

SECTION 10 : CULTURAL HERITAGE

10.1 INTRODUCTION

10.1.1 Outline of Scope of Works

Cultural Heritage is the term used to bring together the disciplines of archaeology, architecture and urban design, together with monuments and decorative features. Recently archaeology and the history of human settlement have begun to see the surviving monuments and ruins as existing in unique relationships to their setting, which forms the landscape.

The following study will identify the known archaeology and the potential archaeology in the defined area which is liable to be affected by the proposed development, together with other elements of our Cultural Heritage, refer to Figures 10.1 and 10.2.

The historical context of the landscape is outlined and as far as possible, its evolution and its development is traced from the prehistoric period until recent times.

10.1.2 Archaeological Legislation

All archaeological sites and monuments are protected under the National Monuments Act 1930 and subsequent Amendment Acts, 1954, 1987, 1994, the Heritage Act, 1995 and 'The Valletta Convention'.

The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised), dated 16/1/92, (commonly known as 'The Valletta Convention'), European Treaty Series No. 143 entered into force for Ireland on 19th September 1997.

10.1.3 Difficulties Encountered in Compilation of Report

No significant difficulties were encountered in the compilation of this report.

10.1.4 Personnel

Stephen Johnston, M.A., Archaeologist
Historical research and analysis of Recorded Monuments adapted from work undertaken by the late Leo Swan, M.A.

10.1.5 Consultations

The Cultural Heritage report is based on an examination of Ordnance Survey maps, records and publications of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, documentation and archive material from the various institutions including:

- The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 51, St. Stephens Green, Dublin 2.
- National Museum of Ireland, Antiquities Division, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.
- National Library of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.
- The Map Library, Trinity College, Dublin 2.
- The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 63, Merrion Square, Dublin 2.
- Irish Folklore Archive, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4.
- ENFO, 17, St. Andrew Street, Dublin 2.
- Ordnance Survey of Ireland, Phoenix Park, Dublin 8.

10.2 RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

10.2.1 Outline of the Baseline Study

This study assesses and analyses the impact that the proposed remediation of unauthorised landfill sites at Dillonsdown, Deerpark and Newpaddocks townlands, and the development of an engineered landfill at Dillonsdown townland, Blessington, Co. Wicklow may present on the Cultural Heritage aspect of the environment. It is based on a detailed study of the selected area and its surrounding landscape, as applied to the Archaeological Constraint Maps and Ordnance Survey 6" sheets.

A detailed analysis of the available aerial photographs of the area has been undertaken and the proximity of the proposed works to known and identifiable archaeological monuments has also been considered.

In an attempt to obtain more information regarding the Cultural Heritage of the area under consideration, the Folklore Archive (Irish Folklore Commission), Department of Irish Folklore, University College Dublin has been researched.

Field inspection is an essential part of the impact assessment process. A surface inspection of the sites of the proposed remediation works was undertaken in August 2003. Photoviews of the engineered landfill site, the three unauthorised landfill sites and sites of recorded monuments in the vicinity thereof are provided in Plates 10.1 to 10.7. A full description of the landscape is included to place the archaeological and cultural heritage material in its wider context.

10.2.2 Baseline Study Methodology

10.2.2.1 The Record of Monuments and Places

The Archaeological Constraint Maps, in conjunction with the County Record of Monuments and Places, provide an initial database for Planning Authorities, State Agencies and other bodies involved in environmental change. The constraint maps, listing and the relevant files have been consulted in detail. All relevant sites are depicted on Figure 10.2.

The Record of Monuments and Places Numbers used to identify the sites comprise the following elements:

Letter or Letters indicating County (WW = Wicklow, KE = Kildare). *Please note that the Ordnance Survey letters indicating Co. Kildare utilise a different system (KD = Kildare).*

A three digit number indicating the relevant Ordnance Survey Sheet Number (005, 025, etc.). All relevant sites are on Sheets 005 and 005A for Co. Wicklow and Sheets 025 and 025A for Co. Kildare.

A three, four or five digit number indicating the dedicated number of the individual site or monument; e.g. the first site on the list for Co. Wicklow is WW005-001.

WW005-001 is located in the townland of Dillonsdown, just under 2 km north from Blessington.

WW indicates the Co. Wicklow O.S. 6" maps.

005 indicates the O.S. 6" Map, Sheet No. 005, for Co. Wicklow.

001 indicates that this is Site No. 001 as marked on the above 6" Sheet Number of the Constraint Maps.

10.2.2.2 The Topographical Files

The files held in the National Museum of Ireland have been consulted. Collectively known as the Topographical Files, they provide information on artefacts, their find spots, and any field monuments which have been notified to the National Museum.

10.2.2.3 Aerial Photographic Analysis

Aerial photographic analysis is an important aspect when undertaking an archaeological assessment. It is possible to identify archaeological sites (or potential sites) which may or may not be visible on the ground. In the case of areas of quarrying and subsequent re-instatement, analysis of aerial photographs can be invaluable in identifying the extent and chronology of works.

10.2.2.4 Field Inspection

A site visit and detailed field inspection was undertaken in August 2003. This surface inspection was concentrated upon the four areas of proposed works, their immediate surrounds and the existing transport routes between them, as depicted on the site plan on Figure 10.2.

10.2.3 Historical Background of Study Area

The earlier history of this region is quite obscure, although its relative proximity to Lyons Hill might suggest that it came within the area of influence of the North Leinster Dynasty of this region. From the 8th to the 11th century the High Kingship of Leinster alternated between the three most

prominent branches of the Dunainge, who had by the 7th century consolidated their hold on the whole territory. Of these, the most northerly were the Uí Donnchadha, who held Liamháin or Lyons Hill as their stronghold and visible evidence of their right to rule. By the tenth / eleventh centuries the Uí Donnchadha had become known as MacGiolla Mo Cholmoc and were later to be identified as Fitz Dermot. By this time however, they had suffered considerable diminution of their power and had fallen under the influence of the Norse Kingdom of Dublin. There are numerous references to a tribute 'paid for the Dublin Danes from Liamháin', and in 977 the Annals of the Four Masters records that Donal Claen of the Uí Donnchadha, King of Leinster was taken prisoner by the Lochlannaigh of Dublin. The eclipse of this North Leinster Dynasty was however less than complete, since on the arrival of the Normans and the elimination of the Hiberno-Norse Dynasties, the family of MacGiolla Mo Cholmoc, now known as Fitz Diarmuid were confirmed in their lands of Liamháin.

Recent research has outlined a substantial case for the establishment of a regional Norse Dynasty in the area under consideration. By the end of the 10th century, this area was located on the south-western boundary of the territory now controlled by the Norsemen of Dublin and the evidence of the place-names indicates an association with the MacTorcaill Dynasty (Price, L. 1953, 263).

Although the subsequent history of this area is still obscure, nonetheless certain details have begun to emerge. The earliest place-name which can be identified with the Blessington area is Villa Coman or Cumin, of which Baile Coimín is the Irish version. This appears in a reference contained in Archbishop Alen's Register under the year 1326, which refers to 5 carucates of land held by Robert Shirbourne from the then owner, the Archbishop of Dublin. The dignitary in question was Archbishop Alexander Bicknor who held very extensive possessions in this region. Villa Comen or Baile Coimín derives from the patronym of Archbishop Comyn, one of the early Norman Archbishops of Dublin and Glendalough. The ownership and titles to those lands may have continued thus for several centuries without interruption or break in ownership until the latter part of the 17th century. The Books of Survey and Distribution for Co. Wicklow dated to about this period record the lands of the Parish of 'Burgidge' in the Barony of Talbotstown. These are referred to as the lands of 'Ballecomine' and are in the possession of 'Michael, Lord Archbishop of Dublin' (Book of Survey and Distribution, Co. Wicklow, Vol. VIII, p. 144).

In 1669 the town of Blessington was incorporated by charter granted by King Charles II, after the Restoration to Michael Boyle Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. On the 3rd of May 1669, a decree was issued from the King at Whitehall, to the Lord Lieutenant (Ormond) and Lord Deputy for the Lord Chancellor of Ireland relating to:

"...The several lands of Munfinne (Monfyn or Monfin) Bole-Comine (Ballycomon) alias Comonstown, the town of Three Castles, Knocknemine alias Butterhill, Knockerin (?) alias Knockhearne, Old Court alias Buttlerstown, Ballyward, Ballenescullyn, Ballysnettane, Ballysilleroe, Ballynatane alias Ballynatachane, Ballydonnell, both the Leods alias Ballyanloe and Ballagnabrach alias Knocknabrack, all in the County Wicklow have by the Commission of Explanation been decreed to the Archbishop and Lord Chancellor."

On this decree patents of the lands were passed for the Lord Chancellor on 17th July 1669. It was stated that lands should be created into one manor (Blessington) that people may be encouraged to settle on them (Calendar of State Papers 1666-69). The estate here at the time comprising 15,780 acres was one of the largest in Wicklow, and from this time onwards it no longer forms any part of the lands and territories of the Archbishopric of Dublin. Instead it now becomes the private possession of the Boyle family and even the name has been changed. From the early 13th century onward it has been identified as 'Comynystown' or Baile Comin in the Irish form, or their equivalents.

On Petty's Map of County Wicklow 1683 it is still identified as 'Ballecomin' (Figure 10.3). A map accompanying the Ordnance Survey Letters for Co. Wicklow however no longer records the ancient place-name and in its stead we find the record of Blessington by which name it was known henceforward (Figure 10.4). According to Price (1953, 262) the original rendering of the form was Blessing Town, deriving from a somewhat recondite translation of the Irish terms Baile Cornaoinne, the latter of which may be interpreted as meaning 'Blessing' or 'Gift' (Figure 10.5).

Already in 1669, a Royal Licence was issued for a Deerpark here, granted to Michael Boyle, forming the basis for what was to become the townland of this name, and by 1671 the construction of the mansion had begun. In fact the articles of agreement between "His Grace, Michael, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor of Ireland . . . and Thomas Brown of the City of Dublin Mason" for the construction of the great house still survive (de Breffney, 1988).

