

PROJECT DETAILS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Project	Archaeological Appraisal
Archaeologist	Deirdre Murphy
Client	Goode Concrete Ltd, Naas Industrial Estate, Naas, County Kildare

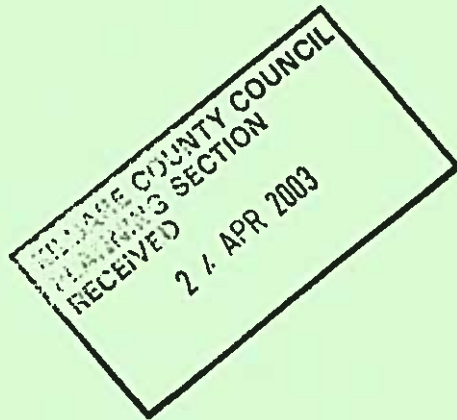
Site Name	Goode Concrete Ltd, Carbury, County Kildare.
Townland	Kilglass
Planning Ref.	95/1236 and PL09.098683

Nat. Grid Ref.	26833, 23880
-----------------------	--------------

Project Start Date	21 st February 2003
Report Date	24 th February 2003



For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.



The cemetery site (KD003:007) was inspected by an officer of the Heritage Service in 1985 at which time the owner confirmed that the site had been subject to quarrying activity over the previous decade. Seven burials exposed in a sandpit in this area of the site were excavated by the National Museum in 1954. It is possible that this site has therefore been partially or completely removed. However an examination of the cartographic evidence (RMP map) indicates that the copse of trees is planted in this area of the site. Clearly no further development should take place near this site and a buffer should be maintained around the monument. Any future ground works in the general vicinity should at the very least be archaeologically monitored. It is recommended that no further development is permitted beyond the western site boundary in the area of the second RMP site so as to ensure an adequate buffer around the burial ground.

The quarried area of the site including the visible sections of the quarry face were examined for the remains of archaeological activity. No visible evidence of skeletal remains or archaeological material was noted. It is not possible however to assess whether quarrying to date has destroyed archaeological material.

The following report presents the findings of a desk study and site inspection that aims to assess the archaeological potential of an existing sand and gravel quarry at Killglass, Carbury, County Kildare. The site contains one RMP site (KD003:007), listed as a cemetery site and a second RMP site (KD003:006) is located outside the western site boundary. The majority of this site has already been quarried and only two areas of undisturbed ground survive, a green field along the south eastern boundary (Area 1) and a green field along the south-western boundary (Area 2). The location of the cemetery site would appear to be in the same area as a copse of trees, adjacent to Area 2. Although the site inspection did not identify any visible surface features of an archaeological or historical nature, the potential exists for archaeological remains to be present in the undisturbed areas of the site. Area 2 is considered to have a higher archaeological potential as it is situated between two archaeological monuments. Therefore archaeological assessment in the form of licensed test excavation is recommended prior to any development in both of these areas of the site.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

CONTENTS

Page 1	1. Introduction	Page 1
Page 1	2. Methodology	Page 1
Page 2	3. Desk Based Survey	Page 2
Page 2	3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background	Page 2
Page 4	3.2 Record of Monuments and Places	Page 4
Page 6	3.3 Topographical Files National Museum	Page 6
Page 6	3.4 Cartographic Review	Page 6
Page 7	3.5 Aerial Photography	Page 7
Page 7	3.6 Field Survey	Page 7
Page 8	4. Conclusions	Page 8
Page 10	5. Bibliography	Page 10
	List of Figures	
	Figure 1: Site Location.	
	Figure 2: Map showing RMP sites	
	Figure 3: Outline plan showing quarry layout and green areas of site.	
	List of Plates	
	Plate 1: Roadway in south eastern area of site.	
	Plate 2: View of Area 1 from north.	
	Plate 3: View of Area 1 from south.	
	Plate 4: Block Plant.	
	Plate 5: Area to north of block plant, central part of site.	
	Plate 6: North East area of site.	
	Plate 7: Quarry face in north east area of site.	
	Plate 8: Detail of quarry face north east area of site.	
	Plate 9: High ground south of northern quarried area.	
	Plate 10: Quarry face along northern boundary.	
	Plate 11: North western quarry boundary.	
	Plate 12: Detail of quarry face along northern boundary.	
	Plate 13: North western corner of quarry.	
	Plate 14: Location of RMP site (KD 003:007) from south west.	

For inspection purposes only
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

- Plate 15: RMP site from east showing drainage ditch in foreground.
- Plate 16: Interior of wooded area .
- Plate 17: View of Area 2 from south east.
- Plate 18: View of Area 2 looking north-west to area of quarrying.
- Plate 19: RMP site (KD003:006) from north east.
- Plate 20: View from RMP site (KD003:006) looking north west to quarry.

