Archaeological Impact Assessment: Test Excavation Report Shelburne Energy Farm, Nash, Co. Wexford

Part 1 – Archaeological Information

Licence Number: 26E0034

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Report Status: Final

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PROJECT DETAILS

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Detection Device Licence No.	26R0054
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report details the results of test excavations carried out at a proposed development site at Shelburne Energy Farm, Nash, Co. Wexford (ITM 677600, 619300).

There are no recorded archaeological monuments within the site, though the zone of notification associated with a ringfort - rath (WX040-004----) extends within the site. Furthermore, a complex including a ritual site – holy well (WX040-002), a church (WX035-049001-) and a graveyard (WX035-049002-) are located in proximity of the site. There are no Protected Structures as listed in the Wexford County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 or sites listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) located within the site. The nearest such site is a farmhouse (RPS WCC0516) located c. 290m to the east of the site.

Deirdre Murphy of ACSU carried out archaeological testing under licence number 26E0034 and detection device licence number 26R0054, issued by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. The testing was carried out in response to a Request for Further Information from Wexford County Council (Planning Ref: 20251194W). The site was previously subject to a geophysical survey (23R0080) carried out on two occasions (Murphy 2025). No clear anomalies of archaeological significance were detected; however, anomalies of archaeological potential (Anomalies M1–M6) were recorded that require further assessment. The trenches were positioned across the site, targeting the anomalies that were identified during the geophysical survey (Murphy 2025).

A total of 90 trenches were excavated, each measuring 1.8m in width. In total, 1,260m of linear trenches were excavated to the natural, which was primarily an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay, though various colour variations of this sandy boulder clay were observed. Seven features of low significance were recorded during the testing and corresponded with modern infilled field boundary ditches or other agricultural-related activity. No features of archaeological significance were exposed, and as a result, the proposed development will have no known archaeological impact.

It is recommended that archaeological monitoring of groundworks shall be undertaken by an experienced, licence-eligible archaeologist working under licence from the DHLGH. Accordingly, no ground disturbance will take place in the absence of the Archaeologist without his/her express consent. Should any significant archaeological features be discovered, further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the NMS.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This final report details the results of test excavations carried out at Shelburne Energy Farm, Nash, Co. Wexford (ITM 677600, 619300), Figure 1-2). The site comprises of arable greenfield c121.5 hectares.

There are no recorded archaeological monuments within the site; the zone of notification associated with a ringfort - rath (WX040-004----) extends within the site. Furthermore, a complex including ritual site – holy well (WX040-002), a church (WX035-049001-) and a graveyard (WX035-049002-) are located in the proximity of the site. There are no Protected Structures as listed in the Wexford County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 or sites listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) located within the site. The nearest such site is a farmhouse (RPS WCC0516) located c. 290m to the east of the site.

The site was subject to a geophysical survey (23R0080) carried out on two occasions (Murphy 2025). No clear anomalies of archaeological significance were detected; however, anomalies of archaeological potential, including potential monuments (Anomalies M1–M6) were recorded that require further assessment.

The test trenching was carried out by Deirdre Murphy of ACSU in February 2026, under licence number 26E0034 and detection device licence number 26R0054 issued by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

1.1 Project Background

Targeted test trenching was carried out of a site located at Cloonagh, Ballygarvan, Nash, Co. Wexford (ITM 677600, 619300; Figure 1). The site measures c. 121.5 hectares.

Targeted test trenching was carried out in response to Item 14 attached to Planning Ref. No. 20251194W under a RED II Application for a solar farm.

The site was subject to an EIAR which included a chapter on Archaeology, Culture and Heritage (Murphy 2025), which recommended test trenching and that architectural and cultural heritage assets, including townland boundaries, if impacted, be subject to a written and photographic record, with waded or dive survey (as appropriate) carried out in relation to the latter if required. In response to the EIAR, a letter from NMS dated 24 October 2025 was issued, where the Department requested that assessments, including geophysical survey and targeted test trenching, be carried out.

The site was subject to a geophysical survey (23R0080) carried out on two occasions (Murphy 2025). No clear anomalies of archaeological significance were detected; however, anomalies of archaeological potential, including potential monuments (Anomalies M1–M6) were recorded that require further assessment.

There are no recorded archaeological monuments within the site; the zone of notification associated with a ringfort - rath (WX040-004----) extends within the site. Furthermore, a complex including a ritual site – holy well (WX040-002), a church (WX035-049001-) and a graveyard (WX035-049002-) are located in the proximity of the site. There are no Protected Structures as listed in the Wexford County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 or sites listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) located within the site. The nearest such site is a farmhouse (RPS WCC0516) located c. 290m to the east of the site.

1.2 Description of Proposed Development

RED III Application - A notice has been given under paragraph (a) of section 34D of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended).

Permission for development to be known as Shelburne Energy Farm, which will consist of a ten-year permission for:

A solar farm consisting of: Photovoltaic (PV) panels on ground mounted frames, fixed in place using earth screws or driven mini-piles, with a maximum height of 4m above ground level, and a minimum ground clearance of 1.0m above ground level, across three separate land parcels referred to as Array Areas A, B and C providing 92.68 MWp (peak electricity generation under optimal conditions). Inverter units incorporated into the PV support structures; 17 no. transformer centres each measuring approximately 6.1m L x 2.5m W x 3.1m H; Underground electrical cable ducting between solar array areas A, B and C, connecting to the future proposed 220kV substation, including underground connections across local roads and 2no. wooden overhead electric poles, one placed on either side of the Tellarought River to facilitate its crossing; 4no. meteorological stations. A Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) providing 54.8MWac of electricity storage for a two-hour duration, secured with 2.6m high palisade fencing and gates, and containing: 79no. of containerised battery storage modules (measuring approximately 6.82m length, 2.44m wide and 2.89m high); 19no. of containerised transformer and Power Conditioning Units (measuring approximately 6.82m length, 2.44m wide and 2.89m high) and ancillary equipment; 8.5m high acoustic barrier for noise attenuation around the BESS compound; Well and pump house to supply 2no. firefighting tanks for Battery Energy Storage System compound and all associated development including widening of existing field entrance from local road L - 8059-1 to serve the solar array and BESS in Area A and vegetation clearance at all other existing site entrances to provide sight lines, temporary construction compounds (one in each solar array area), 2m high perimeter fencing fitted with mammal passes and security gates, pole mounted CCTV system, lighting, site drainage, fire water tanks, use

of existing field entrances for access for construction and operation, internal access tracks, recontouring of land and landscaping, and all other works required to facilitate the proposed development.

All on a site of 121.5 hectares. The Applicant is seeking planning permission for a 40-year operational life of the Proposed Development. The planning application includes an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) and a Natura Impact Statement (NIS). The EIAR and NIS contain an assessment of both the proposed development, the subject of the planning application to Wexford County Council, and the related substation and grid connection, details of which are contained below. The development is covered by the provisions of the Renewable Energy Directive III (Directive 2023/2413)

1.3 Archaeological Conditions

The targeted test trenching was carried out in response to Item 14 attached to Planning Ref. No. 20251194W under RED II Application for a solar farm:

14. Having regard to the extent of the proposed development, the archaeological impact assessment submitted with the planning application, and the Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage comments on the application, archaeological testing is required to be carried out as part of a further information request.

a. The applicant is required to engage the services of a suitably qualified archaeologist to carry out a fieldwork-based Archaeological Impact Assessment of the proposed development in accordance with the recommendations outlined in the Archaeological Assessment report submitted with the planning application. No sub-surface work should be undertaken in the absence of the archaeologist without their express consent.

b. The archaeologist shall carry out any relevant documentary research and inspect the site. The assessment shall involve documentary and cartographic research, an examination of the proposed plans for development, a geophysical survey and archaeological testing (licensed under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2014). Test trenches shall be excavated at locations specified by the archaeologist within the proposed development area, having consulted the site plans, results of geophysical survey and fieldwork, to determine the presence/ absence of archaeological features.

c. Having completed the work, the archaeologist shall submit a written report, including an archaeological impact statement, to the Planning Authority and to the Department in advance of the planning decision. Where archaeological materials/ features are shown to be present, preservation in situ, the establishment of sufficient 'buffers' to ensure preservation of archaeological remains, review of development

layout and design, preservation by record (excavation) or monitoring may be required and suggested mitigatory measures shall be outlined in the report and the planning authority, in consultation with the Department, will advise further with regard to an archaeological requirements following receipt of assessment.

d. The Planning Authority and the Department shall be furnished with a final archaeological report describing the results of any subsequent archaeological investigative works and/ or monitoring following completion of all archaeological works on site and the completion of any post-excavation work. All resulting and associated archaeological costs shall be borne by the developer.

2. SOILS, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The survey area lies on lands to the west and east of L4030 between Nash and Gusserane within pasture and arable land.

The site has an elevation of 36m-54m Ordnance Datum (OD). The underlying geology consists of Rhyolitic volcanic, grey & brown slates. This bedrock geology is overlaid by acid brown earths, brown podzolic soils (Geological Survey Ireland).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Archaeological & Historical Background

The site is located within the County of Wexford (Loch Garman), in the townlands of Nash (An Ais), Cloonagh (Cluanach) and Ballygarvan (Baile Gharbháin), in the Barony of Shelburne and the Civil Parish of Owenduff.

Ballygarvan was first mentioned as Balygavan and in relation to Thos Knythsewyn in 1305, and referenced frequently in sources thereafter; in 1840 it was recorded as Garvan's town. Nash townland was mentioned as Naysshe in 1540, and by 1576 a rectory of S. Leonard of the Nashe was noted. Cloonagh can be translated as a meadow or lawn and was referenced in 1603 concerning Walter McPadin Branagh of Clonegh. In the Census of Ireland c. 1659, 37 people are listed in Nash and 25 in Ballygarvan (Ranson 1949). In Griffith's Valuation of County Wexford, the land is listed as belonging to Colclough and Boyse estate (Nash) and Shannon estate (Ballygarvan) prior to the land commission. The mill in Ballygarvan is listed as a corn mill and a tuck mill. The area of Kilbraney is listed as belonging to Cliffee estate and the mill at Kilbraney is described as a corn mill and a spinning mill.

The land to the east of Nash Village is described in an account in The Schools' Collection (Volume 0871, Page 326) as fertile and gently sloping towards Owenduff River that empties into Bannow Bay. Nash was recorded

as a place of fairs and public meetings held at Fair Green, which is depicted on both the 6-inch and 25-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps adjacent to the crossroads in Nash. It appears that the fair was discontinued only after a railway station was opened in Ballycullane and Campile. It was believed by the locals that Nash got its name from a forge or fair green located in the area. A forge is depicted within Nash village on the 1839 OS map, and it is labelled as Smithy on the 1911 OS map, now in ruin. Trades listed for Nash area in the early 20th century included coopers, nailers, weavers, tailors, blacksmiths, shoe-maker, carpenter, dress-maker, tailor, carpenter and one blacksmith (ibid.). There is also a record of a Chalcolithic or Copper Age (2500–2200 BC) hoard at Carrickshedoge, Nash, Co. Wexford, to the north of the current site. This comprised four copper axes with decorated flanks and two or three cakes of copper—raw material gained by smelting the crude copper ore—reportedly retrieved from a 'cave' that could be a souterrain (Bremer 1926).

In total, there are twenty-one recorded archaeological monuments located within a 1km radius. These include eight ringforts - raths (WX040-004----; WX040-003----; WX040-005----; WX040-016----; WX035-048----; WX039-084---; WX040-091---; WX040-068---), a ringfort – unclassified (WX039-017----), two redundant records (WX035-086----, WX035-047----), two ritual sites – holy wells (WX040-006-----, WX040-002----), a two churches (WX035-049001-; WX035-035001-), two graveyards (WX035-049002-;WX035-035002-), an enclosure (WX040-016001-) a Castle – unclassified (WX040-051-----), two burnt mounds (WX034-070001-, WX034-070002-), moated site (WX034-042----) and a field boundary (WX035-085----).

The two redundant records noted above (WX035-086----, WX035-047----) are not listed in the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Wexford 1995; their antiquity (both as enclosures) could not be confirmed by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, hence these are now classed as redundant.

Several cultural heritage receptors (CHR) are located within and adjacent to the site. The site contains no archaeological monuments; however, the proposed cable route traverses the zone of notification associated with a ringfort - rath (WX040-004----; CHR 13). A plot labelled Smithy (CHR1) is adjacent to the site. Furthermore, Fair Green (CHR2), townland boundaries (CHR12, parts of CHR8 and CHR14), buildings (CHR3, CHR11, CHR30, CHR31), lime kilns (CHR4, CHR6, CHR7, CHR9, CHR10, CHR19, CHR20, CHR21, CHR22, CHR23, CHR35, CHR36), wells (part of CHR1 and CHR11), a mill race (CHR16), a triangulation stations (CHR6, CHR37), and a bridge known as Neighbourly Bridge (CHR8) are depicted within the site on the Ordnance Survey mapping.

