



The Medieval Landscape of Ferrycarrig: Tracing the Anglo-Norman Invasion of Ireland

Jan. 7–Feb. 3, 2018

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INTRODUCTION

The program provides a practical introduction to all aspects of the archaeological process including excavation, survey and post-excavation (as well as experimental archaeology workshops). Our program is delivered at the Ferrycarrig *ringwork* castle, within the confines of the Irish National Heritage Park (INHP) in Wexford, southeast Ireland. This ringwork is crucial to the earliest stages of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, being the first Norman fortification built in the country. Today a bank and ditch are all that remain above the ground of this hugely important fortification, but archaeological excavations undertaken in the 1980s showed that significant evidence of the site's medieval history is preserved below the ground (see below).

Students will actively participate in uncovering the ringwork's history, while also learning how to critically assess the importance of this crucial site within its wider landscape and historical context. We achieve such an understanding by deploying a range of methods that include archaeological survey, archaeological excavation, experimental archaeology and post-excavation analysis (focusing on artefact curation and conservation). The diversity of our course allows students to understand the significance of the archaeological site within its heritage setting in the INHP, and that of the medieval Wexford in particular. To facilitate such a multi-faceted program, instruction will be conducted at the site itself, at a series of other sites on field visits, as well as in dedicated on-site facilities within the INHP.

The INHP is Ireland's largest open-air museum, measuring 35 acres (14 hectares), and contains the site of the ringwork. The park depicts 9000 years of re-created history, from first settlers to the coming of the Normans, situated within natural forestry and wet woodlands. The park is a cornerstone of *Ireland's Ancient East*, and provides a stunning backdrop to the archaeological dig. INHP specializes in communicating heritage to the local community and wider public, including through the provision of

experimental archaeology initiatives and craft workshops. As part of their program students will be exposed to the wider heritage initiative within the park, and craft/experimental archaeology workshops will form an important component of their program.

The core of the program focuses on the excavation of the ringwork, one of the most historically significant sites in southeast Ireland. The ringwork was originally constructed in 1169/70 CE almost certainly by Sir Robert Fitzstephen, to command a strategic position on a promontory overlooking the River Slaney and Wexford Town. In medieval texts the site is recorded as consisting of a fosse, bank and a palisade of wood and sods – something that appears borne out by the 1980s archaeological record, which revealed evidence of a possible palisade crowning the bank (as well as a later wall revetting it). The historical record also documents medieval stone buildings at the site, including a stone castle that was built sometime within 65 years of the site's foundation. In 1857/58 CE a faux Early Christian round tower was constructed in the middle of the ringwork, as a memorial to those who died in the Crimean War (1854-1856), and it is not known to what extent this building impacted on the stone castle, with the later tower potentially built from the castle's stone. Excavations in the 1980s also revealed evidence of another medieval stone building (thought to be 13th century in date) as well as a number of internal postholes, possibly associated to a gatehouse of the original ringwork.

This program of research aims to document the two main periods of site occupation: a) the original 'colonising' ringwork established by Fitzstephen and b) the later medieval stone castle (and associated structures) of 'Carrick Castle', which subsequently developed as the caput of the manor of Carrick.

Specifically, students will be helping to answer two main questions:

- A. How was the site originally constructed and defended? – how significant were the defences/palisade; when was the revetting wall constructed on the bank; was a gate tower constructed at the site; what archaeological artefacts survive from this period.
- B. How did the 'castle' subsequently develop? - is there medieval masonry/structure extant in the eastern portion of the site; what date is this structure; what is the structure's form and date; what archaeological artefacts survive from this period.

While digging at the site students will be housed in homestay accommodation within the environs of the stunning medieval port town of Wexford.