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

The motto on Carbury Hill was probably built by the first Anglo-Norman proprietor of the area, Meiler FitzHenry, who had been granted the area by Strongbow. At the time, this part of Kildare was actually located inside the kingdom of Meath. The northern boundary of Kildare corresponded to the southern boundary of ancient Meath which was said to run from the confluence of Clonard to the 'Tocher of Carbury' and then on to Geashill. O'Donovan in the 1830s managed to locate all the landmarks along this ancient boundary except two, one of which

1896-99; Fitzgerald 1891-95).
descendants of Niall which gave them the honour of having "the noblest blood in Ireland" (Devitt
the Anglo-Normans in AD 1169 and by the fourteenth century, they were the last remaining
as Killocock. The O'Careys were a powerful noble family in ancient Ireland before the coming of
Clardha Caitbre which was similar in extent to the modern barony of Carbury but extending as far
Laoghair. The name was later adopted by the O'Careys who controlled the territory known as Ul
later became known as Carbury after Caitbre, a son of Niall of the Nine Hostages and brother of
legendary ruler of Ireland whose wife Boann who gave her name to the River Boyne. The hill
In prehistory, Carbury Hill had been known as Sidh Nechtain or 'the fairy hill of Nechtain' after a
Carbury Hill which rises to around 143m (Devitt 1896-99).

castle or fortress. The most imposing of these was Carbury Castle on the northeastern side of
considered the 'doorway to the English Pale' and almost every hill and ford was guarded by a
(Lewis 1837). The Bog of Allen, an "immense stretch of bog once covered with forests", was
limestone ridges and separated from Carbury Bog by two miles (c.3km) of low flat countryside
is just as true today. Carbury is located on the edge of the Bog of Allen which is bounded here by
county" (Devitt 1896-99). This sentiment was expressed more than one hundred years ago but it
roughly speaking, covered by the present barony of Carbury in the northwestern corner of the
"There are few districts in the County Kildare more attractive to the archaeologist than the area,

"Kilriny" (Dowling 1946-48; Hamilton 1915-17).
remembered for this parish which is mentioned in an ecclesiastical taxation document of 1302 as
is possibly an individual's name with the parish based on his church or cell. No patron saint is
Name Books translate Kilriny into Irish as *Cill Reanuidh* but could offer no meaning. *Reanuidh*
and which once formed the boundary between the ancient kingdoms of Meath and Kildare. The
Age) known as the Eiscir Riada which crosses Ireland between Dublin and Galway via Clonard
It is situated in an area characterised by a line of eskers (gravel ridges deposited during the last ice
The townland of Kilglass is located in the parish of Kilriny, barony of Carbury, County Kildare.

3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

3. DESK BASED SURVEY

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

When, in the following century, Henry VIII sent commissioners to Ireland to force obedience from his Irish subjects, Bermingham was found to be living like a Gaelic chieftain under the Brehon laws and terrorising the Anglo-Irish families of the Pale. The commissioners decided to coax Bermingham away from the O'Connors by bribing him with lands and titles. On the military front, they cut roads through the forests of Bermingham's County that had acted as their natural defences for centuries. These new roads were up to a mile long and were wide enough for up to five carts to pass side by side. These measures successfully neutralised the Bermingham threat

99; Dowling 1946-53).
tax of forty pence was imposed on every ploughland in Meath to fund the measure (Devitt 1896- built at Keshbaine [Kishawanny, near Edenderry] on the extreme frontier of the old march." A "it is very necessary, beneficial and expedient, that a tower or pile of the new fashion should be by the Bermingham-O'Connor alliance and in 1480 convened a parliament in Naas resolving that lasted for generations. The English eventually became determined to neutralise the threat posed English. Together, the O'Connors and Berminghams waged a relentless war on the Pale that O'Connors, and like their new-found Gaelic allies, became 'enemies and rebels' in the eyes of the lords by this dispute that they were forced to ally themselves with their natural enemies, the Preston's land in Meath. The Berminghams eventually became so isolated from the other Pale entered the Preston family, leading rival members of the Bermingham family to revolt and ravage Walter de Bermingham of Castle Carbury died and left his land to his sisters. The castle thereby acquired the barony of Carbury probably during the first years of the fourteenth century. In 1361, Berminghams of the Pale and it became known as 'Bermingham's County'. The Berminghams worthless (Devitt 1896-99). By the fourteenth century, Carbury had been acquired by the the area took a heavy toll and by 1284, the land around Carbury Hill was considered completely and the native Irish in what was often a violent flashpoint between the two cultures. The unrest in 3/4 carucates, much of which lay waste because of the wars between the Anglo-Norman settlers By 1282, Carbury was in the possession of William de Mohun and the demesne was divided into archaeological potential.

the possibility that an early roadway was located close to the subject site adds to the site's the north (O'Leary 1896-99). Although it is unlikely that any remains of this together exist today, over the bog. In medieval times, this together must have been the approach to Carbury Castle from built in the mid-nineteenth century along the course of the ancient pedestrian trackway ('together') road is located to the east of the development site and joins the N4 at Broadford. The road was Carbury village through the large tract of bog called Knockcor (or Carbury) Bog. The existing called the 'Tocher of Carbury' which now forms the local road (L1102) running north from was the 'Tocher of Carbury'. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there was a causeway

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

and by 1540, the O'Connors were devastating Bermingham lands again after two hundred years of co-operation. The Berminghams continued to play an important role in the county, retaining the manors of Dunferth and Mylerstown, but eventually they lost everything during the Jacobite Wars (Devitt 1896-99).

