

Conservation and Management Plan Drumgoff Barracks, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow.

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MONUMENT NUMBERS: WI029-017----- BARRACKS

TOWNLAND: DRUMGOFF, CO. WICKLOW.

LICENCE NO. 24E0644

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Appendix 1: Architectural Assessment Margaret Quinlan Architects RIAI Conservation

Appendix 2: Condition Report DKP and Margaret Quinlan Architects.

Appendix 3: Drumgoff Barracks Ecological Survey

Appendix 4: Survey Drawings

1 Section 1: Background Information

1.1 Introduction

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Drumgoff Barracks with accompanying specialists' reports is submitted in compliance with the Community Monuments Fund for 2024 (CMF24-1-WI002 and CMF24-2-WI002). This CMP aims to place the barracks in its architectural, archaeological and historical context, in order to assess its significance and define and address any potential management issues. The Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is intended to inform any future conservation works at the site. The report is divided into sections; 1 Background information on the project, 2. The Past- the setting of the Barracks and its historical background and 3. The Future, what are the issues at the site and what are the proposals to address these issues so that the site can be maintained for future generations.

The background to this project began in 2023 when the Irish Camping and Caravan Club of contacted Deirdre Burns Heritage Officer to discuss a CMF application as they were concerned that the barracks needed urgent repairs and were anxious that such an important site be preserved for future generations.

A successful application was then made for a grant under the Community Monuments Fund in 2024 to allow the preparation of a conservation plan for this monument which is the subject of this report. With the generous permission of the landowners on whose property Drumgoff stands, the support of the Community Monuments Fund 2024, and the encouragement of the Heritage Office of Wicklow County Council, the way was now clear for the owners to preserve this site and understand the wider environs of this significant historical site. Vegetation trimming by Jameson Tree Surgery was completed under the archaeological supervision of the licenced archaeologist under Licence No. 24E0644.

This CMP example outlines a clear, phased plan for the barracks building only that balances urgent repairs, historical restoration, and public engagement while maintaining the site's integrity and sustainability.

1.2 Objectives and Aims of the Project

The principal objective of this plan is to enable the local stakeholders to establish a framework within which the significance of the monument and its setting can be preserved and enhanced for future generations as outlined below:

- To understand the historical importance of Drumgoff Barracks
- To situate the barracks in its historical context and how it relates to the wider environment (section 2)
- To assess and understand the current condition of the barracks and site with an evaluation of threats to its survival and its vulnerabilities (section 3)
- To set out a strategy for conservation works
- To be mindful of the natural heritage and character of the place

The methodology for this conservation plan is loosely adapted from the James Semple Kerr model (Semple Kerr 2013). The aim is to situate Drumgoff Barracks within its archaeological and historic context (the past), to evaluate its current condition (the present), and to assess its vulnerabilities and recommend actions to best conserve the physical structure and to suggest ways that the castle can deliver a sense of participation and local identity to the community (the future). This report has been divided into Sections to follow the James Semple Kerr Model with Section 1 providing the background to the project, Section 2 discussing the past history of the monument, Section 3 the current condition and Section 4 the future of the monument.

1.3 Steering Group and Stakeholders

Steering Group

- The Irish Camping and Caravan Club
- Wicklow County Council

Stakeholders

- The Irish Camping and Caravan Club
- Heritage Office Wicklow County Council
- National Monuments Service Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Project Team

The multi-disciplinary team involved in the project includes:

- Margaret Quinlan - Conservation Architect FRIAI

- The David Kelly Partnership- Project Engineer John Kelly (conservation accredited engineer)
- Fin Dwyer – Historical Research
- Joe Bryne- Survey Drawings
- Faith Wilson – Ecologist
- Yvonne Whitty– Archaeologist

1.4 Statutory Protection & Guidelines

Drumgoff Barracks is protected under national legislation and statutory guidance. These include the National Monuments Acts 1930- 2004, the Planning and Development Acts 2000- 2013 and the County Wicklow Development Plan 2016-2022 which will have a bearing on any proposed policies and actions in this conservation management plan. In relation to natural heritage, the following directives and acts should be noted: the European Birds (1979) and Habitats (1992) directives, Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations 2011, the Wildlife Acts 1976, and the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000-2010.

1.4.1 National Monuments Acts 1930-2004

Drumgoff Barracks is listed in the Record of Monuments. The following are the SMR monument numbers at Drumgoff:

SMR Number	County	Townland	Monument Class
WI029-017----	WICKLOW	Drumgoff	Barracks

Table 1: SMR Numbers associated with Drumgoff Barracks (www.archaeology.ie).

As a result, the site is protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. When the owner or occupier of a property, or any other person, proposes to carry out any work at, or in relation to, a recorded monument, they are required to give notice in writing to the Minister two months before commencing any work.

1.4.2 Planning and Development Acts 2000-2013

The 2000 Act set out the development plan as the basic policy document of the planning authority in which the overall strategy and specific objectives for sustainable development and proper planning within an area are set out (Grist 2012, 11). The legislation requires that each planning authority renew its development plan every six years. The planning authority have an obligation to create a record of protected structures (RPS) which lists structures of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, or technical interest. This record forms part of the planning authority's development plan (DAHG 2011, 15). In

addition, the National Monuments Acts (1930-2014) protects monuments of archaeological, historical, or architectural interest creating an overlap with the 2000 Act in the protection of structures of special interest. Newcastle is a Recorded Monument afforded statutory protection under the National Monuments Acts.

1.4.3 County Development Plan (2016-2022)

The current County Wicklow Development Plan (2016-2022) recognises that 'Wicklow has a significant archaeological heritage, which provides a valuable cultural, educational and tourism resource and that Wicklow County Council recognises the importance of preserving, protecting, and fostering a greater public appreciation of the County's archaeological heritage. The castle is listed as a protected structure within the Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022 (RPS 13-30) and the draft development plan (2022-2028). The structure is therefore subject to statutory protection under the National Monuments Act and the Planning and Development Act.

1.4.4 Wildlife Protection

Protection to a number of species and designated landscapes is provided under the European Birds (1979) and Habitats (1992) directives, Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations 2011, the Wildlife Acts 1976, and the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000-2010. Where development is proposed that impacts upon a protected species or place, a derogation license must be sought from the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

1.4.5 Guidelines

This report has been compiled in accordance with best practice outlined in the following resources and at all times complies with the National Monuments Acts and amendments (1930 – 2014):

- 'Framework & Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage' (1999)
Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht & the Islands.
- 'ICOMOS charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites.'
ICOMOS (2008)*
- 'Ruins – The Conservation and Repair of Masonry Ruins' (2010)
Department of Environment, Heritage, and Local Government
- Architectural Heritage Protection – Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (2011)
Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht

- 'Conservation Plan. Seventh edition.' James Semple Kerr (2013)
ICOMOS Australia.

The core principles of the ICOMOS charter aim to 'safeguard the tangible and intangible values of cultural heritage sites in their natural and cultural settings and social contexts' and to 'respect the authenticity of cultural heritage by communicating the significance of their historic fabric and cultural values and protecting them from the adverse impact of intrusive interpretive infrastructure, visitor pressure or inappropriate interpretation'.

1.5 Methodology & data collection:

The methodology for this conservation plan is loosely adapted from the James Semple Kerr model (Semple Kerr 2013). The aim is to situate Drumgoff Barracks within its archaeological and historic context (the past), to evaluate its current condition (the present), and to assess its vulnerabilities and recommend actions to best conserve the physical structure and to suggest ways that the castle can deliver a sense of participation and local identity to the community (the future).

Using these three strands is a useful way of improving our understanding of this monument.

- The past is our understanding of why Drumgoff Barracks is significant and why this significance must be recognised (Section 2)
- The present is how Drumgoff Barracks is now: who owns it, who has responsibility for conserving it, what condition is it in? (Section 3)
- The future is constructed out of our understanding of both the past and the present: the condition of Drumgoff now, together with the needs of relevant stakeholders dictates what must be done to ensure the site has a future.

Information and data gathered for this document have been obtained in a variety of ways and from a variety of sources.

1.5.1 Desktop assessment:

A desktop assessment was completed by the author. The historical background research was completed by Fin Dwyer.

1.5.2 Site inspection

Yvonne Whitty has carried out a site inspection which have provided a detailed picture of the present condition of the site.

1.5.3 Conservation Architect Assessment

Margaret Quinlan has prepared a plan outlining the proposals and methodology for repairs to the barracks. (Appendix 1)

1.5.4 Baseline Ecological Assessment

A baseline ecological assessment was prepared by Faith Wilson, Ecological Consultant and is attached as Appendix 3 to this report.

1.5.5 Measured Survey

Joe Byrne has completed a measured survey of the Barracks externally. All drawings are attached as Appendix 4 to this report.

1.5.6 Structural Survey

A structural appraisal and recommendation for the repair of church and associated featured was undertaken by the David Kelly Partnership and is attached as Appendix 2 to this report.

1.5.7 Community Engagement

A series of meetings were held with the Irish Caravan and Camping Club. A bat walk was held in 2023 with the club. The project has been shared on social media and the report uploaded to www.ourwicklowheritage.org



Plate 1: Bat walk with ICCG led by Faith Wilson, Heritage Week 2023.

1.6 Sources Consulted

DAHGI 1999 *Framework & Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*.

Government Publications.

DAHG 2011 *Architectural Heritage Protection – Guidelines for Local Authorities*.

Government Publications.

DEHLG 2010 *Ruins- The Conservation and Repair of Masonry Ruins*

Grist, B. 2012 *An Introduction to Irish Planning Law*. Institute of Public Administration.

Kerr, J. 2013 *The Conservation Plan 7th Edition*. ICOMOS Australia.

2 Section 2: Understanding the Monument- The Past

Section 2.1 completed by Fin Dwyer provides a detailed historical background on Drumgoff Barracks and its surrounding area. It begins with an exploration of the site's broader historical context, followed by an archaeological assessment of the site in Section 2.2 by Yvonne Whitty.

2.1 Overview – Fin Dwyer

Drumgoff Military Barracks was constructed in the immediate aftermath of the 1798 Rebellion. The installation, surrounded by a defensive stone wall, dominates the extremely remote Glenmalure valley in the Wicklow Mountains.

One of five similar structures built along or near the Wicklow Military Road in the early 19th century, Drumgoff occupies what had been a key strategic and military node in the landscape for centuries.

However, major national and international developments in the years following its construction rendered the need for a military barracks in Glenmalure redundant. Evacuated by the military by 1830 at the latest, it went on to serve several functions in the 19th century. Initially, it was loaned to a mining company to accommodate workers. In the middle of the century, it was converted into a police station before serving various recreational purposes. It has fallen into a state of disrepair and subsequent ruin over the last 120 years.

2.1.1 The Strategic Significance of Drumgoff

Drumgoff is a townland located at the eastern end of the Glenmalure Valley. This dramatic feature in the landscape is defined by a long, narrow valley floor enclosed by steep sides.

Running northwest-southeast through the mountains, the valley follows a similar alignment to most glens in the Wicklow Mountains. This shaped the deep history of Glenmalure. It was one of three ancient routeways that allowed for passage from the lowlands to the west and the coastal plain and the Irish Sea to the east.

The use of Glenmalure as an important routeway changed dramatically in the 13th century. While the topography remained unaltered, the surrounding region was transformed by invasion and war. Once a marginal and relatively poor upland in the wider Gaelic kingdom of Leinster, Glenmalure gained importance after the Norman Invasion.

This invasion saw Leinster pass into the hands of the Norman Lord Richard de Clare (Strongbow) and, in turn, his son-in-law William Marshall. As they granted tracts of land to

their supporters, the powerful Gaelic Irish families of the region, the O'Tooles, the O'Byrnes, and the MacMurroughs, retreated into the mountains.

By the mid 13th century, the Normans began to encroach into these uplands. The key individuals behind this were successive Archbishops of Dublin. Exclusively Anglo-Norman after 1180, they ruled vast holdings across Wicklow after the dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough were amalgamated in 1216.

While the archbishops ruled their Wicklow estates from a new fortified settlement to the north of Glenmalure at Castlekevin, their overall impact was limited. Limited numbers of Norman colonists were willing to settle in what were remote areas with poor soil¹.

In many areas Gaelic Irish families remained the occupying tenants paying rents to the archbishops. Glenmalure was granted to the O'Tooles by the mid-13th century².

2.1.2 Glenmalure: A Natural Fortress

This transformation of the wider Leinster region provoked remarkably little overt resistance until 1270. However, the late 13th century witnessed several revolts by the Gaelic Irish O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, and MacMurroughs. In this conflict, Glenmalure gained particular importance. The surrounding mountains made the valley particularly inaccessible for Anglo-Norman forces and Glenmalure emerged as something of a natural fortress. The narrow valley floor and steep sides were unsuitable for conventional military manoeuvres.

In 1274 and 1276, the Gaelic Irish inflicted two major defeats on Anglo-Norman forces in the valley³. These events set the stage for the following centuries of history in Glenmalure. As revolts continued, the wider Wicklow Mountains slipped from Anglo-Norman control and the valley became an important natural redoubt for Gaelic Irish forces in East Leinster.

¹ For further discussion see O'Byrne, *War Politics and the Gaelic Irish of Leinster* & Murphy *The Dublin Region in the Middle Ages*

² Lydon, *A New History of Ireland. Vol. II* p.256

³ *Ibid.* pp.256-8



Plate 2: Glenmalure Valley.

The influence of the colonial authorities in Dublin over the wider Wicklow region was limited during the following centuries. However the 16th century witnessed renewed attempts by the English authorities in Dublin to reassert their influence over the region. Glenmalure again played an important role in the ensuing conflicts. In 1580, the Battle of Glenmalure saw Fiach McHugh O'Byrne inflict a major defeat on an English army during a revolt led by the Earl of Desmond.

However, the tide was running against the Gaelic Irish families who had dominated the mountains since the late 13th century. Successive English administrations expanded their influence and power over the island of Ireland, culminating in the devastation of the Cromwellian Invasion of the 1650s. This was followed by increasing settlement in the wider Wicklow region. Remote as it was, Glenmalure was not immune from the effects of this process.

The later 18th century witnessed the beginning of modern mining in the valley, while the Kemmis family of Ballincor, 17th century English settlers, began extending their influence into the valley as well. However the mountains remained remote from the British Administration in Dublin: the failure to construct any road running North-South through the uplands left central Wicklow isolated from Dublin.

2.1.3 The 1798 Rebellion

The late 18th century was a period of growing political, social, and religious unrest in Ireland. The American Revolution of the 1770s and the French Revolution of the 1780s inspired new movements that demanded reform of the highly unequal nature of Irish society.

Through the 1790s, the Society of United Irishmen, a republican inspired organisation attracted widespread support across the political and religious spectrum. Although its leadership was based in Dublin and Belfast, it enjoyed considerable support in Co. Wexford and South Wicklow

When the British Authorities proved unwilling to grant the reforms demanded, the United Irishmen became increasingly radical. In the early summer of 1798, what was a long-anticipated rebellion broke out. However, a combination of infiltration and a campaign of terror by British forces and loyalists had already neutralised the threat posed by United Irishmen in many areas. The rebellion ultimately failed.

However, in Wexford, the rebels were able to mobilize large numbers and enjoyed a surprising degree of success. After initial victories, defeat at New Ross, Arklow, and Vinegar Hill ended hope that the rebellion could threaten the wider British position in Ireland. While France did land forces to aid the rebels, they did not reach Ireland until August. Landing on the west coast, they too enjoyed initial success before suffering defeat at the Battle of Ballinamuck.

Alongside these set-piece encounters, there was major unrest and violence across the island. Glenmalure fell under rebel control and wounded rebels retreated there in the summer of 1798, while property associated with government loyalists was attacked.

The home of Critchley family at Ballyboy was severely damaged; the family would later receive £4,000 in compensation⁴. The operations of the Lead Mine Company of Glenmalure were also damaged with the company claiming over £300 in compensation⁵.

By the autumn of 1798, as the chances of a rebel victory vanished, large numbers of rebels remained at large in Wicklow. Initially, these men were led by Joseph Holt and subsequently by Michael Dwyer (after Holt turned himself in later 1798). These rebels, many of whom came from the wider area, used the mountainous terrain around Glenmalure and the Glen of Imaal to avoid capture.

⁴ Cantwell, *1798 Claimants and Surrenders*, <https://www.findmypast.ie> Accessed Sep 11 2024

⁵ *Ibid*.

2.1.4 Building the Military Road

As the threat to British rule in Ireland eased in the winter of 1798–99, the military authorities in Dublin (the island was under martial law) turned their gaze towards the rebels in the mountains.

The proximity of Wicklow to Dublin and the threat they posed was amplified by the real fears of a new French invasion. This was at the forefront of the British thinking given that they had been at war with France since 1793.

These factors moved the military to act in a decisive fashion. One of the main obstacles to establishing control over Wicklow was the non-existent infrastructure in the mountainous interior of the county. As mentioned above, there was still no road running north-south through the region.

The problems this lack of communications posed had been recognised for centuries. The idea of constructing a road to allow military forces to move with ease through the mountains had been mooted as early as the 16th century when authorities had been faced with the threat posed by Fiach McHugh O'Byrne⁶. Furthermore the construction of similar roads had proved highly advantageous during various campaigns to subdue resistance in the Scottish Highlands⁷.