Enclosures and Ringforts - Raths

Ditched enclosures are seen across the Irish landscape in the form of ringforts and non-circular enclosures. Ringforts, as the name suggests, implies a circular enclosure with a minimum of one ditch and possible accompanying banks. They were generally circular, measuring circa. 24–60 metres in diameter. Early Irish laws stated that circularity was a feature of the model ringfort (Stout 1997). However, with the increase of development, more and more non-circular enclosures are coming to light. Therefore, for the purpose of this discussion, all of the above enclosures will be discussed under the category 'ditched enclosures'. The zone of notification associated with one ringfort – rath (WX040-004----; CHR13) extends within the proposed underground cable route, while a number of other such monuments are located in the environs. This ringfort – rath (WX040-004----; CHR13) is depicted on the OS mapping and visible on aerial imagery, and is described as a raised circular overgrown area measuring 28m by 26m defined by an earthen bank, while another such monument (WX040-003----; CHR33), located in close proximity to the southeast, was identified as a faint cropmark enclosure on aerial photography, measuring 45m in diameter and defined by a fosse.

The majority of early medieval ditched enclosures date from the sixth–ninth centuries AD, and we see a significant decline in their use in the tenth century (O'Sullivan & Nicholl 2010). Though a site in Laytown, Co. Meath, could have a fourth century date (McConway 2002), other sites such as Ballynacarriga, Co. Cork (Noonan 2004) and Raystown, Co. Meath (Seaver 2005; 2016) were probably occupied from the fifth century well into the eleventh century.

Ditched enclosures are generally regarded as enclosed farmsteads, and the defences are thought to have been built to protect against cattle raids (Stout 1997). Some have provided little evidence for structures, suggesting the enclosure was used for storing cattle, known as a bodun, though the majority provide evidence to suggest they were inhabited settlements with houses, farmyards, outbuildings and animals (O'Sullivan & Nicholl 2010). Excavated items retrieved from ringforts are largely of a domestic, craft or agricultural nature (Monk 1995). Some larger sites, such as Raystown, Co Meath, fulfilled many functions; there was evidence for animal husbandry, cereal and grain processing, milling, burial and metallurgy (Seaver 2016).

Ditched enclosures are one of the most common field monuments in Ireland. Most were univallate with one bank and fosse. In many cases, the banks do not survive. There are, however, also bivallate enclosures, for example, Cloonaboy, Co. Mayo (Gillespie 2010), and multivallate enclosures, such as Garranes, Co. Cork (Ó Ríordáin 1942). As mentioned above, while ringforts were generally 24–60m in diameter, most non-circular enclosures were between 50 and 70m in diameter. Ditched enclosures tend to be situated on sloping or well-

drained hilly ground with good views (Stout 1997) and they are also usually found in clusters within a townland (Edwards 1990). Evidence from excavations shows that enclosing ditches were, in some cases, allowed to silt-up and had refuse deliberately dumped into them. Layers of slag were dumped into the ditch at Lisleagh, Co. Cork, for example (Monk 1995).

Ditched enclosures usually have an entrance at the southeast. This is to avoid the prevailing cold, westerly and northerly winds that the enclosure would be exposed to (Stout 1997). The entrance passage at Rath II, Ballypalady, Co. Antrim, ranged from 0.76m at the outer end to 1.5m at the inner opening, suggesting it was not intended for keeping large livestock (O'Sullivan & Nicholl 2010). Many sites, like that at Lissachiggel, Co. Louth, had either cobbles or paving stones providing a dry passage into the enclosure. These entrances were known in early Irish literature and legal sources as the 'airdrocht' and were to be kept clean (ibid.). O'Sullivan and Nicholl (ibid.) wrote that it was not unusual to see pathways laid within the interior to steer movement towards a particular direction and the upon entering the site, a person was often persuaded by laid pathways to move directly and immediately to the house doorway. The pathway was meant to be kept clean and dry, and likely ditches and gullies would function as drainage features to keep the area dry.

Early medieval houses within ditched enclosures tended to be circular or round, made of stone or post-and-wattle walls. The roofs were thatched with reeds, turf or straw. According to the eight-century law text Críth Gablach, a typical farmer's house was 6–8 metres in diameter. Archaeological evidence shows that the majority were 4–5 metres in diameter, and some were significantly larger, at 6–10 metres (O'Sullivan & Nicholl 2010). As pointed out by McCormick et al. (2011), because of the basket-like construction, any recuts or changes to the early medieval houses are rarely seen in the archaeological record. It was likely that the lifespan of a medieval house would have lasted for just a short period of time (20 to 30 years); with good maintenance, however, a house could have stood for 50 to 60 years (O'Sullivan & Nicholl 2010).

Associated with many enclosures and often found in their environs are fire pits, storage pits, refuse pits, cooking pits and cereal-drying kilns. O'Sullivan and Nicholl (2010) wrote that pits are one of the more enigmatic elements to be found within the enclosure and that their function can be difficult to discern. They suggest that such pits would have been used for a variety of purposes, were probably reused and cleaned-out many times and countless, no doubt, had multiple functions over their lifetime (ibid.). According to McCormick et al. (2011), cereal-drying kilns are generally not associated with ditched enclosures, however, there are several examples of sites with associated kilns, such as Johnstown, Co. Meath, Gortygrigane, Co. Tipperary and Camlin, Co. Tipperary.

Lime Kilns

Seventeen lime kilns (CHRs 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 19–29, 35, 36) are depicted on historic mapping within the area under assessment. These largely appear on the 1839 OS map, some of which are gone by the time of the 1902 map, while others are still depicted and labelled as L.K.

Lime kilns are furnace-type structures used to produce lime by heating limestone at high temperatures of up to 1000 degrees. The process is known as quicklime or burnt lime, and the product was used in building, agriculture and related purposes. Farm lime kilns were used in the 18th/19th centuries, and these are most common in the countryside. Two types of lime kilns used for agricultural purposes can be distinguished; draw kilns and flare kilns. The former were more popular and burnt limestone in a continuous process, while the latter worked on the basis of a discontinuous batch process. The lime kilns can be between 2–4m high but can reach up to 9m in height. Improved draw lime kilns of 19th-century date had a total height of c. 8m. These were built of stone against a bank of rising ground with an opening at the front and top. While largely 18th/19th-century monuments, the burning of limestone to apply to soil was common practice between the 12th and 17th centuries on a smaller scale (O' Sullivan & Downey 2005).

Vernacular Structures

The examined historic mapping also depicts one building (CHR3) and two building clusters (CHR11, 30) on the 1839 OS map, some of which were demolished by the time of the 1902 map, that could represent houses that were abandoned following the Great Famine. Furthermore, a forge/smithy (CHR1) is depicted within the northwest corner of Fair Green (CHR2), in Nash townland. It is indicated as a horseshoe on the 1839 map and is labelled as a Smithy on the 1902 map.

The remains (surface or sub-surface) of any of the buildings depicted on the 1839 map located within the site could represent vernacular structures.

The term ‘vernacular structures’ is used to describe a structure built between 1650 and 1850; however, some structures of early 20th-century date can also be included. The structures represent mostly houses, usually built by the occupants with the help of family and neighbours. They were known as ernhaus (hearth house) and had a main cooking hearth. They were rectangular in shape, usually single-story, one room, with a loft; if more rooms were present these would be entered from adjoining rooms. Door(s) and windows were placed along the long walls, with a fireplace usually set in the middle of the cross walls (O’Reilly 2011). Campbell

(1937) identified two house types in Ireland, one with a central hearth and one with a gable hearth. Vernacular structures vary regionally and locally.

While the farming landscape across Ireland was characterised by unenclosed open field systems and associated settlements in the early 17th century, during the 18th century clusters of settlements emerged known as clachans. This resulted in the enclosure of fields, with such field systems characterised by small rectangular fields (O'Sullivan & Downey 2008). Some of these clusters of vernacular buildings were labelled, such as 'Knockcarroll' in Nash townland, while others represent a concentration of buildings that could be farmyards or small settlements.

Often associated with these settlements or farmyards are wells and lime kilns. As mentioned above, a lot of lime kilns are depicted on the examined mapping. The symbols used for wells and lime kilns are somewhat similar, however, although wells are often depicted in proximity to clusters of structures that likely represent small settlements/farmyards. These could be springs feeding from waterways, while other could be stone-lined. A single mill is also depicted on the historic mapping within the study area and labelled Shannon's Mill.

3.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Listed below (Table 1) are the nearest previous archaeological investigations undertaken in the environs of the site (see Figure 2), which further demonstrate the overall archaeological potential of the site and its surrounding townlands. The following information was taken from the *Database of Irish Excavation Reports* (www.excavations.ie) and associated reports were accessed through the National Monuments Service's (NMS) Virtual Reading Room.

The site was subject to a geophysical survey (23R0080; Murphy 2025). No features of archaeological significance were identified, however, features of archaeological potential, in particular Anomalies M1–M6 (see details below) were recorded that required further assessment in the form of test trenching.

One investigation is listed for Nash townland on excavations.ie. Archaeological testing (13E0076; McLoughlin 2013) in the field immediately to the east of the graveyard (WX035-049002-) identified archaeological features that included pits, gullies and ditches and a late 12th century or 13th century date was recovered. A ditch measuring c. 2m in width and more than 0.7m in depth was recorded located c. 50m to the east of the graveyard. It was interpreted as representing a part of a possible ecclesiastical enclosure (2013:503 - Nash, Wexford).

Geophysical survey (23R0080; Murphy 2025)

The site was subject to a geophysical survey on two occasions, with both the eastern (Phase 1) and the western parcels (Phase 2) surveyed under licence 23R0080. No clear anomalies of archaeological significance were detected; however, six potential monuments were detected. These include four anomalies recorded in the western parcel (M1–M4) and two in the eastern parcel (M5–M6).

M1–M4 in the eastern parcel include a curvilinear anomaly (M1) noted in the northeast corner of Field 7 that appears to form the southern portion of a small sub-circular enclosure or unrecorded field system; a D-shaped anomaly (M2), also in Field 7, that manifests as an enclosure, and two irregular dipolar anomalies in Field 16 (M3) and Field 1 (M4) that may represent changes in underlying geology or areas of poor drainage (with the potential to contain prehistoric burnt mounds).

M5 and M6 in the western parcel comprise one curvilinear anomaly (M5) noted in Field 3 that appears to represent an enclosure, and an oval anomaly (M6) in the west portion of Field 8, at the location of the proposed substation, possibly representing a ring-ditch or enclosure; both anomalies could also represent changes in topsoil depth or natural underlying geology.

In addition, scattered positive responses (?Archaeology) were also recorded that might represent cut features such as pits/postholes, but could also represent iron in the topsoil, while large areas might represent large pits or spreads. The linear features (?Archaeology) that were recorded represent former field boundaries, some of which do not correspond with boundaries depicted on the mapping and could represent historic boundaries or laneways, but could also be associated with recent land use or represent wet ditches. Linear and curvilinear trends could equally be associated with access or recent land use/drainage; tentatively, a curvilinear trend in the western parcel could represent a ploughed-out ring-ditch. Areas of disturbance and geology were also recorded across the site. Some areas of disturbance correspond with features depicted on the OS maps, such as buildings, quarries and kilns. A series of parallel linear anomalies were also recorded throughout the site, these are reflective of agricultural use of the land, representing cultivation furrows.

3.3 Recorded Monuments

The *Record of Monuments and Places* (RMP) and *Sites and Monuments Record* (SMR) are compiled and updated by the National Monuments Service and the National Historic Properties Service. The RMP is comprised of manuals that list all known archaeological sites and monuments in a county with accompanying

maps (based on Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch maps) locating these sites. All sites included in the RMP are protected under the National Monuments Acts (1930–2004). The SMR consists of all records stored in the Archaeological Survey of Ireland national database and is presented in the Historic Environment Viewer. The last published RMP for County Wexford is dated 2025, and as such, many of the sites listed in the SMR are scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.

There are no recorded archaeological monuments within the site; the zone of notification associated with a ringfort - rath (WX040-004----) extends within the site. Furthermore, a complex including ritual site – holy well (WX040-002), a church (WX035-049001-) and a graveyard (WX035-049002-) are located in the proximity of the site. Below (Table 1 is a list of these monuments (Figure 1)

Below (Table 1) is a list of the recorded monuments located in the environs of the site (Figure 2). These descriptions are derived from the National Monuments Service Archaeological Survey Database (https://heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/).

Table 1: Recorded Monuments in the environs of the site

WX040-002----	**Ritual site - holy well**	**NASH**
Marked on the 1839 and 1925 eds of the OS 6-inch map, and described in gothic lettering as St. Coleman's Well on both. It is situated on a steep and overgrown W-facing slope, and c. 40m S of the site the church (WX035-049001-). It could not be identified in 1988. The well is named after one of the many saint Colemáns (Ó Riain 2011, 183-208). However, there is no record of veneration at the well. Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 21 February, 2013 Six-Inch First edition: 'St. Coleman's Well' Six-Inch Latest edition: 'St. Coleman's Well' ITM Coordinates: 677464, 619770 Latitude and Longitude: 52.324082, -6.863624		
WX035-049001-	**Church**	**NASH**
Marked faintly as a rectangular structure (dims. c. 20m NE-SW; c. 10m NW-SE) on the 1839 ed. of the OS 6-inch map, and situated on a gentle SW-facing slope at the point where the land falls away to the valley of a small SW-NE stream at the point where the stream turns SE. John O'Donovan writing c. 1840 (O'Flanagan 1933, vol. 2, 360) records that the foundation courses of a church were then visible. There is no visible traces		

at ground level of church within a rectangular graveyard (dims. c. 40m NW-SE; c. 30-45m NE-SW) defined by earthen banks and hedges, apart from a cairn (dims. 7m x 3m; H 1m). The site of St Colman's Well (WX040-002----) is c. 40m S of the graveyard. Archaeological testing (13E0076) in the field immediately to the E (McLoughlin 2013) identified many archaeological features including pits, gullies and ditches, and recovered pottery of a late 12th century or 13th century date. A ditch (Wth c. 2m; D 0.7m plus) c. 50m E of the graveyard and apparently centred on it could be an ecclesiastical enclosure.