3.2 Record of Monuments and Places, Dúchas

There is a recorded archaeological site or monument within the subject site that would be affected by further development (Figure 2). A second recorded archaeological site is evident close to the western site boundary outside the subject site. The following monuments are located within the site and in the surrounding area and are included here in order to provide an archaeological context for the subject site. Although there has been continuity of settlement in this area since prehistoric times, the items listed below date mainly to the Early Christian and medieval periods. Nearby archaeological sites reflect the nature of the local archaeological landscape and can also offer clues about possible unrecorded subsurface remains within the development area that could potentially be revealed during groundworks.

RMP No.	TOWNLAND	SITE TYPE	NGR	SH/PL/TR
KD003:005	Balrinet	Castle site	26739/23889	3/9/3
KD003:006	Balrinet	Children's burial ground	26794/23882	3/10/1
KD003:007	Kilglass	Cemetery site	26833/23880	3/10/1
KD003:008	Nurney	Church site & graveyard	26721/23801	3/9/6
KD003:009	Calfstown	Enclosure site	26995/23814	3/10/6
KD003:010	Cadamstown	Ringfort site	27048/23806	3/11/4
KD003:011	Mylerstown	Church & graveyard	27036/23722	3/15/1
KD003:012	Mylerstown	Tower house possible	27054/23715	3/15/4
KD003:013	Mylerstown	Ringfort	27130/23669	3/15/5
KD003:014	Cadamstown	Church & graveyard	27130/23877	3/11/5

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

KD003:015	Cadamstown	Children's burial ground	27148/23915	3/11/2
KD003:016	Clongagh	Cross & burials site	27204/23945	3/11/3
KD003:017	Clongagh	Castle site	27250/23898	3/11/3

RMP Ref: KD003:007

Townland: Kilglass

Site Type: Cemetery site

NGR: 26833/23880

Description

The site comprises a large quarry located within undulating pasture and has good views in all directions. It was inspected by Barry Donovan in 1985 on behalf of the Heritage Service. At the time of inspection the current owner said the site had been subject to quarrying over the last ten years and suggested that the cemetery was not affected by quarrying operations. The visible sections of the quarry faces were studied at this time and no visible evidence of any burials could be seen. The site is marked cemetery on the 1837 OS map and is referred to as a "place of burial" (Downing, M.J., J.K.A.S. vol. 13, 1946-47 page 54).

Seven burials were excavated by the National Museum in 1954 within this area and no dating evidence was found. The burials could date between a few hundred and a few thousand years old.

NOTE: The above site is located within the study area.

RMP Ref: KD003:006

Townland: Balinnet

Site Type: Childs Burial Ground

NGR: 26794/23882

Description

This site is located in the south-east of the townland of Balinnet. "It is said to be a place for still born infants" J.C.A.F. vol. 13, 1946-47 page 55. The site is situated on a slight rise within undulating pasture, with good views in all directions. The site takes the form of a raised triangular platform. The north eastern side of this platform stands approximately 50 cm above the

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

surrounding ground level. The site contains three large impressions, which may have been formed by the uprooting of three large trees. The site has not been subject to quarrying.

The site is clearly marked on the 1837 OS map and is labelled Laghlanatoyna (Donavan 1985).

3.3 Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

The topographical files of the National Museum were consulted with reference to Kilglass and the surrounding townlands. The nearest recorded find comprised a number of burials uncovered in a sandpit in the townland of Kilglass, presumably from the RMP site KD003:007 or close by:

Reg No.	Townland	Site Type	Description
P1954:3-6	Kilglass	Skeletal Material	Skeletal material comprising seven individuals (excavated) including men, women and children. The "apparently hurried grave" had a cobbled floor which was removed before the arrival of the National Museum archaeologist. All dating evidence was, therefore, gone but it could be anything from a few hundred to a few thousand years old. The first burial was found during work in a sandpit in March 1954 and shortly after, further burials came to light in two parallel graves c.1m apart. The bodies were in an extended position, lying on their backs with their legs stretched out. Neolithic and Bronze Age burials are usually in a crouched position. This grave was shallow and again, there was no dating evidence. A small trench was then uncovered nearby that contained a third burial which was deeper than the others. There is no tradition of a burial ground at this location. The burials appear to be contemporaneous and to have been made "in some haste" which may suggest a battle.