This lead General Charles Cornwallis (who held both positions of Lord Lieutenant and Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in Ireland) to order a preliminary survey in 1799, on the feasibility of building a road through the mountains.⁸ The proposed road was to follow a route running north-south. This was a major logistical challenge and would require crossing several large peaks and ridges, given that most valleys ran in a roughly east-west alignment.

The following year, Cornwallis confirmed that the construction of the military road through Wicklow was to begin in the spring of 1800. A survey of the route was carried out by Captain Alexander Taylor of the Royal Irish Engineers.⁹ Plans also included provisions for the construction of five barracks on or near the road. These were to be located at Glencree, Laragh, Glenmalure, Leitrim (in the Glen of Imaal), and Aughavannagh.

The garrisons in these barracks would allow the military to have forces stationed in the mountains in the event of trouble. Planners also had social and economic goals in mind for the road. It was envisaged that the road would pave the way for the settlement of the mountains, with military veterans being granted farms along the road. This part of the plan

⁶ Fewer *The Wicklow Military Road* p.23

⁷ Power, *The County Wicklow Military Road* p.2

⁸ Fewer *The Wicklow Military Road* p.23

⁹ Power, *The County Wicklow Military Road*, p.3-4

never came to fruition. Environmental historian Margaret Duff Garvey has also pointed out that the road allowed for the greater exploitation of resources in the mountains¹⁰.

2.1.5 Construction of Drumgoff Barracks

While works on the road began in 1800, the construction of these barracks was undertaken as an independent but related project. Drumgoff was selected as the precise location for the barracks in Glenmalure in January 1803 by the Barrack Board, a section of the War Office.¹¹ Land was secured from the local Landlord William Kemmis. A condition of the transaction stipulated that Kemmis would have first option on the buildings if the military no longer needed the installation¹².

However, finding a contractor to undertake the construction works of the barracks appears to have been an issue. An advertisement was placed in Saunder's Newsletter on 7 February 1803.

The Barrack Master General hereby gives notice that he is ready to receive proposals for building Barracks at the following places on the line of the new Military Road in the county of Wicklow, via. Glencree, Laragh, Drumgoff, Aughavanagh, and Leitrim, according to plans and instructions to be seen at this office from ten to four o'clock each day¹³.

While this advertisement set a deadline for proposals to be submitted by March 1st 1803¹⁴, there appears to have been few suitable applicants as a similar advertisement appeared in newspapers again on the original deadline - March 1st.

The actual construction of the barracks is not documented. Unfortunately, as Fewer (2004) points out documentation relating to the road between September 1803 and April 1806 has been lost, making it difficult to establish a precise date on which the barracks in Drumgoff was completed.

However, it appears that construction took place between 1803 and 1804. Local folklore suggests Michael Dwyer destroyed the barracks while it was being erected; however, there is no historical evidence to support this. This may be an exaggeration and a corruption of an incident at Leitrim where rebels did successfully demolish walls.

¹⁰ Margaret Duff Garvey personal communication with the author

¹¹ Power, *The County Wicklow Military Road*, p3

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Saunders's News-Letter* 07 Feb 1803

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

In any case, Michael Dwyer left Wicklow not long after construction started. He handed himself in to British authorities in December 1803 after which he was deported to Australia.

2.1.6 Completion of the Barracks

While precise dates for the construction of the building are not recorded, it seems the barracks was completed before the road. It consisted of a three storied building that could accommodate a garrison of one hundred soldiers¹⁵. It was surrounded by a defensive wall with bastions at the Northwest and Southeast Corners. These remain of particular significance given they are among the best preserved features of this kind in Ireland¹⁶.

While the barracks was probably completed in 1804, the military road connecting Laragh to Glenmalure was still under construction when the Duke of Wellington visited the area in 1806¹⁷.

Prior to the completion of the road and, in particular, the bridge over the River Avonbeg, the barracks would have been particularly remote and liable to being cut off from the north side of the valley when the river flooded.

The precise nature of the original barracks at Glenmalure has been the source of some confusion and debate over the last two centuries. As Fewer notes, Drumgoff was smaller than the barracks at Glencree or Aughavannagh, which both have bays extending at each end (absent from Drumgoff today)¹⁸. However, a George Petrie sketch from around 1820 depicts Drumgoff with similar bays¹⁹. There is no trace of these at the site today.

¹⁵ Power, *The County Wicklow Military Road* p.3

¹⁶ Giacometti & Ryan, *Archeological Assessment East range Glencree Barracks, Military Road, Co. Wicklow* p.19

¹⁷ Fewer, *The Wicklow Military Road* p.176

¹⁸ *Ibid* p.184

¹⁹ Wright, *A guide to the county of Wicklow* p.104

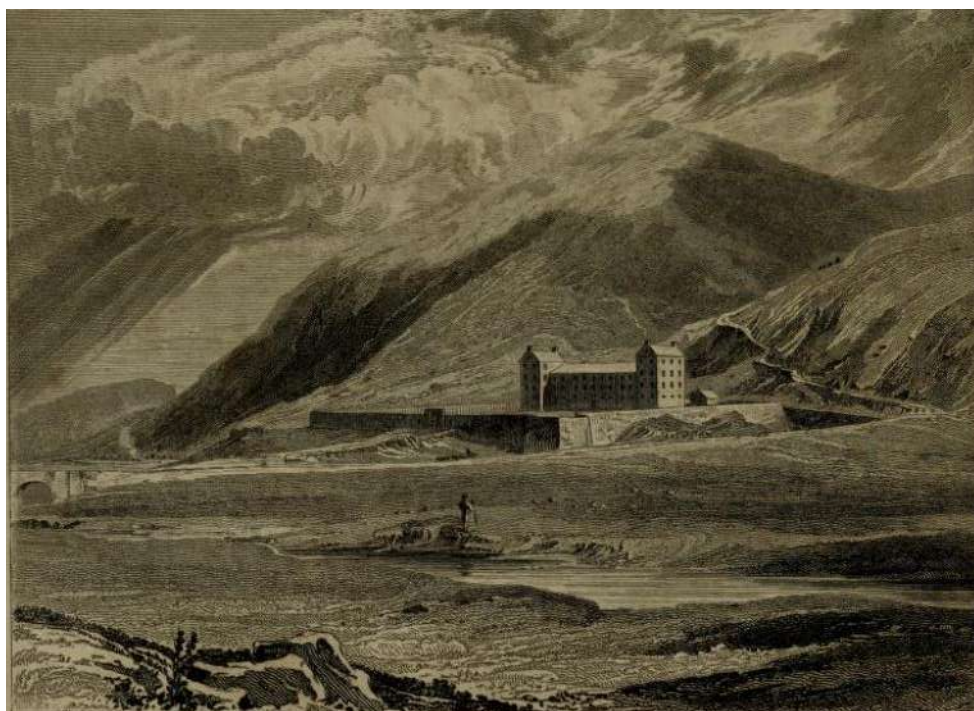


Plate 3: George Petrie Sketch.

A sketch of the building completed by G.V. du Noyer from around 1840 (below) clearly depicts the barracks without the bays at either end.²⁰

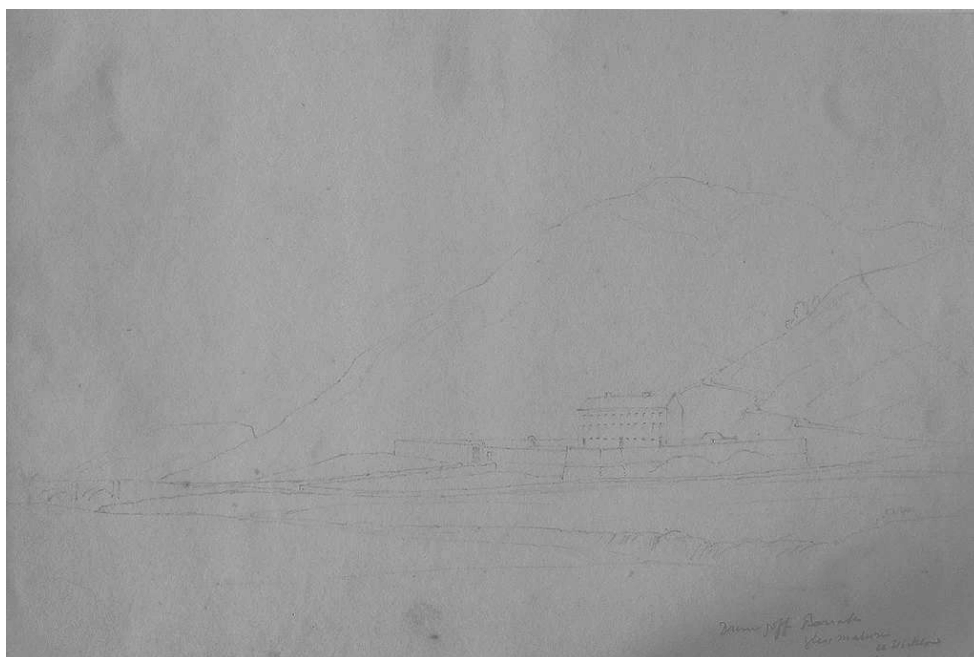


Plate 4: G.V. du Noyer from around 1840, Contrast altered by the author to enhance the features.

²⁰ Du Noyer G.V. Drumgoff Barracks, Glen Malure, Co. Wicklow Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, , accessed 06, Sep 2024, <http://rsai.locloudhosting.net/items/show/22868>

This leaves two possibilities to explain the anomaly. Petrie may have never actually seen the building or possibly drew the barracks from memory and confused it with Glencree. That the barracks was altered after construction is also possible but seems extremely unlikely. There is no evidence of such an alteration, and it is difficult to imagine a scenario where the military would undertake such major works for no obvious advantage.

However, there may have been one significant alteration in the decades following construction at Drumgoff.

The ground floor windows of Aughavannagh and Glencree have archetypical Georgian fanlights above each ground floor window. While similar ground floor features were present at Drumgoff, the windows were bricked up not long after completion, leaving the fanlights as the only opening at ground floor level.

The outline of the original window openings can still be seen on the structure today. They appear to have been walled up in the first half of the 19th century. An early photo of the building from the third quarter of the 19th century, shows only the fanlights remaining. While Petrie's sketch is unreliable for reasons discussed above, du Noyer's rudimentary sketch of 1840 appears to show the windows blocked up.

A possible reason behind this feature is discussed below.

2.1.7 The Barracks Garrison

It has been suggested in various sources that the Barracks that it was never occupied by military forces²¹. However historical sources and contemporary accounts suggest this is incorrect. Power (2004) in his study of the building stated what was a skeleton garrison were evacuated at the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815²². He provides detail stating it was reduced from the hundred soldier capacity to twelve men only, with the garrison increasing upon 'other socially divisive occasions.'²³

Kerrigan points out that the Eastern Military District map of 1815 lists a garrison of 75 men attached to the barracks²⁴. The precise date in which the British Military abandoned Drumgoff is unclear.

²¹ *Wicklow People* 28 Dec 1968

²² Fewer, *The Wicklow Military Road*, p.188

²³ Power, *The County Wicklow Military Road* p.5

²⁴ Kerrigan, *Castles and fortifications in Ireland, 1485-1945* p.179

There is evidence that it remained garrisoned into the 1820s. The preacher, Charles Henry Mackintosh was born at the barracks in October 1820 to the wife of Captain Duncan Mackintosh of the Highland Regiment²⁵.

When George Wright's surveyed the area for his 1827 A guide to the county of Wicklow he claimed the barracks remained occupied although the garrison was comprised of a 'sergeant's guard'²⁶. If Drumgoff barracks, which is particularly isolated (in comparison to Laragh or Glenree) was only garrisoned by a small force this could explain the modification of the windows discussed above. Bricking up the ground floor windows significantly reduced the potential entry points of would-be attackers.

2.1.8 Post-Military History

Drumgoff had been built during a time of major instability in Ireland but also a period of global conflict. By the 1820s, the rebellions of 1798 and a subsequent uprising in 1803 were in the increasingly distant past. Meanwhile, the international situation had eased significantly. The final defeat of Napoleon in 1815 ushered in a period of stability in Western Europe.

As the fear of invasion from France receded, the British Army began to demobilise the large numbers of men it had under arms. This led to Drumgoff Barracks being evacuated. As discussed above, the precise date when this happened is unclear, but it had taken place by 1831.

By this point, the landlord William Kemmis, had availed of the clause to take possession of the complex if the military no longer needed it. By December 1831, Kemmis, advertised the property in the Dublin Evening Post, offering the barracks for rent²⁷.

The depths of winter was a unusual time to attempt to lease such a remote outpost, which was often inaccessible during inclement weather. Unsurprisingly, the building remained empty, and in February 1832, Kemmis again advertised Drumgoff for rent.²⁸

The building was not easily adapted for other uses given it had been designed to house a garrison of one hundred soldiers. There were growing numbers of tourists starting to use the

²⁵ Napoleon, *The history of the Brethren*, p.64

²⁶ Wright, G.V. *A guide to the county of Wicklow*

²⁷ *Dublin Evening Post*, 17 Dec 1831

²⁸ *Dublin Evening Post*, 11 Feb 1832

military road to explore the scenic landscapes of the mountains but an inn was well established a few hundred metres from the barracks in the current Glenmalure Lodge.

In the following months, Kemmis did find a tenant in the only other thing drawing large numbers to the area—the mines. By November 1832, multiple Irish newspapers were reporting that the barracks had been rented for the purpose of accommodating workers in this industry²⁹. This specific tenant was presumably Henry Hodgson, who was operating the nearby Ballinafunshogue mine, reopened as early as 1801.³⁰

In 1838 James Fraser made reference to this in his guide to Ireland when discussing Glenmalure

The barracks, a large formal building, standing on a raised platform in the centre of the valley, contrasts strongly with the bold and desolate scenery around. They are now occupied by the workmen employed in the adjoining lead mines of Ballinafinchogue.³¹

John Parker Lawson writing in 1842, described a similar arrangement.

Drumgoff Barracks, a large building in the centre of Glenmalure, now occupied by the workman in the adjoining lead mines of Ballinafinchogue.³²

While the purpose remained the same, the tenants appear to have changed in 1844 when the Wicklow Mining Company, the operators of the Glenmalure Lead Mine further up the valley leased the barracks to use as living quarters for miners and company offices in 1844.³³

The mining operation enjoyed varying success and while it continued into the later 19th century it appears the barracks were taken over by the Royal Irish Constabulary (R.I.C.) in the 1850s³⁴.

²⁹ *Saunders's News-Letter*, 20 Nov 1832

³⁰ Schwartz, S. P., Critchley, M. F. *The Silver-Lead Mines of Glenmalure, County Wicklow: A History and an Archaeological Survey of Extant Remains*, & Lewis, A *Topography of Ireland* p.495

³¹ Fraser, J. *Guide through Ireland* (1838) p.64

³² Parker Lawson, John, *Gazetteer of Ireland*, p.69

³³ Power, *The County Wicklow Military Road*, p.3

³⁴ O'Toole, *The Wild Heart of Glenmalure* p.100

2.1.9 Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks

In 1854 Griffith's Valuation records that the R.I.C. as being tenants in a premises of landlord William Kemmis, located in Drumgoff, Co. Wicklow.³⁵ Drumgoff Station is recorded in the R.I.C. Constabulary list in 1857, with Henry Godfrey listed as the head constable.³⁶ References to the R.I.C. station are contained in subsequent lists up to 1875. However the R.I.C. notified the public in May 1875 that several RIC stations in Wicklow were due to close – this list included Drumgoff.³⁷ The closure went ahead, with the remaining constable being transferred to Glenealy. By 1876 Drumgoff was no longer included in R.I.C. Constabulary Lists of 1876.³⁸

An early photograph of the barracks in the Lawrence Collection (below) captures the barracks at some point between 1860 and 1883. Smoke can clearly be seen wafting from one of the chimney stacks. This presumably dates to the R.I.C. use of the building.

The R.I.C. appear to have been the last tenants to use the barracks over a prolonged period.

The Kemmis family rented the premises out on occasion to shooting parties in the later 19th century. They also considered developing the complex into a health spa, but this never materialised³⁹. A passing reference to the barracks in 1900 records that it was not occupied. However it remained in good condition with the roof, doors and windows still intact in the early 20th century⁴⁰.

³⁵ *Griffith's Valuation Record Information, 1854, Sheet Number 29, Map Reference 1.*

³⁶ *RIC Constabulary List 1857, Dublin (1857) p.88*

³⁷ *Weekly Freeman's Journal, 15 May 1875*

³⁸ *RIC Constabulary List, 1876, Dublin (1876) p.94*

³⁹ *Power, P. (2004) The County Wicklow Military Road, p.4*

⁴⁰ *Wicklow People, 28 Dec 1968*



Plate 5: Source: <https://catalogue.nli.ie/Record/vtls000564556>

2.1.10 20th Century Dereliction

Over the course of 20th century the barracks fell into serious disrepair, despite various attempts to preserve it. In the late 1930s, in advance of the 140th anniversary of the 1798 rebellion the barracks became the focus of local attention. In July 1937, The Co. Wicklow 1798 Association noted the dilapidated condition of the structure during a visit to the site it⁴¹.