By 1778 the title to the manor of Blessington had passed by marriage to Lord Hillsborough of Co. Down, later to become Marquis of Downshire, and the direct link with the Boyle family was broken. As already detailed, too the earlier name of Ballycoimin or Comynstown had passed out of use and a completely new nomenclature had been established. What had been the walled Deerpark attached to Archbishop Boyles Mansion of the late 17th century was now identified as a separate townland and so it continued to the present day.

10.2.4 Analysis of Recorded Monuments in the Wider Study Area

10.2.4.1 General

All archaeological sites and monuments listed in the Record of Monuments and Places as lying within the wider Study Area are listed below, and analysed by classification. All recorded sites within 1km of the locations of the areas of proposed works have been included, as are selected sites at a greater distance which are relevant to an understanding of the wider archaeological landscape. Distances are calculated from the edge of the Archaeological Constraint Circle to the nearest area of proposed works (refer to Figure 10.2).

10.2.4.2 Prehistoric Burial Places

These monuments mark the surviving elements of prehistoric burial places dating mainly from the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. There are several different types of prehistoric burial places from the great megalithic tombs of the Boyne to simple pits and small stone-lined structures with little if any recognisable surface features. These latter are conventionally dated to the late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods but are more frequently associated with the Early Bronze Age. They consist of stone slabs arranged in a box formation with a capstone and contain human burial which may be cremated or unburnt, accompanied by pottery. They occur both individually with or without covering mounds or in flat cemetery groupings.

Sites within the Study Area

R.M.P. No.	National Grid Ref.	Townland	Classification	Distance from Proposed Works
KE025-007	29640 / 21659	Athgarrett	Burial Site	1,125m
WW005-001	29820 / 21639	Dillonsdown	Burial	175 m

In the study landscape there are two sites of this type, which are noted in the R.M.P. lists, and details of which are contained in the appropriate files. These sites may be identified on the accompanying composite map (Figure 10.2).

KE025-007: Listed as 'Burial Site' this site is described in detail in Sleeman and Cleary (p. 322-328). It is marked on the constraint maps for Co. Wicklow and is included on the composite map for the area under consideration (Figure 10.2). It also appears on the aerial photograph for this area which was obtained from the Irish Army Air Corps Archive (No. V252/124) dated 11th September 1958 (Plate 10.8), where it appears as a small well defined circular hollow depression. However, prior to excavation it was not visible on the surface, although the contexts clearly indicated a Bronze Age burial of a slightly unusual type, consisting of a deposit of cremated human bone within a pottery vessel, placed in an otherwise unmarked pit. The site was fully excavated and in the process was completely removed.

WW005-001: Listed as 'Burial' in the townland of Dillonsdown this site was investigated in 1934 and consisted of a stone structure containing a pottery vessel set beside a deposit of unburnt bone beneath a small stone mound or cairn. This again readily comes within the classification of a Bronze Age type burial. The location of the site appears in Aerial Photograph, Plate 10.9, Irish Army Air Corps Archive, No. V252/126, dated 11th September 1958. The site had by then already been completely removed in sand extraction, prior to Roadstone Ireland's ownership of the land. The location of this burial is *circa* 175m from the proposed remediation works at Area 1.

Of the two sites noted above, one occurs on the Kildare side of the county boundary while one occurs within the area of Co. Wicklow. Both sites represent prehistoric burials, with a cremation at KE025-007, while at WW005-001 the bone is recorded as 'unburnt'. Pottery of a recognised Bronze Age type was recovered from both KE025-007 and WW005-001.

The proposed works will not impact on either of the prehistoric burial sites identified within the study area.

10.2.4.3 Stone Circles

Stone circles consist of circular or nearly circular arrangements of free-standing upright stones. There are over two hundred and forty stone circles known in Ireland, the greatest concentrations occurring in mid-Ulster and in the Cork/Kerry area. The Ulster series are uneven circles of small stones, while the Cork and Kerry group are true circles of large stones, always of an uneven number (Grogan & Kilfeather, 1997). They are generally placed in the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age and are thought to have had a ritual or ceremonial function. The name 'The Pipers Stones' refers to a tradition that people caught dancing on a Sunday were turned to stone, a story associated both with the Blessington Stone Circle and with another example at Athgreany in Co. Wicklow. The five stone circles in Co. Wicklow are part of a small group which includes three additional examples in Co. Kildare.

Sites within the Study Area

R.M.P. No.	National Grid Ref.	Townland	Classification	Distance from Proposed Works
WW005-014	29703 / 21456	Blessington Demesne	Stone Circle Ceremonial Site	1.2km

WW005-014 : There is one site of this type within the wider study area, although it is more than 1km from the closest area of proposed works. It is included on the accompanying composite map Figure 10.2. It is marked on all the Ordnance Survey Maps as "Pipers Stones, (Site of)", although it had already been destroyed before 1838 when the first Ordnance Survey was undertaken. The O.S. Letters from Thomas O'Connor (O'Flanagan, 1928) relating to this monument are however sufficiently explicit to justify its conclusion in the corpus of Wicklow Stone Circles. The site of this monument appears in the Ordnance Survey Aerial Photograph (No. 14/2351), Plate 10.10. However there are no features or details visible which would add to our knowledge of the site in question.

10.2.4.4 Ringforts

The monument most commonly encountered and most frequently noted in the country as a whole is the ringfort. There are over 30,000 known examples of this monument recorded. It is not yet known when the first ringforts were built nor when they ceased to be built, but they are recognised as the archetypal field monument of the Early Medieval Period.

It is generally agreed however, that ringforts were dispersed rural farmsteads, that they have at least an appearance of defensiveness in their character and that a hierarchy may sometimes be suggested from their size and form (Stout M. 1997, p. 20 and 131).

The ringfort has been defined as "an enclosure, commonly ring-shaped, bounded by one or more ramparts and (usually) ditches". The simplest and most numerous type has a single bank inside a (pit) ditch and represents a farmyard rather than a fort" (Killanin & Duignan 1962, p. 475).

Ringforts are widely distributed throughout the whole of the study area and include examples both of earthen and stone-built types. Earthen examples are commonly referred to as "Rath" or "Lios" while the term "Cashel" is usually applied to those constructed of dry-stone walling.

Sites within the Study Area

R.M.P. No.	National Grid Ref.	Townland	Classification	Distance from Proposed Works
WW005-012	29648 / 21525	Deerpark (Lower Talbotstown Barony)	Ringfort (Rath/Cashel)	1,040m

WW005-012: Listed as 'Ringfort (Rath/Cashel)' this site is described in detail in the relevant files and is included on the accompanying composite map, Figure 10.2. The site is just over 1km from the nearest area of proposed works, but as it is an extremely significant site for the wider archaeological landscape it is included in the present analysis.

It is described as an "oval enclosure 49 m N-S, 36 m E-W defined by an earthen bank (Width: 2.50-4.00 m, internal 1.00-1.50 m). An external ditch (Width 6 m) and outer bank (Width 2 m, Height 0.50-1.50 m). Entrance (Width 1 m) on south side with corresponding causeway and gap in outer bank. On small prominence at south edge of ridge with steep slopes immediately to south, west and east."

Situation: The summit of a small ridge in undulating terrain. The site overlooks a steep ravine to the west and has steep slopes to the south.

Description: 'D'-shaped site defined by a bank with an external 'V'-sectioned ditch and outer bank. The interior is generally level but there is a large (c. 30 x 16 m) hollow / depression on the N-E side. Internally the main bank is 1.00-1.50 m high and the crest rises to a height of 3.50-4.00 m above the base of the ditch; the outer face of the bank follows the natural gradient of the ridge and rises at an angle of 30-40 degrees. The bank is 2.50-4.00 m wide but the summit has vertical sides in some places and may have been topped by a wall. The ditch is generally flat-bottomed but on the north side it is 'V'-sectioned. Elsewhere the lower 0.50-1.00 m is vertically sided. Beyond this is a second low bank 0.50-1.50 m in external height and 1.50-2.20 m in height above the base of the ditch. Appears to be entirely of earth.

On the south east side, a narrow (1 m) gap in the inner bank with a corresponding one in the outer bank and a low causeway over the ditch may be the site of original entrance. No other gaps exist.

A shallow ditch with a low bank to the north of it extends east-west across the north side of the site. At the point where they come closest to the outer bank they appear to be part of the sites defences; they may however represent a field boundary. The maximum bank to bank dimensions are 49m x 36 m EW. External dimensions are 72m x 55 m.

It is marked on all of the 6" Ordnance Survey maps of the area from the first edition onwards and is identified on Figure 10.2 as Rath Turtle Moat. Moreover it is clearly visible on both the aerial photographs, Plates 10.8 and 10.10, on each of which it appears within an open, treeless clearing within the forestry area.

This is the only site of the above class which occurs within the study landscape. The outer perimeter of the constraint circle surrounding the monument lies at a distance in excess of 1km from the nearest area of proposed works, thus no threat of impact is presented by the proposed operations.

10.2.4.5 Enclosures and Earthworks

In compiling the Sites and Monuments Record the prime source was the series of Ordnance Survey 6" Maps and the revisions, available since the earlier part of the 19th Century.

The precise classification of any particular site is not always apparent from an examination of the manner in which it is portrayed. Thus a circular feature may or may not be depicted by close hachuring. In general, if the conventions used indicate single or multiple banks and ditches the site is classified as a ringfort in the Sites and Monuments Record Lists. If however it is identified as a circular or sub-circular feature, without the conventional indications of bank and ditch, this site will probably be identified as an enclosure or earthworks. Likewise where a site has been identified by aerial photography with insufficient surviving features to establish a more exact classification it may also be designated 'Enclosure'.