3.4 Cartographic Review

The first edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map for the Kilglass area was surveyed in 1837 and later revised in 1909-11 (Figure 1). The twenty-five inch map was surveyed in 1909 and published the following year. These maps were all examined to identify any features of potential

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

archaeological origin or cultural heritage interest that might be affected by the development. The 1837 OS map shows that the overall general landscape of the area has changed very little since the early nineteenth century. One of the main changes noted is the size and scale of the field systems within the surrounding landscape which have increased in size. A small semi-circular field named "Piper's Pool" on both 1837 and 1909 OS maps to the west of the development may mark the location of an archaeological or possible prehistoric ritual site.

3.5 Aerial Photography

An attempt was made to obtain aerial photographs from the Geological Survey of Ireland and examine them for possible archaeological features, mainly in the form of cropmarks. Identifying cropmarks on aerial photography involves identifying patterns produced by differential crop growth; areas of colour variation in the grass, crop or ploughsoil; and earthwork features which have surface expression but which form no discernable pattern at ground level. However this was not possible as at the time of inspection 24th February 2003, the requested photographs were not in the possession of the GSI and appear to be missing.

3.6 Field Survey

The field survey for this archaeological appraisal was carried out on Friday 21st February 2003 by Deirdre Murphy in fair weather conditions. The overall area of the site was fully surveyed and no visible evidence of any surface features of an archaeological nature was identified (Figure 3). The area under study appears to have been subject to major change over the years through deep quarrying.

The majority of the northern section of the site has been quarried and much of this area is now water-filled. Where possible the quarry face was examined in an attempt to identify any archaeological or skeletal remains in section. No such evidence was identified and the topsoil and sod generally appeared to be quite shallow averaging between 0.5m and 1m in depth. Similarly no evidence of archaeological remains was identified in areas of high ground in the northern section of the site. It would appear that topsoil has been stripped from these areas and the surface is sandy with patches of coarse grass. Mounds of material including sand and gravel are widespread across the entire site.

The central part of the site extending southwards towards the entrance is occupied by the main plant machinery, block yard and site offices. The majority of this part of the site also appears to have been quarried and is substantially disturbed. With the exception of the RMP site (KD

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

003:007) located within a small conifer plantation no evidence of archaeological material was noted. The planting of conifers in this area is recent in archaeological terms as these trees are not evident on the 1909 OS map. The plantation is roughly circular in shape (Plate 14) and there is a significant drop in ground level in the interior. An open drainage ditch extending in an east west direction cuts through this site from the east. A large amount of farm waste and machinery has been deposited to the south of the site. Although the plantation is located in the same area as the RMP site it is not possible to determine whether any of this site survives. The documentation held by Duchas and the National Museum does not confirm whether this site has been excavated in its totality. Therefore further burials could survive in this area.

The only two undisturbed areas of the site (Figure 3) survived along the south eastern boundary (Area 1) and the south western boundary (Area 2). Area 1 (Plates 2 & 3) was located to the east of the existing haulage road and consisted of a flat open green field rising gently to the north. It was bounded by a hedgerow to the south and north, to the east by a water-filled ditch and to the west by a post and wire fence. No low visibility archaeological features were encountered in this area. Area 2 was located along the south western boundary (Plates 17 & 18) and comprised a large open field rising to the north west. The area east and north of here was quarried and a hedgerow survived along the south western boundary. The RMP site (KD003:006) was visible to the west of this field outside the site boundary. No low visibility features were evident on the surface of this field.

4. CONCLUSIONS

This archaeological appraisal clearly points out that the site in question has the potential to contain subsurface deposits of an archaeological nature. The site survey showed no evidence of any visible surface features but the documentary evidence points to the site as being one of archaeological potential. The site contains an RMP site (KD003:007) and although it appears that this was excavated in 1954 it is possible that further burials may be found here. Clearly no further work should take place in this area of the site and an appropriate buffer should be established around the monument. A second RMP site (KD003:006) is visible outside the site boundary to the west and at this location further development should not be permitted outside the limits of the western boundary. The existing buffer around this monument should be maintained. As both sites are included in the RMP, they are protected under the National Monuments Acts (1930-94).

Two areas have been highlighted to the east and west of the site as areas of archaeological potential. Although no surface expression of archaeology was encountered it is possible that subsurface features survive undetected. Area 2 (to the west) is considered to have a high

Consent for inspection purposes only. Copyright owner required for any other use.

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

archaeological potential as it is located between two archaeological monuments. Therefore, it is recommended that an archaeological assessment by means of trial trenching be carried out in both of these areas prior to any future development. Should archaeological remains be located during the testing, the developer should be advised by *Dúchas* The Heritage Service with regard to the appropriate course of action. This could involve preservation *in situ*, complete excavation or modification of plans prior to development.

