positioned to investigate linear geophysical trend responses in M2/Field 'B' (Anomaly 11). Removal of the topsoil evidence for plough-scoring of the subsoil (Plate 24), consistent with the trends associated with the geophysical trend responses and not considered to be of archaeological interest.

**T16** was 20m in length and positioned to investigate positive geophysical response (12) in M2/Field 'B'. Removal of the topsoil revealed localised areas of iron-panning (Plate 25) and it is these natural features which were detected by the geophysical survey (anomaly 12).



Plate 24 T15 – plough scoring of subsoil



Plate 25 T16 – iron-panning

**T17** was 60m in length and positioned to investigate a possible land drain, possible natural and other linear trends in M2/Field 'B'.



Removal of the topsoil revealed variations in the subsoil, noted elsewhere in the site, including bands of orange/brown iron-rich soil – Plate 26. No features of archaeological potential were noted.



Plate 26 T17 looking north

No artefacts of archaeological or historical interest were recovered from the excavations.

## APPENDIX 4

### Descriptions of Identified Cultural Heritage Monuments and Structures

- Site CH-1 is based on descriptions in the SMR ([www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie)) and Moore, M. 1996. *Archaeological Inventory of County Wexford*. Stationary Office, Dublin.
- Sites CH-2 – CH-6 are based on information sourced from NIAH ([www.buildingsofireland.ie](http://www.buildingsofireland.ie)) and Rowe & Scallan *Houses of Wexford* (2004)

#### SITE CH-1

**SMR No:**

WX026-001

**TOWNLAND:**

Tomduff

**CLASSIFICATION:**

Ringfort - unclassified

**ITM:**

695867 639151

**PROTECTION:**

RMP; WCDP

Marked faintly as a circular enclosure (diam. c. 45-50m) on the 1839 ed. of the OS 6-inch map, and situated towards the bottom of the NE-facing slope of a NE-SW ridge overlooking the NW-SE Urrin River, c. 300-350m to the N and E. It is not visible at ground level in pasture.

#### SITE CH-2

**NIAH Reg. No:**

1570940

**TOWNLAND:**

Carrigabrusse

**CLASSIFICATION:**

Farm House

**ITM:**

695664 639595

#### Carley's Bridge House

**Description:**

Detached three-bay two-storey farmhouse, built 1868, on an L-shaped plan; two-bay (west) or single-bay (east) two-storey side elevations. Occupied, 1901; 1911. Refenestrated, ----. Hipped slate roof on an L-shaped plan with clay ridge tiles, paired slate hung central chimney stacks having red brick chevron- or saw tooth-detailed capping supporting yellow terracotta tapered pots, and cast-iron rainwater goods on rendered slate flagged eaves retaining cast-iron downpipes. Creeper- or ivy-covered fine roughcast walls with rusticated rendered quoins to corners. Central door opening into farmhouse with timber panelled door having overlight. Square-headed window openings with cut-granite sills, and concealed dressings framing replacement one-over-one sash windows replacing two-over-two timber sash windows. Interior including (ground floor): central hall retaining tessellated "quarry tile" floor, carved timber surrounds to door openings framing timber panelled doors, and moulded plasterwork cornice to ceiling; and carved timber surrounds to door openings to remainder framing timber panelled doors with carved timber surrounds to window openings framing timber panelled shutters on panelled risers. Set in landscaped grounds with rendered piers to perimeter having chamfered capping.

**Appraisal:**

A farmhouse erected for George Carley Owens (d. 1875) representing an integral component of the mid nineteenth-century domestic built heritage of the environs of Enniscorthy with the architectural value of the composition, one attributable to the namesake George Carley Owens (d. 1867) given as an 'Architect late of Enniscorthy County Wexford' (Calendars of Wills and Administrations 1868, 413), suggested by such attributes as the deliberate alignment maximising on scenic vistas overlooking the meandering Urrin River; the compact plan form centred on a restrained doorcase, albeit one largely concealed behind a replacement porch; the slight diminishing in scale of the openings on each floor producing a feint graduated visual impression; and the high pitched near-pyramidal roofline. Having been well maintained, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with substantial quantities of the original or replicated fabric, both to the exterior and to the interior where contemporary joinery; Classical-style chimneypieces; and sleek plasterwork refinements, all highlight the artistic potential of the composition. Furthermore, adjacent outbuildings (extant 1903); a "beehive kiln" (CH-3); and a chimney (CH-4), all continue to contribute positively to the group and setting values of a self-contained ensemble having long-standing connections with the Owens family including George Jackson Owens (1871-1931), 'Farmer [and] Brick and Pottery Manufacturer' (NA 1901; NA 1911); and Robert "Carley" Owens (1915-77).