The following month, the group announced plans for a memorial at Drumgoff to commemorate Fiach McHugh O'Byrne and Michael Dwyer.⁴² This would be erected, but not at Drumgoff instead further west in the valley.

The following year, 1938 (the 140th anniversary of the rebellion) saw a battle reenactment take place at the site⁴³. However, the outbreak of the Second World War the following saw the organising committee disintegrate. While it was used occasion by the Irish Army as a camp site while on manoeuvres in the area⁴⁴, no preservation works appear to have taken place in the following decades.⁴⁵

⁴¹ *Wicklow People*, 15 Jul 1939

⁴² *Wicklow People*, 12 Aug 1939

⁴³ *Irish Independent*, 03 Aug 1940

⁴⁴ O'Toole, *The Wild Heart of Glenmalure* p.101

⁴⁵ *Wicklow People*, 28 Dec 1968

In September 1959, the Commissioners of Public Works refused to preserve the structure as a national monument arguing there was not sufficient historic interest in it.⁴⁶ This was a curious position given folklore suggests the local community at least viewed Drumgoff Barracks as symbolic of the wider history of Glenmalur.

As early as 1867, the Wexford Independent, referred to the building being haunted by English soldiers who had been killed in the 16th century.⁴⁷ In the 1930s Pádraig Ó Tuathail recorded stories associated with 1798 and the construction of the barracks.⁴⁸ Other accounts preserved in the folklore archive claimed 'the castle of Drumgoff' was built in the 16th century.⁴⁹ That such wide ranging folklore is associated with the barracks is not surprising given it is the only major extant historic structures in the area.

2.1.11 Fears of Demolition

In the 1960s Matt Kavanagh, a member of the 1930s committee which had organised events at the site, became a vocal advocate for the preservation of Drumgoff Barracks.

Kavanagh, a native of Arklow had been a prominent member of the I.R.A. in the early 20th century. He had gone on to enjoy a successful career in the Army of the Irish Free State rising to the rank of Commandant. Over his lifetime Kavanagh had witnessed the barracks fall into ruin. Born in 1895 he reflected on how the building had deteriorated over the course of the 20th century

Up to a little over sixty years ago the barracks was in a fairly good state of preservation with the windows, doors and roof still intact but later vandals got at it and no effort was made to maintain it⁵⁰

By the 1960s Kavanagh, now retired and a member of the National Monuments Advisory Committee, attempted to have the building preserved. He raised the states refusal to preserve Drumgoff on many occasions. However he found a more receptive audience in the local landlord.

In the mid-1960s Drumgoff and the wider Kemmis Estate had passed into the hands of Colonel Richard Lomer the nearest living relative of William Kemmis who died in 1965. Kavanagh raised the condition of the barracks with Lomer. When the Colonel replied that he would help

⁴⁶ *Wicklow People*, 19 Dec 1959

⁴⁷ *Wexford Independent*, 14 Dec 1867

⁴⁸ O'Toole. M (1987). *Wicklow in the Rising of 1798*. P151.

⁴⁹ *The Schools' Collection*, Volume 1127, Page 005, *National Folklore Collection*, UCD

⁵⁰ *Wicklow People*, 28 Dec 1968

in anyway he could, this provoked Matt Kavanagh to sardonically reflect on the lack of interest from the Irish authorities

It is a strange turn of events that we now have English people more concerned than our own about preserving this barracks which was built by the English in their efforts to capture Michael Dwyer.⁵¹

Kavanagh's efforts would see the matter raised in the Dail in 1969. However the government were entrenched in their unwillingness to preserve the site. The Minister for Finance replied to queries about the site.

The question of preserving Drumgoff Barracks, Glenmalure, County Wicklow was considered in 1959 and 1966 by the Office of Public Works and the building was found on inspection to be of insufficient historic or architectural interest to warrant its preservation as a National Monument in State care.⁵²

Unfortunately, when Matt Kavanagh passed away in 1973 no further action had been taken.

The future of the barracks reached something of a crisis point in the 1990s. By this point the site had changed hands again. In 1982, it had been sold to The Irish Camping and Caravan Club who had been using the site as a camp site.⁵³ While the club used the grounds for their activities, their limited resources left them unable to undertake works to preserve the complex.

Concerned about the liability and the dangers the barracks posed to the club membership, a decision to demolish the structure was taken in the early 1990s.

To this end the Club contacted a local person who owned a nearby sandpit asking for permission to dump the stone on his lands. This alerted the local community, who were opposed to the proposal. Determined to stop the plan, they voiced a willingness to mount 24-hour protests if plans to demolish the building went ahead⁵⁴.

Ultimately the proposal by the Club, who were concerned about safety and the local community's response forced the Office of Public Works to intervene. They registered the

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² *Dáil Éireann debate 12 Feb 1969 Vol. 238 No. 6 (50), Parliamentary Question to the Minister for Finance*

⁵³ *Irish Camping and Caravan Club Membership Handbook* <https://www.iccc.ie/members/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2021/01/Green-Book-Web-Version-1.pdf>

⁵⁴ *Irish Independent, 05 Jan 1993*

structure as a national monument in 1993 which prevented any works or demolition taking place at the site.

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<https://www.iccc.ie/>

2.2 Archaeological Background

Drumgoff Barracks is in the townland of Drumgoff, the Barony of Ballinacor South and the Civil Parish of Knockrath in the Glenmalure Valley, in County Wicklow (Figure 1).

The previous section of this report focuses on the history of Drumgoff Military Barracks, built in the aftermath of the 1798 Rebellion. The barracks, constructed along the Wicklow Military Road, was one of five such military structures. Its location was of strategic importance, dominating a remote valley with a long history as a natural fortress used by Gaelic Irish clans, particularly during times of conflict with Anglo-Norman and later British forces. The barracks was part of a broader effort by the British to secure the region following the 1798 Rebellion and the fear of a French invasion.

Despite its initial strategic significance, Drumgoff Barracks was vacated by military forces by 1830, as the military threat in the region diminished. Over time, the barracks served various purposes, including housing miners from nearby lead mines and later being used as a Royal Irish Constabulary (R.I.C.) station until its closure in the late 19th century. Afterward, the barracks fell into disrepair and, despite occasional efforts at preservation, has remained in a state of ruin until a successful application for CMF funding was obtained in 2024 to prepare a conservation plan for the monument.

2.2.1 Principal Data Sources

The following sources (documentary, cartographic and databases) were consulted to a) establish the nature of the receiving baseline environment. The result of this research is contained within the following paragraphs.

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).
- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).
- National Monuments in State Care Database
- Preservation Orders List.
- Register of Historic Monuments
- Record of Protected Structures, Architectural Conservation Areas, and Conservation Areas
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI).
- Cartographic and historic photo sources relating to the study area.
- Aerial Photographs.
- Place Name Analysis.
- Database of Irish Excavation Reports (1970- 2023).

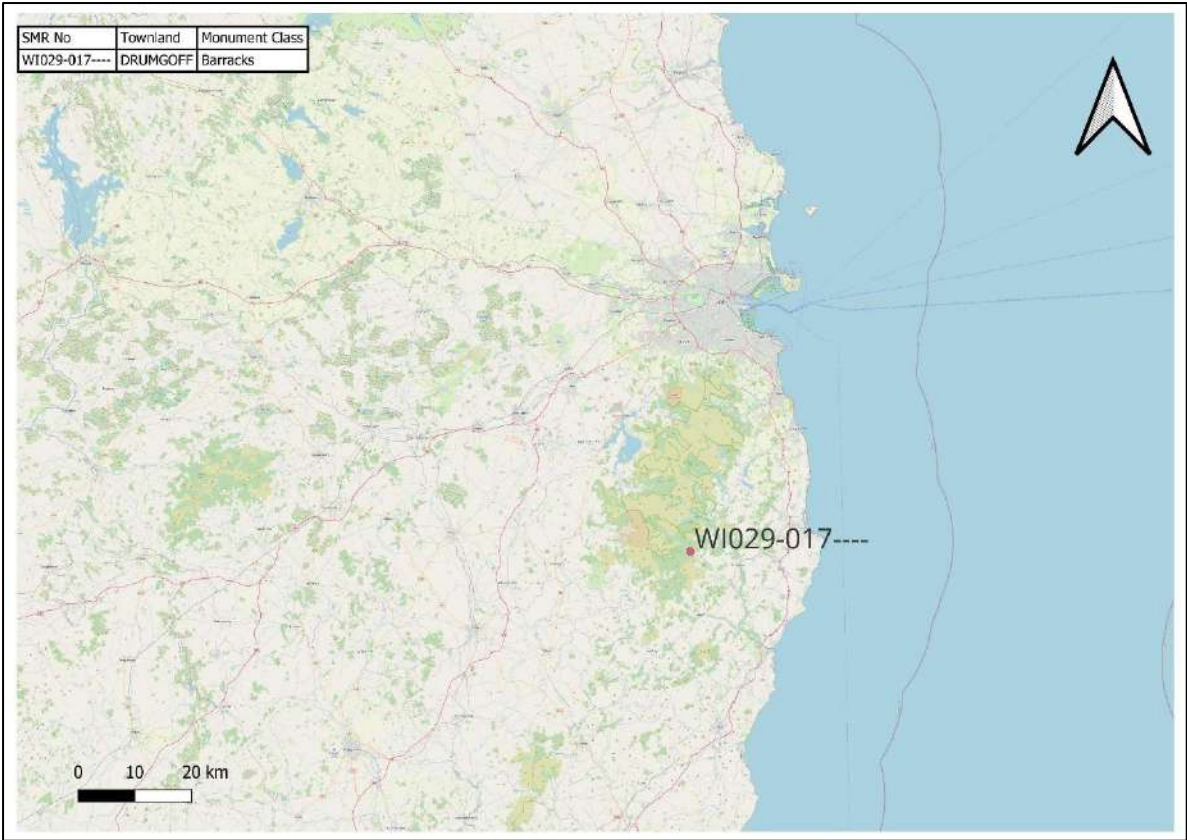


Figure 1: Location Drumgoff Barracks, County Wicklow.



Figure 2: Site location map Drumgoff Barracks Co. Wicklow. With SMR number listed.

Below is a table that lists historical references for Drumgoff from www.logainm.ie The Placename Database of Ireland.

This list provides a record of historical references and variations of the name "Drumgoff" (or similar spellings) in Irish historical documents. Each entry shows a different spelling and the source or context where it was found. Below is a summary of the entries and how the name evolved:

- **1716 - 1769:** The name appears in different spellings, such as "Drumgogh," "Drumgoth," "Drumgoff," and "Drumgagh," cited in various documents and surveys, including CGn. and Nevill (1760).
- **1786 - 1839:** The name "Drumgoff" becomes more consistently used in records, especially in early 19th-century documents like the Guinness maps and other AL (Allen Nevill) records.
- **1821 - 1825:** Variants like "Drumkit" and "Drumkit bridge" appear briefly in GJR records from 1821-23, suggesting possible alternate place names or related landmarks.
- **1839:** The entry "Druim dhamh," meaning "ridge of the oxen" in Irish, indicates a possible etymological or descriptive origin for "Drumgoff."
- **1842:** The final entry in Dublin Wills (B) lists the name as "Drumgoff."

The name "Drumgoff" has undergone various forms and spellings throughout its history, reflecting the evolution of the local language. The earliest recorded form of the name appears as "Drumgogh" in 1716 (CGn), with subsequent variations including "Drumgoth" (1746) and "Drumgoff" in 1760. Throughout the mid-18th century, the name oscillates between these forms, with another spelling, "Drumgagh," documented in 1769. The late 18th century solidifies the "Drumgoff" form, as seen in records from 1786 and several times in 1839 in various sources, such as maps and legal documents.

Interestingly, in 1821, there are records of a related name, "Drumkit" and "Drumkit bridge," which must refer to the bridge which crossed the Avonbeg River which flows through the valley. The meaning of "Drumgoff" may stem from the Irish "Druim dhamh," translating to "ridge of the oxen," suggesting an agricultural or pastoral significance tied to the landscape.

2.2.2 Cartographic Analysis

Analysis of historic mapping shows the human impact on the landscape and its evolving nature over clearly defined time intervals. The comparison of editions of historic maps can show how some landscape features have been created, altered, or removed over a period of time. The following paragraphs detail all the maps that specifically relate to Drumgoff.



Figure 3: Map of the county of Wicklow 1800 Arthur R Neville.



Figure 4: First edition 1829 – 1841 OS map (www.archaeology.ie).

In the first edition map, the barracks is shown within a square perimeter wall featuring opposing bastions at the northwest and southeast corners. This fortification style, known as Trace Italienne, became widely used across Europe from the 16th to the 19th centuries, particularly in Italy, France, and later the British Empire, due to its effectiveness against

contemporary artillery. The barracks itself is depicted as a long rectangular building with a projecting porch at the south end, which remains intact today. Additionally, there are two symmetrical, L-shaped outhouse buildings positioned opposite each other, with a small gap between them.

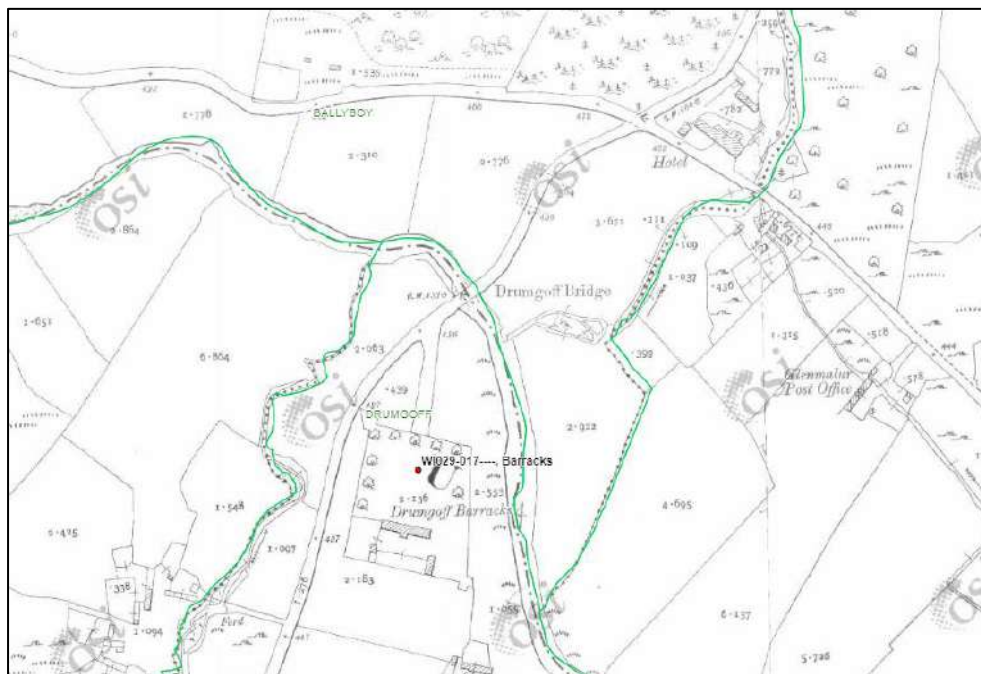


Figure 5: Third edition OS map 1908-09 (www.archaeology.ie).

In the third edition map, the barracks is depicted with the same footprint as it has today. The north and west sides of the grounds within the perimeter wall are lined with trees, and the corner bastions remain intact. The most notable change is seen in the two outbuildings to the rear of the barracks. Initially shown as L-shaped in the first edition map, these buildings are now rectangular in plan. Additionally, the western outbuilding appears to have had its footprint reduced in size.

2.2.3 Record of Monuments and Places

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was established under section 12(1) of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act and provides that the Commissioners (now the Minister) shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments, such record to be comprised of a list of monuments and relevant places and a map or maps showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state.

It is based on the older non-statutory Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and information from county archaeological inventories. It records known upstanding archaeological monuments, the original location of destroyed monuments and the location of possible sites identified through documentary, cartographic, photographic research, and field inspections.

The following the SMR details for Drumgoff as extracted from (www.archaeology.ie).