NOTES:

- All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of *Dúchas* The Heritage Service and the relevant local authorities who may issue alternative or additional recommendations.
- The developer should make adequate provision to fund all necessary works involving site investigation, recording and resolution of remains as well as any necessary post-excavation and conservation work which may be required.
- The final impact of any proposed development on unrecorded archaeological remains will not be known until the results of archaeological assessment, monitoring, and excavation become available should such works be required. These results would be considered in relation to the design proposals.

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

References

Anonymous (1922-28) 'Book of Survey and Distribution' in *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*. Vol. X.

Devitt, M. (1896-99) 'Carbury and the Berminghams' County' in *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*. Vol. II.

Dowling, M.G. (1946-53) 'Ordnance Survey Letters for Kildare' in *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*. Vol. XIII.

Fitzgerald, Lord Walter (1891-95) 'The Ancient Territories of which the Present County of Kildare was formed and their Septs' in *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*. Vol. I.

Hamilton, G.E. (1915-17) 'The Names of the Baronies and Parishes in County Kildare' in *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*. Vol. VIII.

Lewis, S. (1837) *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*. London.

O'Leary, D. (1896-99) 'Notes on the Southern Boundary of the Ancient Kingdom of Meath where it passed through North Kildare' in *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*. Vol. II.

Wilde, W. (1978) *Beauties of the Boyne and its Tributary the Blackwater*. Cork. First published 1849.

Other Sources

Aerial Photography examined at the Geological Survey of Ireland, Beggar's Bush. Roll numbers: GSI IRL 1/300 6-73 N. 495.

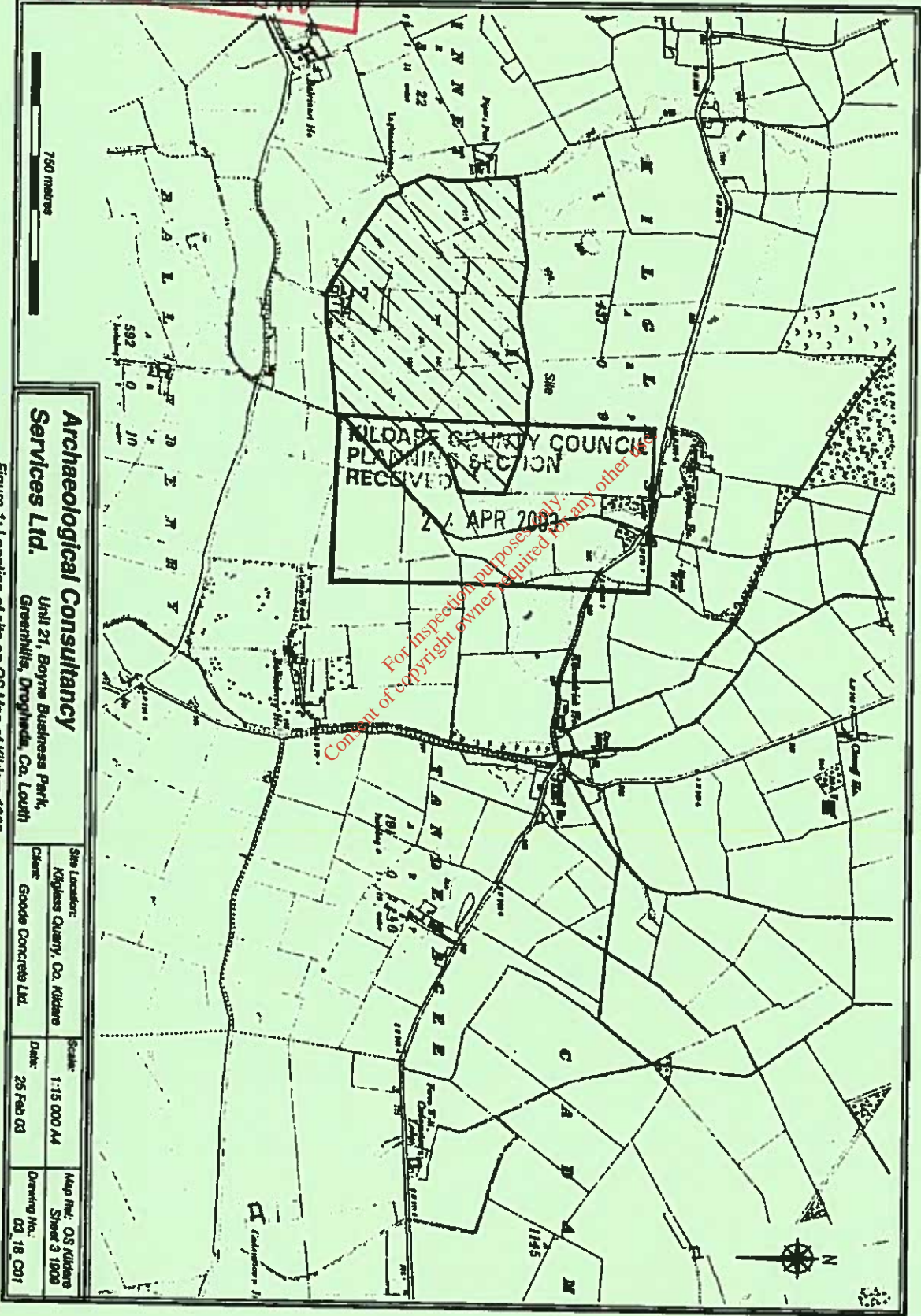
Ordnance Survey maps courtesy of the Map Library, Trinity College, Dublin 2.