The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Wexford' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1996). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research.

Compiled by: Michael Moore

Date of upload/revision: 15 October, 2012

Six-Inch First edition: Site of 'Church'

Six-Inch Latest edition: 'Church' (Site of)

ITM Coordinates: 677470 , 619838

Latitude and Longitude: 52.324692, -6.863520

WX035-049002-	Graveyard	NASH

Situated on a gentle SW-facing slope at the point where the land falls away to the valley of a small SW-NE stream at the point where the stream turns SE. There is no visible traces at ground level of a church (WX035-049001-) within a rectangular graveyard (dims. c. 40m NW-SE; c. 30-45m NE-SW) defined by earthen banks and hedges apart from a cairn (dims. 7m x 3m; H 1m). The site of St Colman's Well (WX040-002----) is c. 40m S of the graveyard. Archaeological testing (13E0076) in the field immediately to the E identified many archaeological features including pits, gullies and ditches, and recovered pottery of a late 12th century or 13th century date. A ditch (Wth c. 2m; D 0.7m plus) c. 50m E of the graveyard and apparently centred on it could be an ecclesiastical enclosure. (McLoughlin 2013)

Compiled by: Michael Moore

Date of revised upload: 20 December, 2016

Six-Inch First edition: Grave Yd.

Six-Inch Latest edition: Grave Yd.

ITM Coordinates: 677470, 619838

Latitude and Longitude: 52.324692, -6.863520

3.4 Record of Protected Structures and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) identifies, records, and evaluates the post-1700 architecture of Ireland in order to protect and conserve our built heritage. It is under the administration of the

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. It also forms the basis of a list of structures that should be included in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) compiled by local authorities.

A Protected Structure is a structure that a planning authority thinks is of special interest from an architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, or technical point of view. The structure is recognised as important and is protected from harm under legislation. Every local authority in Ireland must keep an RPS in their development plans.

There are no Protected Structures as listed in the Wexford County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 or sites listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) located within the site. The nearest such site is a farmhouse (RPS WCC0516) located c. 290m to the east of the site.

3.5 Finds listed within the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland list all artefacts in the care of or known to the museum. Such a record can provide evidence for human settlement or activity in the absence of other physical remains or documentary references. Several artefacts are listed for the townland of Nash, as detailed in Table 2 below. These represent the hoard of copper objects found at Carrickshedoge (Bremer 1926).

Details of these finds are outlined in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Archaeological Artefacts listed in The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

Reg No.	Simple Name	Material	Find Place	Townland	Habitat	Details
RIA1926:7	Axehead	Copper	Carrickshedoge, 4 miles S.E New Ross	Nash	B16:15	Flat copper axehead
RIA1926:8	Axehead	Copper	Carrickshedoge, 4 miles S.E New Ross	Nash	B16:15	Flat copper axehead
RIA1926:9	Axehead	Copper	Carrickshedoge, 4 miles S.E New Ross	Nash	B16:15	Flat copper axehead

Reg No.	Simple Name	Material	Find Place	Townland	Habitat	Details
RIA1926:10	Ingot	Copper	Carrickshedoge, 4 miles S.E. of New Ross	Nash	B16:15	Copper ingot
RIA1926:11	Cake	Copper	Carrickshedoge, 4 miles S.E New Ross	Nash	B16:15	Copper cake fragment
RIA1926:12	Cake	Copper	Carrickshedoge, 4 miles S.E New Ross	Nash	B16:15	Copper cake fragment
RIA1926:13	Cake	Copper	Carrickshedoge, 4 miles S.E New Ross	Nash	B16:15	Copper cake fragment

3.6 Cartographic Evidence

A review of available historical mapping for the area was carried out to include The Down Survey of County Wexford (1656) and the first (surveyed 1839 – published 1841), third (surveyed 1902 – published 1904) and last, Cassini (1922–25) editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (now Tailte Éireann).

The 1656 map illustrates the site as within Owenduff Parish. The lands are labelled as Unforfeited Lands; no detail is given, however it appears that the eastern parish boundary remains unchanged and is delimited by the Owenduff River. The 1811 map gives more detail; Nash is depicted with a T-junction shown, the road leading eastwards is not shown. Two buildings are illustrated and to the east of the junction an area is demarcated at the location of Fair Green. A Bridge is also labelled at the location of Nash Bridge and the stream feeding into the Owenduff River is shown. For the purpose of this assessment due to level of details shown on the 1839 and 1902 maps, the site was divided into the east and west parcels as well as the substation compound and the route of the underground cable.

East Parcel

The 1839 OS map depicts several features, including field boundaries, buildings, settlements, a mill with associated mill race and other features, kilns, wells, bridges, gravel pits/quarries, and an area labelled as Fair

Green in Nash townland. Some of these are no longer depicted by the time of the 1902 OS mapping, and others are labelled with additional buildings and more details. Fair Green is shown on both OS maps. The monument, ringfort - rath WX040-004----, is depicted on the 1839 map as consisting of a bank; the 1902 map shows it as an oval field boundary. In a similar manner, a redundant record (WX035-047----) is shown. Both the 1839 and 1902 maps depict an empty field at the location of redundant record (WX035-086----) and ringfort rath (WX040-003----).

The Church (WX035-049001-) and Graveyard (WX035-049002-) in Nash townland, along with St Colman's Well (WX040-002----), have been depicted since the 1839 map. A lime kiln is also indicated in the wall of the graveyard on the 1839 map, but is no longer shown by the time of the 1902 map. A townland stream and the Owenduff River, with several crossings over the waterways, are shown on both OS maps. These include bridges, fords/footsticks and footbridges. A Flag Ford or Footbridge (1839), later labelled as Neighbourly Bridge, is shown over Owenduff River. A mill in Ballygarvan townland, labelled Shannon's Mill, was extended with additional buildings, as shown on the 1902 map and labelled as a corn mill. Some associated features, including sluices, footstick or footbridge are also shown. The 1839 map illustrates a forge within a corner of an area labelled as Fair Green. The forge is indicated with a horseshoe symbol and labelled as Smithy on the 1902 map. Two small settlements are labelled Knockcarroll and Nash, both in Nash townland. The 1839 map also shows some single buildings and a couple of concentrations of structures that could represent farmyards. Most of the single/lone buildings appear not to be shown on the 1902 map, suggesting these were abandoned due to the Great Famine. Some of the field boundaries depicted on the 1839 map are no longer shown on the 1902 map, while others were added. A few laneways are also shown within the site, usually following the field boundaries.

West Parcel

No buildings are shown within the site on the examined mapping. However, laneways are depicted traversing and adjacent to the site. As noted above, St Colman's Well (WX040-002----) is labelled and depicted on both the 1839 and 1902 maps and this well is connected with a channel to a stream that is also the townland boundary between Nash and Cloonagh, as depicted on the 1839 map. Similarly, both the Church (Site) (WX035-049001-) and Graveyard (WX035-049002-) are depicted and labelled to the northeast of the west parcel. Furthermore, a mill race associated with Shannon's Mill is depicted and labelled on both maps adjacent to the eastern and northern extent of the western parcel. On the 1839 map, a number of kilns are shown within and adjacent this area of the site, with only some depicted and labelled L.K by the time of the 1902 map.

Substation compound and the route of the undergrown cable

No buildings are shown at the location of the substation compound. Both roads (that the underground cable follows) are shown on the 1839 map with some houses, lime kilns and a triangulation station adjacent. The area of the compound is illustrated as consisting of a field (lined with trees along the boundary along the south and east) and minor portions of two fields. A lime kiln is depicted in an area adjacent and to the west with structures shown to the south on the 1839 and the 1902 maps. On the time of the 1839 map, the route of the cable traverses' fields in a north–south alignment as far as the road. By the time of the 1902 map, it appears the field boundary was realigned and the southern portion of the cable route follows the boundary joining the road just to the east of the Quarry now depicted. On both the 1839 and 1902 maps, the cable route follows the roads footprint westwards and northwards at the junction. On the 1839 map a horseshoe symbol indicating a smithy is depicted within an area labelled as Fair Green. By the time of the 1902 map, more detail is given; a rectangular plot, with two smaller plots with a smithy and a well are shown within the area labelled as Fair Green. At the northmost extent of the site, the route of the cable leaves the road towards east and traverses two fields with an adjacent lime kiln shown on both the 1839 and the 1902 maps; on the latter it is depicted in the corner of the adjacent field and labelled as LK.

3.7 Aerial Photography

A review of available aerial photography for the area was also undertaken as part of this assessment. Aerial photographs dating from 1970, from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) and from between 1995 and 2018 from Tailte Éireann were assessed, along with Google Earth imagery dating between 2005 and 2023. For the purpose of this assessment, the site was divided into the east and west parcels and the substation compound and the route of the underground cable. The CHRs, RMPs/SMRs are shown on aerial imagery.

East Parcel

The monument, ringfort – rath WX040-004----, appears overgrown on all available aerial imagery, largely unchanged since the 1995 aerial photograph. Some of the field boundaries depicted on the OS mapping were removed by 1995, and some of the laneways depicted previously are no longer visible, while others remain in use as farm access tracks. The settlement and the area where Shannon's Mill was depicted are now used as farmyards. The mill and associated buildings in Kilbraney are visible in the 1995 aerial photograph, with some buildings to the east of the access demolished by the time of the 1999–2003 aerial photographs. The remains of buildings depicted on the OS mapping can still be seen in the 2022 aerial photograph, albeit roofless;

however, the area is overgrown so that more buildings may survive. A new house was built west of the former mill area in 2009.

The remains of the small settlement/farmyard in Nash townland, where a substation is proposed, appear to be still in use in 1995, possibly as animal sheds, with the buildings roofless and in ruins by the time of the 1999–2003 aerial image. This area can still be accessed via the laneway; however, before the 1995 aerial photograph, the portion of the laneway past the houses was removed with a field boundary added. The gravel pit in Nash townland was overgrown by the time of the1995 aerial photograph, with some groundworks visible in the 1999–2003 aerial image. It was possibly backfilled and reinstated as a field, and a house was built on a plot adjacent and to the east by the time of the 2004–2006 aerial photograph. The river, stream and waterway sections have a broad band of trees growing along them. Ringfort - rath WX040-003---- was identified from the 1970 Cambridge air photo (CUCAP no.:BDQ083) and a now redundant record (WX035-086----) is visible on the 2006 aerial photograph as the arc of a ditch.

West Parcel

By the time of the 1995 aerial image, some field boundaries had been removed, and other boundaries had been moved. By the 2006–2012 aerial imagery, shrubs were removed from the northwestern portion of the site, while a field in the middle, northeastern and southwestern areas was left to grow over.

Overall, based on the aerial imagery, the fields of the site are long used as arable lands, with some also for pasture. Some portions, particularly adjacent to the waterways, are overgrown and appear rough ground. While some faint anomalies were noted on the aerial imagery these were primarily linear features corresponding with field boundaries visible on the OS maps and ploughing ridges.

Substation compound and the route of the undergrown cable

By the time of the 1995 aerial image, the substation compound is illustrated as within two fields. Buildings are apparent in the area to the south, the area adjacent and to the west appears overgrown. Some of the field boundaries depicted prior to this are no longer present, however, the cable route follows the footprint of the field boundary northwards as far as the road and is within the footprint of the road. A number of buildings can be seen along the road on the 1995 aerial image and additional buildings were added over subsequent years. The northern extent of the site (at the point where the cable leaves the road towards the east) consists of two grassed fields with the pylon visible on the 1995 image.

While in built-up or urban areas, such as towns and cities, aerial images can help trace changes in the layouts of buildings and roads.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Test Excavation and Metal Detection

Test Excavation

Test excavation was carried out in accordance with the *IAI Code of Conduct for Archaeological Assessment Excavation* (Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland 2006a). All trenches were excavated to natural by a mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket under the direct supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist (Deirdre Murphy).

All spoil from the trenches was also examined for artefacts.

Nine features of likely modern agricultural origin were recorded during excavations (Table 4). All features were exposed and cleaned by hand. They were subsequently photographed and recorded and surveyed using a Trimble Geo7x GPS unit with 1cm accuracy on Survey123.

Metal Detection

A metal detector device was also used by the licence holder during the archaeological test excavations. The ground surface and spoil (topsoil) from the excavations was swept with a Garrett ATX metal detector under Licence No. 26R0054.