Sites within the Study Area

R.M.P. No.	National Grid Ref.	Townland	Classification	Distance from Application Area
WW005-011	29655 / 21556	Deerpark (Lower Talbotstown Barony)	Enclosure	830m
WW005-016	29757 / 21470	Blessington Demesne	Enclosure - Circular	645m
WW005-019	29813 / 21472	Blessington Demesne	Enclosure - Circular	325m
WW005-020	29818 / 21476	Blessington Demesne	Enclosure - Rectangular	270m
WW005-021	29839 / 21482	Blessington Demesne	Enclosure - Circular	285m
WW005-023	29821 / 21529	Newpaddocks	Enclosure - Oval	20m

There are six sites within the study landscape which have been classified as belonging in this category. These sites are all included on the accompanying composite map, Figure 10.2. However, an examination of the relevant files in the archives of the Record of Monuments and Places allows for the exclusion of a number of these from further consideration as they are no longer considered to be of archaeological significance.

WW005-011 : Listed as 'Enclosure' this site occurs within the wooded area of Glen Ding, in Deerpark townland. It is marked as a poorly defined sub-circular feature on the composite map (Figure 10.2.) and is described in the notes as a crop-mark defining an oval-shaped enclosure. Although it was not located during the field inspection in 1989, it is nevertheless possible to identify the site on the aerial photograph Plate 10.10, Ordnance Survey 14/2351. It was also examined in the course of field work in late February 1999 and again in March 2003. It appears as an irregular clearance in the forested area within the arc of the curve of the forestry track to the north, north-west and west. Some indeterminate ground features are barely discernible but not in sufficient detail to allow for an accurate appraisal. However in Plate 10.8, Air Corps Aerial Photograph No. V252/124 1958 the clearance is much more easily visible. Here is shown an open area, devoid of tree coverage for the most part with some details of earth-works clearly visible. An outline of a fairly regular, sub-circular or oval feature mostly contained within the woodland, but continuing into the area of clearance and at this point traceable as a low bank or earthworks, may be seen. Within this outline there is an area of darker vegetation visible and, eccentrically set towards the western perimeter is part of a curving earthworks, perhaps a second low bank which appears to define an internal feature. The general configuration of this area appears to conform to that of a geological feature rather than to an archaeological site as such, although portions of the low banks referred to above undoubtedly indicate some form of earthworks. However such associated banks have been noted elsewhere in relation to geological features such as those at WW005-019 and WW005-021. Examination as part of an earlier field inspection for a previous assessment supports this interpretation, with the dry weather of March 2003 highlights the natural wetland character of this site. This feature is located at a distance of approximately 800m north from the nearest point of the proposed site remediation works.

WW005-016, listed as 'Enclosure - Circular'. The details contained in the R.M.P. files describe it as a circular pond, diameter c. 40 m, up to 3.5 m in depth and having a pathway up to 3 m in width surrounding its outer circumference. It is reckoned as being devoid of archaeological significance.

WW005-019, listed as an 'Enclosure - Circular' has been identified as a landscape feature. It is described as a circular mound surrounded by a ring-ditch with an external diameter of approximately 14 m. No visible surface features were noted. However, the details as recorded from these earlier observations would not completely rule out the possibility of this site as being of some potential archaeological interest.

WW005-020, listed as 'Enclosure - Rectangular' and located contiguous to Site WW005-019, this site is described in the notes included in the R.M.P. files as a circular pond, 12 m in diameter set at the end of a sub-rectangular enclosure, approximately 60 m x 12 m, defined by a low earthen bank. The pond is most likely to be a natural geological feature and without excavation it is not possible to estimate the archaeological significance of the surviving earthworks.

WW005-021, listed as 'Enclosure - Circular', is described in the R.M.P. files as a circular mound, defined by an outer bank up to 40 cm in height, with a flattened interior, up to 4.30 m in diameter. There is an outer ditch with a depth of up to 45 cm. The site is identified as a landscape feature and thus as having no archaeological significance. Nonetheless as in the case of site No. WW005-019 above, the possibility of such significance cannot be completely ruled out.

WW005-023: Listed as 'Enclosure - Oval' in the Record of Monuments and Places. The description in the R.M.P. files identifies the site as a "circular enclosure", and notes that it has been totally removed by quarrying. This site had not been described in any detail prior to its apparent removal. However, detailed field inspection of the site in August 2003 as part of the present study has raised important questions about the site's classification and current status. During the field inspection, a sub-circular pond of approximately 20m W-S and 17m N-E was noted at the location indicated for WW00-023 on the R.M.P. Constraint map (refer to Figure 10.2. and Plates 10.6 and 10.7).

The pond was partially infilled by recent gravel and stone deposits. Allowing for the effects of such infilling, this pond appears to closely match the position and dimensions of the feature depicted on the 1909 revision of the Ordnance Survey 6" map and identified as an "enclosure" in the Record of Monuments and Places. The creation of the O.S. map precedes any extraction works in this area, and if the feature depicted in 1909 can be equated with the extant pond, it

seems unlikely that any substantial quarrying has taken place at this precise location. The presence of mature tree-lined hedgerows immediately to the south-east of this point supports this conclusion. It is possible that the pond itself constitutes a flooded 19th century quarry pit of small dimensions, but it almost certainly does not represent the results of more modern extraction works.

It is provisionally suggested that the identification of the "enclosure" referred to as having been destroyed in the Record of Monuments and Places derives from a mistaken interpretation of the cartographic representation of the extant pond at this location. While ponds, pools and lakes can have considerable archaeological potential in themselves, it does appear that the archaeological significance of this location should be considered as being substantially reduced. This revision is important in the context of the proposed works, as the Area 6 excavations come within 85m of this location, and the proposed transport route for the extracted waste runs along an existing track just 20m to the north-west of its perimeter.

10.2.4.6 Pseudo-Castle

R.M.P. No.	National Grid Ref.	Townland	Classification	Distance from Proposed Works
WW005-018	29783 / 21473	Blessington Demesne	Pseudo-Castle	470m

WW005-018: Listed under the classification of 'Pseudo Castle', this site is included on the accompanying composite map, Figure 10.2. The monument consists of the fragmentary remains of Archbishop Boyle's house, the mansion which was constructed in 1672/73. Some details of its landscape are included on Rocque's Map dated to the mid-18th century, refer to Figure 10.5). The mansion itself is reported as having been burnt down by the Insurgents in 1798, but a representation of it survives in an 18th century engraving which is reproduced here as Figure 10.6. The surviving elements consist mainly of the brick-built cellars and undercrofts of the original structure. Since this site lies at a distance of over 470m from the closest area of proposed remediation works (Area 6), there is no possibility of adverse impact upon any of the surviving features.

10.2.4.7 Complete List of Recorded Sites within the wider Study Area

R.M.P. No.	National Grid Ref.	Townland	Classification	Distance from Proposed Works
KE025-007	29640 / 21659	Athgarrett	Burial Site	1,125m
WW005-001	29820 / 21639	Dillonsdown	Burial	175m
WW005-011	29655 / 21556	Deerpark (Lower Talbotstown Barony)	Enclosure	830m
WW005-012	29648 / 21525	Deerpark (Lower Talbotstown Barony)	Ringfort (Rath/Cashel)	1,040m
WW005-014	29703 / 21456	Blessington Demesne	Stone Circle/ Ceremonial Site	1,200m
WW005-016	29757 / 21470	Blessington Demesne	Enclosure - Circular	645m
WW005-018	29783 / 21473	Blessington Demesne	Pseudo-Castle	470m
WW005-019	29813 / 21472	Blessington Demesne	Enclosure - Circular	325m
WW005-020	29818 / 21476	Blessington Demesne	Enclosure - Rectangular	270m
WW005-021	29839 / 21482	Blessington Demesne	Enclosure - Circular	285m
WW005-023	29821 / 21529	Newpaddocks	Enclosure - Oval	20m

The above is a complete list of all the sites and monuments, including potential archaeological sites which have been recorded as occurring within the area of the wider study landscape. This includes all sites which lie within a distance of 1km from the nearest proposed works, together with a number of selected sites more distant, which are relevant to an understanding of the wider archaeological landscape.

10.2.5 Topographical Files of the National Museum

An analysis of information contained in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland adds to the overall picture of the archaeological context of the study landscape.

Recorded without a registered number there was "an urn of coarse pottery . . . which contained ashes and bone" recovered from an unrecorded location in the townland of Deerpark in 1834. The possibility that this material was recovered from a 'mote' or 'rath' which is described but not precisely located, is referred to in Lewis (1837, 212).

A polished stone axehead (Museum No: 1A 243/64) was reported to the Museum Authorities in 1935, as having been recovered from an area of bogland in the townland of Deerpark. However again the precise location is not identified.

In 1884 a stone mace head (Museum No: 1959:521) was recovered from a sand-pit in the townland of Blessington, which may or may not fall within the study area. Such stone maceheads or hammer-heads are highly significant artefacts and are assigned either to Mid-to-Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

This small corpus of reported finds now archived in the National Museum tends to emphasize the strongly prehistoric aspect of settlement in the study area. Both the artefactual material and many of the identified field monuments are predominantly Early Bronze Age in their cultural contexts.

10.2.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations

A number of archaeological reports have been produced relating to Deerpark townland in the past four years in compliance with Planning Permission requirements, none of which have noted any evidence for archaeological remains within or adjacent to the areas of proposed works.

In March 1999, a detailed archaeological assessment of an area 6 hectares in extent (situated to the north of the Area 6 unauthorised landfill site) and all archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape was prepared by the late Leo Swan of Arch-Tech Ltd. The report concluded that no archaeological material could be identified within that area, and recommended detailed inspection subsequent to clear felling of the existing forestry, and archaeological monitoring of subsequent sod and topsoil stripping. It was concluded that this approach would address the general archaeological potential of the area. Planning Permission was subsequently granted on this basis, and the report's conclusions were borne out by the subsequent programmes of archaeological monitoring.

A full survey and elevation of the north-eastern extent of the Deerpark boundary was undertaken by Arch-Tech Ltd. in February 2000, and presented in a report dated 21st March 2000. This boundary will not be affected in any way by the proposed works.