Wexford Town

Wexford town is nestled on the estuary of the River Slaney, on the southeast coast of Ireland. The town is one of the country's great Viking and medieval townscapes, with intact medieval streetscapes and numerous upstanding archaeological monuments. The town of Wexford is named from the Norse "Waesfiord", meaning "the inlet of mudflats", a clear reminder of its Viking Heritage, which dates from the early 9th century CE. Since the Viking period the beautiful port town has been impacted by foreign invaders, sieges, a famous insurrection and the gradual decline of its once crucial maritime industries.

One of the most significant historical events to impact Wexford (and Ireland) occurred in May of 1169, when a force of roughly 1100 Norman soldiers, led by Robert Fitzstephen, Maurice de Prendergast and the recently deposed Irish king of Leinster, Diarmait Mac Murchada, attacked and defeated the Norse-Irish town. Following the capture of Wexford Mac Murchada granted lands, including the Norse town itself, to Robert Fitzstephen and Maurice Fitz Gerald. In an effort to fortify the region Robert Fitzstephen built a wooden 'ringwork' castle on top of a large rock at Ferrycarrig, directly overlooking a strategic point on the River Slaney (approximately 4km west of the town). This ringwork is the current location of the IAFS program.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The program will introduce students to a range of techniques used by modern archaeologists both in excavation and survey. Students will learn the typical progression of archaeological research through non-invasive survey, archaeological excavation and laboratory protocols (focusing on artefact curation and remedial conservation). Student research will be complimented by tours to a number of heritage sites, as well as a series of archaeological lectures/workshops:

- Understand different strands of archaeological enquiry and their application in an archaeological research context
- Critically interrogate historical records and archaeological survey data, as part of an overall research design
- Have an understanding of the skills required for the conduct of an archaeological excavation
- Understand on-site laboratory protocols, and how these contribute to artefact research, conservation and interpretation
- Have an understanding of the medieval history of both Ireland and Wexford
- Have an understanding of traditional skills used in past times in Ireland through a series of hands-on workshops undertaken in the INHP
- Understand how heritage can be explained and presented in an engaging manner to visitors and the community alike

ACADEMIC CREDIT UNITS & TRANSCRIPTS

Credit Units: Attending students will be awarded 12 quarter credit units (equivalent to 8 semester units) through our academic partner, UCLA Extension. UCLA is a top ranked research university and its archaeology program is ranked amongst the best in the country. All IFR field schools instructors and curricula are approved both by the corresponding academic department and the Academic Senate at UCLA. This field school provides a minimum of 192 direct instructional hours.

Transcripts: Transcripts are available through UCLA UnEX and instructions for ordering transcripts may be found at <http://bit.ly/2bD0Z3E>. Grades will be posted and transcript available usually within six weeks after the end of this field school. All IFR field schools are designated XL classes – courses that are equivalent to undergraduate courses offered by the UCLA regular session. All XL courses are transferable for unit and subject credit toward the Bachelor's Degree at all campuses of the UC and CSU systems. Classes numbered 100 to 199 are considered upper division (junior/senior). For more information, go to <http://bit.ly/2bjAqmy>.

UCLA students: Students can take classes through UCLA Extension to complete requirements. However certain considerations must be taken into account. For more information, go to <http://bit.ly/2bJWeHK>.

Credit Units Transfer: Most universities accept UCLA credit units – there are very few exceptions. Students are strongly encouraged to discuss the transferability of the credit units with school officials BEFORE attending the field school.

PREREQUISITES

There are no academic prerequisites. This program is hands-on, experiential learning and students will learn how to conduct archaeological research in a live field environment. What is required is enthusiasm, an open mind and a readiness to 'give it a go'.

DISCLAIMER – PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

You should be aware that conditions in the field are different than those you experience in your home, dorms or college town. Archaeological fieldwork in Ireland is carried out in all weather conditions – including rain. You are required to provide suitable waterproof and weatherproof clothing and footwear as well as wind protection. However, in bad weather you will also be provided with shelter. Archaeological investigation will include moderately strenuous physical work. Students must be in good physical condition and able to walk three miles a day comfortably.

