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APPENDICES

Appendix 9-1 Recorded Monuments in Study Area

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INTRODUCTION

Proposed Facility

- 9.1 This study, commissioned from Dr. Charles Mount, independent archaeological consultant, by SLR Consulting Ireland on behalf of Roadstone Wood Ltd. addresses the impacts of a proposed inert waste (soil) recovery facility at a worked out quarry (the 'Old Quarry') in the townland of Brownswood, Co. Wexford on the archaeology, architectural and cultural heritage of the surrounding area.
- 9.2 The proposed backfilling and restoration requires placement and compaction of approximately 700,000m³ of imported inert soil and rock in the previously excavated quarry void. No new excavation or soil stripping is proposed. The scale of the proposed backfilling and restoration activity at the site requires planning permission from Wexford County Council and a Waste Licence from the Environmental Protection Agency.
- 9.3 The application site covers 8.3 hectares. It is a relatively compact rectangular shape and all site activities will be screened by existing high quarry faces and external boundaries that are planted with dense foliage. Some of the hedgerows are to be strengthened with further planting as required.
- 9.4 Traffic to and from the proposed waste facility will travel along the existing N11 National Primary road from Enniscorthy to the north and Oilgate / Wexford to the south. Traffic will enter and leave the application site through the main entrance on the northern side.

Methodology

- 9.5 This study presents an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area. The assessment comprises a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely context, character, significance and sensitivity of the known or potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage using an appropriate methodology (EPA 2002 and 2003).
- 9.6 This study involved detailed investigation of the historical background of the area at and around the proposed inert (soil) waste recovery facility. The overall study area is identified in Figure 9-1 and was examined using information from:
- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Wexford;
 - The Wexford County Development Plan 2007-13 ;
 - Aerial photographs;
 - Previous excavations;
 - Cartographic; and
 - Documentary sources.

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- 9.7 A field inspection and assessment was undertaken on 11 August 2010 to identify and assess any known archaeological sites, historic structures, previously unrecorded features and possible finds within the study area.
- 9.8 An impact assessment and mitigation strategy has been prepared in respect of the proposed inert waste recovery activity. An impact assessment is undertaken to identify potential adverse impacts of the proposed facility on the existing cultural resource, while a mitigation strategy is designed to avoid, reduce or offset any adverse impacts identified.

Consultations

- 9.9 In the course of preparing this study, consultations were carried out with the National Monuments Section of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.
- 9.10 Extracts from the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Wexford are presented on a map of the area around the application site in Figure 9-1. The application area and study area also indicated. Protected structures are indicated by blue circles. Non-designated structures are indicated with arrows and are numbered 1 to 4.

RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The Landscape

- 9.11 The worked out quarry at Brownswood is located in north Co. Wexford, approximately 2.5km south of the town of Enniscorthy, and immediately east of the N11 National Primary Road between Enniscorthy and Wexford. The application site is located in an area of rolling lowland with high and densely growing hedgerows on a west-facing slope above the River Slaney, between 8mOD and 55mOD. The soils of the area are generally acid brown earths developed from shale and glacial till, and the bedrock is granodiorite (Gardiner and Radford 1980; McConnell and Gatley 2006).

Historical and Archaeological Background

- 9.12 The following is a brief summation of the archaeological and historical development of the study area and the main types of sites and monuments that occur in the surrounding landscape. It is intended to place the types of sites and monuments in the study area in context.
- 9.13 The proposed inert waste recovery facility at Brownswood is located in the parish of Templeshannon and the barony of Ballaghkeen.

The prehistoric period

- 9.14 There is some evidence of prehistoric activity in the study area. There is a possible prehistoric boulder burial (RMP026-014) known from Salville or Motabeg to the north of the of the application site. There is a Fulacht Fiadh site (RMP026-021) situated to the south, in Brownswood townland.

The medieval period

- 9.15 In the Early Medieval period, the study area was situated in an area known as Shyrmall (MacCotter 2008, 252-3). In this period the study area was associated with the Uí Felmada sept. In the Early Medieval period settlement is often indicated by the presence of enclosed farmsteads known as Ringforts. There are no upstanding Ringforts known from the study area. There is a cropmark enclosure (RMP025-016) situated to the south-west of the application area in Brownswood townland that may date to this period.
- 9.16 After the Norman capture of Wexford in 1169 and the death of King Diarmait MacMurchade in 1171 and the assumption of the Lordship of Leinster by Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare the lands of Duffry, with its caput at Enniscorthy and including Templeshannon parish and the study area, was granted to Robert de Quency (Colfer 1987, 67).
- 9.17 About 1190, Duffry passed through marriage to the Prendergast family. Later the area came into the hands of the Browne family of Mulrankin, who gave their name to the townland and built the tower house situated to the south of the study area (Moore 1996, 170, No. 1513).
- 9.18 The process of sub-infeudation is normally associated with the construction of timber castles, known as Motte and Baileys. These earthwork fortifications were used to house and defend the Norman lords and their retinues while they set about the process of pacifying and organizing their new fiefs. There is a Motte (RMP 026-015) in the study area, to the north of the application site in Salville or Motabeg townland.
- 9.19 Manorialism describes the organisation of the feudal rural economy and society. In Ireland, the Lord's Manor House was also sometimes enclosed by a rectangular moat and these sites are referred to as moated sites. They are a useful indicator of Anglo-Norman settlement. However, there are no moated sites within the study area.