No artefacts were detected during the course of the metal detection

4.2 Conditions

Weather throughout the duration of the on-site works was changeable with periodic rain or overcast conditions, however, a safe means of access to the site was maintained at all times. No livestock were present in the field(s) during the test trenching.

4.3 Constraints on Methods

There were no constraints on the methodology used.

5. TEST EXCAVATION RESULTS

The site at Shelburne Energy farm, Nash, Co Wexford was archaeologically assessed and involved the excavation of ninety trenches (Plates 1-95) (Table 3) each measuring 1.8m in width, with a total of 1,260m of

linear trenches excavated. The test trenches targeted anomalies identified during the geophysical survey 23R0080 (Murphy 2025). The test trenches were excavated to the natural subsoil. The natural subsoil was exposed at an average depth of 0.3m. The natural subsoil varied between a greyish wite sandy boulder clay, a greyish-orange sandy boulder clay, orangish yellow sandy boulder clay or an orange boulder clay.

Trenches 62 and 63 revealed 5cm of white clay above the natural. Several modern agricultural features, including several stone drains, furrows and areas of surface burning were noted running through several trenches.

Nine features of potential agricultural origin were exposed and recorded (Table 4). These features were scattered and isolated from each other. In trench 03 a small, isolated pit, C0301 (Plate 04) was recorded measuring 0.78m L x 0.70m w. It was filled with mid blackish grey silty clay with fleck of charcoal and small sub angular pebbles. Some modern barbed wire was present within the fill indicating it was of modern agricultural origin.

In trench 11 (Plate 13), a 1.00 m wide northwest-southeast linear was observed approximately mid way along the trench, filled with a mid grey silty clay. It was aligned with a modern field boundary shown on the 25 inch OS map (Figure 4). A large area of scorched earth, C1201 (Plate 14), comprised of a reddish grey silty clay, was noted at the southwestern end of trench 12. C1201 measured 3.20m L x 1.6m W and contained some body sherds of white ceramic pottery.

A large shallow burnt spread measuring 1.2m w x 1.8m (Plate 54) filled with a mid-blackish grey sandy clay was recorded in the middle of trench 50. This feature was full of roots and with the depth of the feature being less than 5cm is likely to relate to agricultural activity.

Two parallel linears were noted in Trench 57 (Plate 62) These two linears aligned with linears noted during the geophysical surveys and on previous OS maps that showed previously known modern field boundary ditches. The first of the two parallel linears C5701 measured 1.00m W and ran for 2.00m was located c1.5m north of the second linear C5702 which also measured 1.00m W and ran for 2.00m.

In trench 67, C6701 (Plate 73) a small isolated burnt pit measuring 0.65m L x 0.3m W was noted filled with a mid-greyish black sandy clay with flecks of charcoal and small sub angular pebbles. A fragment of bottle glass was recovered indicating the feature was of modern origin.

Table 3: Trench descriptions

Trench Number	Length (m)	Trench depth (m)	Description
1	10	0.4m	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m depth onto a greyish white moist sandy boulder clay.
2	10	0.2m	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2m topsoil onto a whiteish grey sandy boulder clay.
3	10	0.3m	Trench aligned east to west. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay. W end of trench extended by 0.4m N, to fully expose isolated pit C0301. C0301 was noted 1m out from W edge of trench. Barbed wire recovered from the feature indicated it to be modern in date.
4	10	0.2m	Trench aligned north to south. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2m topsoil onto a greyish orange sandy boulder clay. E-W furrows observed running through the trench (Plate 5).
5	10	0.3m	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a changing natural. Yellowish grey clay changing to a brownish orange sandy boulder clay.
6	10	0.2m	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2 m topsoil onto a greyish orange sandy boulder clay.
7	30	0.3	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a brownish grey boulder clay.
8	10	0.2m	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2m topsoil onto a greyish orange boulder clay.
9	25	0.3	Trench aligned northwest to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy clay.
10	15	0.2	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay.
11	80	0.3	Trench aligned east to west. 0.3m topsoil onto a yellowish orange sandy boulder clay. C1101, a NW-SE linear 1.00m W running for 2m, was recorded approximately mid way along the trench. It aligns with a modern field boundary shown on OS mapping.
12	50	0.3-0.7	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. Located at the base of NE-SW slope causing topsoil to be deeper at SW end. Topsoil varied between 0.3-0.7m onto a yellowish orange sandy boulder clay. A spread of burnt earth C1201 was recorded, along with sporadic burning of the natural noted along the

Trench Number	Length (m)	Trench depth (m)	Description
			length of trench. Modern white glazed ceramic pottery was recovered indicating the feature to be modern.
13	10	0.6	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.6m topsoil onto a yellowish orange sandy boulder clay.
14	10	0.3	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orange boulder clay
15	20	0.3	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 03m topsoil onto greyish yellow sandy clay.
16	15	0.3	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto brownish orange sandy clay.
17	10	0.2	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2m topsoil into orange boulder clay.
18	10	0.2	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2m topsoil onto a brownish orange boulder clay.
19	10	0.2	Trench aligned north to south. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2m topsoil onto brownish orange boulder clay. Stone drain noted running down middle of trench.
20	10	0.2	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2m topsoil onto a brownish orange boulder clay. Stone drain noted running through trench
21	10	0.4	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m topsoil onto a brownish orange sandy boulder clay
22	10	0.3	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a yellowish grey sandy boulder clay.
23	10	0.3	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish orange sandy boulder clay.
24	10	0.2	Trench aligned north to south. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2m topsoil onto a yellowish orange sandy boulder clay.
25	10	0.2	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2m topsoil onto a light brownish yellow boulder clay
26	10	0.3	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto light brownish yellow boulder clay

Trench Number	Length (m)	Trench depth (m)	Description
27	10	0.3	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. Change of natural to reddish orange in middle of trench.
28	10	0.3	Trench aligned No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay
29	10	0.3	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. Surface burning noted
30	10	0.3	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a reddish yellow sandy boulder clay
31	10	0.3	Trench aligned north to south. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay. N-S furrows noted running through trench
32	10	0.3	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a reddish orange sandy boulder clay
33	10	0.4	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay
34	20	0.3	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay
35	10	0.4	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeology. 0.4m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay. N-S furrow noted running through trench
36	10	0.3	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay
37	30	0.3	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish orange sandy boulder clay
38	20	0.3	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy clay natural. Pockets of natural changing colour to orange yellow sandy clay.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Trench depth (m)	Description
39	10	0.3	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay
40	10	0.3	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay. Manganese staining of natural noted
41	15	0.3	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay.
42	15	0.4	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay. Continuation of E-W from T42 furrow noted along with manganese staining of the natural.
43	10	0.4	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m topsoil onto a light greyish yellow sandy boulder clay. E-W furrows and stone drain noted running through trench. Manganese staining throughout trench.
44	20	0.3	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a brownish yellow sandy boulder clay. Parallel NE-SW furrow noted running through trench.
45	10	0.4	Trench aligned north to south. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m topsoil onto a brownish yellow sandy boulder clay. NE-SW aligned furrow noted running through trench.
46	20	0.4	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m topsoil onto a brownish yellow sandy boulder clay. Manganese deposits noted throughout trench.
47	10	0.4	Trench aligned north to south. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m topsoil onto a yellow sandy boulder clay. E-W stone drains note running through trench.
48	20	0.3	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. Area of surface burning noted.
49	10	0.3	Trench aligned north to south. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Trench depth (m)	Description
50	10	0.3	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. An area of burning C5001 was recorded. Located in the middle of the trench. The NE edge of the trench in the middle was extended by 1.0m southwards, to fully expose and define C5301. It contained roots and is likely related to agricultural activity.
51	10	0.3m	Trench aligned north to south. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay.
52	30	0.3	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. E-W furrow noted running through trench.
53	20	0.3	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. E-W furrow noted running through trench.
54	15	0.3	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a whiteish yellow sandy boulder clay. E/W furrows and stone drain noted
55	10	0.4	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay.
56	20	0.4	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay
57	25	0.3	Trench aligned north to south. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay. Two parallel shallow linear were noted, 5701 and 5702, towards the southern end of the trench. These linears aligned with former field boundaries shown in geophysics and historical maps.
58	10	0.3	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay. E-W furrow noted running through trench.
59	20	0.3	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay
60	10	0.35	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.35m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay

Trench Number	Length (m)	Trench depth (m)	Description
61	15	0.3	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay
62	10	0.3	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay
63	10	0.3	Trench aligned north to south. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay. A skim of white clay was noted above the natural.
64	10	0.3	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. A skim of whiteish grey clay above natural was observed
65	15	1.00m	Trench aligned north to south. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.6m topsoil on top of 0.4m peat. Leading onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay
66	10	0.7	Trench aligned north to south. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.7m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay. Land drain flooded trench
67	15	0.3	Trench aligned north to south. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. An isolated burnt pit c6701 was noted at the southern end of the trench. A fragment of modern bottle glass was recovered.
68	10	0.4	Trench aligned north to south. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m topsoil onto a greyish orange sandy boulder clay. N end of trench was extended by 1.5 m W, to fully expose and define whitish black area of surface burning anomaly
69	10	0.3	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. E-W furrow extending length of trench. Area of surface burning noted on middle of trench.
70	10	0.4	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. A small area of surface burning noted
71	10	0.4	Trench aligned north to south. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. E/W furrow noted running through the trench.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Trench depth (m)	Description
72	10	0.3	Trench aligned east to west. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. E-W furrow running though trench. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed.
73	10	0.35	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.35m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. Stone drain noted in trench.
74	10	0.3	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay.
75	10	0.2	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. E-W furrow observed running through the trench
76	10	0.4	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay.
77	10	0.3	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay.
78	10	0.3	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a blackish yellow sandy boulder clay
79	10	0.3	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay. A skim of natural white clay noted above the natural.
80	10	0.3	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. Small area of natural white clay noted
81	10	0.3	Trench aligned northeast to southwest, No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orange sandy boulder clay
82	10	0.3	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay
83	30	0.3	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. 0.3m topsoil onto orangish yellow sandy boulder clay. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Trench depth (m)	Description
84	20	0.4	Trench aligned east to west. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m topsoil onto yellow sandy boulder clay. An E-W drain was noted running through the trench.
85	10	0.4	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.4m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay. An E-W furrow observed running through the trench.
86	10	0.2	Trench aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay.
87	10	0.3	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.3m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay. An E-W linear was noted running the trench with a small patch of surface also present burning at the terminus of furrow.
88	10	0.2	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay. An E-W furrow, filled with oxidised clay was observed running through the trench.
89	10	0.2	Trench aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2m topsoil onto a greyish yellow sandy boulder clay. Area of manganese staining noted at end of trench. A NW-SE running stone drain was noted running through the trench.
90	10	0.2	Trench aligned northeast to southwest No archaeological features or deposits. 0.2m topsoil onto a brownish yellow sandy boulder clay. A noticeable area of manganese staining throughout the trench (plate 49).

Table 4: Context descriptions

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Basic Description
C1				Topsoil
C2				Natural. A variation between a greyish yellow sandy boulder, orange boulder clay or an orangish yellow boulder clay.
C0301	0.78m	0.70m	NA	The cut of a small, isolated pit measuring 0.78m L x 0.7m W, that was located 1.0m in from W end of trench 02. It was filled with

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Basic Description
				dark brownish black sandy clay (plate 4). A fragment of barbed wire recovered from the fill indicated it to be modern in date.
C1101	2.00m	1.00m	NA	A NW-SE linear 1.00m wide that ran for 2m before going beyond the limit of excavation. Located approximately midway along the trench (plate 13). Aligns with a modern field boundary shown on the 25-inch OS map.
C1201	3.20m	1.6m		At the NE end of trench 12, a significant area of burning, C1201, was noted. It measures measured 3.20m L x 1.6m W. Burning of the natural was also present sporadically throughout the length of trench (plate 14). A body sherd of modern ceramic was recovered from the fill.
C5001	1.2m	1.8m		A large shallow burnt spread measuring 1.2m w x 1.8m consisting of mid blackish grey sandy clay. Likely to be non-archaeological due to depth less than 5cm and presence of root activity and loose stone. (plate 54).
C5701	2.00m	1.00		1st of 2 parallel linears in trench 57 1.0m W and 2.0m L. Two parallel shallow linears 5701 and 5702 aligning with former field boundaries shown in geophysics (plate 62) and OS mapping.
C5702	2.00	1.00		2nd of 2 parallel linears. Two parallel shallow linears 5701 and 5702 aligning with former field boundaries shown in geophysics and OS mapping. Measuring 1.0m W. and 2.0m L (plate 62).
C6701	0.65	0.3		Small isolated burnt pit measuring 0.65m l x0.3w. Located 1.2m up from N from trench edge, 0.6m back from E from trench side (plate 73). A fragment of bottle glass was recovered.

6. MATERIAL CULTURE

No archaeological objects or artefacts were recovered, and no palaeo-environmental samples were taken. Three modern finds were recovered and are listed in Table 5 below.

Table 5: List of artefacts

Context	Find Number	Basic Description
C0301	26E0034:0301:1	A fragment of barbed wire recovered from the fill of pit C0301. Modern in date.