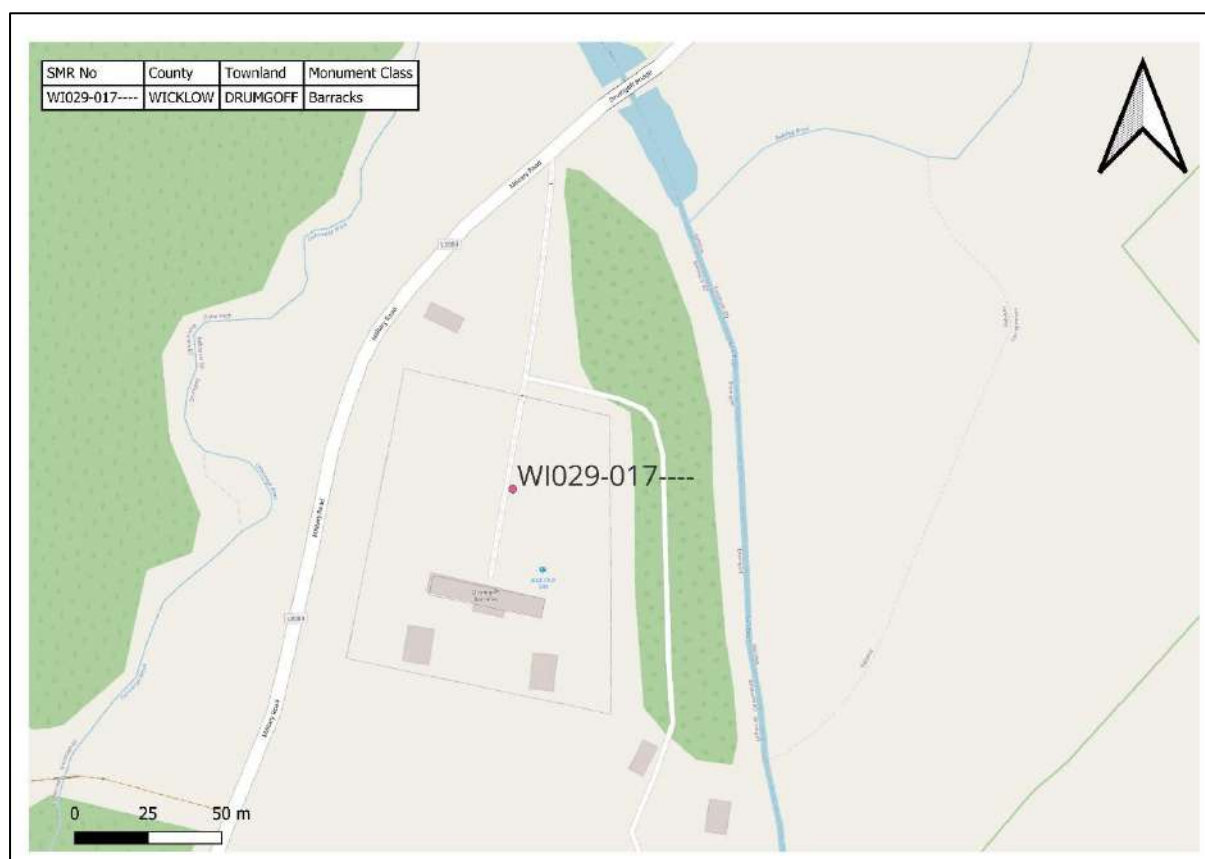


Figure 6: SMR sites Drumgoff Barracks, Co. Wicklow.

SMR No	County	Townland	WebNotes
WI029-017----	WICKLOW	DRUMGOFF	<p>A now unroofed three story structure (L c. 38m; With c. 7m) enclosed by an roughly square outer bawn wall with bastions at the NW and SE corners. Constructed c. 1800, in a strategic location overlooking the valley. It was one of a group of barracks built on the Military Road after the 1798 rising. It is reputed that Michael Dwyer laid siege to the barracks from the surrounding high ground on at least one occasion.</p> <p>Compiled by: Claire Breen</p> <p>Date of upload: 19 July 2013</p>

Table 2:SMR details from www.archaeology.ie.

2.2.1 Historical Photographic Analysis

Historical analysis of photographs has revealed the evolution of the Drumgoff barracks over time. According to research by Dwyer, Griffith's Valuation in 1854 lists the Royal Irish Constabulary (R.I.C.) as tenants of a premises owned by William Kemmis. By 1857, Drumgoff Station is recorded in the R.I.C. records with Henry Godfrey as head constable. The station remained in R.I.C. records until 1875, when a public notice announced its closure, along with several other stations in Wicklow. The closure was carried out, and the last remaining constable was transferred to Glenealy. By 1876, the station was no longer included in the R.I.C. lists.

An early photograph from the Stereo Pairs Collection, likely taken between 1860 and 1883, shows the barracks during its R.I.C. occupancy (Plates 6-9). The image captures a whitewashed granite central doorway as the main entrance, with the pedestrian access gate open. The barracks features sash windows, though it's unclear if the half-moon windows had been blocked up at that point. The northwest and southwest corner bastions are clearly visible, along with a shed attached to the back wall. The access road is bordered by a stone boundary ditch, and there are stone wall divisions visible within the grounds of the barracks. The R.I.C. were the last long-term tenants of the building.

The rear view of the barracks illustrates that some of the back windows were blocked up between ca. 1860-1883.

The Stereo Pairs Collection consists of negatives acquired and distributed by William Lawrence, but not created by the Lawrence firm. The images in the collection were created by Dublin photographers, James Simonton and Frederick Holland Mares.



Plate 6: The Stereo Pairs Photograph Collection 1860-1883.



Plate 7: The Stereo Pairs Photograph Collection 1860-1883.



Plate 8: Lawrence Collection between ca. 1860-1883, zoomed in.



Plate 9: The Lawrence Collection between ca. 1860-1883.

The Chapman collection of photographs from 1907 to 1957 illustrates the growth of trees around the perimeter wall of the barracks. The windows on the main entrance of the barracks and the central doorway located on the northeast elevation, appear to be mostly gone, and the half-moon windows at the base of the building also seem to be missing. At the rear of the building, the windows are absent as well, and the roof at the eastern gable appears to be deteriorating with slates missing. The southeast corner bastion is visible, as are the two sheds that abut the southern wall of the barracks (Plate 10 and Plate 11).



Plate 10: Robert L. Chapman's Ireland : photographs from the Chapman collection, 1907-1957¹



Plate 11: Robert L. Chapman's Ireland : photographs from the Chapman collection, 1907-1957²

¹ <https://archive.org/details/robertlchapmansi0000chap?q=drumgoff>

² Robert L. Chapman's Ireland : photographs from the Chapman collection, 1907-1957 : Chapman, Robert L., 1891-1965 : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive



Plate 12: Tilbrook Photographic Collection circa 1963.³

The Tillbrook photos from 1963 illustrate the deterioration of the barracks. The view of the rear of the barracks shows that the windows are completely gone, and one of the long half-moon windows has completely collapsed. There is a rectangular opening visible on the west face of the gable, and ivy is growing inside the building. The small shed to the west is now roofless, and the doorway has collapsed (Plate 12).

The photo of the north elevation—the main entrance to the barracks—shows the roof deteriorating, with most of the windows missing, and some of the half-moon windows at ground level appear to be blocked up (Plate 13).

³ <https://catalogue.nli.ie/Record/vtls000512834>



Plate 13: Irish Tourist Association photographer 1943.

2.2.2 Historical Illustrations

There are two known historical illustrations of Drumgoff Barracks as detailed below. These illustrations are taken from Section 2.1 of this report which was completed by Fin Dwyer.

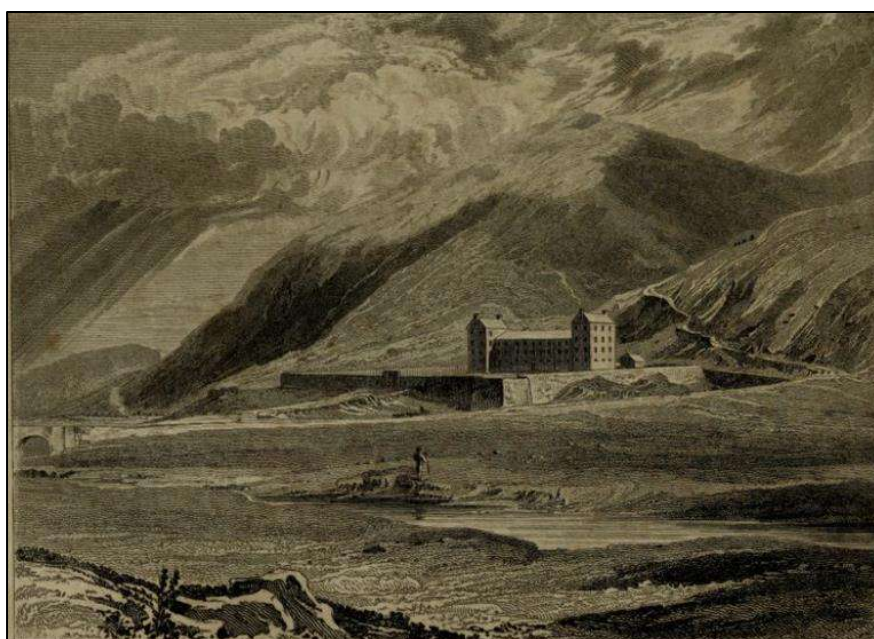


Plate 14: George Petrie sketch 1820.

A George Petrie sketch from around 1820 depicts Drumgoff with side bays. There is no trace of these at the site today nor is this an accurate representation of the building.

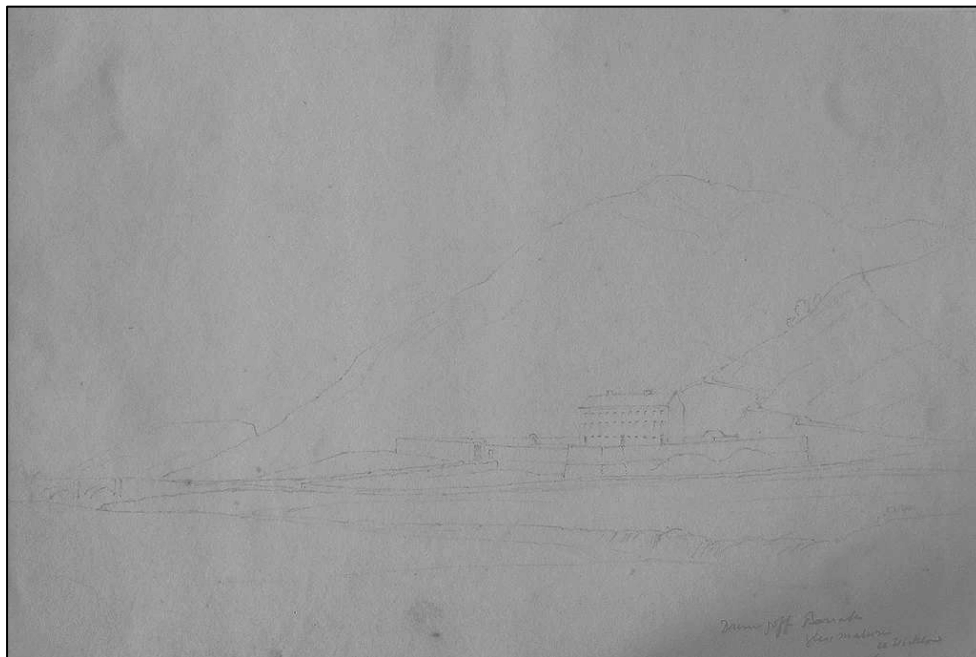


Plate 15: G.V. du Noyer from around 1840, Contrast altered by Fin Dwyer and extracted from Section 2.1 of this report.

The above sketch by du Noyer is a more accurate representation of the building.

2.2.3 Aerial photographic analysis

Ordnance Survey of Ireland online aerial photographs (dated 1995, 2000 and 2005) (www.osi.ie) and Google maps online aerial photographs are available for viewing (www.google.ie). These were examined to identify any previously unrecorded features associated with the barracks and to see if there were any further details in relation to the internal dividing walls of the building. The images below were taken from www.archaeology.ie.



Plate 16: 1995 photo of Drumgoff Barracks.

In 1995, despite the roof of Drumgoff Barracks no longer being intact, the internal walls of the structure were still standing (Plate 16). The layout included seven internal divisions, which may have been remnants of the original design. Two north-south aligned buildings which abut the southern wall of the barracks is visible. Additionally, there appeared to be a quarry located to the south of the barracks, this is not depicted on historic mapping.



Plate 17: 1996 to 2000 photo of the barracks.

In 1996 the walls of the barracks are obscured by large trees which lined the perimeter of the barracks walls. The buildings which abut the southern wall are visible and the western one appears to be roofless (Plate 17). The quarry is still depicted to the south of the barracks. The resolution on the photo does not allow for the state of the internal walls to be examined in great detail. Between 2013 and 2018 the sheds which adjoin the south wall have been reroofed (Plate 18).



Plate 18: View of barracks between 2013-2018.

2.2.4 Recorded protected structures (RPS)

Drumgoff is not a Recorded Protected Structure nor is it listed on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage's website.

2.2.5 Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI).

The topographical files are held in the National Museum of Ireland in Kildare Street. These files identify all recorded finds which are held in archive and have been donated to the state in accordance with national monuments legislation. Stray finds from the townland of Drumgoff was checked and no finds were recorded.

2.2.6 Database of Irish Excavation Reports (1970- 2023).

A review of the excavations bulletin indicates that there have been no excavations in the townland of Drumgoff.

3 Section Three: The Present: Drumgoff Current Condition

3.1 Site Description

Based on Dwyer's historical research, while construction of the Military Road began in 1800, the barracks at Drumgoff was a distinct but connected project. In January 1803, the Barrack Board of the War Office chose Drumgoff as the location for the barracks in Glenmalure, securing the land from local landlord William Kemmis. The barracks is thought to have been built between 1803 and 1804.

3.1.1 Entrance to Barracks

A series of site visits were conducted between June and September 2024. Access to the barracks site is via a gravel laneway, with a dry-stone wall forming the eastern boundary and a modern dwelling on the west (Plate 19). The perimeter walls of Drumgoff measure 93 meters from northwest to southeast and 101 meters from northeast to southwest, standing 3 meters high and 0.65 meters wide. Two oblique bastions are located at opposite corners of the barracks, at the northwest and southeast. The condition of these bastions were not assessed as part of this conservation management plan as the focus was on the barracks building. The entrance gate originally featured both a carriage gate and a pedestrian gate, framed by two stone pillars covered in harling, each measuring 1.2 meters square in plan though the original flat arch which is depicted on historic photographs is no longer present. The pedestrian gate was framed with granite lintels and a keystone has been infilled with concrete blocks (Plate 20 and Plate 21).



Plate 19: Entrance to the barracks facing north.



Plate 20: Entrance pillars to the barrack.



Plate 21: Pedestrian entrance to the barracks.



Plate 22: Vegetation trimming which was completed as part of Stream 1 CMF24-1-WI002 works and which was carried out under Licence 24E0644.



Plate 23: Vegetation removal under Licence 24E0644.

3.1.2 North Elevation

The barracks is aligned along an east-west axis, with dimensions of 39m in length, 5.68m in width, and 12.66m in maximum height. It is rectangular in plan with granite quoins and was originally covered in a harling plaster. All the cut stone is granite and the relieving arches above the ground floor semi-circular windows comprise red brick. The north elevation features three entrance doors: one at each end and one centrally located (Plate 22, Figure 7). The doors on the east and west elevations provide access to staircases. Currently, these doors are sealed with concrete blocks, but they retain their original granite lintels and are framed by a semi-circular arch with granite keystone. The door at either end is in a poor state of repair and dangerous to enter.

On the first and second floors, a series of rectangular sash window openings, there would have been eleven on each floor. On the first floor eleven are surviving and on the second floor only eight window openings are extant. All of the surviving windows have been blocked up with concrete blocks. The most westerly doorway was blocked up but has collapsed and is now partially opened. The first-floor windows, slightly more elongated at 2.19 meters in height compared to the 1.8 meters of the second-floor windows, creating a subtle distinction between the levels. Both sets of windows share an internal width of 1.18 meters. Their framing consists of finely cut granite surrounds, with pairs of horizontally laid granite stones positioned opposite each other on either side of the window reveals. The uppermost part of each window is framed with a granite keystone in a similar fashion to the doorways and ground floor windows on the ground and first floor windows only, the upper floor does not have a red brick relieving arch.

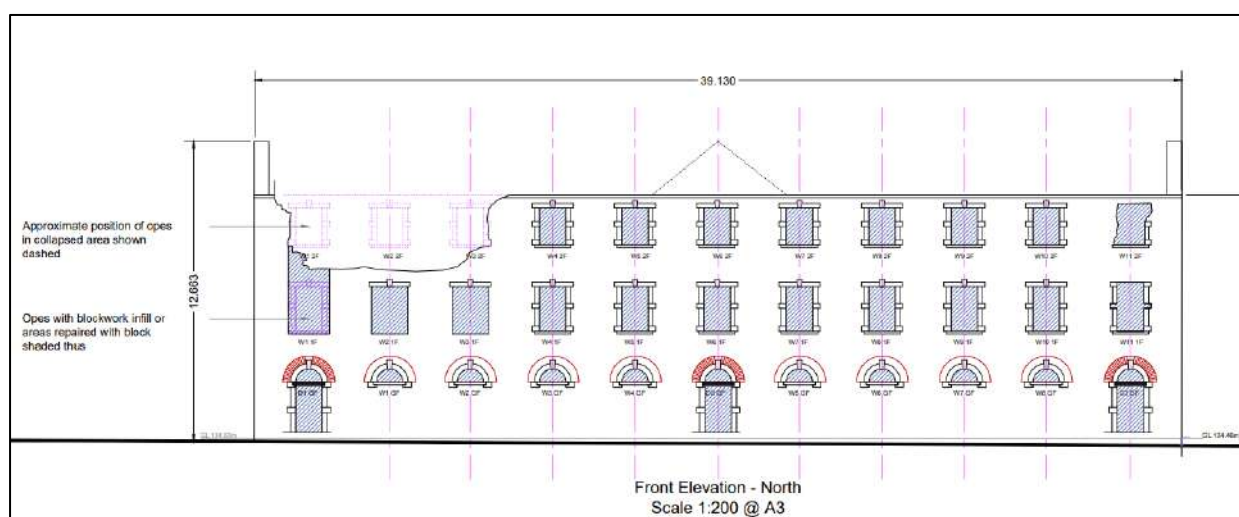


Figure 7: Front elevation, North of Drumgoff Barracks, extract from Joe Byrne Surveys.