The post-medieval period

- 9.20 The Civil Survey records that in 1640 Brownswood belonged to William Browne (of Rathronan), who fought with the Confederate army in the War of the Three Kingdoms and in 1647 was taken prisoner by the Parliamentary army at the battle of Dungan's Hill, Co. Meath (Browne and Whelan 1987, 470). In 1653 William Bowne's lands were confiscated by the Cromwellian regime and Pender's Census of 1659 records that Brownswood townland had come into the hands of John Webb and Henry Proud.
- 9.21 In the early nineteenth century Brownswood was bought by the Pouden family. In 1895 Jeremiah Lonsdale Pouden demolished the Georgian period Brownswood House and constructed the current Victorian era structure which is protected. In 1929 his daughter Eileen Gray sold the house and some surrounding land to the Wexford Health Board (Goff 2009)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Cartographic sources

- 9.22 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition six inch maps of the area were examined. This analysis did not indicate any previously unrecorded archaeological sites, or structures.

Place name evidence

- 9.23 The English translations of the townland names of the study presented below are based on Joyce 1979 and the Placenames Database of Ireland.

- Aughnagalley the field white field
- Ballybanoge town of the little green field
- Borrmount little hill
- Brownswood wood of the Browne family
- Crefoge small branching tree
- Drumgold ridge of the shoulder
- Kilcarbry Carbery's church
- LoughGerald Gerald's lake
- Salville or Motabeg town of the shallows or little motte
- Saint. John's Refers to the parish of saint John
- Sweetfarm farm of the Sweet family
- Tomnalossett mound of the kneading trough

- 9.24 These placenames do not suggest the presence of any additional items of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage within the application site or the wider study area.

Aerial photography

- 9.25 Examination of Ordnance Survey aerial photography taken in 1995, 2000 and 2005 and Google earth imagery taken in 2002 does not indicate any additional potential cultural heritage features. The aerial photography indicates that almost the entire application site has been stripped of soil and either constructed over or quarried to significant depth.

Other sources

- 9.26 Examination of archaeological corpus works on prehistoric artefacts (Harbison 1969, Eogan 1983, 2000, Kavanagh 1991, Simpson 1990), and pottery (O'Riordain and Waddell 1993) and Iron Age material (Raftery 1984) did not reveal any additional material.

Previous excavations and reports

- 9.27 There have been seven previous archaeological excavations in the investigations in the study area, five of which were in the vicinity of the proposed inert waste recovery facility. None of the investigations uncovered any archaeological material. Summary accounts from the *Excavations Bulletin* are presented below.
- 9.28 Site 1 : Brownswood : Vicinity of Fulacht Fiadh : 99E0371
Monitoring was carried out at Brownswood, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, as part of the proposed expansion of an existing quarry. The area of development was a grass-covered field, in an area of agricultural land, on the brow of the slope overlooking the Slaney River. The development area is north of a fulacht fiadh (SMR 26:21), no trace of which is visible. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted.
- 9.29 Site 2 : Brownswood : No archaeological significance : 29860 13700
SMR 26:21 : 02E0961
Monitoring took place of topsoil-stripping as part of an extension to an existing quarry at Brownswood, Enniscorthy. No features of archaeological significance were recorded.
- 9.30 Site 3 : Brownswood : No archaeological significance : 297900 136500
02E0961
Monitoring was undertaken on lands adjacent to Brownswood Quarry, Enniscorthy in response to the expansion of the existing quarry. The proposed quarry extension is in the vicinity of SMR 26:21, listed as a fulacht fiadh. The monitoring brief was carried out initially by David Bayley between 8 and 9 July 2002 (Excavations 2002, No. 1909). After transfer of the licence to the writer, the topsoil-stripping recommenced on 7 April and was completed on 9 April 2003. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted. In all cases, topsoil and ploughsoil directly sealed natural clay and sands.
- 9.31 Site 4 : Adjacent to motte and boulder burial : 98E0326
A development site for which first outline and then full planning permission was granted had a planning condition relating to the potential archaeology of the site in view of its position between two known monuments, SMR 26:14, a boulder burial, and 26:15, a motte. Although archaeological testing was a requirement of the permission, the development went ahead without any testing or monitoring taking place until a test excavation was carried out on 29 July 1998.
- 9.32 The site slopes very steeply to south, above a small stream that flows into the Slaney, only a short distance to the west. It has been substantially altered to provide a level platform on which the house was constructed, at the northern end of the site, and a smooth slope to the south, rather than the stepped one there previously. Inspection of the boundary along the western edge of the site also indicated that the ground level had been reduced in that immediate area to below subsoil level.
- 9.33 Neither the motte nor the boulder burial is visible from the site, although if the motte were less overgrown, it might be possible to make it out. At the