Three successive phases of licensed archaeological monitoring of tree-felling, root removal and topsoil removal were undertaken by Arch-Tech Ltd. in March 2000, August to September 2001 and May to June 2002 (Excavation Licences 00E0078 and 02E0538). During the continuous monitoring of all ground disturbance over a total area of c. 2.5 hectares, no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified. During the course of this monitoring work, portions of two undated field boundaries were removed, and no evidence was noted to suggest that these were of early date.

10.2.7 Folklore

Folklore plays an important role in explaining cultural and community identities. It can often be the only surviving record of local traditions, which in turn represent information about events, people and places which was not recorded at the time, but has been passed down through the oral medium. Folk traditions and stories are frequently linked to specific locations in the local landscape, and can influence perceptions of that landscape. In assessing the impact that a development can have on the cultural heritage, it is important to consider how changes to the environment of an area can represent changes to the local context in which folklore exists. Folklore can often also represent information about archaeological sites or artefacts in an area.

Volume 913 (Parish of Blessington) of the Schools' Manuscript series held by the Irish Folklore Commission was consulted for this study, but no traditions relating to the area of the proposed works were identified.

10.2.8 Description of Surrounding Landscape

The wider area involved in this study includes portions of the townlands of Athgarrett and Newtownpark in County Kildare as well as the townlands of Blessington Demesne, Newpaddocks and Dillonsdown in County Wicklow (Refer Figure 10.2).

The region is in general rich in archaeological and historical sites and monuments as well as in sites of more recent origin. The occurrence of burial mounds, cist type structures and a (now destroyed) stone circle demonstrate evidence of continuous settlement from the prehistoric period onwards: most of these have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places (usually referred to as the S.M.R. (Sites and Monuments Record) for Counties Wicklow and Kildare) and brief descriptions of each site together with an assessment of its cultural significance is included below.

All the sites of the proposed works are located within an existing sand-and-gravel quarry located approximately 1.5km north-west of the centre of Blessington, Co. Wicklow. They are situated south-west of a south-west/north-east orientated ridge at range of elevations between 210mOD and 230mOD. Prior to the sand and gravel extraction works and subsequent reinstatement works undertaken in recent decades, the elevation of the ground in the area of the proposed works ranged between 200mOD and 260mOD (refer to Figure 10.2).

This ridge to the north-west of the sand-and-gravel quarry is part of the 'Kildare Uplands' which lie between the Wicklow Mountains to the east and the Plain of Kildare to the west. The ridge forms the western limit to the upper portions of the Liffey Valley, which holds Ireland's largest man-made reservoir, Poulaphouca Reservoir. The east shores of the reservoir form the foothills of the Wicklow Mountains which have elevations of up to 900mOD.

The deciduous woodlands of Glen Ding flank the steep slopes to the north and west of the quarry. Mature beech, oak, birch, larch, ash and hazel are the predominant species along these steep slopes. Access to the woods is via the R410 which links Blessington with Naas, Co. Kildare. Deerpark Plantations, a mixture of deciduous and coniferous woodlands grow on the relatively steep slopes to the north-west of the site of the proposed works. All of the proposed works are situated within the extensive sand and gravel extraction pits. There are views of the Wicklow Mountains, and of the Glen Ding ridge itself from the sites where works are proposed.

The region thus displays a wide variation in landscape types from the high ridge with its steeply sloping faces reaching an altitude of over 275mOD to the gentler, well-wooded, lower slopes, and reaching down to the fertile open pastures which lie mainly at an altitude of between 150mOD and 225mOD.

Apart from the town of Blessington with its concentration of commercial industrial and residential properties the area is generally lightly settled with a fairly typical pattern of well-dispersed rural settlement, mainly reflecting farming but increasingly showing a tendency towards commuter occupancy.

10.2.9 Field Inspection

A site visit and detailed field inspection was undertaken in August 2003. This inspection was concentrated upon the four areas of proposed works, their immediate surrounds and the existing transport routes between them, as depicted on Figure 10.2. For the purposes of description, each of the four areas is addressed separately.

10.2.9.1 Engineered Landfill : Dillonsdown

The western side of the proposed engineered landfill facility is located on artificially level ground on the floor of a worked-out sand and gravel pit in Dillonsdown townland (refer Plate 10.1). Ground cover is reinstated rough grass and scattered immature conifers. The eastern side of the proposed site comprises higher ground behind the crest of the former pit slope. The only views from the floor of the former pit are of the existing quarry works on the south-east side of the Glen Ding ridge. The higher ground to the east and north appears to be comprised of a combination of *in situ* remnant sand-and-gravel deposits and re-deposited sands, gravels and silts, by-products from earlier sand-and-gravel extraction and washing process.

Current ground level in the north-western corner of the proposed landfill site is approximately 230mOD, rising to a maximum of *circa* 244mOD in the centre of the site where *in situ* sand-and-gravel deposits are exposed above the former pit floor. Examination of the 1909 revision of the

Ordnance Survey 6" map suggests that original ground level in this area was as high as 265mOD, prior to quarrying works (refer Figure 10.2). From this it is possible to conclude that the ground surface on which the proposed landfill is situated is at least 30m below the original ground level at this location. Even the highest of the *in situ* deposits in the centre of the site would appear to have been reduced in height by over 10m. There is thus no possibility of unidentified archaeological remains surviving at this location.

The access route to the proposed engineered landfill is at the north-east of the site, running along an existing unsurfaced track from the main quarry road to the east and south-east. The ground which this route traverses has been similarly reduced by extraction works, and much of the underlying material is re-deposited extraction by-products.

No features or structures of archaeological or cultural heritage significance were noted within the area of the proposed engineered landfill. As noted in the description of Area 1 (below), a single destroyed archaeological site (WW005-001) is recorded from a location 300m to the north of the proposed works, and this site will not be impacted upon by the landfill. There are no buildings or other structures in the vicinity of the proposed landfill.

10.2.9.2 Area 1: Dillonsdown

Area 1 of the proposed remediation works is situated in Dillonsdown townland within the existing Roadstone sand-and-gravel extraction pit, immediately to the north-east of the proposed non-hazardous engineered landfill (refer Plate 10.2).

The site of the proposed works is a flat-topped artificial mound of re-deposited material, including extraction by-products (sands, silts and glacial till) mixed mainly with construction and demolition waste. There is presently no ground cover on the site. This artificial mound sits on an equally artificial south-east facing grassed slope. Views are extensive in all directions.

As with the adjacent proposed landfill, the site of the proposed waste excavation is located in an area where ground level has previously been reduced by quarrying by up to 30m, and subsequently raised by the deposition of glacial till (with intermixed waste) and extraction by-products. Prior investigations of the unauthorised landfill suggest that the post-extraction ground surface has been raised in this area by over 15m to create the present ground level of *circa* 240mOD. There is thus no possibility of unidentified archaeological remains surviving at the location of the proposed works.

The ground to the north-east of Area 1 has been quarried to an equivalent degree, and reinstated as gently sloping pastureland. While a burial of probable Bronze Age date (Recorded Monument No. WW005-001) was recorded in 1934 *circa* 175m to the north of Area 1, the site was destroyed by quarrying works sometime before 1958, prior to this land coming into the ownership of Roadstone Dublin (refer Plates 10.3 and 10.9). Such burials frequently occur in groups or cemeteries, but the depth of quarrying across the area of proposed works would have previously removed any such features or associated remains. No original ground surface survives in the vicinity of Area 1. It is thus considered that there is no possibility that presently unidentified archaeological remains survive in the area of proposed excavation.

No features or structures of archaeological or cultural heritage significance were noted within Area 1. There are no buildings or other structures in the vicinity of Area 1.

10.2.9.3 Area 4 : Deerpark

Area 4 of the proposed remediation works is situated in Deerpark townland on an area of restored land in the centre of the Roadstone Dublin landholding (refer Plate 10.4).

Examination of the 1909 revision of the Ordnance Survey 6" map indicates that the area of the proposed works has been stripped of up to 40m depth of topsoil, sand and gravel over the past decades (refer Fig 10.2). The wider area is presently characterised by an artificially leveled base at *circa* 220m OD bordered to the north, east and west by a series of steep irregular quarry faces up to 20m in height. This floor is crossed by a number of machine access roads and contains a range of machinery for sand-and-gravel grading and loading. There are a number of deeper artificial flooded ponds to the east of the area. The site of proposed works affords restricted views of the Wicklow Mountains to the east and the Glen Ding ridge to the north-west. Grassed topsoil cover at this unauthorised landfill site has been entirely reinstated within the last decade.

A steep grassed ridge to the south-east of the area of the proposed development appeared on initial inspection to retain some original contours on its south-eastern side. However, a comparison of aerial photographs from September 1958 (Air Corps Aerial Photograph V252/124) and June 1995 (Ordnance Survey Aerial Photograph 14/2351) respectively shows that this area has also been substantially modified in recent decades, with the removal of extensive tree cover and accentuating of the south-eastern slopes (Refer Plates 10.8 and 10.10). The steep north-western slopes of the ridge result entirely from quarrying. This interpretation is supported by a comparison of contours on the Ordnance Survey 6" sheet with recent topographical surveys. There is thus no possibility of unidentified archaeological remains surviving at this location.

No features or structures of archaeological or cultural heritage significance were noted within the vicinity of Area 4. Given the recently created artificial relief of this landscape, it is not considered possible that there are any presently unidentified archaeological features within the area of the proposed works.

10.2.9.4 Area 6 : Newpaddocks

Area 6 of the proposed remediation works is situated in Newpaddocks townland within the south-west corner of the existing Roadstone sand-and-gravel extraction works (refer Plate 10.5).

It is situated in an artificially level area of recently reinstated coarse grass, at *circa* 210mOD. The site of proposed works affords extensive views of the Wicklow Mountains to the south-east and the Glen Ding ridge to the west and south-west. Other views are obscured to the north by large mounds of extracted sand and gravel material, and partially obscured to the north-east and east by mature hedgerow. A new housing development is under construction to the east, and further construction works are ongoing to the south and south-west.