Context	Find Number	Basic Description
C1201	26E0034:1201:1	A body sherd of modern ceramic was recovered from the fill of an area of burning C1201.
C6701	26E0034:6701:1	A fragment of bottle glass was recovered from a small, isolated, burnt pit.

7. CHRONOLOGY/DATING

No archaeological features were identified, and all artefacts recovered were modern in date.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Seven features of low significance were recorded during the testing and corresponded with modern infilled field boundary ditches or other agricultural-related activity. No features of archaeological significance were exposed, and as a result, the proposed development will have no known archaeological impact. However, subsurface archaeological remains might exist within areas that were not subject to test trenching, hence further mitigation is required.

9. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

This report details the results of test excavations carried out at a proposed development site at Shelburne Energy Farm, Nash, Co. Wexford (ITM 677600, 619300).

There are no recorded archaeological monuments within the site, though the zone of notification associated with a ringfort - rath (WX040-004----) extends within the site. Furthermore, a complex including a ritual site – holy well (WX040-002), a church (WX035-049001-) and a graveyard (WX035-049002-) are located in proximity of the site. There are no Protected Structures as listed in the Wexford County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 or sites listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) located within the site. The nearest such site is a farmhouse (RPS WCC0516) located c. 290m to the east of the site.

Deirdre Murphy of ACSU carried out archaeological testing under licence number 26E0034 and detection device licence number 26R0054, issued by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. The testing was carried out in response to a Request for Further Information from Wexford County Council (Planning Ref: 20251194W). The site was previously subject to a geophysical survey (23R0080) carried out on

two occasions (Murphy 2025). No clear anomalies of archaeological significance were detected; however, anomalies of archaeological potential (Anomalies M1–M6) were recorded that require further assessment. The trenches were positioned across the site, targeting the anomalies that were identified during the geophysical survey (Murphy 2025).

A total of 90 trenches were excavated, each measuring 1.8m in width. In total, 1,260m of linear trenches were excavated to the natural, which was primarily an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay, though various colour variations of this sandy boulder clay were observed. Seven features of low significance were recorded during the testing and corresponded with modern infilled field boundary ditches or other agricultural-related activity. No features of archaeological significance were exposed, and as a result, the proposed development will have no known archaeological impact. However, subsurface archaeological remains might exist within areas that were not subject to test trenching, hence further mitigation is required.

It is recommended that:

- Archaeological monitoring of groundworks shall be undertaken by an experienced, licence-eligible archaeologist working under licence from the DHLGH. Accordingly, no ground disturbance will take place in the absence of the Archaeologist without his/her express consent. Should any significant archaeological features be discovered, further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the NMS. Adequate time and resources shall be provided by the developer for the resolution of any archaeology identified within the development site during the construction phase and which will be directly impacted by groundworks. Time and resources will also be allowed for any post-excavation work and specialist analysis necessary following any archaeological excavation that takes place. A report is required to be compiled on completion of any archaeological monitoring and/or excavation and will be submitted to the relevant authorities.

- Should any upstanding remains of the possible vernacular buildings, currently obscured by the overgrowth, be identified, as well as lime kilns and wells across the site, they should be visually assessed and photographed by an archaeologist with built-heritage experience prior to removal. If no above ground remains survive in the areas where groundworks are required, archaeological monitoring will be carried out to identify if there are any sub-surface remains of the site/CHR. This should be undertaken by an experienced, licence-eligible archaeologist working under licence from the DHLGH.

- Should the townland boundaries be impacted, a written and photographic record of the sections to be removed shall be carried out with waded or dive surveys (whichever is applicable) of any crossings of the watercourses proposed.

The above mitigation will be included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan, which will be prepared and submitted to the Planning Authority prior to commencement of development

10. POST-EXCAVATION PROGRAMME

No post-excavation work is necessary.

11. EXCAVATION BULLETIN

County: Wexford

Site name: Shelburne Energy Farm, Nash, Co. Wexford

Sites and Monuments Record No.: WX040-002----, WX035-049001-, WX035-049002-

Licence number: 26E0034

Author: Deirdre Murphy

Site type:

Period/Dating:

ITM: E 677600 m, N 619300 m

Date of completion: February 2026

Summary:

Test excavations were carried out at a proposed development site at Shelburne Energy Farm, Nash, Co. Wexford (ITM 677600, 619300).

A total of 90 trenches were excavated, each measuring 1.8m in width. In total, 1,260m of linear trenches were excavated to the natural, which was primarily an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay, though various colour variations of this sandy boulder clay were observed. Seven features of low significance were recorded during the testing and corresponded with modern infilled field boundary ditches or other agricultural-related activity. No features of archaeological significance were exposed, and as a result, the proposed development will have no known archaeological impact.

Deirdre Murphy, Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit Ltd, Unit 21 Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co Louth

12. PUBLICATION PLAN

An account of this archaeological assessment and its results will be published online as an excavation bulletin for the *Database of Irish Excavation Reports* (see Section 11).

13. REFERENCES

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Other Sources

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Extract from the Third edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 25-inch map

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National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/).

National Library of Ireland, 7–8 Wexford Street, Dublin 2.

Placenames Database of Ireland, developed by Fiontar & Scoil na Gaeilge (DCU) and The Placenames Branch, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (www.logainm.ie).

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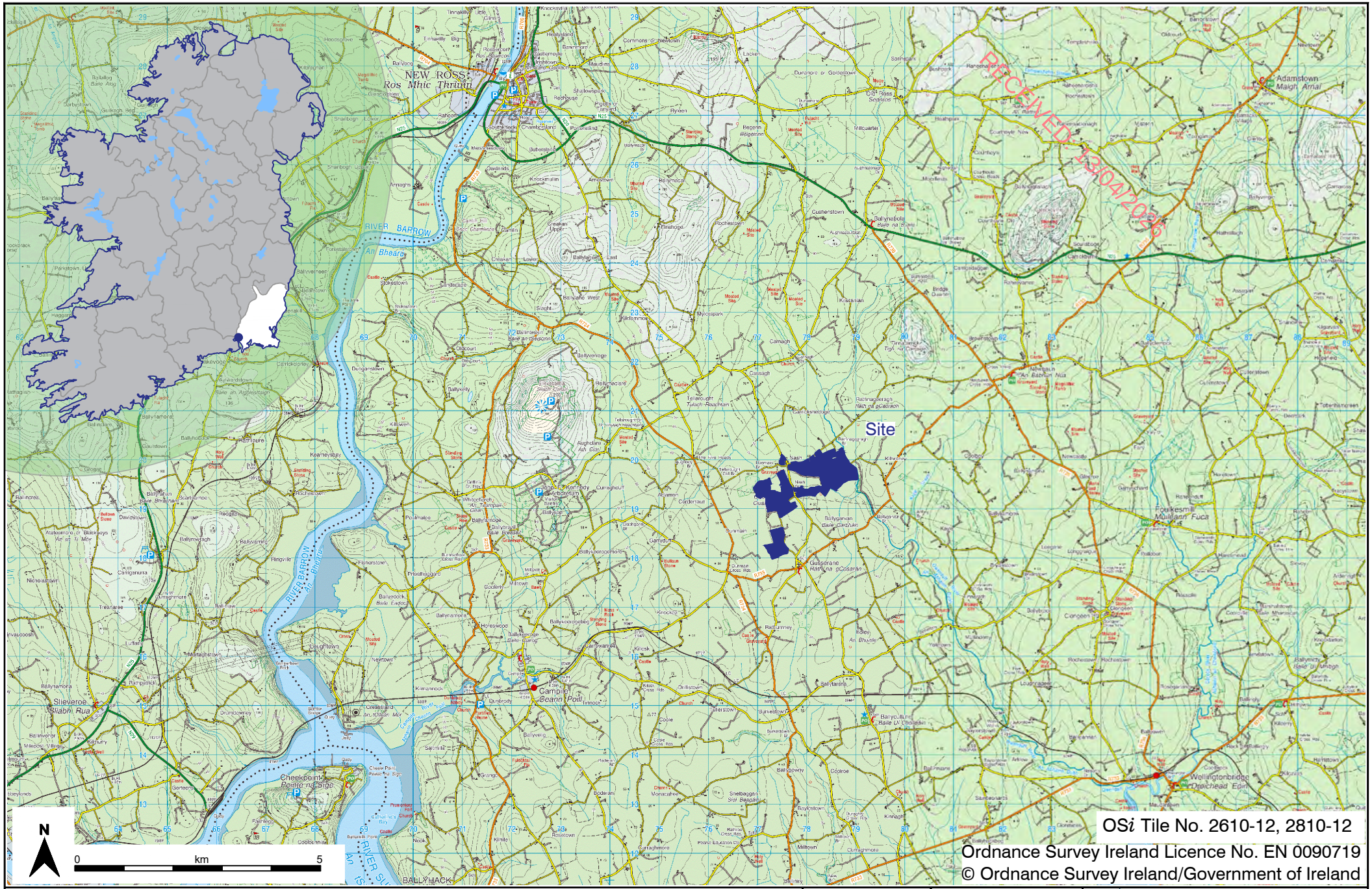
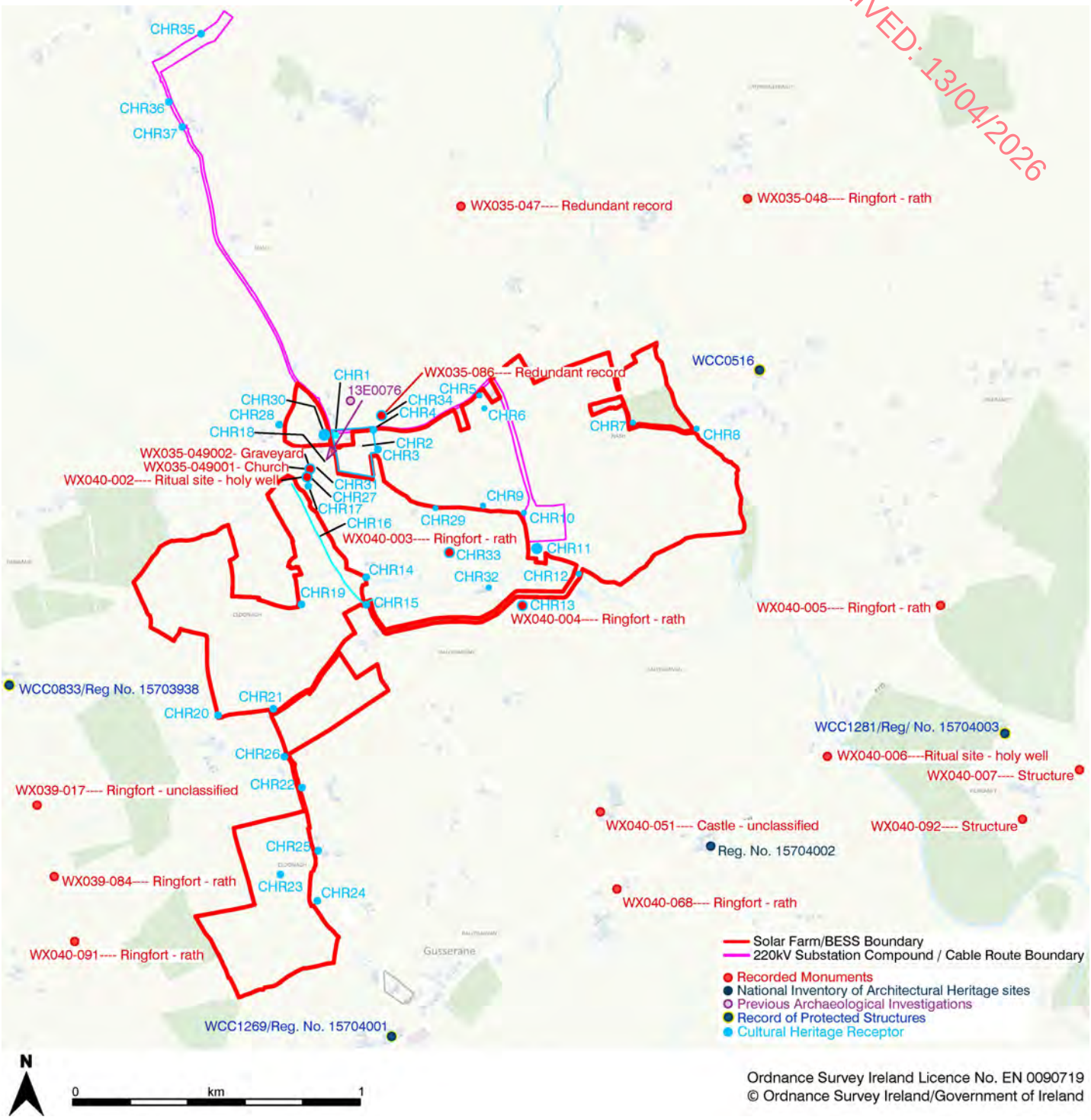