If you have medical concerns, please discuss them with your doctor. All other concerns may be discussed with the project director – as appropriate.

GRADING

Quiz (5%): A quiz will be held at the end of Week 2 to assess student understanding of archaeological techniques and their application in Irish archaeological research.

Field school Participation (50%): Students are required to participate in all field school activities, including research, archaeological survey, excavation and laboratory work. Assessment will be undertaken by the supervisory team and will be based on attendance, willingness to work and to try diverse tasks, attention to detail and accuracy, participation in teamwork and contribution to discussions.

Field Workbook (30%): Students are expected to complete a field school workbook and present it for evaluation during their final week on site. Project staff will instruct students on the expectations for workbook entries.

Research Paper (15%): Students are expected to submit an individual research paper (1,500 words of text plus appropriate in-text citations, illustrations, and bibliography). The paper is due two weeks after the end of the field program though students may submit earlier if they so wish. This paper should be submitted via email as a MS WORD document to Dr Denis Shine (denis.shine@iafs.ie). For their research paper students will be assessed on their ability to organise and critically evaluate historical and field data, and the strength of their subsequent argument.

ACCOMMODATION

Students will stay with local families at the town of Wexford. Home Stay students live with local families, and experience true home life in provincial Ireland. Students will walk to and from the site daily (depending on the location of the Home Stay, up to a 35-minute walk). Where walking to the site is not possible, students will be dropped to and collected from the Irish National Heritage Park. Breakfast and dinner will be provided along with a packed lunch. Students are encouraged to avail of their free time at weekends and explore Ireland.

TRAVEL & MEETING POINT

Students will be met at Ferrycarrig, Co. Wexford. Since students will arrive on different flights at different times of the day, we will meet all students on Sunday, January 7th, at the Irish National Heritage Park at 6pm. The Park is located on the main route from Dublin to Wexford town; this bus stop is serviced by regular bus services from Dublin (see <http://www.wexfordbus.com/> for more details).

If you fail to make the meeting, please call/text or email Dr. Denis Shine. You will be sent relevant contact details once you are enrolled in the course.

VISA REQUIREMENTS

Citizens of the US and Canada do not require visas to enter Ireland. You will need your passport to be valid for at least 90 days and will enter on a tourist visa.

No vaccinations are required for entry to Ireland but anyone working in archaeology in Ireland needs to have an up-to-date tetanus shot.

CULTURE, LOCAL ENVIRONMENT & ETIQUETTE

The town of Wexford is 155km (about 95 miles) south of Dublin. Wexford is a quintessentially classic, small, friendly and safe Irish town. All the relevant local government agencies are aware of the students' presence in the town, and they and all townspeople are anxious to ensure that your stay is safe and enjoyable. Students are asked to respect local sensitivities and traditions and to understand that the presence of such a large expedition in town does not entitle participants to any special treatment or privileges.

This project can involve the participation of volunteers from the local community alongside IFR students. Although everyone will speak English, all students should expect surprising cultural differences and exciting opportunities to learn not only about the past but about the lives of others as well. Students will be immersed in Irish culture through learning, language, food and music, and should be prepared for the rewards and challenges that life in a different culture will offer.

Please note: As the project is a public archaeology initiative students must also be prepared to engage with the local community in a professional and respectful manner both in an official capacity on site and unofficially when off duty.