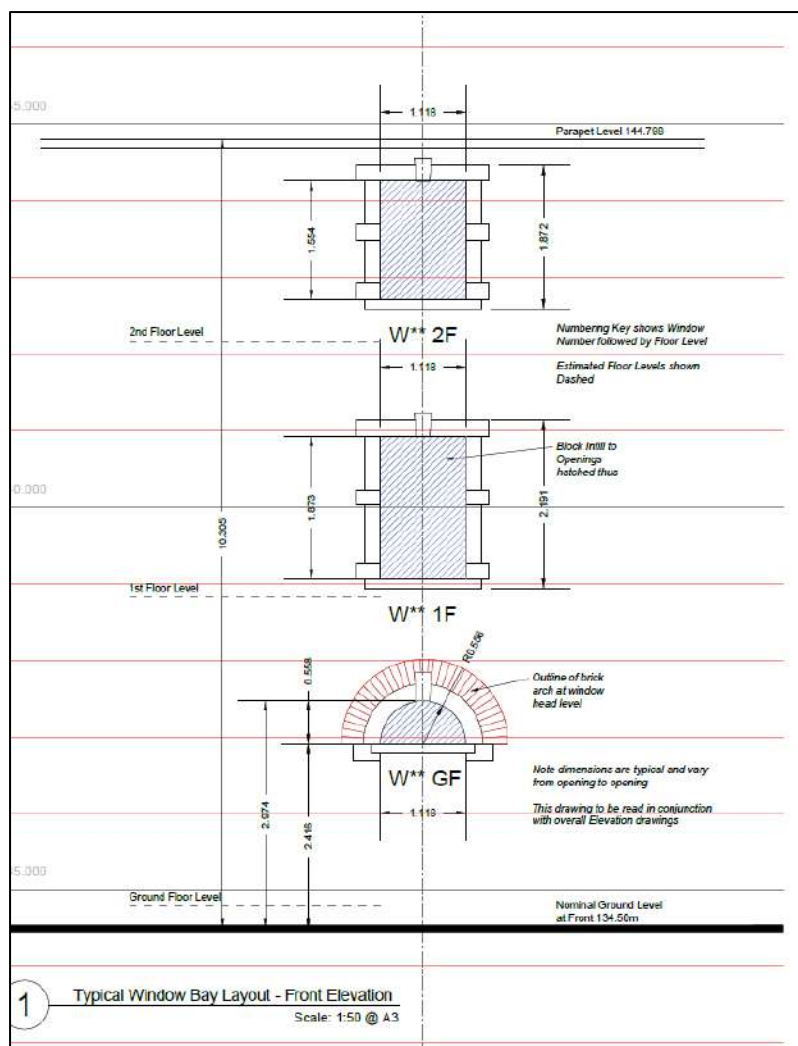


Figure 8: Typical window layout front- north elevation of barracks, Joe Byrne Surveys.



Plate 24: East section of front (north) elevation of barracks.



Plate 25: Close up of upper windows on north elevation.

The east end of the north elevation as collapsed, and the eastern gable appears to be in the poorest condition (Plate 24).



Plate 26: Close up of easterly doorway, note the granite quoins in the eastern gable.



Plate 27: Most westerly doorway on north elevation of barracks.



Plate 28: Semi-circular window openings at ground level on north elevation, front of barracks, note the harling with small stones embedded into the mortar.



Plate 29: Close-up of mortar being examined by project engineer John Kelly of the DKP.

3.1.3 East Gable

The east gable rises to a 12.83m and has an external width of 6.96m externally and 5.64m internally. The wall is 0.63m in thickness. The corners of the building comprise granite quoins and the gable is partially plastered in a harling which has fallen off in places due to weathering. There are no obvious architectural features visible on this elevation.

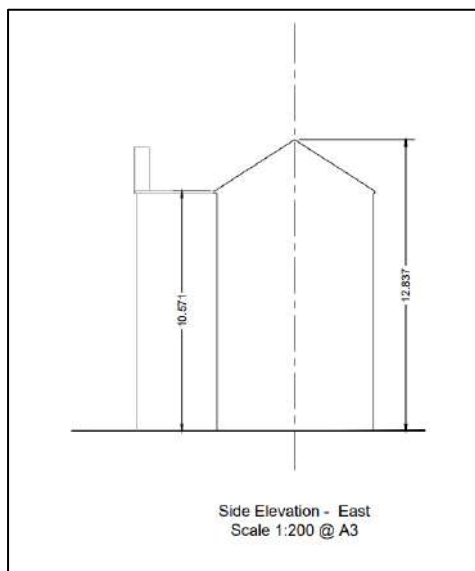


Figure 9: Scaled drawing of eastern elevation by Joe Byrne Surveys.



Plate 30: East gable of barracks with Joe Byrne completing measured survey.

3.1.4 South Elevation

The southern elevation features a three-story porch that projects from the centre of the building and may have contained a stairs (Figure 9 and Figure 10, Plate 30). There are no doorways providing access to the building from this side nor is there any doorway in the porch. The porch is located opposite the central door on the building. Other architectural elements on the porch include what appears to be a gun slit on the east elevation and a possible vent on the west side of the porch. Both openings are framed with cut granite. The feature on the eastern side is located at the second-floor level, while the one on the western side of the porch is at the third-floor level and may function as a vent, as it is positioned near the roof. The porch itself is framed by a granite canopy of flat stones which project from the building, and although the stone gable of the pitched roof still survives, the roof is no longer intact.

The porch has a footprint measuring 5.68m in width and projects from the building for a length of 3.47m. It has a ground floor, first floor, second floor and third floor, framed with granite quoins and patches of harling. There are windows on the south elevation. The windows as is the case at the front of the building get smaller with each floor level. The ground floor opening comprises a semicircular opening which is filled in with blocks and is framed by a relieving arch of a row of red brick. The windows are the same dimensions as on the north elevation and the same construction comprising granite lintels with a keystone on the top. Both the first and second floor windows have a relieving arch of red brick, however the uppermost window does not have this feature as is the case on all the north elevation.

The west elevation of the porch shows remnants of harling and "plug" shale stones. A red brick relieving arch, consisting of two rows of red brick, is present. The opening beneath the arch has been infilled with a combination of bricks, cut stone from the building, and additional red brick. In 1963, this opening was visible as a rectangular feature framed by the red brick arch and was located at ground floor level (Plate 12). The only other feature on the west side of the porch is the potential vent situated near roof level.



Plate 31: Porch at southern elevation, note the possible gun slit at second floor level.



Plate 32: Porch, facing north.

On the east elevation of the porch, no windows are visible; however, there is a small arrow loop at the second-floor level. Additionally, this elevation features slate stones embedded in the mortar (Plate 31).

At the west side of the porch there are two large windows which is at the location of an internal staircase. To the east of the staircase are sixteen windows, four on each floor level, from the ground floor to the third floor (Plate 35).

At ground level, there are four cells that feature a red brick relieving arch over a semi-circular arch made from cut granite. The windows have been filled in with concrete blocks. The granite quoins, lintels, and cut stone arches survive fully intact on two of the windows. The second window adjacent to the porch has been infilled with two different types of cement blocks. It is larger than the others, and there is a sill at the base of the window. This window was collapsed at the time of the Tillbrook photo in 1963 (Plate 12).



Plate 33: Window which has been enlarged, presumably for access once that barracks was a ruin.

There are four windows at the first-floor level, all framed with cut granite stone, featuring a keystone at the top of each window (Plate 34). In addition to the granite framing, each window is also bordered by a red brick relieving arch. The two most westerly windows were infilled with stone sometime between 1860 and 1863, during the period when the barracks was in use by the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC); however, it is unclear if this infill occurred earlier (as seen in Plate 9). The remaining two windows were filled in with concrete blocks after 1963 (as seen in Plate 12).



Plate 34: Windows which were infilled by 1860-1883 as depicted on the Stereo pairs photographic collection (Plate 9).

The second floor comprises four windows of smaller size than those on the floor below and without a relieving arch. As is the case on the first floor, the two most westerly windows were infilled with stone sometime between 1860 and 1863, during the period when the barracks was in use by the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC); however, it is unclear if this infill occurred earlier (as seen in Plate 9). The remaining two windows were filled in with concrete blocks after 1963 (as seen in Plate 12).



Plate 35: Windows at location of internal staircase, west side of southern gable.



Plate 36: View of southern elevation, east of central porch, red arrow marks location of possible doorway.

The layout of the building to the east of the porch is similar to that on the west, particularly in terms of the number of windows, with a total of sixteen, four on each level. The ground floor windows feature a semi-circular arch, framed with granite and topped with a keystone, which is further framed by a red brick arch. All the windows on the first floor were infilled with stone sometime between 1860 and 1863, during the period when the barracks was used by the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC), although it is unclear whether this infill occurred earlier (as shown in Plate 9). The two most easterly windows on the upper floor were also infilled at this time, while the remaining two windows were filled with concrete blocks after 1963 (as shown in Plate 12).

There appears to be a possible doorway between the ground floor and the first floor, which is now blocked with concrete blocks (Plate 36). It is presumed that a wooden stairway may have provided access to this doorway. The doorway matches the size and layout of the doorways on the north elevation, though these are all accessible from ground level. A window is located above this doorway, and an internal stairway was present within the building, similar to the one found at the western end of the building.

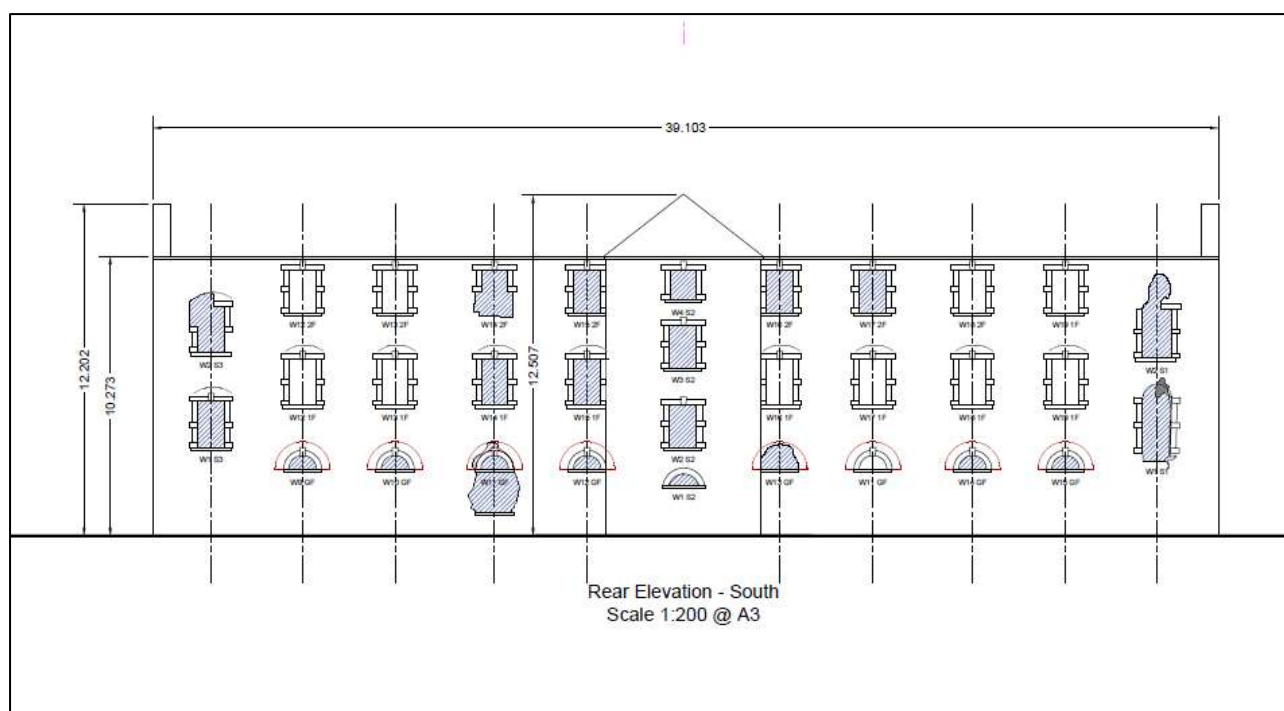


Figure 10: Extract from survey drawings by Joe Byrne Surveys showing southern elevation of barracks.

3.1.5 Western gable

The east gable rises to a 12.83m and has an external width of 6.96m externally and 5.64m internally. The wall is 0.63m in thickness. The corners of the building comprise granite quoins and the gable is partially plastered in a harling which has fallen off in places due to weathering. There is a possible vent framed with red brick at first floor level visible in this gable.



Plate 37: Western gable and close up of vent framed with red brick.

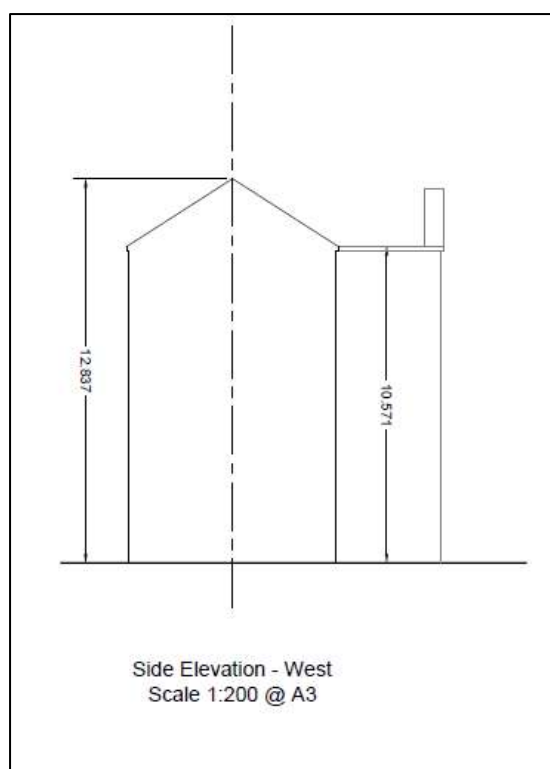


Figure 11: Extract from survey drawings by Joe Byrne illustrating the west gable.

3.1.6 Internal layout

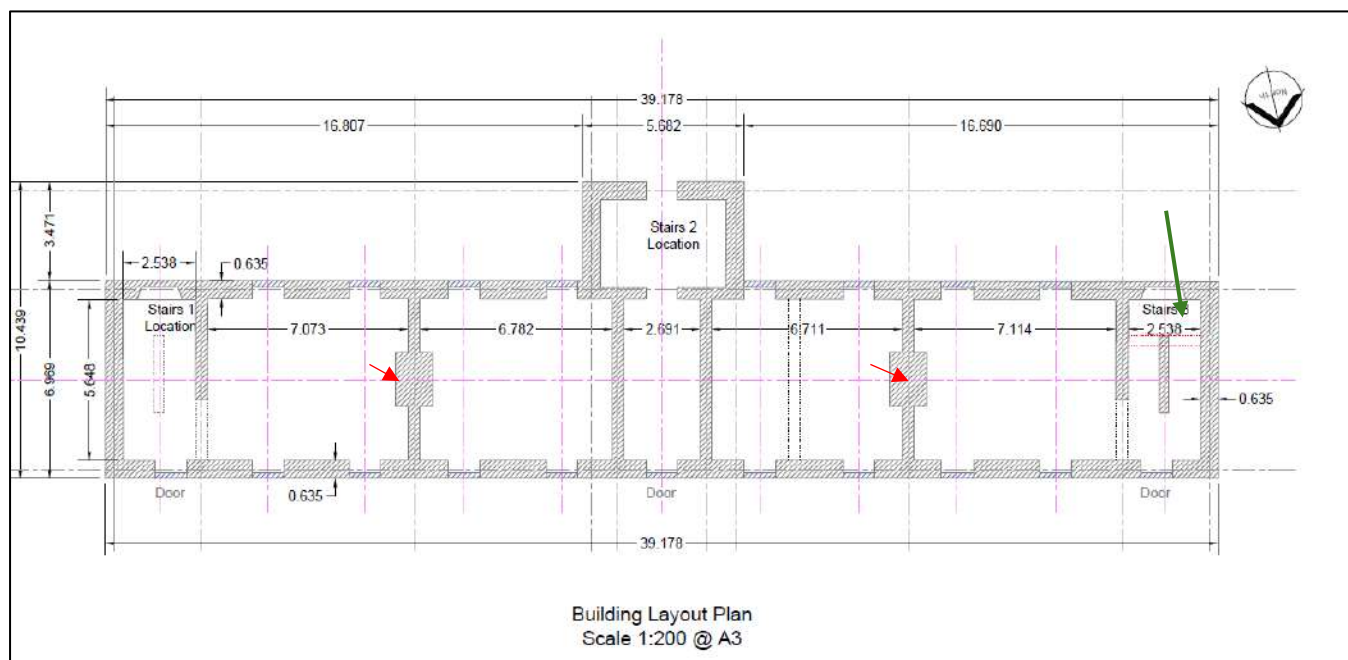


Figure 12: Building layout with dimensions by Joe Byrne, the red arrows are the locations of the chimneys, green arrow marks location of cellar.