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), formerly the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), of *Dichas The Heritage Service*, Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 7 Ely Place Upper, Dublin 2.

Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

TIME BY AN BORD PLEANALA
 LTR-DATED FROM
 02 DEC 2003



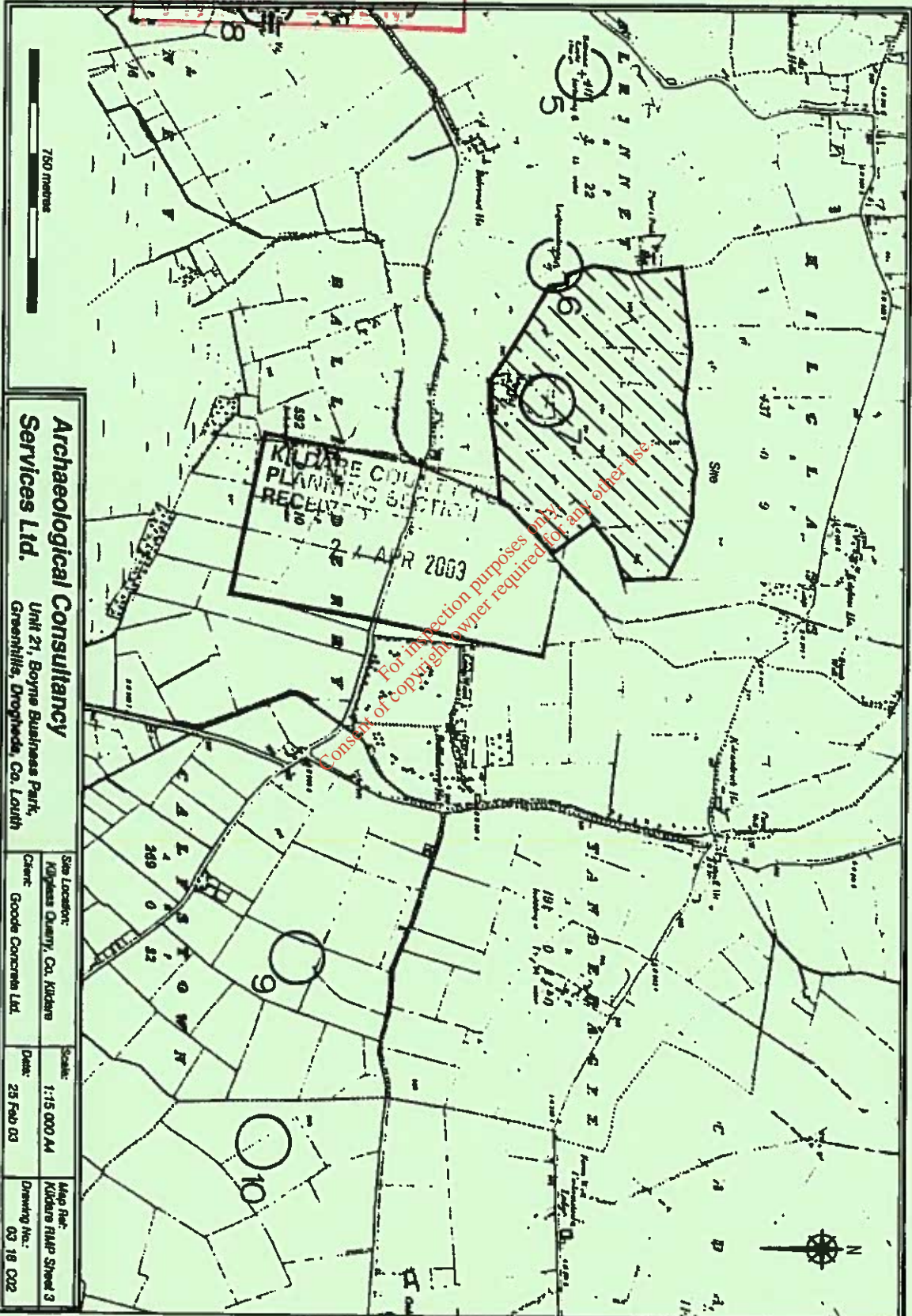
Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.
 Unit 21, Boyne Business Park,
 Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

Site Location:	Scale:	Map Ref:
Kilgless Quarry, Co. Kildare	1:15 000 A4	OS Kildare Sheet 3 1808
Client:	Date:	Drawing No.:
Goode Concrete Ltd.	25 Feb 03	03 18 001

Figure 1: Location of site on OS Map of Kildare 1898

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

PL
LTR-DATED FROM
02 DEC 2003
BY
TIME



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

Site Location:
Kildare Quarry, Co. Kildare
Client: Goode Concrete Ltd.