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extreme northern end of the site the original ground level was lowered by between 1.3m (at the eastern end) and 1.7m (at the western end) to provide a level platform for the house. Ground level in front of it was built up.

- 9.34 Given the severely altered nature of the ground it was difficult to find any original ground level left undisturbed, especially as the site was now covered with drawn-in topsoil and a lawn planted. Two trenches were dug, but nothing was found that was consistent with an original ground level, with only stony, redeposited topsoil encountered until the subsoil was reached, at an average depth of 0.4m or less. Nothing of an archaeological nature was found.
- 9.35 Site 5 : Salville/Motabeg : No archaeological significance : 279920 137700 03E0943
Monitoring of the excavation of a septic tank was undertaken, due to the proximity of the site to a motte. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered.
- 9.36 Site 6 : St. Johns, Enniscorthy : Possible ecclesiastical site : S970380 94E129
This site was tested prior to construction of eleven houses. It falls within an area of high archaeological potential as demarked by the OPW. The excavation did not uncover any archaeological stratigraphy
- 9.37 Site 7 : BROWNSWOOD : Vicinity of Fulacht Fiadh : 99E0371
Sweetfarm : No archaeological significance : 297000 136450 : 06E0973
Testing at this site was carried out in response to planning conditions. No archaeological features were uncovered.

Field inspection

- 9.38 Field inspection was carried out on the 11 August 2010. This involved an inspection of the application site. Almost the entire application site has been quarried, and the topsoil and subsoil removed (as indicated in Plates 9-1 and 9-2). The only area not quarried is a narrow sloping strip of land situated between the existing site entrance road and the blockyard on the north-west part of the site and indicated on Plate 9-3. This area is part of the site screening and is densely planted with foliage. There is no archaeological or cultural material visible in this area.

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Designated structures

- 9.39 There are two structures within the study area identified as Protected Structures in the Wexford Development Plan 2007-13.
1. WCC0672 Brownswood House :
Described as Red brick house of 1894
 2. WCC0609 Kilcarbry Bridge
Described as Mill buildings

Non-designated structures

- 9.40 There are three structures listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) located within the study area. They are indicated as Structures Nos.1- 3 on Fig. 9-1.
- 9.41 Brownswood House Gate Lodge West (Reg. No. 15702622), indicated as Structure No. 1 on Fig. 9-1, is described in the inventory as a detached three-bay single-storey gate lodge with dormer attic, post-1894; extant 1903, on a symmetrical T-shaped plan centred on single-bay full-height gabled projecting bay. It has a regional rating value.
- 9.42 The gate lodge is located immediately beyond the southern access road to the Old Quarry (from Murphy's Quarry). The structure is well screened by mature vegetation on the northern side, where it faces the proposed inert waste recovery facility, and as such, it has no view of it. Photographs of / from the gate lodge are presented as Plates 9-4 and 9-5. The gate lodge is over 80m from the application site and will not be impacted by it.
- 9.43 Brownswood House Gate Lodge East, is located over 200m from the application site and is indicated as Structure No. 2 on Fig. 9-1. Its visual amenity is protected by the screening mound and foliage planted beyond the southern boundary of the application site.
- 9.44 St. John's Manor (No. 15604027) in St John's townland is an early 19th century country house and is indicated as Structure No. 3 on Fig. 9-1. It is situated on the western side of the River Slaney. It is more than 1km from the proposed inert waste recovery facility and will not be impacted by it.