### SITE CH-3

**NIAH Reg. No:**

1570941

**TOWNLAND:**

Carrigabrusse

**CLASSIFICATION:**

Kiln

**ITM:**

695690 639608

#### Description:

Freestanding single-oven single-stage "beehive kiln", built 1946, on a circular plan. Now disused. Banded or braced red brick Running bond walls with banded or braced red brick Running bond parapet centred on red brick dome. Single elliptical-headed opening with red brick header bond voussoirs. Set in grounds shared with Carley's Bridge House (CH-2).

#### Appraisal:

A "beehive kiln" erected by Robert "Carley" Owens (1915-77) representing an important component of the mid twentieth-century industrial heritage of the environs of Enniscorthy



### SITE CH-4

**NIAH Reg. No:**

1570942

**TOWNLAND:**

Carrigabrusse

**CLASSIFICATION:**

Chimney

**ITM:**

695695 639618

#### Description:

Freestanding chimney, built 1946, on a square plan. Now disused. Red brick Running bond walls with chicken wire-covered red brick corbelled stepped capping. Set in grounds shared with Carley's Bridge House.

#### Appraisal:

A chimney erected by Robert "Carley" Owens (1915-77) representing an important component of the mid twentieth-century industrial heritage of the environs of Enniscorthy





## SITE CH-5

**NIAH Reg. No:**

1570943

**TOWNLAND:**

Carrigabrusse

Tomduff

**CLASSIFICATION**

:

Bridge

**ITM:**

659699 639563

## Carley's Bridge

### Description:

Three-arch hump back road bridge over river, extant 1840. Constructed by the Oriel brothers who came Yorkshire and build other bridges over the River Slaney (Rowe & Scallan, 2004, Site 298). Part creeper- or ivy-covered walls centred on triangular cutwaters to piers having pyramidal capping with overgrown rubble stone soldier course coping to parapets. Series of three round arches with schist-inserted repointed voussoirs. Sited spanning Urrin River with unkempt banks to river.

### Appraisal:

A bridge representing an integral component of the civil engineering heritage of the environs of Enniscorthy.



## SITE CH-6

**NIAH Reg. No:**

1570944

**TOWNLAND:**

Tomduff

**CLASSIFICATION:**

Worker's House

**ITM:**

695710 639456

### Description:

End-of-terrace three-bay single-storey worker's house with half-dormer attic, occupied 1901, on a rectangular plan. One of a terrace of five. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, grey brick Running bond chimney stack (west) having stepped capping supporting terracotta pots, and replacement uPVC rainwater goods on slate flagged eaves. Rendered coursed rubble stone battered walls with concealed red brick flush quoins to corners. Square-headed door opening (west) with cut-limestone threshold, and concealed dressings framing glazed timber panelled door. Square-headed window openings with cut-granite sills, and concealed dressings framing one-over-one (ground floor) or three-over-six (half-dormer attic) timber sash windows having part exposed sash boxes. Road fronted.

### Appraisal:

A house erected as one of a terrace of five houses representing an integral component of

the nineteenth-century built heritage of the environs of Enniscorthy with the architectural value of the composition, one intended for occupation by a worker employed at the nearby Carley's Bridge Woollen Factory suggested by such attributes as the compact rectilinear plan form; and the diminishing in scale of the openings on each floor producing a graduated visual impression. Having been well maintained, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with substantial quantities of the original fabric, both to the exterior and to the somewhat featureless interior, thus upholding the character or integrity of a house forming part of a self-contained ensemble making a pleasing visual statement in a rural street scene.