The reinstated ground surface is several metres higher than the ground lying outside the quarry immediately to the south-west, which falls off rapidly down to level pasture. Examination of the available cartographic sources does not clarify what depth of extraction has been undertaken at this site. Prior investigations into the unauthorised waste deposits indicate that re-deposited material extends to a depth of at least 8m below present ground level. The pre-extraction contours indicate that the ground originally sloped down across the site from east to west in contrast to its current level appearance, and there is a slight (albeit unlikely) possibility that areas of buried ground surface exist in places beneath re-deposited material. This allows the possibility of presently unrecognized archaeological remains surviving at this location, concealed by re-deposited material.

The site of the Recorded Monument WW005-023 is located 85m from the nearest corner of the proposed remediation works at Area 6. Listed as 'Enclosure - Oval' in the Record of Monuments and Places, the present study has provisionally suggested that identification of this site may derive from a mistaken interpretation of the cartographic representation of an extant pond at this location (Refer Section 10.2.4.5). The pond itself is sub-circular, measuring approximately 20m W-S and 17m N-E, with partially infilling by recent gravel and stone deposits. A line of mature trees continues a NW-SE oriented field boundary right up to the southern corner of the pond. It appears that the pond and tree line are early 20th features of the landscape, preceding the sand-and-gravel works, and it thus seems unlikely that any substantial quarrying has taken place at this precise location.

The pond, and thus the site of Recorded Monument WW005-023, will not be directly impacted by the proposed excavation of unauthorised waste. However, the proposed transport route for removing the excavated waste runs just 20m to the north of the pond.

As it is not entirely clear to what degree original ground surface may survive in this area, a slight possibility exists that presently unidentified archaeological remains may be present.

10.3. IMPACT OF REMEDIATION WORKS

10.3.1 Short-Term Impacts

No short-term impacts or potential impacts on the Cultural Heritage of the area are identified.

10.3.2 Long-Term Impacts

10.3.2.1 General

Three aspects of the proposed remediation works could have the potential to generate long term impacts on the Cultural Heritage resource. All relate to potential permanent impacts on the archaeological resource. The original ground surface across the area of the proposed works has been almost completely removed by sand-and-gravel extraction over the past few decades, and in general it can be concluded that any potential archaeological material once present would already have been removed.

10.3.2.2 Construction of Engineered Landfill

Construction of engineered landfills has the potential to impact on currently unrecognized archaeological remains that may be present. The nature of such development entails the excavation of the existing ground surface, thus potentially having a direct and irreversible impact on any archaeological deposits or features which may be present in the study area.

One recorded archaeological site has been identified within 300m of the proposed site of the landfill (WW005-001). This site appears to have been destroyed during quarrying works before 1958, prior to Roadstone's ownership of the site. Detailed surface inspection of the proposed site has not identified any additional archaeological remains in the area of the proposed facility. Across the majority of the area of impact, previous quarrying works have greatly reduced ground level by as much as 30m. Any deposits which could potentially have contained archaeological remains have already been removed in past decades. Much of the higher ground north of this area appears to be mounded spoil from previous extraction operations. At the centre of the proposed site of the landfill, some of the higher ground may represent less disturbed areas of sand and gravel, but even in these areas original ground level has been reduced by at least 10m.

It is thus considered that there is no possibility that presently unidentified archaeological remains survive in the area of proposed construction. The construction and operation of the engineered landfill will have no impact on the Cultural Heritage of the area.

10.3.2.3 Excavation of Unauthorized Landfill Sites

Excavation of waste from existing unauthorised landfill sites has the potential to have a direct impact on archaeological remains that may be present in the vicinity. Assessment of the three specific sites addressed by this proposal indicates that excavation at two of these three locations will have no possible impact on either recorded or unrecognized archaeological remains. The original ground surface across the area of the proposed works at Areas 1 and 4 has been entirely removed by sand-and-gravel extraction over the past few decades, and it can be concluded that any potential archaeological material once present would already have been removed. This implies that the current archaeological potential of the proposed works is negligible, despite the high density of significant sites in the surrounding landscape. Only at Area 6 in Newpaddocks townland is there any potential for original pre-extraction ground surface to survive in the vicinity of the proposed works.

Area 1 : Dillonsdown

Area 1 is located in an area where ground level has previously been reduced by quarrying by up to 30m, and subsequently raised by the deposition of waste and extraction by-products. The area to the east has been quarried to an equivalent degree, and reinstated as level pastureland. While a burial of probable Bronze Age date is recorded *circa* 175m to the north of Area 1, it was destroyed by quarrying works prior to 1958. Such burials frequently occur in groups or cemeteries, but the depth of quarrying across the area of proposed works would have previously removed any such features or associated remains. No original ground surface survives in the vicinity of Area 1.

It is thus considered that there is no possibility that presently unidentified archaeological remains survive in the area of proposed excavation. The excavation of waste from this site will have no impact on the Cultural Heritage of the area.

Area 4 : Deerpark

Area 4 is located in an area where ground level has previously been reduced by quarrying by up to 40m, and subsequently reinstated as level pastureland. No original ground surface survives in the vicinity of Area 4.

It is thus considered that there is no possibility that presently unidentified archaeological remains survive in this area. The excavation of waste from this site will have no impact on the Cultural Heritage of the area.

Area 6 : Newpaddocks

Area 6 is located in an area where ground level has previously been reduced by quarrying by an unknown amount, and subsequently reinstated as rough grassland. There is a very slight possibility that unrecognized archaeological remains survive in this area, concealed by re-deposited material. It should be noted however that there is a slight possibility that re-deposited material is located above any potentially surviving ground surface, and it is unlikely that excavation works will impact on any unrecognized archaeological material.

The situation regarding the classification and status of the Recorded Monument WW0055-023 is unclear (refer Section 10.2.4.5), but as it is located 85m from the proposed works, excavation and removal of waste will have no direct impact on this site.

The excavation of waste from this area does present a very slight potential impact on the Cultural Heritage of the area.

10.3.2.4 Transport of Waste

Transport of waste from the current existing dump sites to the proposed storage facility has the potential to impact on any archaeological remains that may be present. Assessment of the specific transport routes addressed by this proposal indicates that transport along these routes will have no direct impact on archaeological remains.

No recorded archaeological sites are identified along the existing transport routes through the quarry. The study has identified no new or potential archaeological sites along the existing routes through the quarry.

One recorded site (WW005-023) is situated just 20m south of the likely transport route between Area 6 and the proposed waste storage facility. While archaeological potential of the site itself is unclear the removal of *circa* 18,000m³ of waste in such close proximity does present a slight potential impact on this site. In particular, haulage vehicles deviating from the established routeway at this point could present a potential impact on unrecognized remains in the area surrounding the site.

10.3.3 Interaction with other Environmental Receptors

No interaction with other Environmental Receptors is identified.

10.4 MITIGATION MEASURES

10.4.1. General

The level of potential impact on the Cultural Heritage of the area is identified as being very low. However, to fully eliminate any potential impact, the following mitigation measures are proposed.

10.4.2. Transport of Waste along Established Routes

Vehicles transporting waste should keep to existing established routes through the quarry area. In particular, the track running from Area 6 past the Recorded Monument WW005-023 should be fenced on its southern and eastern sides, to ensure that haulage vehicles do not impact on the area surrounding the site. It should however be noted that the present study has questioned the archaeological significance of this site.

10.4.3. Monitoring of Works in Area 6

Excavation works in Area 6 should be supervised by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist. This will enable any presently unrecognized archaeological material to be identified. It should be noted however that any such material will be at considerable depth, and overlain by a volume of unauthorised waste. The recording of any such archaeological material would be extremely problematic.

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FIGURES

Figure 10.1 Location of Site. Extract from O.S. Discovery Series Map No. 56. Scale 1:50,000.

Figure 10.2 Map of overall Study Area, indicating sites of proposed works and archaeological constraint zones. Extracts from O.S. 6" Sheets Kildare No. 25 and Wicklow No. 5. Scale 1:10,560.

Figure 10.3 Petty's Map of Co. Wicklow 1683. Barony of Talbotstown.

Figure 10.4 Co. Wicklow Mss. Map accompanying Ordnance Survey Letters for Co. Wicklow.

Figure 10.5 John Rocque's Map of Part of Wicklow, mid-18th century.

Figure 10.6 View of Blessington House circa 1750.

PLATES

Plate 10.1 View of western side of proposed engineered landfill, from north.

Plate 10.2 View of Area 1, from north-east.

Plate 10.3 View of site of destroyed Recorded Monument No. WW005-001, from Area 1.

Plate 10.4 View of Area 4, from west.

Plate 10.5 View of Area 6, from north-west.

Plate 10.6 View of site of Recorded Monument No. WW005-023, from south.

Plate 10.7 View of site of Recorded Monument No. WW005-023, from north-west. Area 6 in background.