Although it was not possible to safely access the interior of the building, a brief visit was conducted, and the use of a cherry picker enabled us to view the building from above. The building was accessed by three doors from the northern elevation, with the central door serving as the main entrance. There was also a possible door at the southeast corner of the building. The structure comprises a possible basement at the southeast corner, a ground floor, a first floor, and an upper floor. In total, there are 62 windows, three—possibly four—doorways, the remains of two chimney breasts, a gun slit, two vents, and originally there would have been three staircases. Two of the staircases are located in the east and west gables, with the third in the porch area opposite the main entrance to the barracks.

The building is in a ruinous state, with collapsed walls and chimney stacks, fallen staircases, and internal rubble. There are remains of putlog holes, which would have supported wooden floors that are no longer extant. It was not possible to investigate the interior in great detail for health and safety reasons, and it is proposed to complete a thorough record once the building is made safe following Phase 1 works. This is a preliminary description of the building, and it will be updated once access is possible.

The main access is through the central doorway, which is opposite the porch area containing a staircase that enabled access to all levels from the central part of the building (Plate 47). The barracks had a symmetrical design, featuring two rooms and a hallway with staircases located on either side of the entrance hall (Figure 12). A fireplace was in the walls between each room opposite the main entrance (Plate 40 and Plate 48). At the gable ends of the barracks were two narrow, small rooms that contained staircases providing access to all floor levels. These small rooms were accessed by a doorway at each end of the front (north) of the building. At the western end, there was a possible basement, which could not be accessed for health and safety reasons (Plate 42). The staircase above this basement was made of granite.



Plate 38: Interior of Drumgoff Barracks facing east during vegetation removal.



Plate 39: Interior of Drumgoff Barracks during vegetation removal facing west.



Plate 40: Fireplace in room in western room of building during vegetation removal, see figure 12 for fireplace location.

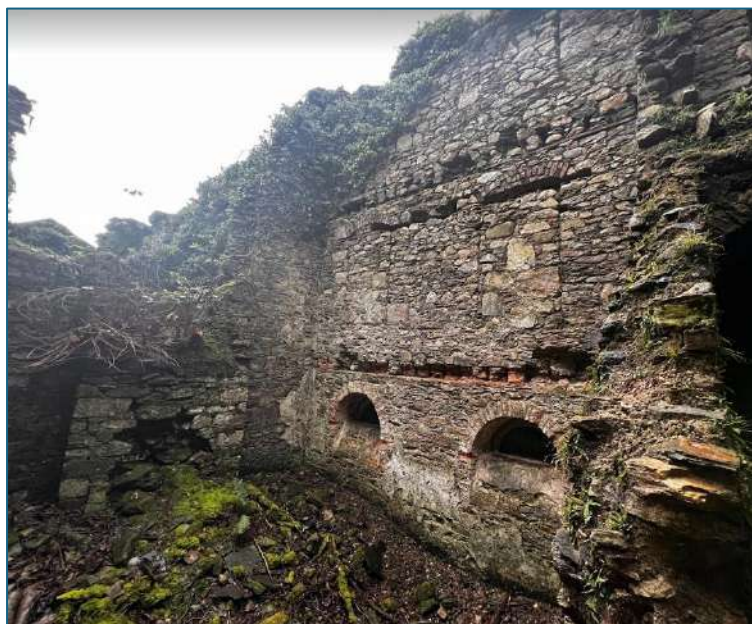


Plate 41: View of semi-circular arched windows on ground floor level, southern elevation (back wall of barracks).

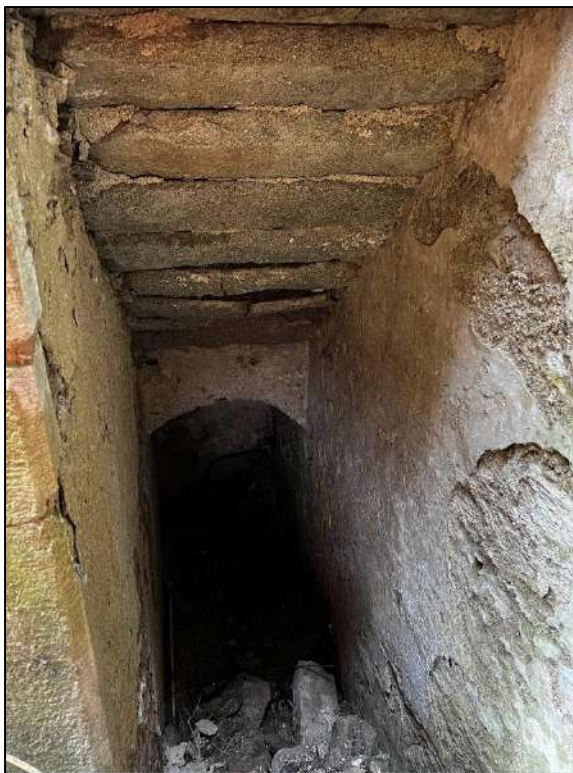


Plate 42: Location of possible cellar at western end of barracks see figure 12 for location. Note granite stairs.



Plate 43: Southern gable where stairs is located.

Plate 44: Interior view of western



Plate 45: Close up view of western gable, note plastered walls.



Plate 46: Close up view of western gable, not the stair location (red arrow) and position of cellar (blue arrow).



Plate 47: View towards eastern gable, red arrow marks the location of the entrance porch to the building, the main door is to the left of the red arrow before vegetation trimming.



Plate 48: View of fireplace at eastern side of the barracks during trimming of vegetation.



Plate 49: View of wall width at north elevation of the barracks.



Plate 50: View of southern elevation of barracks at location of window on first floor level.

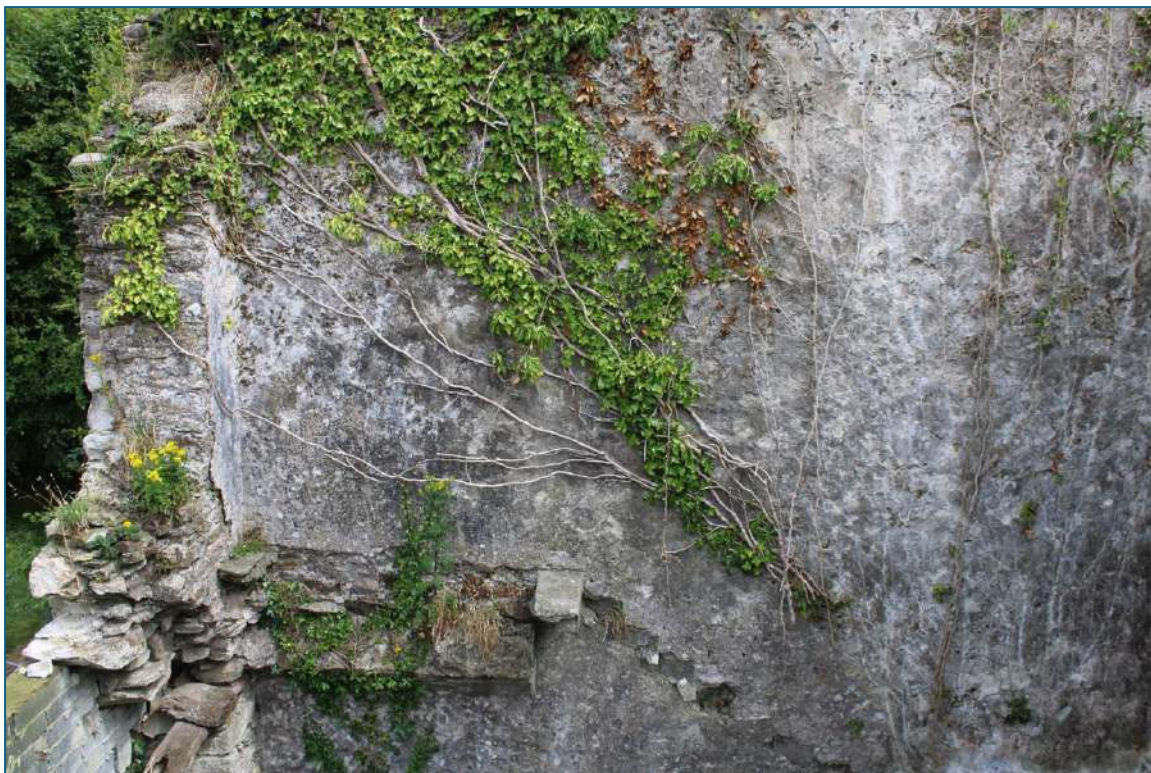


Plate 51: View of east elevation of barracks. Note scar of where stairs was located.



Plate 52: Collapsed rubble in east gable of barracks.

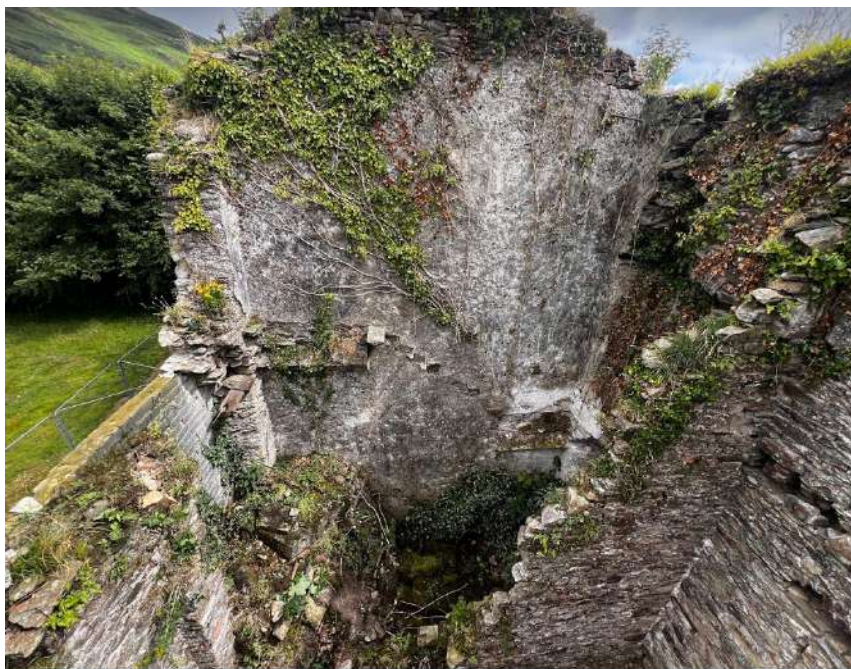


Plate 53: View of east gable wall and interior hall at east gable.



Plate 54: View towards west gable wall.

3.2 Ecological Setting- Faith Wilson

The information provided below is drawn from the Ecological Survey, which is included in this report as Appendix 3. It should be reviewed alongside this report for a comprehensive understanding. Selected excerpts from the survey are included here; please refer to Appendix 3 for accompanying illustrations.

3.2.1 General Ecological Setting

The barracks itself and the various buildings on site are best described as stone walls and other stonework (BL1). The traditional lime mortar within the walls and the wall tops support an array of ferns including Rustyback (*Asplenium ceterach*), Wall Rue (*Asplenium rutamuraria*), Black Spleenwort (*Adiantum nigrum*), Common Polypody Fern (*Polypodium vulgare*) and Hart's Tongue Fern (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*).

Also recorded on the wall tops of the barracks was Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota*), Common Ivy (*Hedera helix*), Common Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), Biting Stonecrop (*Sedum acre*), the occasional young Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), Smooth Hawk's beard (*Crepis capillaris*), Sheep's-bit (*Jasione montana*), Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), Nettle (*Urtica dioica*), some good lichens, and Soft Brome grass (*Bromus hordeaceus*).

A treeline of Lime trees (*Tilia cordata*) and Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) are found around the boundary of the barracks.

The gravelled area surrounding the barracks has become colonised by a rich diversity of species forming an area of Dry Meadow and Grassy Verge (GS2) grassland. There are a number of grass species present: Yorkshire Fog (*Holcus lanatus*), Cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), False Oat Grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), Heath Grass (*Danthonia decumbens*), Early Hair-grass (*Aira praecox*), and Soft Brome grass (*Bromus hordeaceus*).

The following species were also recorded in this area: Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), Broad-leaved Willowherb (*Epilobium montana*), Hairy Willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), Common Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*), Common Nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), Hawkweed (*Hieracium spp.*), Bog Pimpernel (*Anagallis tenella*), seedlings of Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*) and Grey willow (*Salix cinerea*), Sheep's-bit (*Jasione montana*), Self-heal, (*Prunella vulgaris*), Greater Plantain (*Plantago major*), Cut-leaved Geranium (*Geranium dissectum*), Meadow Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), Perennial Sow Thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*), Dandelion (*Taraxacum agg.*), White Clover (*Trifolium repens*), Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*), Slender St John's-wort (*Hypericum pulchrum*),

Nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), Field Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis arvensis*), Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), Germander Speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*), Ox-eye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), Sheep's Sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), Hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), Lesser Stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*), Curly Dock (*Rumex crispus*), Nettle (*Urtica dioica*), Oak (*Quercus* sp.) seedlings, Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), Lords-and-ladies (*Arum maculatum*), and Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*). Near to the ornamental planting by the door of the Barracks, there are ornamental shrubs and the invasive species Montbretia (*Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora*).

3.2.2 Lichens

There are no previous records of lichens from Drumgoff Barracks. Access to the building was by the use of a motorised hoist. Many of the searches for lichens above human height were taken in vertical transects from the hoist.

Of note are the granite arch and keystone around the door, the surrounding red brick and the capping (See Plate 26 arrowed white) at the top of the building. This variation in substrate types produced typical species from a deteriorating ruin.

The wall at the back of the building was also surveyed and revealed a few interesting species.

The building has been stabilised in recent years by cement blocks. Some cement was also used as pointing.

The interior of the building was not included in the lichen survey, mainly because of the lack of light (lichens are light-loving) due to shading from an extensive amount of vegetation (mainly sycamore, elder and mountain ash) and the danger of entering the structure. However, one damp-loving, shade loving species could be easily identified growing in corners and on some sections of red brick and crumbling mortar, namely *Lepraria incana*.

Summary of lichen biodiversity

The majority of the species are typical of an old ruin composed mainly of granite and mortar in a state of decay. However a few interesting species for this habitat did stand out, namely:

Petractis clausa

Recorded on the back bounding wall, this is a first record for Co. Wicklow (and indeed the east coast of the republic of Ireland). It has a preference for limestone but in this case was on schist rock in the wash-path of run-off from mortar above it (Plate 27 in report Appendix 3 arrowed white).

Its habitat of shade and damp was otherwise suitable. Microscopic examination showed its typical spores of 3-septate with a distinct perispore. [Look-alike *Gyalecta jenensis* var. *jenensis*.]

Collema auriforme

The capping stone running around the building (Plate 28 in report Appendix 3) is home to many green plants (ferns, mosses and grasses).

Specimens of *Collema auriforme* were found under the capping stones at the front of the building and along the edge of the vegetation growing on the capping stones (arrowed yellow and white respectively).

The substrates just below the capping proved to be a rich habitat for lichens.

This is likely due to the shelter the capping offers which prevents the lichens from drying out too quickly and the slow leakage of water from the green plants off the capping itself.

Forty five species were recorded in total as set out below on Figure 13 below.

Species	Substrate
<i>Lepraria incana</i>	anything
<i>Arthonia arthonioides</i>	bark
<i>Arthopyrenia salicis</i>	bark
<i>Athallia holocarpa</i>	cement
<i>Circinaria contorta</i>	cement/mortar
<i>Acrocordia conoidea</i>	compact mortar
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	everything
<i>Arthrorhaphis citrinella</i>	granite
<i>Aspicilia cinerea s. lat</i>	granite
<i>Buellia aethalea</i>	granite
<i>Buellia stellulata</i>	granite
<i>Buellia subdisciformis</i>	granite
<i>Caloplaca chlorina</i>	granite
<i>Candelariella vitellina</i>	granite
<i>Diploschistes scruposus</i>	granite
<i>Gyroglyphia saxigena</i>	granite
<i>Lecanora polytropia</i>	granite
<i>Lecidea lapicida</i>	granite
<i>Ochrolechia parella</i>	granite
<i>Pertusaria corallina</i>	granite
<i>Placopsis gelida</i>	granite
<i>Porpidia tuberculosa</i>	granite
<i>Psilolechia lucida</i>	granite
<i>Tepheromela atra</i>	granite
<i>Caloplaca aurantia</i>	limestone
<i>Acrocordia salweyi</i>	mortar
<i>Adelolecia pilati</i>	mortar
<i>Arthonia calcarea (was Opegrapha calcarea)</i>	mortar
<i>Aspicilia calcarea</i>	mortar
<i>Caloplaca cirrochroa</i>	mortar
<i>Caloplaca citrina s. lat.</i>	mortar
<i>Caloplaca decipiens</i>	mortar
<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>	mortar
<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>	mortar
<i>Caloplaca saxicola</i>	mortar
<i>Collema auriforme</i>	mortar
<i>Lecanora campestris</i>	mortar
<i>Lecanora crenulata</i>	mortar
<i>Myriolecis dispersa</i>	mortar
<i>Physcia caesia</i>	mortar
<i>Toninia aromatica</i>	mortar
<i>Verrucaria nigrescens forma nigrescens</i>	mortar
<i>Belonia nidarosiensis</i>	mortar - north facing
<i>Petractis clausa - first Wicklow record.</i>	mortar/rock/red brick
<i>Diploicia canescens</i>	rock/bark

Figure 13. Lichen species recorded at Drumgoff Barracks in 2024.