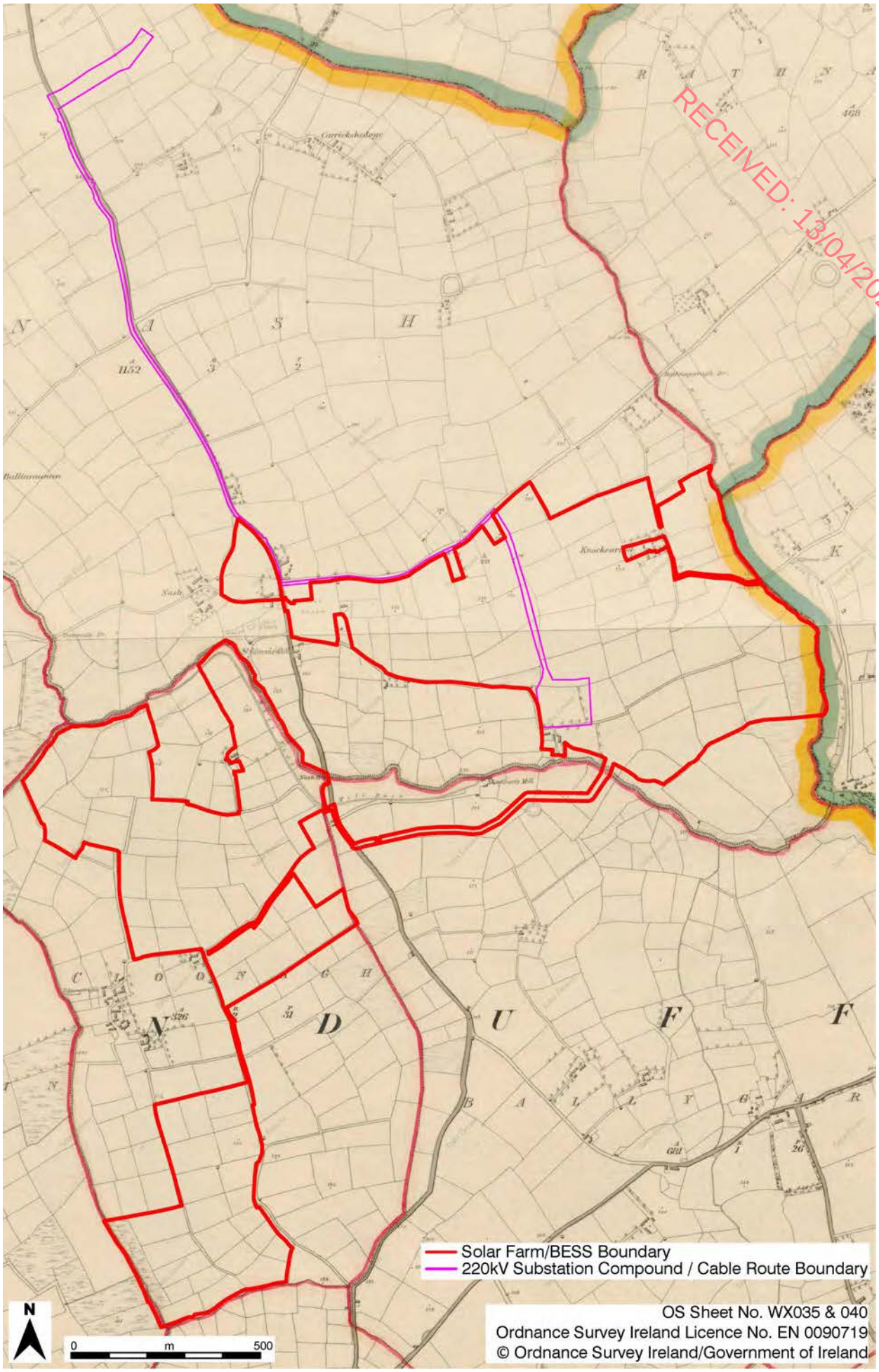
OS*i* Tile No. 2610-12, 2810-12

Project Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford		**Date** January 2025	**Drawing No.** 24122_C2001
Figure 1 Location of site			**Scale** 1:100,000 @ A4

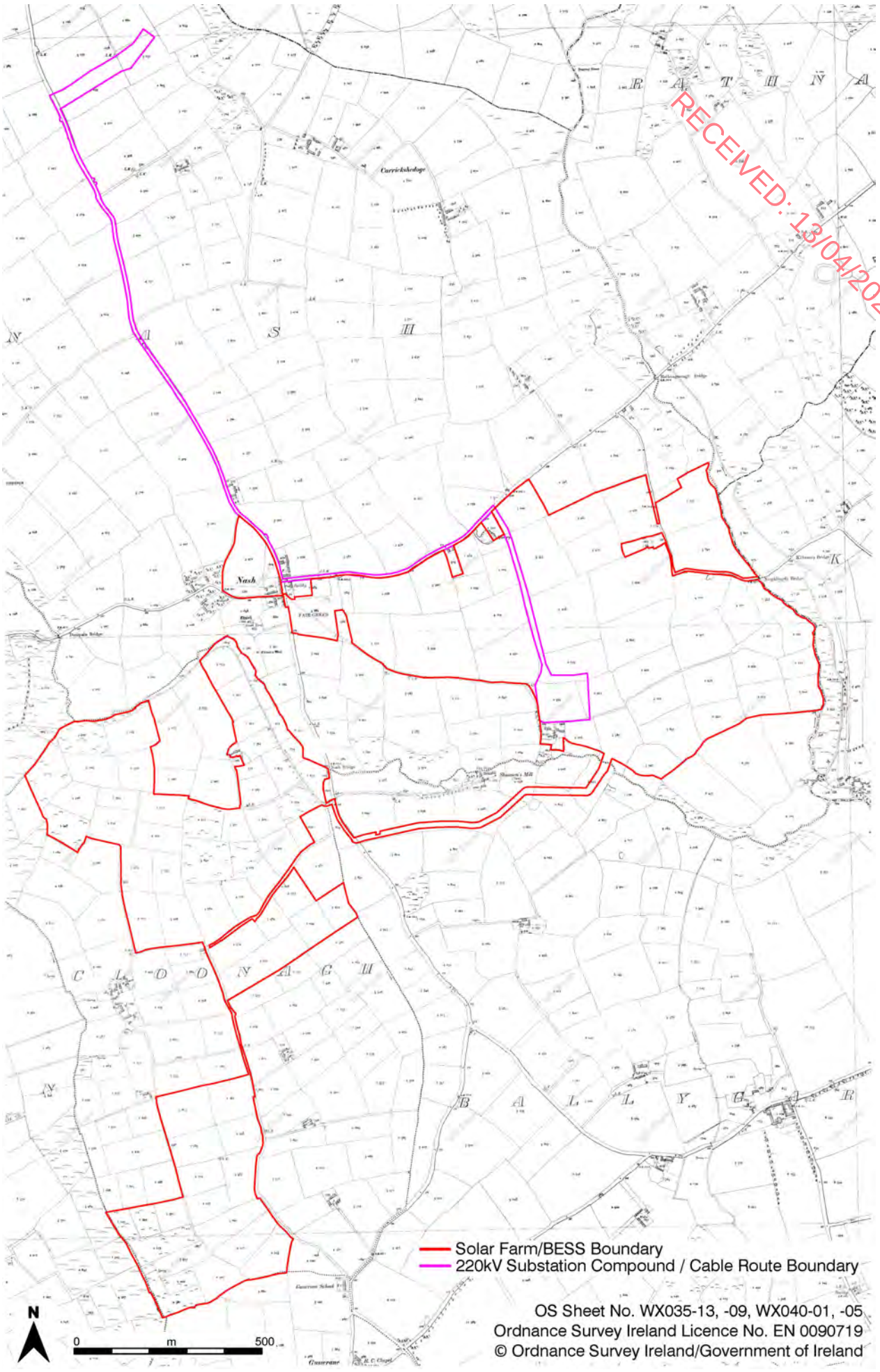
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES UNIT



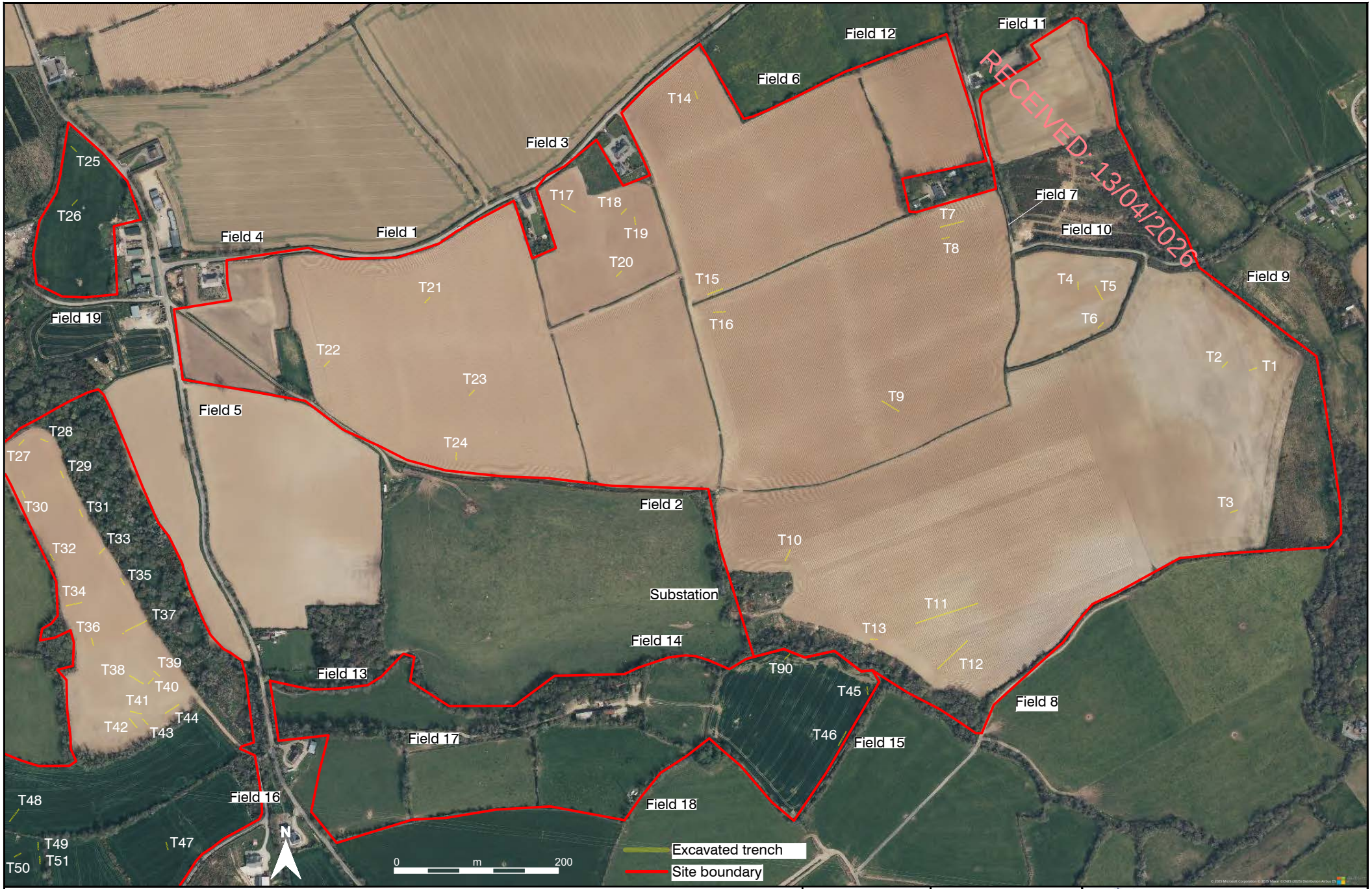
Projectct Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford		**Date** January 2025	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES UNIT
Figure 2 Location of site and adjacent Recorded Monuments and NIAH sites			**Scale** 1:5,500 @ A4 **Drawing No..** 24122_C2005



Project Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford		**Date** January 2025	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES UNIT
Figure 3 Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map (surveyed 1839 - published 1841), showing location of site		**Scale** 1:5,500 @ A4	**Drawing No.** 24122_C2005