EXCAVATION/TOOL KIT

Students are required to bring a basic tool kit. This includes but is not limited to:

- A four inch pointed **archaeology trowel** (also known as a four inch pointing trowel): We recommend a Marshalltown type trowel (<https://marshalltown.com/4-stiff-london-style-pointing-trowel-wood-handle>).
- Work **gloves**: gardening glove suitable for work in wet weather (textile glove with a rubberised palm).
- Work shoes or boots: **closed toe-footwear, waterproof** that will be comfortable for both walking and kneeling: a hiking style shoe or boot would be suitable. Gumboots/wellingtons are also suitable for use on site however if you choose to wear these for digging, you may need pair of trail shoes or similar for field trips etc.
- **Waterproof outdoorwear**: a jacket (with a hood if possible) and pants – gore-tex is best (but expensive). You will need something sturdy that will stand up to wear and tear of everyday use in excavation. You can buy waterproof gear locally in Ireland (if you choose to do this, budget to spend about €50/\$70).
- **Warm layers** – wool, fleece, thermal layers – you should bring and wear lots of layers rather than one warm/heavy layer. Bring things that are suitable for outdoor work.
- **Sunscreen**: students should wear an SPF daily to protect against UV exposure and windburn.
- **Hat**: something to keep your head warm. A peaked hat can be useful for shade while digging.
- **Laptop/tablet**: a device on which you can prepare and submit your presentation and written assignments. A smart phone is not suitable for this.

FIELD PROGRAM

The field program, while focused on excavation, includes instruction in archaeological survey and post-excavation techniques. The program is primarily based on the Ferrycarrig site in Wexford, although students will also be brought to a regional heritage site each week. Site and project orientations will be conducted at the start of week one.

Week 1 – Survey and Commencing Excavation: Following project orientation and induction students will be introduced to, and trained in, the application of DGPS and Total Station Survey. Based on existing archaeological survey data for the site (such as topographic, Lidar and GPR surveys) and more ‘traditional sources’ (such as the historic Ordnance Survey map collection) students will be expected to work in groups with IAFA staff to set out an archaeological cutting (arguing what research question ‘their’ cutting might address). A range of other survey type tasks will be completed in Week 1.

Weeks 2, 3 and 4 - Excavation (located on site, under cover as appropriate): Students will be instructed in archaeological excavation and recording techniques – including excavation of archaeological features, documentation of finds, completion of site drawings and record taking of archaeological deposits. During their time on site students will also be provided with instruction in laboratory protocols, working closely with the materials their digging has generated. Excavations will be covered (as appropriate) to permit excavation in colder/wetter weather conditions.

Weeks 2, 3 and 4 – Laboratory Protocols: A focus will be placed on the cataloguing and remedial conservation of both artefacts and ecofacts, according to standards set by the *National Museum of Ireland* (NMI). The NMI requires that all finds recovered in archaeological excavations are prepared, and conserved where necessary, according to strict protocols, in advance of submission to the museum. Students are expected to understand these processes and will get the opportunity to work with several different archaeological material types (pottery, glass, metal, bone etc).

Fieldtrips: Each week students will be brought to a regional heritage site, including Ferns Town, Knockroe Passage Tomb, Wexford Town, Kells Priory, St Mullins Early Christian Monastery, Bannow Bay

and the Hook Lighthouse. These fieldtrips will help demonstrate the different physical, archaeological and cultural landscapes surrounding the town of Wexford . The field trips are designed to help place Ferrycarrig within its broader historical and geographic context.

** The rotation of students through tasks including excavation, survey and post-excavation is dependent on weather conditions and student numbers; students may be split into smaller groups and rotated through different tasks simultaneously, while changes in the schedule are likely to be made to accommodate poor weather.*

SCHEDULE

In addition to working on site, students will be introduced to archaeological field methods and Irish archaeology through a series of lectures/workshops (as outlined below). Students will also be given dedicated research time in Wexford Library to access course readings that may only be available locally.

The normal working day is from 9:00am to 4:30pm with a morning tea break from 11:00-11:30am and lunch from 1:15-2:00pm. Students will have weekends free to explore the area and other parts of the country.