Field inspection

- 9.45 On the 11 August 2010, fieldwork was carried out to identify any additional non-designated structures in the vicinity of the proposed development. This involved assessing all structures that are marked on the 1940 edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping within 200m of the application site and along the access route that might be of heritage interest
- 9.46 There are no structures marked on the 1940 edition on the application site access road leading from the N11. There are no structures along the N11 that will be impacted by traffic associated with the proposed inert waste recovery facility. There is one non-designated structure within 200m of the application site which is described below and indicated as Structure No. 4 on Fig. 9-1.
- 9.47 Brownswood Corn Mill is a seventeenth century water mill complex consisting of a mill, storage building and a miller's house. It is situated more than 160m north of the application site. The visual amenity of the complex is screened by dense foliage growth to the south, where it faces the proposed waste recovery facility. Views of / from the Brownswood Corn Mill are presented as Plates 9-6 and 9-7.

IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED WASTE FACILITY

Direct impacts

- 9.48 There are no designated or non-designated structures situated within the application site that will be directly impacted by the operation of the proposed inert waste recovery facility. The NIAH structure Brownswood House Gate Lodge West is situated just over 70m from the application site. It will not be directly impacted by the proposed facility. No vehicular traffic associated with the proposed inert waste recovery facility will pass the structure.
- 9.49 The proposed waste recovery facility will have no direct impact of any feature of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage.

Indirect impacts

- 9.50 The protected structure at Brownswood House is located more than 200m south of the application site. The visual amenity of Brownswood House is protected by the screening mound and foliage planted beyond the southern boundary of the application site.
- 9.51 The protected structure at Kilcarrig Bridge is situated more than 800m from the proposed development, on the western side of the River Slaney and will not be indirectly impacted by the proposed inert waste recovery facility.
- 9.52 The visual amenity of Brownswood House Gate Lodge West is protected by a screen of mature trees on its northern side.
- 9.53 Brownswood House Gate Lodge East is more than 200m south of the application site. Its visual amenity is protected by the screening mound and foliage planted beyond the southern boundary of the application site.
- 9.54 St. John's Manor is situated more than 1km from the proposed waste recovery facility, on the western side of the River Slaney and will not be impacted by the facility.
- 9.55 Brownswood Corn Mill is situated more than 160m north of the application site. The visual amenity of the complex is screened by dense foliage growth to the south where it faces the proposed inert waste recovery facility.
- 9.56 The proposed waste recovery facility will have no indirect impact of any feature of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage.

Interaction with other impacts

- 9.57 No interaction with other impacts has been identified.

Do nothing impacts

- 9.58 Were the proposed waste recovery facility not to go ahead, there would be no impact on any feature of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage.

Worst case impact

- 9.59 In the worst case scenario, the proposed waste recovery facility will not have any impact on any feature of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Direct impacts

- 9.60 No direct impacts have been identified and no mitigation measures are required.

Indirect impacts

- 9.61 No indirect impacts have been identified and no mitigation measures are required.

Residual impacts

- 9.62 There will be no residual impacts on any feature of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage

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FIGURES

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PLATES

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Plate 9-1 View of the Southern End of Application Site Looking North



Plate 9-2 View of the Northern End of Application Site Looking North to Trees at Site Boundary

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Plate 9-3 View of the Unquarried Narrow Strip in NW Corner of Quarry Looking East and Upslope



Plate 9-4 Brownswood Gate Lodge Looking North-East

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Plate 9-5 View from Brownswood Lodge towards the Proposed Development



Plate 9-6 Brownswood Corn Mill Looking East



Plate 9-7 View from Brownswood Corn Mill South to the Application Area

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 9-1 : RECORDED MONUMENTS IN STUDY AREA

WX026-005-- Saint Johns Church Site
Church (site). Parish church of St. John's within rectangular graveyard. O'Donovan records foundations of a church known as Corrig church which have since disappeared.
Moore 1996, No. 1292.

WX026-013-- Kilcarby Church Site
Church (site). Marked as a church site and holy well on 1841 and 1940 OS maps. Not visible at ground level. Nineteenth-century granite doorway in nearby mill may have come from site.
Moore 1996, No. 1371

WX026-014-- Salville or Motabeg Boulder Burial Possible
Boulder Burial (Possible). Situated on N side of a ravine. Roofstone supported by five boulders.
Moore 1996, No. 3

WX026-015-- Salville or Motabeg Motte
Motte. Flat-topped mound (base diameter c.45m, Height 9m) defined by a fosse. Dense scrub.
Moore 1996, No. 954.

WX026-016-- Brownswood Enclosure Site
Enclosure (Site). Cropmark of circular enclosure visible on aerial photograph. Not visible at ground level.
Moore 1996, No. 499.

WX026-021-- Brownswood Fulacht Fiadh Site
Fulacht Fiadh (Site). Identified in 1944 when the landowner used the burnt stone on a roadway. Not visible at ground level.
Moore 1996, No. 172.