3.2.3 Mosses

There are a number of bryophytes (mosses and liverworts) of ecological importance found in the Glenmalure Valley – mostly in the upland areas.

The mosses found growing on the walls of the barracks were sampled by Faith Wilson and identified by Dr Joanne Denyer. They are as follows:

Mosses:

Barbula unguiculata

Bryum capillare

Calliergonella cuspidata

Ctenidium molluscum

Dicranum scoparium

Didymodon fallax

Fissidens adianthoides

Homalothecium sericeum

Hypnum cupressiforme

Plagiothecium undulatum

Polytrichum juniperinum

Rhizomnium punctatum

Rhynchostegiella tenella

Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus

Riccardia chamedryfolia

Streblotrichum convolutum

Tortella tortuosa

Tortula muralis

Trichostomum crispulum

Liverworts:

Lophocolea bidentata

Lophocolea ventricosa

Pellia neesiana

These are a nice range of bryophytes typical of stonewalls and calcareous mortar. In the acidic uplands of County Wicklow they are often restricted to these wall habitats where the lime mortar occurs.

3.2.4 Faunal Interest

A Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) was recorded during the bat survey. The long grasses support many insects on which the hedgehog feeds.

Bats

The Bat Conservation Ireland Database holds records of bats from the Drumgoff area. Several bat species have been recorded roosting within a 10km radius of Drumgoff Barracks and are included within the Bat Conservation Ireland Database.

These include:

- Brown Long-eared Bats (*Plecotus auritus*)
- Natterer's Bat (*Myotis nattereri*)
- Leisler's Bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*)
- Whiskered Bat (*Myotis mystacinus*)
- Brandt's Bat (*Myotis brandtii*)
- Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*)
- Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*)

In 2023, six species of bats were recorded in the environs of Drumgoff Barracks; Leisler's Bat, Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Natterer's Bat, Brown Long-eared Bat, Whiskered Bat, and Daubenton's Bat.

The clubhouse building was confirmed as bat roost in 2023 as bat droppings were found there.

During the 2024 survey, a number of Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and Leisler's Bats were observed emerging from the Barracks. A possible brown long eared bat and a *Myotis* bat was recorded.

A Common pipistrelle was also seen emerging from the toilet block.

An unidentified bat was also observed emerging from the windows at the rear of the barracks as shown on Plate 55.

There was very good activity of Common and Soprano Pipistrelle bats throughout the night as can be seen on Figure 14 below.



Figure 14. Bat registrations during the 2024 survey.



Plate 55: Bats were seen emerging from here during the survey.

The landscape surrounding Drumgoff Barracks offers a darkened and safe hunting area for bats with a diversity of natural vegetation which in turn supports a variety of insects on which bats feed. A healthy population of Rush veneer moths were noted during the 2024 survey. The proximity of the site to the Avonbeg River also adds to the interest of the site from the perspective of bats and to the importance of the area for wildlife.

The 2024 survey found that the Barracks building, the toilet block and the clubhouse building were all confirmed as bat roosts in 2024. A bat derogation licence would be

required for any works to these structures that could disturb the bats or interfere with their roosting spaces.

3.3 Statement of Significance

Cultural significance, as defined by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), refers to the ability of places to enrich people's lives by connecting them to their community, environment, and heritage. This connection often spans generations and is deeply rooted in both shared history and personal experiences. St Kevin's Church of Ireland embodies these qualities, representing an important cultural and historical landmark. Its significance is multi-dimensional, reflecting the key values highlighted by the Burra Charter: architectural,

Drumgoff Military Barracks, constructed in the early 19th century following the 1798 Rebellion, is an important historical site located in the Glenmalure Valley in the Wicklow Mountains. Built as part of a larger strategy to control the region through the construction of the Wicklow Military Road, it stands as a key symbol of British military efforts to suppress Irish resistance. Its location in a remote and strategically significant valley has long been a focal point for military activity, from the medieval conflicts involving the Gaelic Irish to the rebellion era.

Although the barracks was vacated by military forces by 1830, it continued to serve various roles, including housing miners and operating as a Royal Irish Constabulary (R.I.C.) station. In the 20th century, despite several efforts to preserve the structure, it fell into disrepair. Today, Drumgoff Barracks is an essential remnant of the region's military and social history, meriting preservation and restoration.

3.3.1 Architectural Significance- Margaret Quinlan Architects FRIAI

Drumgoff Barracks is a well-preserved example of late 18th-century military architecture. The three-story building, with defensive bastions and perimeter walls measuring nearly 3 meters high, demonstrates the strategic design necessary for housing a military garrison in a remote location. Architectural features in this austere building are confined to simple door and window surrounds cut from local granite

The architectural significance of Drumgoff Barracks is two-fold, as a building expressing control over its setting, and as an exemplar of a building type. In the first case, it is monumental in form, cut off from its setting by its enclosing wall; in the second, while having ancient origins in the forts of Roman legions, it represents a development of the type in the

17th and 18th centuries, which in turn progressed into the institutional buildings of the 19th century.

Both formally and organisationally, Drumgoff is a monument deeply linked to our historic relationship with our nearest neighbour. It is the perfect symbolic example of the outpost - a tall, simple form, pure and unaltered, still standing in splendid isolation in a beautiful wild valley guarding against the long-past dangers all around.

3.3.2 Historical Significance

Drumgoff Military Barracks, built in the early 19th century, is a significant remnant of British military efforts to control the Wicklow Mountains in the aftermath of the 1798 Rebellion. Its construction was part of the broader development of the Wicklow Military Road, which aimed to suppress insurgent activity and facilitate military movement in the region. The barracks played an essential role in securing Glenmalure Valley, a strategic location due to its natural defensibility and history of rebellion, including the 1580 Battle of Glenmalure. After the military vacated the site in 1830, the barracks continued to serve various functions, such as housing miners and operating as an R.I.C. station until 1875. Today it is in the ownership of the Irish Camping and Caravan Club who frequent the site during the year.

3.3.3 Archaeological Significance

The barracks is an important archaeological site, representing early 19th-century military construction in Ireland. Its original defensive features, including bastions and high perimeter walls, remain largely intact. The presence of cut stone, granite lintels, and red brick arches offers insights into the materials and construction techniques used at the time. There are no surviving plans of the barracks in the archives and so the documenting of this building which retains its original layout will add to our understanding of this barracks. There is also the potential for finds, and graffiti on the walls of the barracks which will be documented as part of the conservation efforts.

3.3.4 Cultural Significance

The barracks holds deep cultural importance in the local community, symbolizing resistance and the complex history of British rule in Ireland. Its association with key historical figures, such as Michael Dwyer and the rebels of the 1798 Rebellion, as well as local folklore about its haunted past, has embedded Drumgoff in the cultural memory of the region. Over the centuries, the site has been a focal point for heritage preservation efforts, particularly in the 20th century, when local communities successfully prevented its demolition.

3.3.5 Ecological Significance

The ecological significance of Drumgoff Barracks is highlighted by its role as a habitat for protected species, unique plant biodiversity, and invertebrate populations. The barracks provide essential roosting sites for multiple bat species, including the Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, and Leisler's Bat, all of which are legally protected under national and international law. Additionally, the site supports a variety of mosses, liverworts, and lichens, such as the rare *Petractis clausa* lichen, a first record for County Wicklow. This lichen thrives in the shaded, damp microhabitats created by the barracks' stone walls, underscoring the site's importance for species requiring specific environmental conditions. Furthermore, the diverse vegetation, including tall grasses and flowering plants within and around the barracks, supports numerous insects that play crucial roles in the food web, providing sustenance for species like hedgehogs and serving as prey for the bats that inhabit the site.

3.3.6 Social Significance

After its military use ceased, Drumgoff Barracks adapted to various civilian roles. It was briefly used as accommodation for miners working in the Glenmalure Lead Mines. From the 1850s to 1875, it served as an R.I.C. station. The barracks is significant not only for its military history but also for its connections to local industry and policing in 19th-century Ireland. This highlights the local and national recognition of the barracks' value and the need for its preservation. It is in use today as a site for the Irish Camping and Caravan Club who regularly have meet up at the site throughout the year.

3.4 Issues and Vulnerabilities

This section highlights the main concerns and potential risks associated with Drumgoff Barracks, as determined through the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) process. These challenges are typical of many culturally significant sites, shaped over centuries by human intervention and weathering. Below are the vulnerabilities which have been identified. The below are summaries taken from the accompanying specialist reports where appropriate.

3.4.1 Architectural Vulnerabilities- Margaret Quinlan FRIAI

Appendix 1 contains an architectural assessment of the site which details the architectural vulnerabilities of Drumgoff Barracks. Below is an extract from this report which clearly highlights the vulnerability of the barracks.

The condition of the building is fully described in a Condition and Structural Assessment, jointly prepared by John Kelly and Margaret Quinlan (Appendix 2). Below is an extract from the architectural assessment of the site (Appendix 1).

In summary, the building is in poor condition. The loss of substantial areas of cross-walls, collapse of stairs, decay of embedded timber wall-plates and lintels, and deterioration of wall-tops means the building will continue to deteriorate. There has been significant loss of masonry, with much of the top floor wall close to the east gable now gone. There has been a further collapse in the past year. Without intervention, there is a high probability of further loss and potentially catastrophic collapse.



Lawrence Collection 1860 - 1883

A study of historic images shows that massive accelerating deterioration has taken place in the last fifty years. Beginning with the Lawrence Collection(1860 - 1883), the image above shows the barracks in good condition, although without gutters and downpipes.

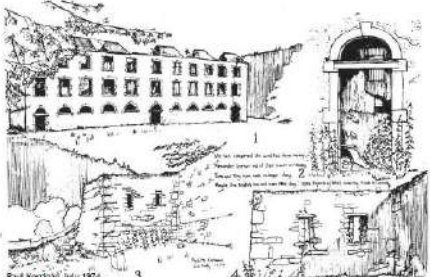
The Chapman images dating from 1911 and 1932 both show some roof damage close to the east gable in 1911 and more in 1932 but little deterioration otherwise and a fairly intact roof in the intervening twenty-one years.



Robert Chapman images left August 1911, right October 1932 roof damage circled in red



The Irish Tourist Association image (1943) shows loss to the roof with the central section losing both roof and floors, which might suggest a fire.



The Tillbrook image of 1963 above does not show the roof clearly but enough to suggest that some of it is gone. This is borne out by Kerrigan's drawing of 1974 which shows five only sections of the roof remaining.

Now there is no roof surviving and, as a consequence, the walls have been disintegrating in the last fifty years.

Ruined structures are immensely difficult to maintain and repair, particularly those where height is an issue. Wall tops are exposed and absorb quantities of water into the mass of the masonry. This, taken together with growth of vegetation, which cannot be managed so high over ground level, and increased rainfall due to climate change, all lead to the inevitability of progressive collapse.

3.4.2 Structural Condition- DKP

Below is a summary of the structural condition of Drumgoff Barracks please see Appendix 2 for full report. This summary underscores the immediate need for stabilization efforts and potential long-term interventions to preserve the barracks building.

The building is currently in a state of poor condition, with structural integrity compromised by several critical issues. These include the loss of cross-walls, collapsed stairs, decay of embedded timber elements such as wall-plates and lintels, and deterioration at the tops of walls. These problems have already led to a significant loss of masonry and wall sections, and without timely intervention, the building is at risk of further damage and potentially catastrophic collapse.

Overall Recommended Class: RC 3 – Major Intervention Based on Diagnosis

Urgent Measures:

- Temporarily stabilize the East gable by installing external diagonal props or horizontal walers. These should be connected to restraining beams and fitted through existing window openings for additional support.

Further Recommended Measures:

- As noted in the recommendations above, further actions should be taken to ensure stability.

Need for Further Investigation:

- Conduct an assessment of the impact of nearby lime tree roots on the stability of the East gable to determine any additional interventions required.

3.4.3 Ecological Vulnerabilities- Faith Wilson

The ecological vulnerabilities of Drumgoff Barracks, inferred from the site's specific ecological context, likely include the following. These vulnerabilities emphasize the need for careful management and mitigation measures to preserve the site's ecological integrity in consultation with the team to ensure that any potential impacts can be mitigated against.

- **Disturbance to Protected Bat Species:** Restoration or maintenance work could disrupt established bat roosts within the barracks, especially during sensitive periods like breeding and hibernation. Any alterations to roost sites or surrounding vegetation could threaten these protected species.
- **Impact on Rare Lichen and Moss Species:** The unique lichen (*Petractis clausa*) and a variety of mosses found on the barracks' walls rely on specific light, moisture, and structural conditions. Restoration processes that involve power washing, stone replacement, or alteration of wall substrates could damage these species' habitats, leading to a loss of biodiversity.
- **Spread of Invasive Species:** The introduction of non-native species through uncleaned equipment or accidental transfer can threaten native biodiversity. Invasive plant or animal species could outcompete local flora and fauna, altering the ecological balance around the barracks.
- **Vegetation and Habitat Management Risks:** Inadequate grassland management may reduce the habitat's capacity to support pollinators and insects that contribute to the ecosystem. Over-mowing or failure to allow plants to seed could reduce food sources for insects, indirectly impacting species that rely on them, like bats and hedgehogs.

3.4.4 Current and Future Use

The Irish Camping and Caravan Club currently owns the Drumgoff Barracks site and serves as its custodians. Due to safety concerns, the building is fenced off with Harris fencing to prevent access. At present it is deteriorating with every passing winter and if left as it is surrounded by harris fencing it will eventually collapse. The club have meet ups during the summer at the barracks and park their caravans and motor homes in the grounds of the barracks. The findings from the Archaeological Assessment Report which is attached as Appendix 1 clearly illustrates that as a ruin Drumgoff Barracks has no future and the following is an extract from this report with regards the future use of the building.

The Potential of Drumgoff

Bringing the building back into use is essential to its ongoing maintenance.

The plan form of the building has great potential for reinstatement compatible with its original use and with the applicants' wishes for its future use. The staircase positions make it possible to achieve the statutory travel distances for fire escape. This and the window positions make compliance with current Building Regulations achievable without removal of any of the original structure.

Sustainability can be achieved by using the available of c.150 sq metres of south-facing roof for the installation of PV panels. This will qualify for grant-aid, may have a small micro-generation income and greatly assist in the maintenance and running costs of any restored areas in Drumgoff.

The building form facilitates the provision of accommodation on the top floor, communal facilities on the first floor and services at ground level, all with lift access. Reinstatement can be carried out on a phased basis, beginning with the roof, floors and staircase reinstatement and working one side at a time, from the top floor down.

The ICCC wish to accommodate members who are unable to drive or use caravans but who wish to remain part of the club community. There is a real option for Drumgoff in providing accommodation for such members. Located at the mid-point of the Wicklow Way, it can also accommodate hikers and other visitors, all to bring in a modest income. In time, it could develop into a cultural resource and a community facility for the surrounding area.

Apart from CMF funding to repair, consolidate and conserve, other streams such as Failte Ireland and Leader may be available once the structure is secured. Wicklow Local Enterprise Office will be able to provide invaluable assistance and sound advice in putting a plan in place.

3.4.5 Climate Change and Environmental Impact

The remaining structures and graves are vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall, flooding, and wind damage. Long-term climate changes, such as warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers, could accelerate the deterioration of the building. Studies indicate that these patterns are expected to continue, increasing the site's vulnerability over time.

The conservation accredited engineer John Kelly has classified the structure as **RC 3 – Major Intervention Required** and has recommended urgent measures to be implemented, to prevent further deterioration, add stability and to reduce the risk of further collapse.

4 Section 4: The Future- Conservation Policies and Actions

4.1 Conservation Policy

A comprehensive framework is essential for identifying, conserving, and managing the significance and setting of heritage sites and landscapes. The guidelines provided by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) establish best practice principles recognized globally for cultural heritage conservation. The primary goal of these conservation guidelines is to enable informed decision-making and establish a sustainable, transparent management system for all aspects of the historical environment.

The Burra Charter, a key document for heritage management, promotes a cautious approach to change: “Do as much as necessary to care for the place and make it usable, but change it as little as possible to retain its cultural significance” (ICOMOS, 2013). This philosophy ensures that heritage sites remain both preserved and accessible.

Global best practices emphasize the importance of collaboration in the management and preservation of heritage sites. A well-defined framework assesses the site’s current condition, outlines objectives and strategies for conservation, and provides a clear plan for future actions. This approach ensures that all stakeholders are involved and aware of their roles in safeguarding the heritage site’s value.