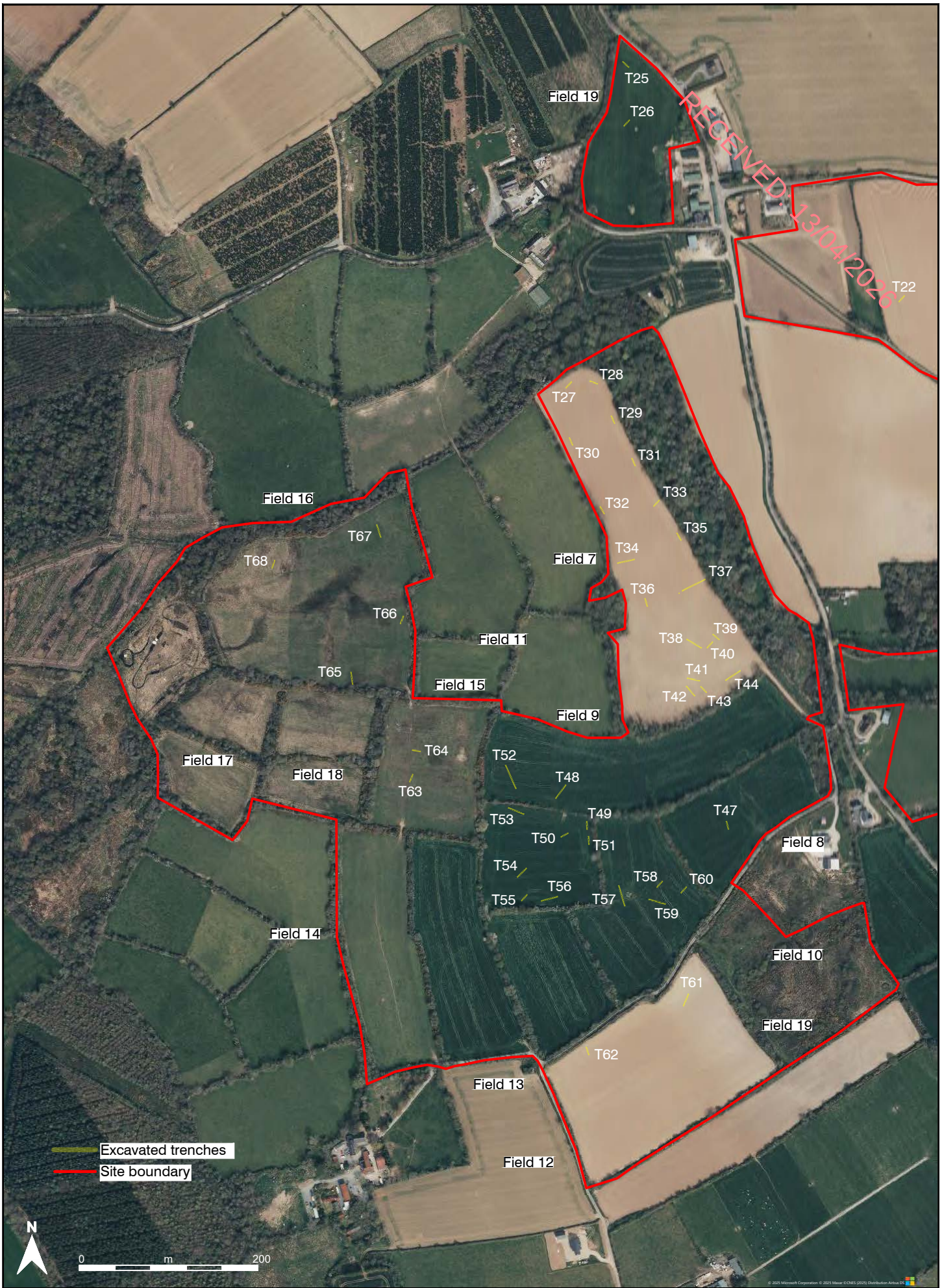


Project Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford		**Date** January 2025	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES UNIT
Figure 4 Extract from 3rd edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 25-inch map (surveyed 1902 - published 1904), showing location of site			**Scale** 1:5,500 @ A4 **Drawing No.** 24122_C2005



Project Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford		**Date** December 2025	**Drawing No.** 24122_TL005
Figure 5 Location of test trenches in northern portion of site			**Scale** 1:6,000 @ A4

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES UNIT



Project	Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford	**Date**	December 2025
Figure 6	Location of test trenches in central section of site		

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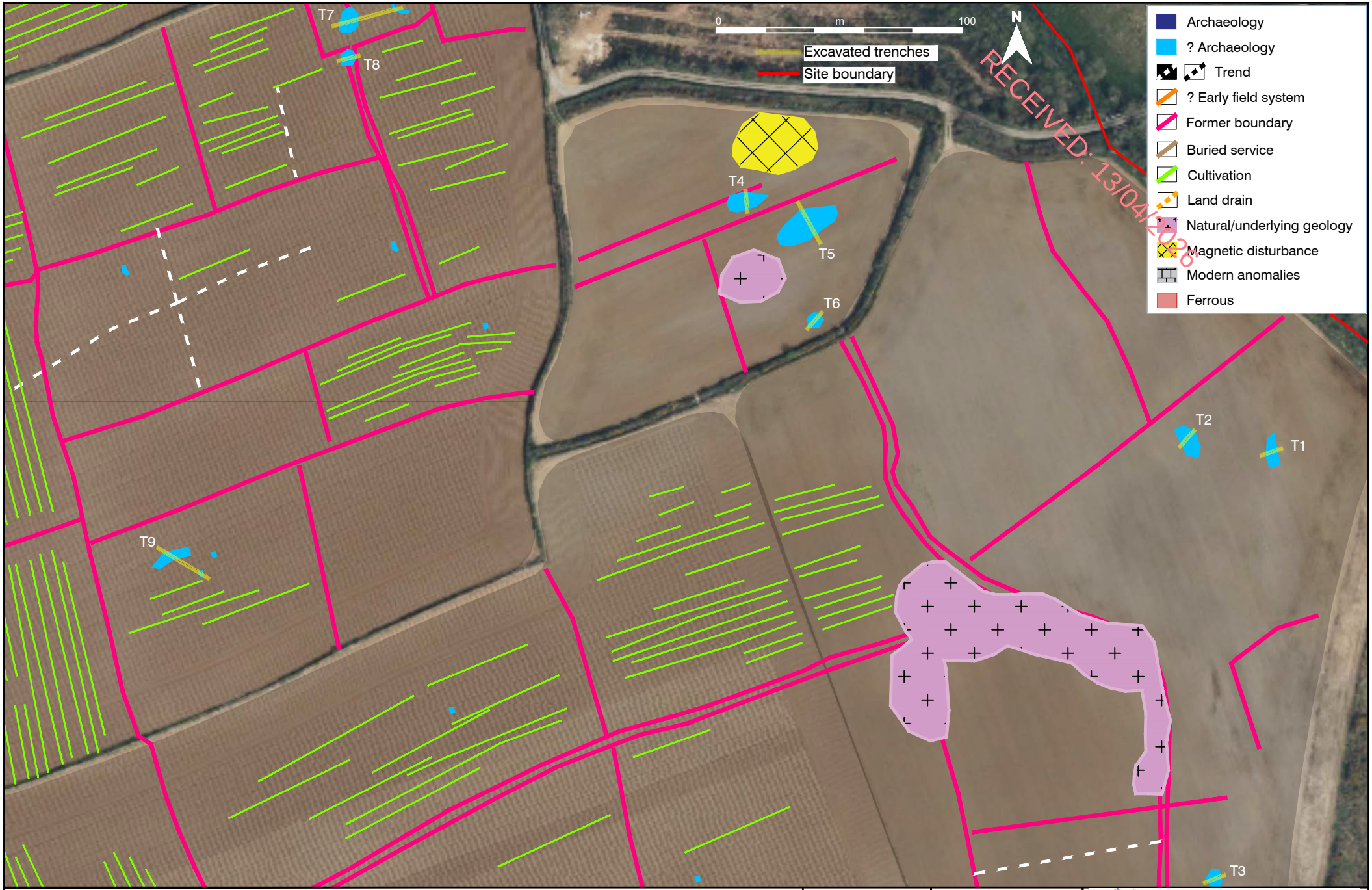
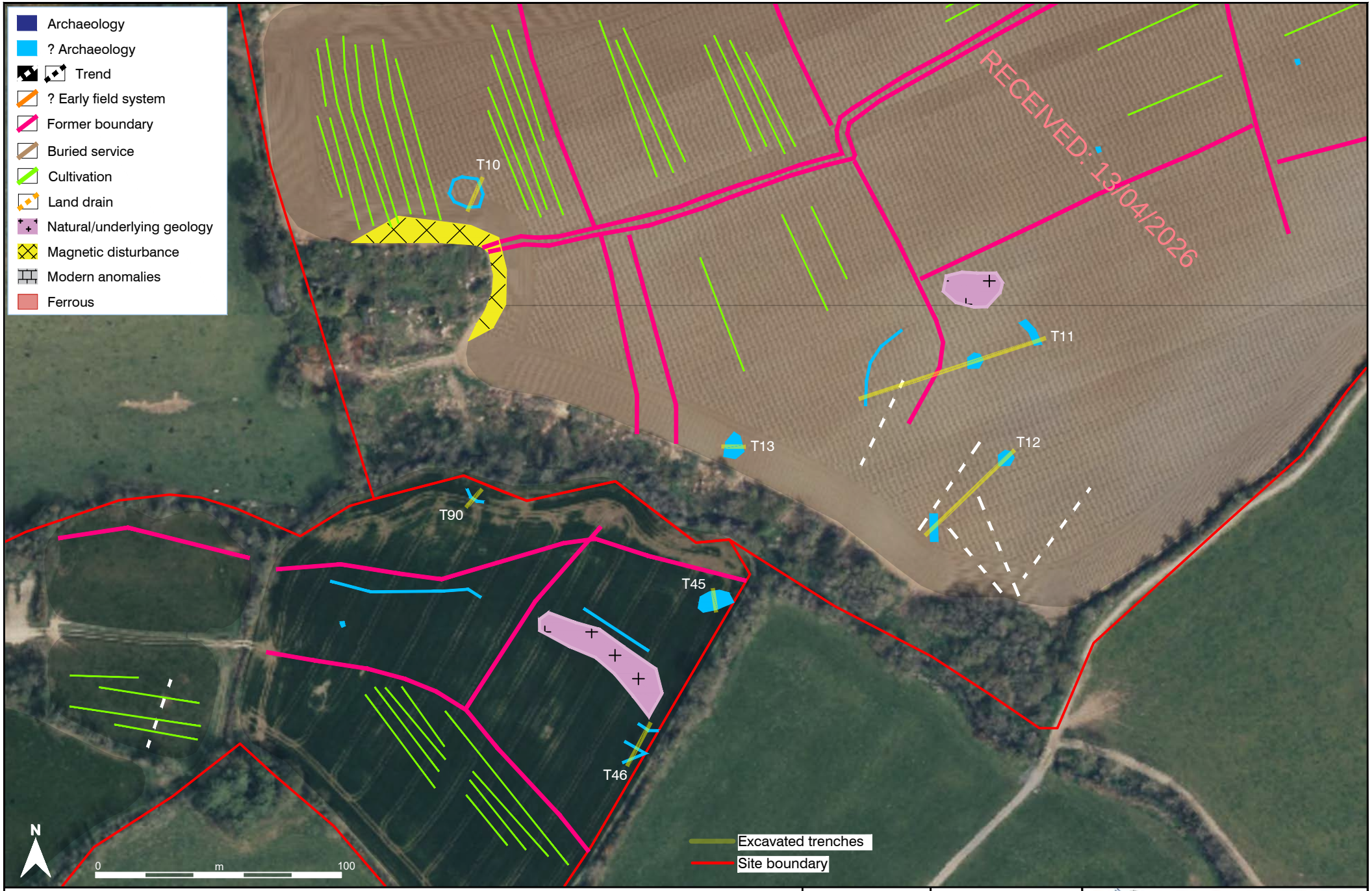
Scale	1:5,500 @ A4	**Drawing No.**	24122_TL006

Project Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford		**Date** December 2025	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES UNIT
Figure 7 Location of test trenches in southern section of site			
	Scale 1:3,000 @ A4	**Drawing No.** 24122_TL007	

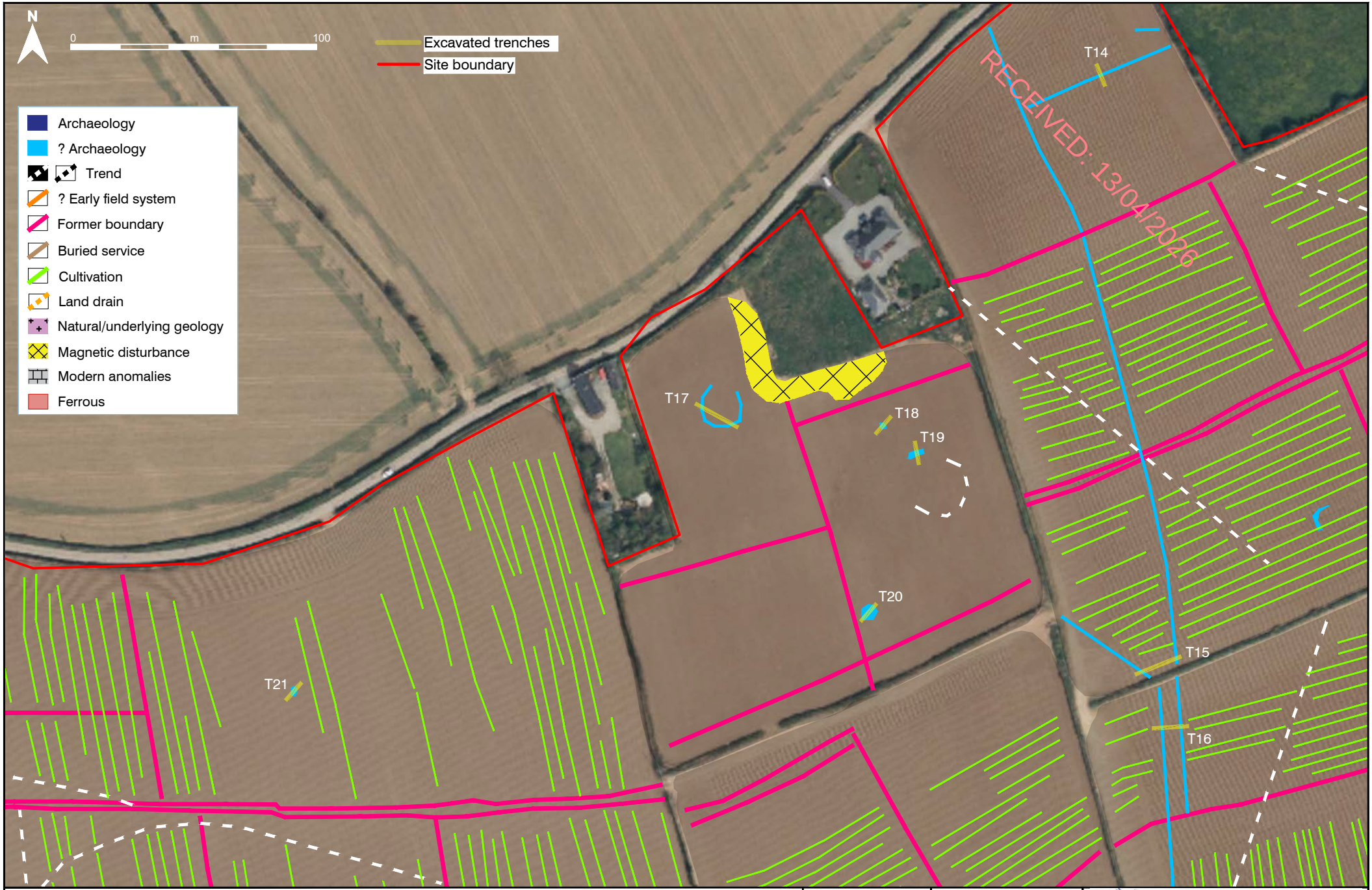


Project Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford		**Date** December 2025	**Drawing No.** 24122_TL008
Figure 8 Location of test trenches in relation to geophysical survey interpretation			**Scale** 1:2,000 @ A4