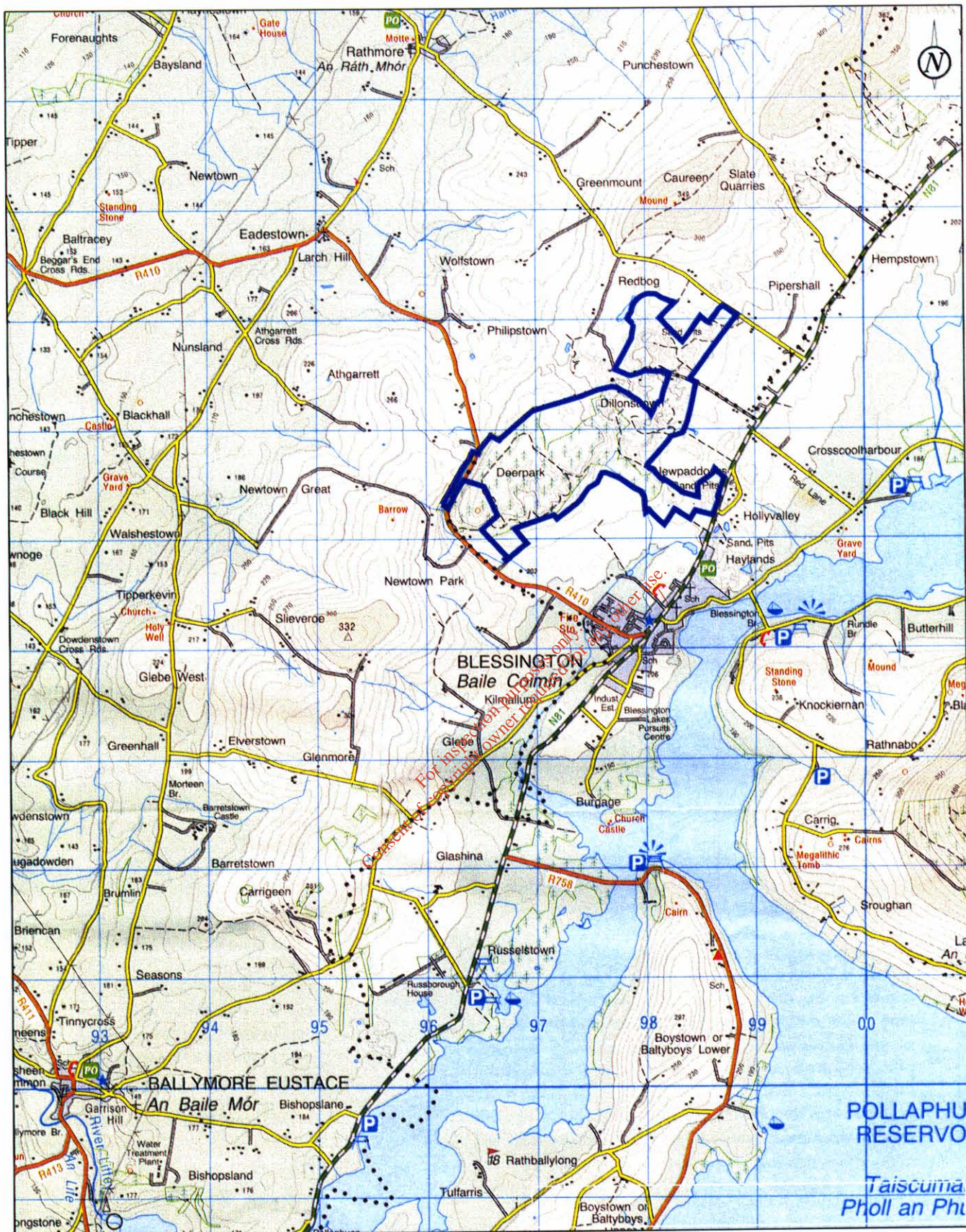
Plate 10.8 Extract from Air Corps Aerial Photograph V252/124. 11th September 1958.

Plate 10.9 Extract from Air Corps Aerial Photograph V252/126. 11th September 1958.

Plate 10.10 Extract from Ordnance Survey Aerial Photograph 14/2351. 23rd June 1995.

FIGURES

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Legend

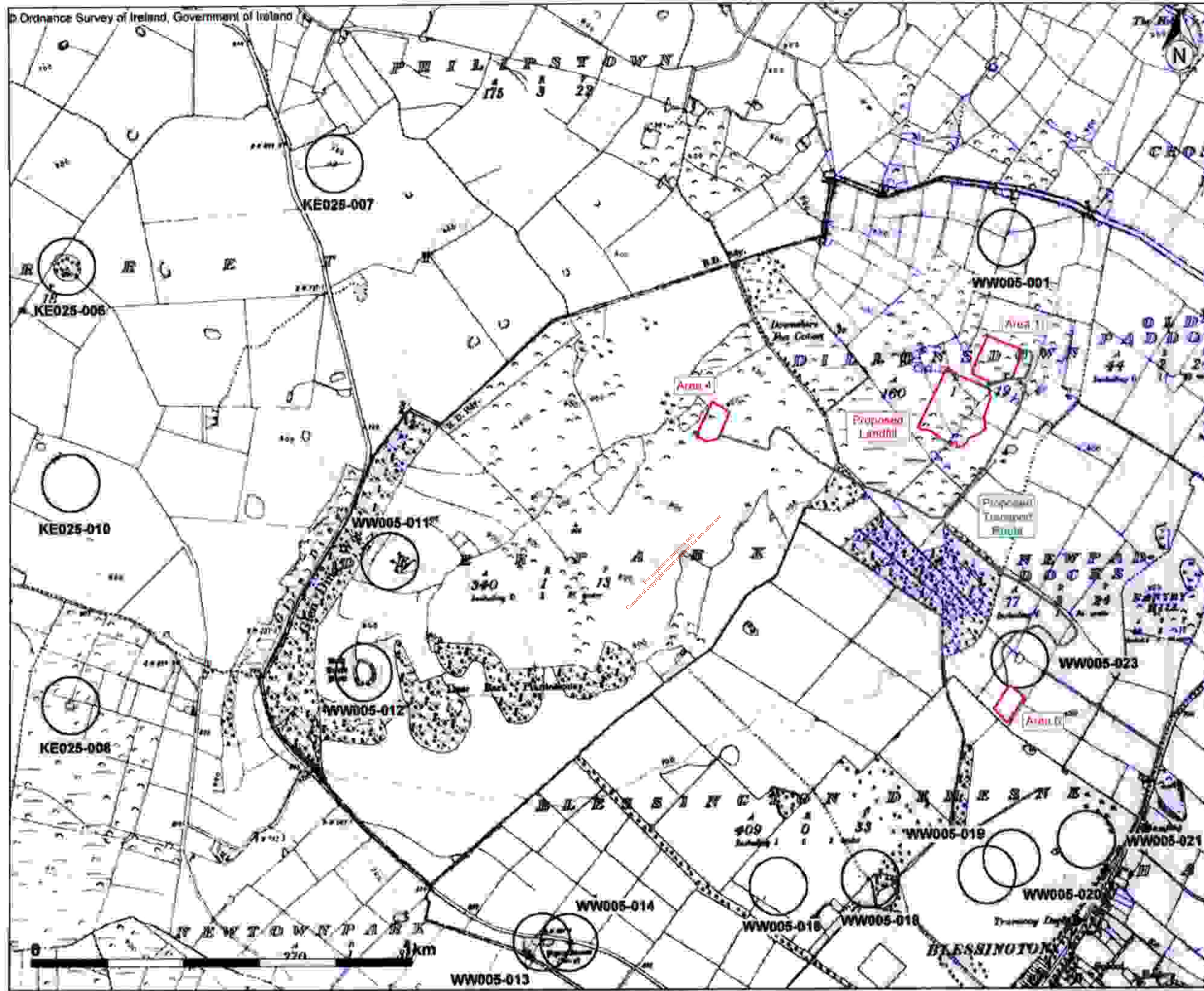
— RDL Land Ownership

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 JOHN BARNETT & ASSOCIATES
 7 DUNDRUM BUSINESS PARK
 WINDY ARBOUR
 DUBLIN 14

Site:	Lands at Blessington, Co. Wicklow	
Project:	Remediation of Unauthorised Landfill Sites	
Title:	Site Location	
Drawn: SMD/PM	Scale: 1: 50,000	FIGURE 10.1
Job. No: 2901/10	Date: Dec 2004	



O.S. 6" Sheet Nos. KE025+025A and WW005+005a (1909 Revision). Monument location data from Archaeological Constraint Map.

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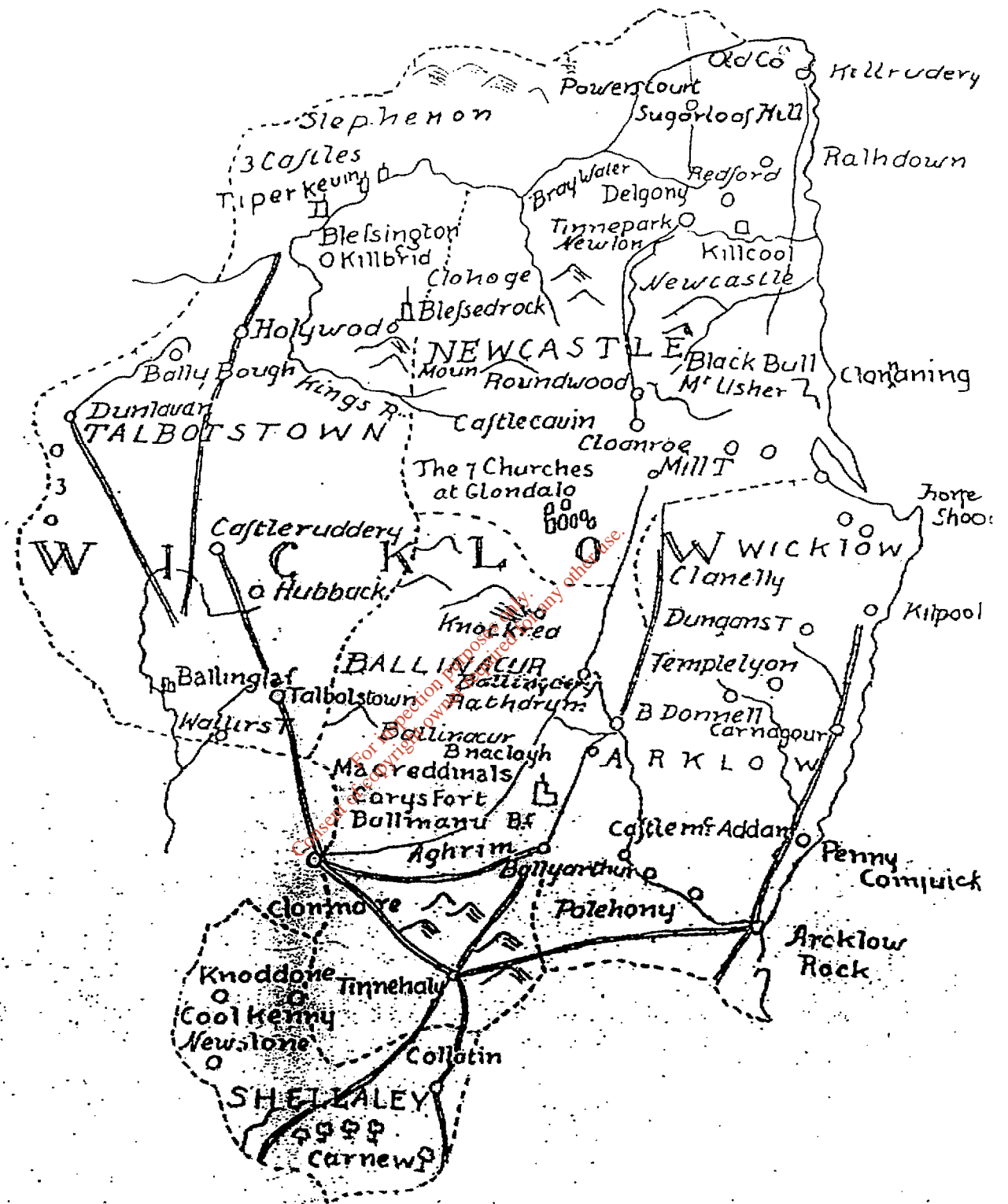
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WINDY ARBOUR
DUBLIN 14