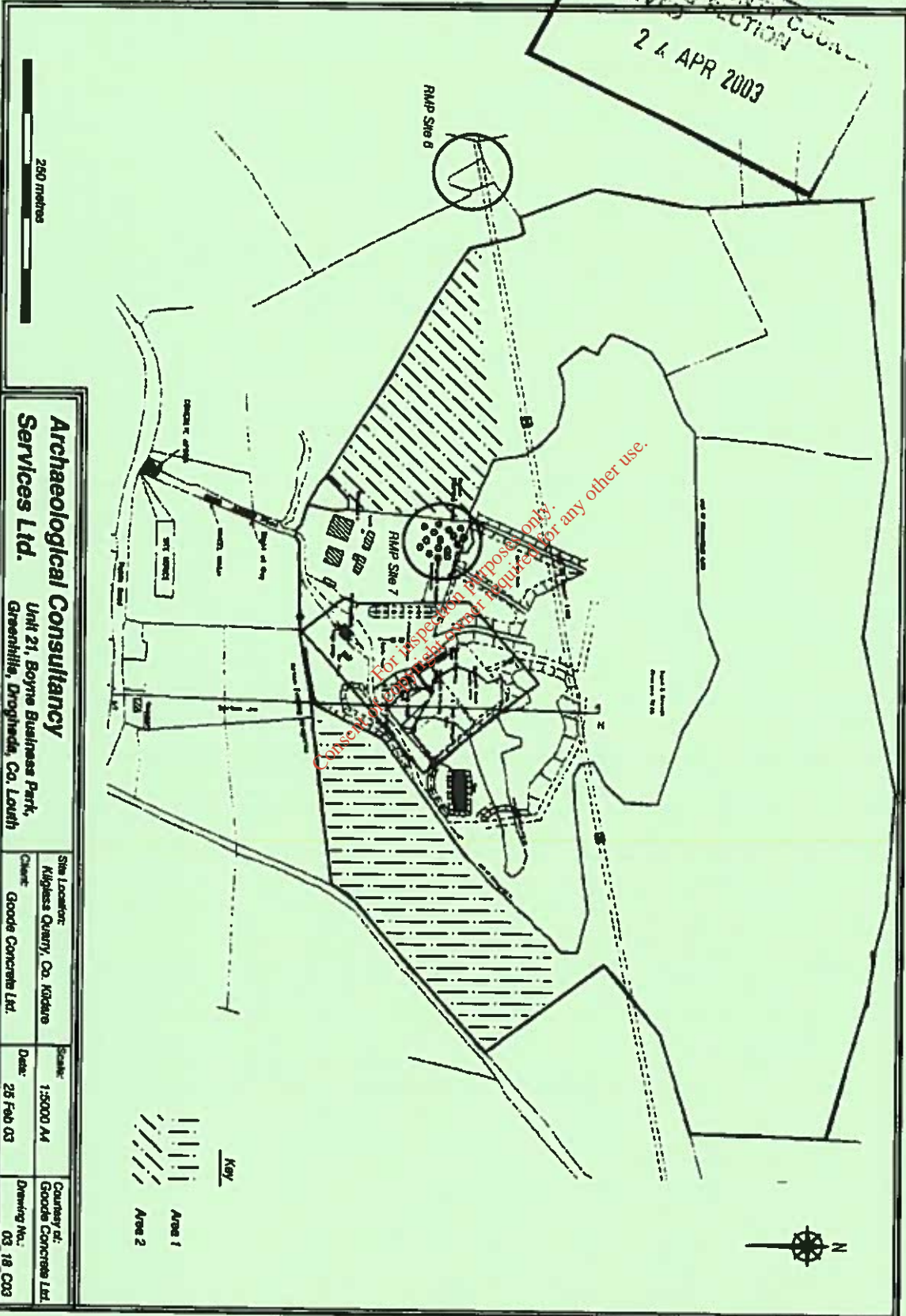
Scale:
1:15 000 AM
Date: 25 Feb 03

Map Ref:
Kildare RAMP Sheet 3
Drawing No.:
03 18 002

Figure 2: Location of site in relation to RAMP sites Sheet 3

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

RECEIVED
 24 APR 2003
 COUNTY COUNCIL
 RECEIVED SECTION



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.		Site Location:		Scale:		Country of:	
Unit 21, Byrne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth		Kilgless Quarry, Co. Kildare		1:5000 A4		Goode Concrete Ltd.	
		Client:		Date:		Drawing No.:	
		Goode Concrete Ltd.		25 Feb 03		03 18 C03	

Figure 3: Detail of site showing location of RMP Sites

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.