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES UNIT



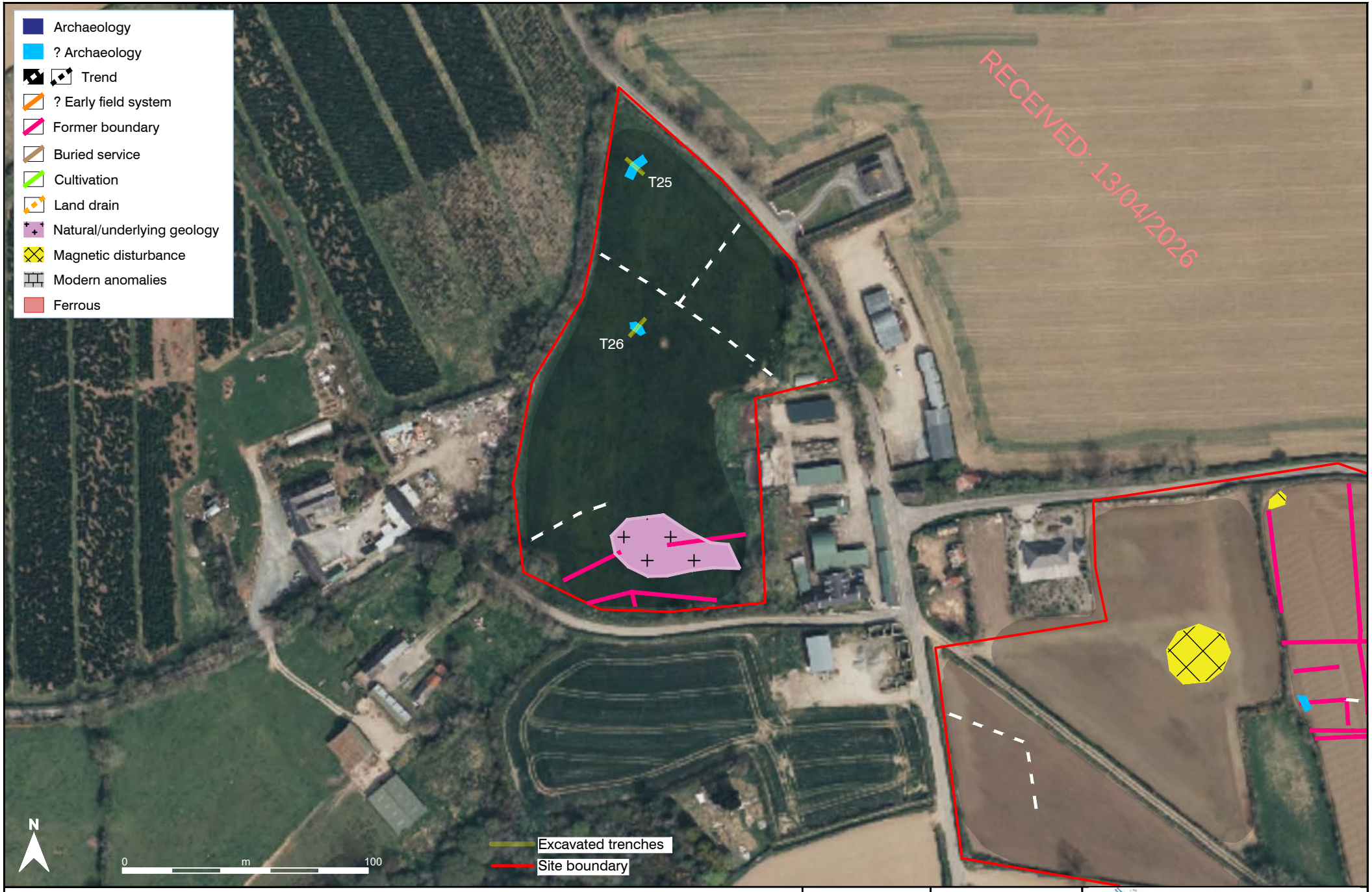
Project Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford	**Date** December 2025	**Drawing No.** 24122_TL009	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES UNIT
Figure 9 Location of test trenches in relation to geophysical survey interpretation		**Scale** 1:2,000 @ A4	



Project Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford		**Date** December 2025	**Drawing No.** 24122_TL010
Figure 10 Location of test trenches in relation to geophysical survey interpretation			**Scale** 1:2,000 @ A4

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES UNIT

Project Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford	**Date** December 2025	**Drawing No.** 24122_TL011	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES UNIT
Figure 11 Location of test trenches in relation to geophysical survey interpretation		**Scale** 1:2,000 @ A4	



Project Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford	**Date** December 2025	**Drawing No.** 24122_TL012	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES UNIT
Figure 12 Location of test trenches in relation to geophysical survey interpretation		**Scale** 1:2,000 @ A4	

Project Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford	**Date** December 2025	**Drawing No.** 24122_TL013	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES UNIT
Figure 13 Location of test trenches in relation to geophysical survey interpretation		**Scale** 1:2,000 @ A4	

Project Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford	**Date** December 2025	**Drawing No.** 24122_TL014	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES UNIT
Figure 14 Location of test trenches in relation to geophysical survey interpretation		**Scale** 1:2,000 @ A4	

Project Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford		**Date** December 2025	**Drawing No.** 24122_TL015
Figure 15 Location of test trenches in relation to geophysical survey interpretation			**Scale** 1:2,000 @ A4

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES UNIT

Project Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford		**Date** December 2025	**Drawing No.** 24122_TL016
Figure 16 Location of test trenches in relation to geophysical survey interpretation			**Scale** 1:2,000 @ A4

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES UNIT

Plate 1: Trench 01 facing West

Plate 2: Trench 02 facing northeast

Plate 3: Trench 03 facing east

Plate 4: C301 facing north

Plate 5: Trench 04 facing north

Plate 6: Trench 05 facing northwest

Plate 7: Trench 06 facing northeast

Plate 8: Trench 07 facing east

Plate 9: Trench 08 facing west

Plate 10: Trench 09 facing southeast

Plate 11: Trench 10 facing northeast

Plate 12: Trench 11 facing west

Plate 13: C1101 facing northwest

Plate 14: C1201 facing northeast

Plate 15: Trench 13 facing east

Plate 16: Trench 14 facing northwest

Plate 17: Trench 15 facing east

Plate 18: Trench 16 facing east

Plate 19: Trench 17 facing northwest

Plate 20: Trench 18 facing southwest

Plate 21: Trench 19 facing north

Plate 22: Trench 20 facing southwest

Plate 23: Trench 21 facing northeast

Plate 24: Trench 22 facing southwest

Plate 25: Trench 23 facing southwest

Plate 26: Trench 24 facing south

Plate 27: Trench 25 facing east

Plate 28: Trench 26 facing southwest

Plate 29: Trench 27 facing northeast

Plate 30: Trench 28 facing east

Plate 31: Trench 29 facing southeast

Plate 32: Trench 30 facing northwest

Plate 33: Trench 31 facing south

Plate 34: Trench 32 facing southeast

Plate 35: Trench 33 facing northeast

Plate 36: Trench 34 facing west

Plate 37: Trench 35 facing southeast

Plate 38: Trench 36 facing northwest

Plate 39: Trench 37 facing northeast

Plate 40: Trench 38 facing southeast

Plate 41: Trench 39 facing southeast

Plate 42: Trench 40 facing northeast

Plate 43: Trench 41 facing west

Plate 44: Trench 42 facing southeast

Plate 45: Trench 43 facing northwest

Plate 46: Trench 44 facing southwest

Plate 47: Trench 45 facing south

Plate 48: Trench 46 facing northeast

Plate 49: Trench 90 facing southwest

Plate 50: Trench 47 facing north

Plate 51: Trench 48 facing northeast

Plate 52: Trench 49 facing south

Plate 53: Trench 50 facing southwest

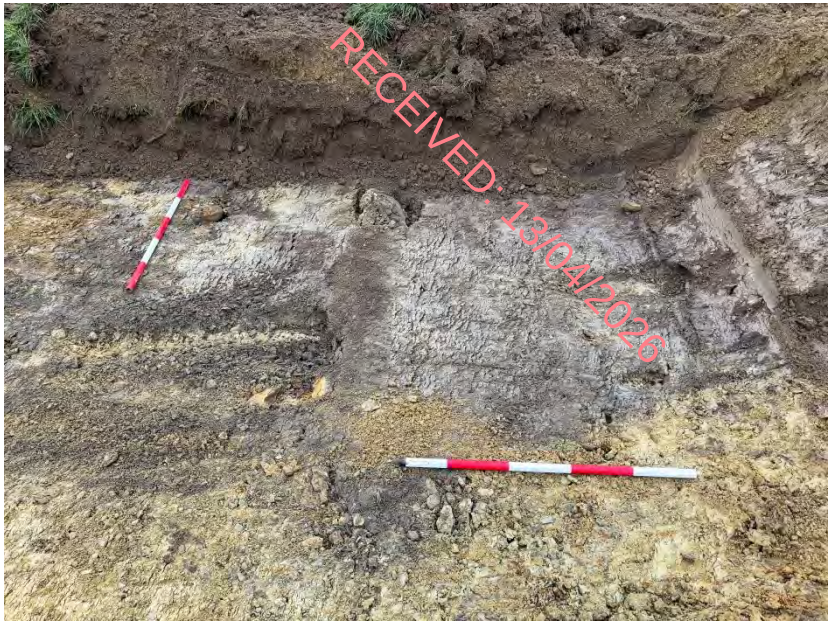


Plate 54: C5001 facing south

Plate 55: Trench 51 facing north

Plate 56: Trench 52 facing northwest

Plate 57: Trench 53 facing southeast

Plate 58: Trench 54 facing northeast

Plate 59: Trench 55 facing northeast

Plate 60: Trench 56 facing east

Plate 61: Trench 57 facing north

Plate 62: C5701 & 5702 facing northeast

Plate 63: Trench 58 facing north east

Plate 64: Trench 59 facing west

Plate 65: Trench 60 facing north east

Plate 66: Trench 61 facing southwest

Plate 67: Trench 62 facing northwest

Plate 68: Trench 63 facing north

Plate 69: Trench 64 facing east

Plate 70: Trench 65 facing north

Plate 71: Trench 66 facing south

Plate 72: Trench 67 facing south

Plate 73: C6701 facing southwest

Plate 74: Trench 68 facing south

Plate 75: Trench 69 facing west

Plate 76: Trench 70 facing west

Plate 77: Trench 71 facing north

Plate 78: Trench 72 facing west

Plate 79: Trench 89 facing southwest

Plate 80: Trench 73 facing southeast

Plate 81: Trench 74 facing west

Plate 82: Trench 75 facing southwest

Plate 83: Trench 76 facing west

Plate 84: Trench 77 facing east

Plate 85: Trench 78 facing northwest

Plate 86: Trench 79 facing southwest

Plate 87: Trench 80 facing northwest

Plate 88: Trench 81 facing southwest

Plate 89: Trench 82 facing southwest

Plate 90: Trench 83 facing northwest

Plate 91: Trench 88 facing southwest

Plate 92: Trench 84 facing west

Plate 93: Trench 85 facing southwest

Plate 94: Trench 86 facing northwest

Plate 95: Trench 87 facing southwest