ARCH-TECH
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY LTD.
32 FITZWILLIAM PLACE DUBLIN 2
PHONE 01-6761373 FAX 01-6762940

Rev.	Date	By	Description
0	Dec 03	PM	

Site: Lands at Blessington, Co. Wicklow	
Project: Remediation of Unauthorised Landfill Sites	
Title: Archaeological Constraint Zones.	
Drawn: PM	Scale: 1:12,500
Job. No: 2901/10	Date: Dec 2004

FIGURE 10.2



Co. Wicklow MSS.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY LTD.	
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PHONE 01-6761373 FAX 01-6762940	

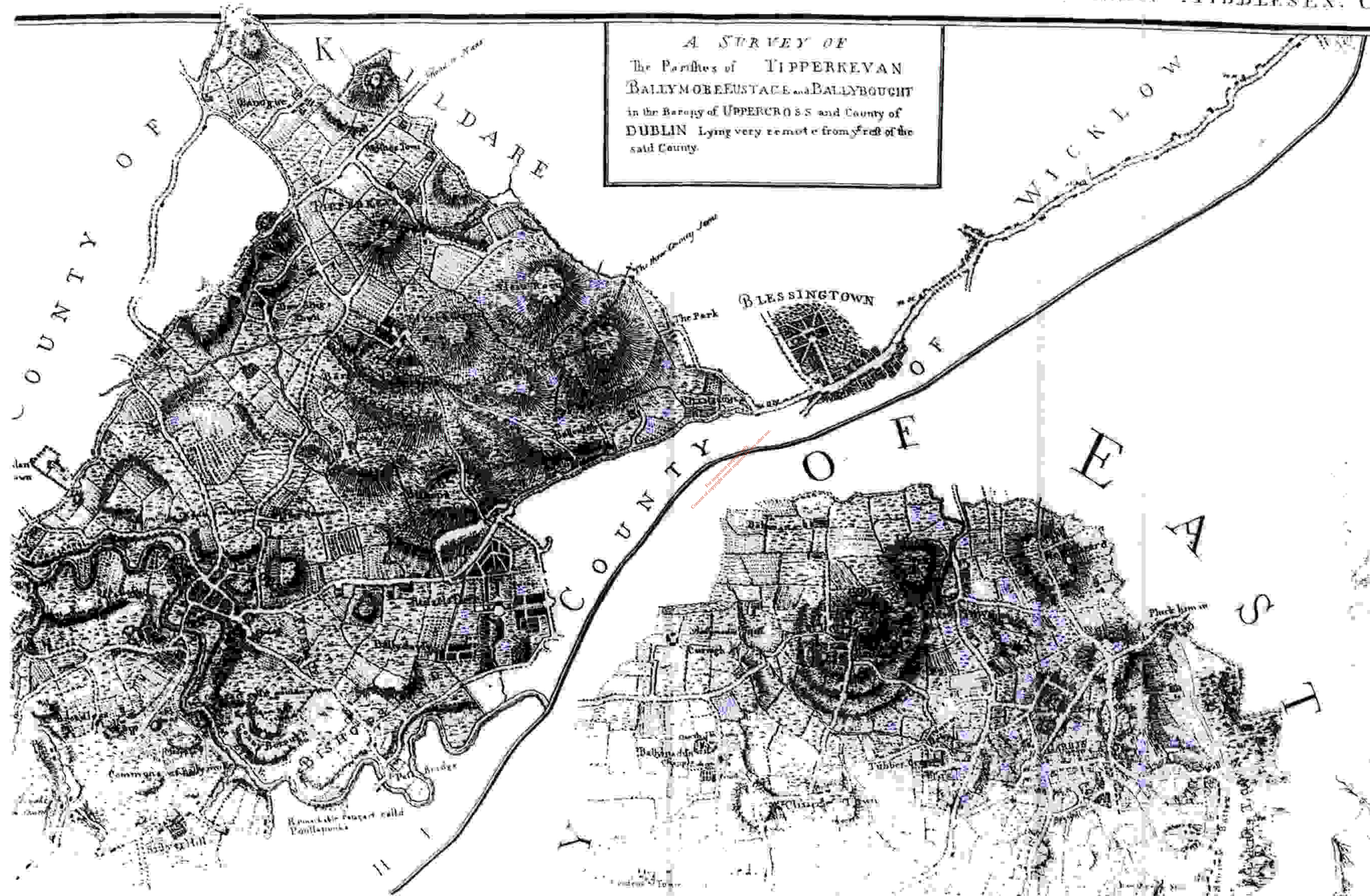
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DUBLIN 14

Site: Lands at Blessington, Co. Wicklow	
Project: Remediation of Unauthorised Landfill Sites	
Title: Co. Wicklow MSS. Map accompanying OS Letters	
Drawn: PM	Scale: Not to Scale
Job. No: 2901/10	Date: Dec 2004

FIGURE 10.4

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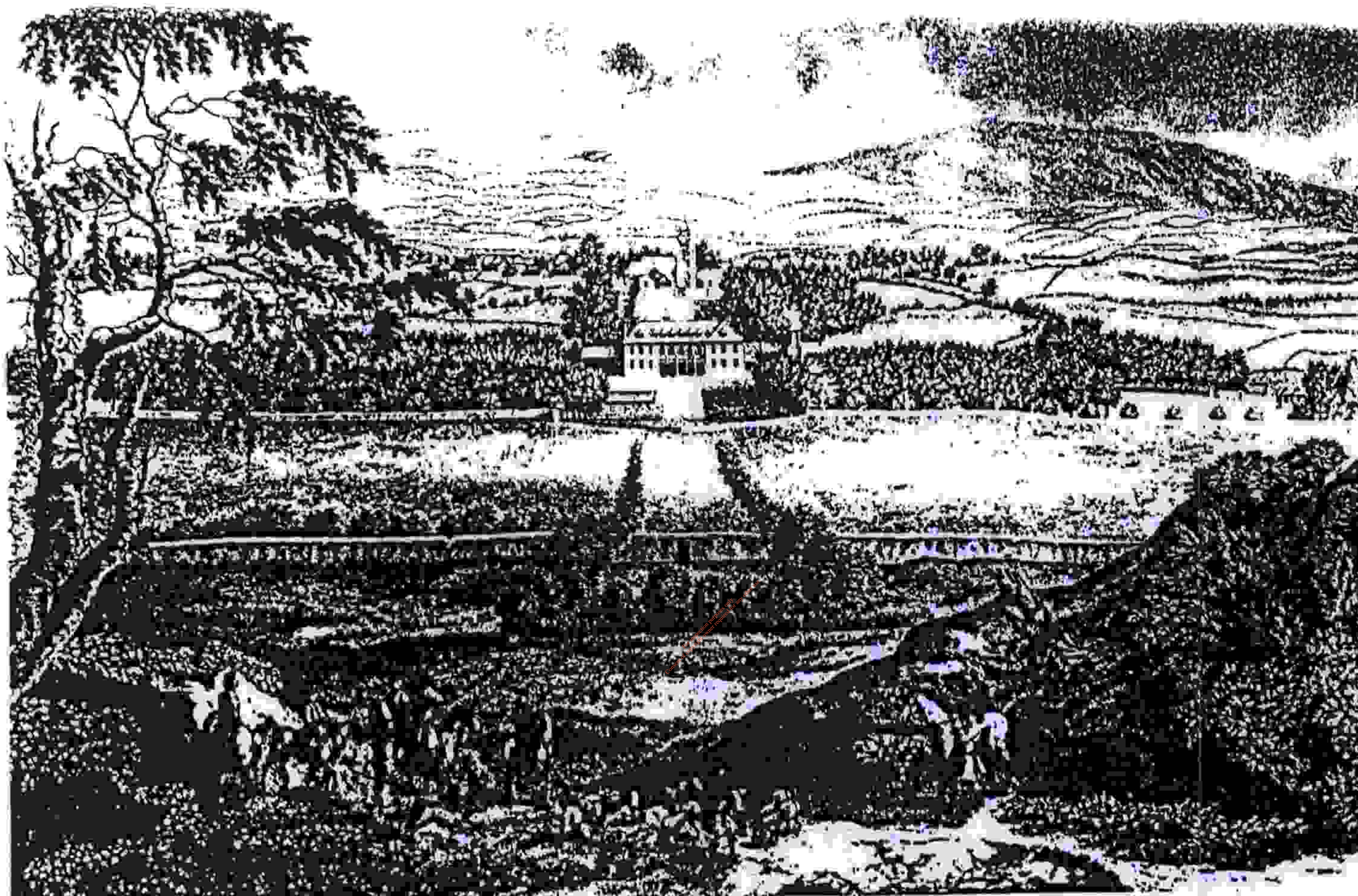
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY LTD
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PHONE 01-6761373 FAX 01-6762940

Rev.	Date	By	Description
0	Dec 03	PM	

Site:	Lands at Blessington. Co. Wicklow
Project:	Remediation of Unauthorised Landfilling
Title:	John Roque's Map of part of Wicklow
Drawn: PM	Scale: Not to Scale
Job. No: 2901/10	Date: Dec 2004

FIGURE 10.5



A North Prospect of BLESSINGTON, in the County of Wick, Ireland, as it appeared to the Hon. Genl. Molyneux, Baron of Mountfort, in the Year 1709.