Plate 1:

KILDARE COUNTY
PLANNING SECTION
RECEIVED
24 APR 2003



Plate 3:

(03_18:CP3:23)



Plate 2:

RD PLEANALA
BY
DEC 2003
FROM
(03_18:CP3:6)

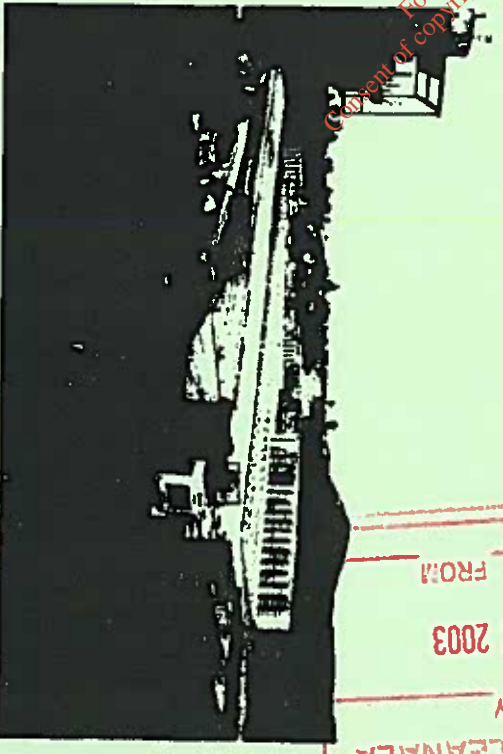


Plate 4:

(03_18:CP1:6)

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.



Plate 5:

(03_18:CP1:12)



Plate 7:

(03_18:CP3:18)



Plate 6:

(03_18:CP3:8)

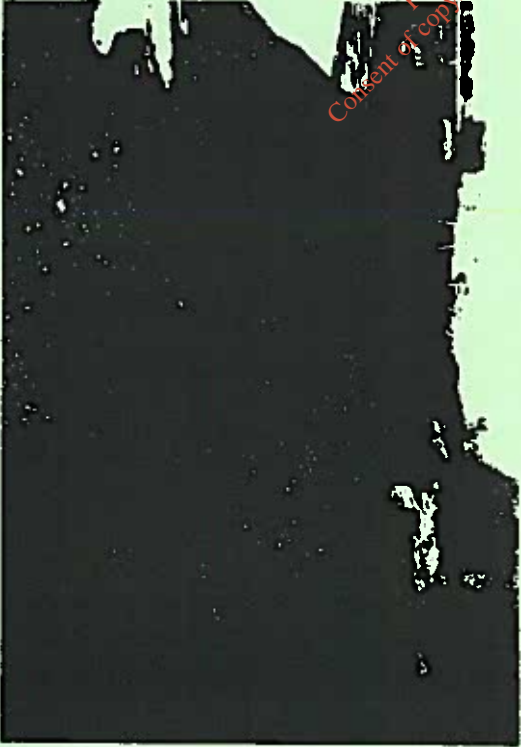


Plate 8:

(03_18:CP3:19)

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

KILDARE COUNTY COUNCIL
PLANNING SECTION
RECEIVED
21 APR 2003



Plate 9:

(03_18:CP3:12)



Plate 10:

(03_18:CP1:24)



Plate 11:

(03_18:CP1:14)



Plate 12:

(03_18:CP:17)

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

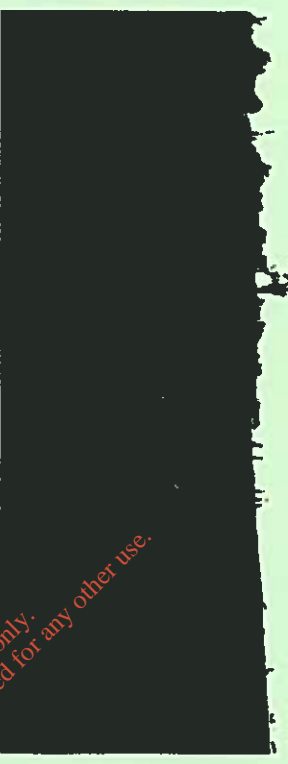


Plate 17:

(03_18:CP2:21)



Plate 18:

(03_18:CP2:22)

PRIVATE COMMUNITY COUNCIL
 PLANNING SECTION
 RECEIVED
 7 APR 2003
 Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.



Plate 19:

(03_18:CP2:8)



Plate 20:

(03_18:CP2:5)

03_18_p203

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.