INDICATIVE SCHEDULE IN ADDITION TO SITE WORK*

Week	Day/Date	Time	Event
1	Sunday 7 th	Evening	Students arrival and welcome meeting
	Monday 8 th	Morning	Project orientation
		Afternoon	Lecture/Workshop: Archaeology of Medieval Ireland/Wexford Field trip 1: Wexford and Ferns Towns – A High Medieval Landscape
	Tuesday 9 th	Morning	Lecture/Workshop: Landscape and Geology
		Afternoon	Field trip 2: Knockroe Passage Tomb, Kells Priory, St Mullins
	Wednesday 10 th	Morning	Lecture/Workshop: The Irish Rural Landscape
		Afternoon	Field trip 3: The Hook Lighthouse, Bannow Bay
	Thursday 11 th	Morning	Excavation Orientation
		Afternoon	On site (survey [and excavation])
	Friday 12 th	Morning	Meeting to discuss student research
Afternoon		On site (excavation [and post-excavation])	
Saturday 15 th	All day	Free Day	
Sunday 16 th	All day	Free Day	
2	Monday 17 th	All day	On site (excavation [and post-excavation])
	Tuesday 18 th	All day	On site (excavation [and post-excavation])
	Wednesday 19 th	All day	On site (excavation [and post-excavation])
	Thursday 20 th	All day	Traditional workshop at the Irish National Heritage Park – Fulachta Fiadh (Bronze Age cooking) and/or traditional craft**
	Friday 21 st	Morning	Quiz
		Afternoon	Independent research time (timing is weather dependent)
	Saturday 22 nd	All day	Free Day
	Sunday 23 rd	All day	Free Day
3	Monday 24 th	All day	On site (excavation [and post-excavation])
	Tuesday 25 th	All day	On site (excavation [and post-excavation])
	Wednesday 26 th	All day	On site (excavation [and post-excavation])
	Thursday 27 th	All day	Traditional workshop at the Irish National Heritage Park – building with wood, metal or stone**
	Friday 28 th	All day	On site (excavation [and post-excavation])
			Independent research time (timing is weather dependent)
	Saturday 29 th	All day	Free Day

	Sunday 30 th	All day	Free Day
4	Monday 31 st	All day	On site (excavation [and post-excavation])
	Tuesday 1 st (Feb)	Morning	On site (excavation [and post-excavation])
		Afternoon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings to discuss student research • Turn in field journals
	Wednesday 2 nd	All day	On site (excavation [and post-excavation])
	Thursday 3 rd	All day	On site (excavation [and post-excavation])
		Evening	End of program event
	Friday 4 th	All day	On site (excavation [and post-excavation])
Evening		Prepare for Saturday departure	
Saturday 5 th		Depart	

*Please note: changes to this schedule will occur due to factors beyond our control such as weather, etc.

** Only one activity will be undertaken. The choice will be dependent on the availability of local craftsmen.

MANDATORY READINGS

- Barry, T. B. 1987. *The Archaeology of Medieval Ireland*. Routledge, London. Chapters 1-3.
- Bennett, I. 1985. Preliminary Archaeological Excavations at Ferrycarrig Ringwork, Newtown Td., Co. Wexford. *Journal of the Old Wexford Society*, 10: 25-43.
- Colfer, B. 2002. *Arrogant Trespass : Anglo-Norman Wexford 1169-1400*. Duffry Press, Wexford, Chapters 1-4.
- Green, K. and Moore, T. 2010. *Archaeology, an Introduction*, 5th Ed. Routledge, Oxford. Chapter 3, Sections 3.3-3.5.
- Shine, D. and Mandal, S. 2017. Ferrycarrig Archaeological Site Handbook. Unpublished site handbook, which will be circulated to students after enrolment on the course. Typically 50 pages in length.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Barry, T.B. 1983. 'Anglo-Norman Ringwork Castles: some evidence' in Reeves-Smyth, T, and Hammond, F. (eds.) *Landscape Archaeology in Ireland: 295-314* Oxford, B.A.R. 116.
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- Twohig, D.C. 1978. 'Norman Ringwood Castles' *Bulletin of the Group for the Study of Irish Historical Settlement* 5:7-9.