An eighteenth-century view of Blessington showing the garden front of the mansion, engraved by J. Brooks after Joseph Tudor. Courtesy the Trustees of the British Museum. In 1709, Samuel Molyneux wrote of this place "... the late Lord Primate Boyle chose to build one of the finest seats in Ireland. . . The house and furniture are very great and beautiful . . . (it) is in short much beyond any seat in all respects that I have seen in this Kingdom."



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Rev.	Date	By	Description
0	Dec 03	PM	

Site:	Lands at Blessington, Co. Wicklow		
Project:	Remediation of Unauthorised Landfilling		
Title:	View of Blessington House circa 1750		
Drawn: PM	Scale:	Not to Scale	
Job. No: 2901/10	Date:	Dec 2004	

FIGURE 10.6

PLATES

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Plate 10.1 : View of western side of proposed engineered landfill, from north



Plate 10.2 : View of Area 1, from north-east



Plate 10.3 : View of site of destroyed Recorded Monument No. WW005-001, from Area 1



Plate 10.4 : View of Area 4, from west



Plate 10.5 : View of Area 6, from north-west



Plate 10.6 : View of site of Recorded Monument No. WW005-023, from south



Plate 10.7 : View of site of Recorded Monument No. WW005-023, from north-west. Area 6 in background.

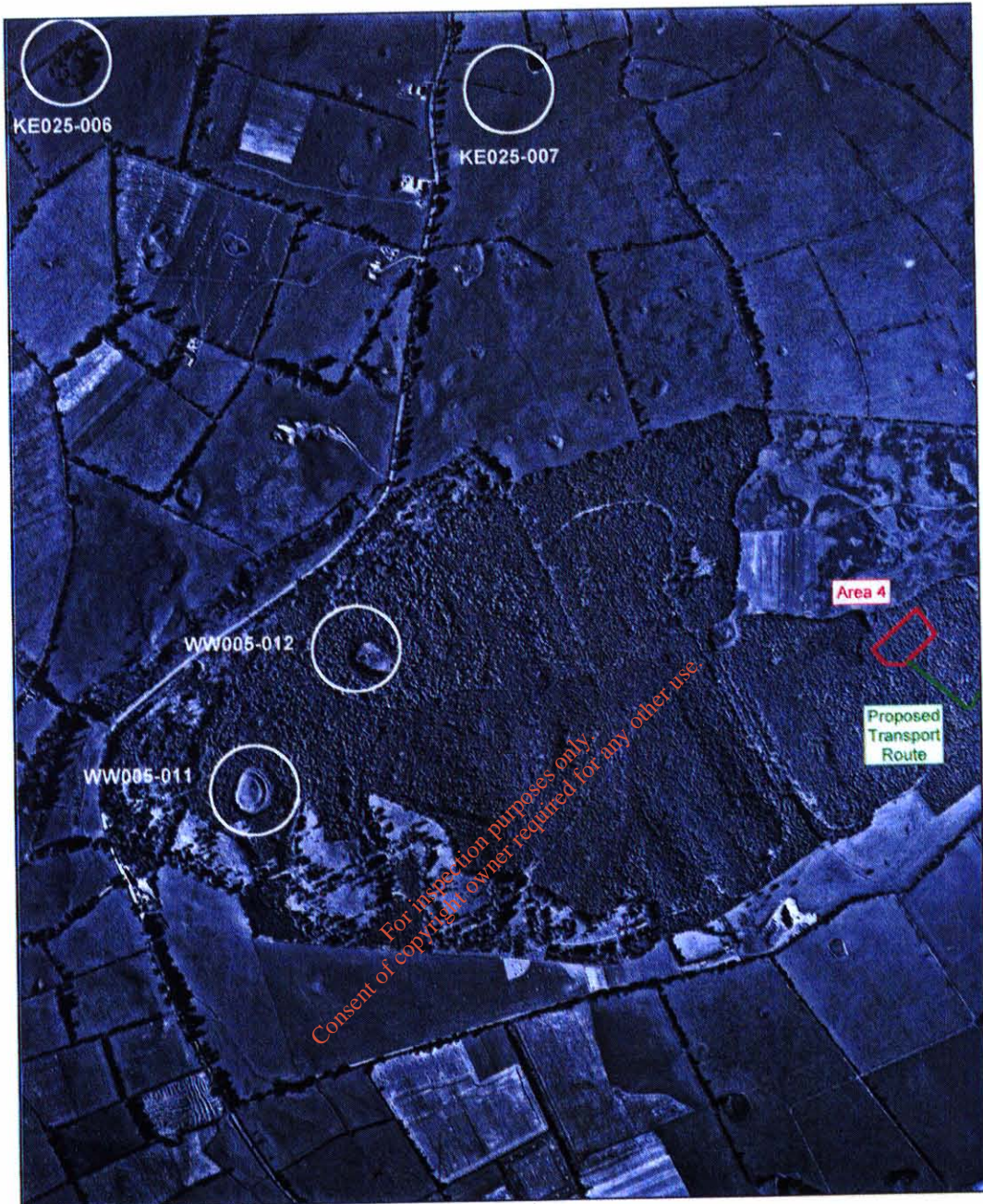


Plate 10.8 : Extract from Air Corps Aerial Photograph V252/124, 11th September 1958



Plate 10.9 : Extract from Air Corps Aerial Photograph V252/126, 11th September 1958

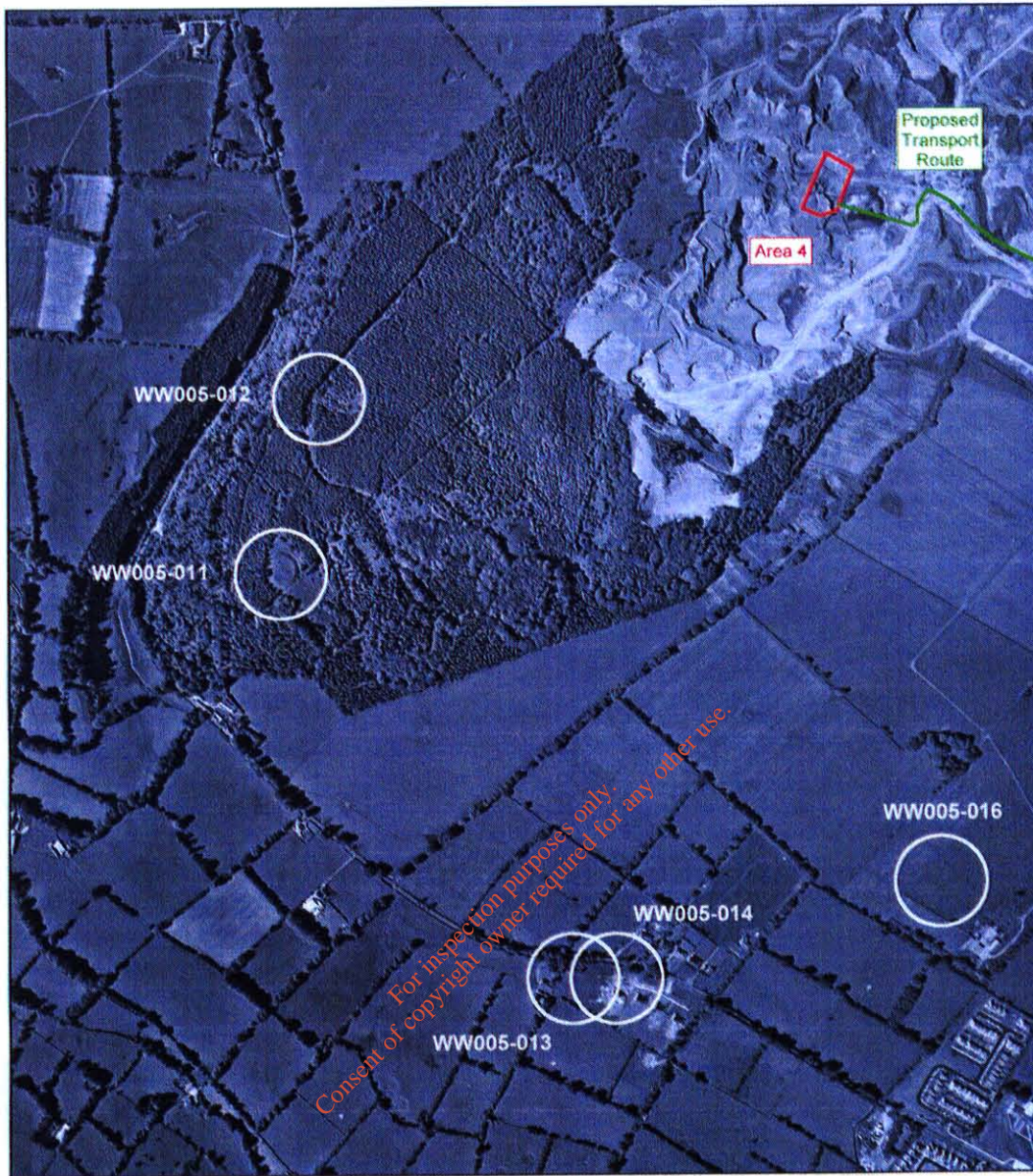


Plate 10.10 : Extract from Ordnance Survey Aerial Photograph 14/2351. 23rd June 1995.