The work in preparing this CMP for Drumgoff Barracks which received CMF funding in 2024 have highlighted the significant history and heritage attached to building and also the issues and vulnerabilities which are extant.

The following policy recommendations are based on best-practice conservation principles and have been formulated in the light of the advice presented in the following state-issued guideline documents:

- Ruins – The Conservation of Masonry Ruins, ‘Framework & Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage’
- Architectural Heritage Protection – Guidelines for Planning Authorities’.
- Conservation Plan – 7th Edition (ICOMOS Australia)’ by James Semple Kerr (2013)
- Framework & Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage’ issued by the Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht & Islands (1999)

These policies have also been formulated within the guidelines of Objectives 3 & 4 of the 'ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites' which are to:

- Safeguard the tangible and intangible values of cultural heritage sites in their natural and cultural settings and social contexts.
- Respect the authenticity of cultural heritage by communicating the significance of their historic fabric and cultural values and protecting them from the adverse impact of intrusive interpretive infrastructure, visitor pressure or inappropriate interpretation.

The policies have been formulated taking the views of the identified stakeholders into consideration and a list of actions to achieve each of the below mentioned policies is listed below in section 4.3.

4.2 Management of the Site

Drumgoff Barracks is in the ownership of the Irish Caravan and Camping Club. This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) aims to provide a structured approach for the long-term care of the site. Both vision and a determined strategy are essential to manage the site for the future. The conservation plan is the next step in protecting this asset for the benefit of the community and wider audiences. This objective will be achieved through a partnership approach involving national and local bodies with collaboration from local interest groups and the ICCC.

Drumgoff Barracks currently presents conservation issues which, if left un-remedied, will lead to further deterioration of the building. The project team for Drumgoff Barracks includes a diverse group of specialists with each expert contributing to the conservation and future management of the site through their specialized knowledge.

4.3 General Conservation Policies

The conservation policies are informed by the site's historical significance, the identified vulnerabilities, and consultations with key stakeholders during the CMP development process. These policies aim to guide future preservation efforts, ensuring the church and graveyard are maintained and enhanced over time. The cooperation of the ICCC, the National Monuments

Service (NMS), and Wicklow County Council will be essential in implementing these policies effectively.

The following policies have been identified for the barracks:

1. **Protection:** The primary goal is to ensure the protection of the archaeological, architectural, natural, and intangible cultural heritage associated with the site. Preservation efforts should focus on minimizing alterations and preserving the site's significance.
2. **Conservation Management and Maintenance:** All conservation and maintenance efforts must follow best practice as detailed in Appendices 1-3 by the Conservation Architect, DKP Conservation Accredited Engineer and Ecologist. It is critical to retain the archaeological, architectural, natural, and cultural significance of the site in all stabilization and restoration projects.
3. **Access and Presentation:** To enhance and manage access to the barracks in a way that ensures safe, convenient, entry for all visitors, while preserving the site's architectural integrity.
4. **Interpretation and Research:** Efforts should focus on enhancing public appreciation of the barracks. Its construction was part of the broader development of the Wicklow Military Road, which aimed to suppress insurgent activity and facilitate military movement in the region. The barracks played an essential role in securing Glenmalure Valley, a strategic location due to its natural defensibility and history of rebellion, including the 1580 Battle of Glenmalure. After the military vacated the site in 1830, the barracks continued to serve various functions, such as housing miners and operating as an R.I.C. station until 1875. A podcast with Fin Dwyer of the Irish History Podcast has documented the history of the military road and is scheduled for release in the first quarter of 2025.
5. **Heritage Tourism & Community Links:** Drumgoff Barracks shall be developed and promoted as a heritage tourism asset, representing its rich archaeological, historical, and cultural significance and open days during heritage week with the co-operation of the ICCC shall enable people to visit the site. Efforts will focus on involving local communities and providing educational opportunities to ensure a deepened understanding of the site's history and its place in Ireland's heritage.

4.4 Policies and Actions

4.4.1 Policy No 1: Protection:

The primary goal is to ensure the protection of the archaeological, architectural, natural, and intangible cultural heritage associated with the site. Preservation efforts should focus on minimizing alterations and preserving the site's significance.

Policy No 1	Objective	Recommended Actions
1.1	Ensure the protection of the archaeological, architectural, natural, and intangible cultural heritage associated with the site. Preservation efforts should focus on minimizing alterations and preserving the sites significance.	<p>Recognize and respect the protected status of the site. As Drumgoff is a recorded archaeological monument it is protected under the National Monuments Acts and the Planning and Development Act.</p> <p>Any archaeological investigation, for example removal of rubble may need to be licensed, notice for works will need to be sent to the National Monuments Services two months in advance of works commencing in accordance with the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004.</p> <p>This plan must be submitted to the National Monuments Service along with a Method Statement for Works so that they can advise on the licencing requirements.</p>
1.2	Protection to a number of species and designated landscapes is provided under the European Birds (1979) and Habitats (1992) directives, Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations 2011, the Wildlife Acts 1976, and the	<p>The 2024 survey found that the Barracks building, the toilet block and the clubhouse building were all confirmed as bat roosts in 2024. A bat derogation licence would be required for any works to these structures that could disturb the bats or interfere with their roosting spaces.</p> <p>All works must be carried out under the guidance of an ecologist and following the</p>

	Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000-2010.	recommendations as outlined in the Ecological survey report.
1.3	Encourage collaboration between relevant stakeholders, including local authorities, heritage professionals, and community groups, to ensure ongoing protection and preservation efforts for the site.	Facilitate discussions and partnerships among stakeholders to create a cohesive approach to the site's conservation and management.

4.4.2 Policy 2: Conservation and Maintenance

To ensure the archaeological, architectural, natural and intangible cultural significance of Drumgoff Barracks is retained and protected in accordance with international best practice, with regard to any intervention, conservation and/or stabilisation works at the site.

Policy No 2	Objective	Recommended Actions
2.1	Establish a five-year programme for the effective maintenance and conservation of the site, with appropriate review by the ICCC, the NMS, Wicklow County Council, and other relevant stakeholders.	Establish a review process involving key stakeholders to ensure the plan's objectives are monitored and adjusted as needed.
2.2	No work should be undertaken on or near the monument without prior notification to the National Monuments Service, as outlined in the National Monuments Acts. The site is archaeologically sensitive and there is the possibility of finds associated with the barracks to be uncovered during clearance works.	Coordinate with the National Monuments Service to ensure that all legal obligations are met before work begins on or near the monuments. Avoid unnecessary disturbance to the site and any rubble removal should be supervised by an archaeologist under licence.
2.3	Ensure that any physical conservation, stabilisation, and maintenance works are undertaken with the requisite licences, assessments, reports, approvals, and recommendations in place, and in consultation with the relevant stakeholders.	Ensure all required legal and procedural guidelines are followed during any physical works on the site.

2.4	Follow the recommendations in this conservation management plan, as set out by the conservation architect, structural engineer, ecologist and archaeologist, to minimise impacts and ensure compliance with best practices.	Adhere to the recommendations provided in the CMP for each discipline, ensuring all actions are based on expert guidance to minimise impact and maintain best practices.
2.5	Maintain a log of conservation works, as well as any maintenance and repairs.	Keep detailed records of all conservation activities, including repairs and maintenance tasks, to ensure transparency and accountability in addition to creating an archive of works completed.
2.6	Manage the site to enhance and improve its biodiversity value, as set out in the ecological assessment.	Improve the site's biodiversity in line with the findings of the ecological assessment, creating a healthier environment for wildlife and local plant species.
2.7	Conserve and protect the native flora and fauna species identified in the Ecological Survey Report. Any proposed works to the barracks, clubhouse and toilet block will require a bat derogation licence as it contains roosting bats.	Ensure the site's biodiversity is preserved and protected according to species-specific guidelines and under the supervision of the ecologist.
2.8	Explore all available funding opportunities to enable conservation, repair, stabilisation, and maintenance works to be carried out as appropriate.	Identify and pursue funding opportunities to support ongoing conservation, repair, and maintenance work on the site. In addition to CMF funding for repair, consolidation, and conservation, other potential funding sources include Fáilte Ireland and LEADER once the structure is stabilized. Wicklow Local

		Enterprise Office can offer essential guidance and support in developing a comprehensive plan.
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4.4.3 Policy 3: Access and Presentation

To enhance and manage access to the barracks in a way that ensures safe, convenient entry for all visitors, while preserving the site's historical and archaeological integrity.

Policy Number No. 3	Objective	Recommended Actions
3.1	Enhance access to the barracks ensuring safe and convenient entry for all visitors.	Assess current access routes for safety and maintain harris fencing around the perimeter of the site until the building is made safe.
3.2	Provide clear signage to illustrate to visitors the layout and history of the barracks once works are complete.	Create an information panel which details the history and archaeology of the barracks. Ensure signage is sympathetic to the site's aesthetic and complies with planning regulations. Highlight the project on Our Wicklow Heritage and create a Storymap for the project, hosted on Wicklow County Council's website

4.4.4 Policy 4: Interpretation and Community Involvement

Efforts to enhance public appreciation of Drumgoff Military Barracks are underway. Built as part of the broader development of the Wicklow Military Road to suppress insurgent activity, the barracks played a crucial role in securing the strategic Glenmalure Valley, known for its natural defensibility and history of rebellion, including the 1580 Battle of Glenmalure. After its military use ended in 1830, the barracks served various purposes, such as housing miners and functioning as an R.I.C. station until 1875. Additionally, a podcast with Fin Dwyer from the Irish History Podcast, covering the history of the military road, is set to be released in early 2025 which was funded by The Heritage Office of Wicklow County Council.

Policy Number 4	Objective	Recommended Actions
4.1	Initiate community heritage projects to enhance public appreciation and community involvement.	A podcast with Fin Dwyer from the Irish History Podcast, covering the history of the military road, is set to be released in early 2025 which was funded by The Heritage Office of Wicklow County Council.
4.2	Support research initiatives to deepen the understanding of the site's archaeology, history, and cultural significance	A series of public engagements were held to document the history of the military road and to hear local people's stories about the mining in the locality. These stories have been weaved into a podcast by Fin Dwyer of the Irish History Podcast which is due for release in the first quarter of 2025. The results of this research will enable a barracks plan to be made of Drumgoff detailing its layout.
4.3	Develop interpretive strategies that balance historical significance with functionality as a camping and caravan site.	Implement digital interpretation methods, such as QR codes, linking to heritage trails or digital content. Ensure interpretation respects the site's role as a functional campsite and can be updated and expanded as new information is uncovered.
4.4	Encourage community involvement in heritage projects to foster a sense of stewardship and ownership.	Organize community heritage projects, such as open days when the works are being completed. Collaborate with the local community in hosting events like Heritage Week.

4.5	Community Benefit	Restoring the building for use is crucial for its maintenance. Drumgoff has potential to provide accommodation for members, hikers, and visitors along the Wicklow Way, generating modest income. Over time, it could evolve into a cultural and community resource for the area.
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4.5 Proposed Conservation Works

Drumgoff Barracks, Drumgoff, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow has been subject to deterioration. The following conservation works have been developed to preserve the barracks historical fabric, protect its archaeological integrity, and enhance public accessibility.

The project will be carried out in phases, with each phase focusing on addressing different levels of urgency and the specific conservation needs of the site. The following paragraph is a summary of the works and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying appendices completed by each specialist. These works can be carried out in tandem as funding becomes available. As pointed out by the Conservation Architect, Margaret Quinlan the building as a ruin has no future. In addition to CMF funding for repair, consolidation, and conservation, additional funding sources such as Fáilte Ireland and LEADER may become available once the structure is stabilized and plans to bring it back into use are established.

The DKP report includes a detailed description of each component and its condition, along with assessments, work recommendations as needed, a prioritized list of actions, and an overall recommended classification. The following information is extracted from this report, however the full report in Appendix 2 should be read in conjunction with extract which contains illustrative drawings for the works.

The condition of each component is assigned a Condition Class (CC):		Each recommended action is assigned an Urgency Class (UC)	
CC 0	No symptoms	UC 0	Long-term
CC 1	Minor symptoms	UC 1	<u>Intermediate-term</u>
CC 2	Moderately Strong symptoms	UC 2	Short-term
CC 3	Major symptoms	UC 3	Urgent and Immediate

Finally, one of four overall recommended classes is assigned to the structure:

RC 0 – No Measures Required;
 RC 1 – Maintenance and Preventive Conservation;
 RC 2 – Moderate Repair and/or Further Investigation;
 RC 3 – Major Intervention Based on Diagnosis.

Summary

Brief Description of the Condition of the Built Cultural Heritage

The building is in poor condition. The loss of cross-walls, collapse of stairs, decay of embedded timber wall-plates and lintels, and deterioration of wall-tops means the building will continue to deteriorate. There has been recent significant loss of masonry / wall, and without intervention, there is a high probability of further loss and potentially catastrophic collapse.

The Overall Recommended Class

RC 3 – Major Intervention Based on Diagnosis

Urgent Measures, where relevant

Provide temporary restraint to East gable - possibly external diagonal props or horizontal walers connected to restraining beams fitted through window opes

Further Recommended Measures, where relevant

See Recommendations below

Any Need for Further Investigation

Investigate effect of nearby lime tree roots on East gable.

Building Components and Condition							
Ref	Component	Component Description (materials, construction and location)	Condition		Risk Assessment and Recommendation		
			Condition Description	CC	Probable Causes/Consequences	Recommended Measures	UC
1A.	External – North Elevation	Sandstone rubble masonry wall with limestone quoins, dressed granite eaves, lugged architraves and semi-circular fanlights to doors and as ground floor windows. All openings infilled with concrete blockwork.	Second floor wall missing for three bays at east end.	CC 3	Movement of adjoining east gable, tree root damage or possibly collapse of adjoining stone stair	Consolidate surviving masonry and exposed wall core	UC 2
1B.			Vertical crack from arch over east door through blocked window over	CC 1	Movement of adjoining east gable, tree root damage or possibly collapse of adjoining stone stair	Stitch crack (see East gable)	UC 2
1C.			Widespread deeply eroded masonry joints	CC 2	Weathering of mortar	Repoint elevation	UC 2
1D.			Past repointing has failed. Repointed mortar has cracked, and adjoining mortar has eroded leaving new mortar proud.	CC 2	Inappropriate materials	Rake out and repoint	UC 2
1E.			Granite eaves is rotating inwards as wall-top masonry fails.	CC 2	Damage by vegetation.	Remove humus and vegetation. Lift and reset loose masonry in lime mortar to shed water	UC 2
1F.			Concrete flaunching at reduced height wall section	CC 2	Inappropriate materials	Remove and reset wall-top masonry in lime mortar to shed water	UC 2
1G.			Loose masonry, ivy and vegetation at wall-top	CC 2	Damage by vegetation.	Remove humus and vegetation. Lift and reset loose masonry in lime mortar to shed water	UC 2

Building Components and Condition							
Ref	Component	Component Description (materials, construction and location)	Condition		Risk Assessment and Recommendation		
			Condition Description	CC	Probable Causes/Consequences	Recommended Measures	UC
2A.	External – South Elevation	Sandstone rubble masonry wall with limestone quoins, dressed granite eaves, lugged architraves and semi-circular fanlight ground floor windows. All openings infilled with concrete blockwork. Central gabled stairwell outshot. Eight historically blocked windows (with rubble masonry).	Widespread deeply eroded masonry joints	CC 2	Weathering of mortar	Repoint elevation	UC 2
2B.			Vertical crack from ground over east windows to eaves. A section of the first-floor arched window head recently fell out.	CC 2	Movement of adjoining east gable, tree root damage or possibly collapse of adjoining stone stair. Crack gauge registers 3.5mm movement since installation.	Reinstate fallen masonry at window head. Stitch crack (see East gable)	UC 2
2C.			Loose masonry, ivy and vegetation at wall-top	CC 2	Damage by vegetation.	Remove humus and vegetation. Lift and reset loose masonry in lime mortar to shed water	UC 2
3A.	External – East and West Gables	Sandstone rubble masonry with harling finish	East Gable is approx. 130mm out of vertical. Cracks at adjoining front and rear walls (and crack gauge) indicate recent movement. Two pattress plates at eaves level on outer face no longer connected to structure.	CC 3	Tree root damage or possibly collapse of adjoining stone stair.	Fit temporary restraints to East Gable at each floor level pending determination of cause.	UC 3
3B.			West Gable: some eroded masonry joints	CC 1	Weathering of mortar	Repoint elevation	UC 1

Building Components and Condition							
Ref	Component	Component Description (materials, construction and location)	Condition		Risk Assessment and Recommendation		
			Condition Description	CC	Probable Causes/Consequences	Recommended Measures	UC
4A.	Internal -	Sandstone rubble masonry with brick relieving arches to windows, embedded timber wall-plates at upper floor levels	NW corner: failing timber lintel over first floor window has no relieving arch	CC 3	Decay of timber lintel	Replace with new concrete or durable timber lintel	UC 3
4B.			Generally: decay of wall-plates and joist ends has resulted in loose and fallen face masonry at floor zones	CC 2	Decay of timber wall-plates and joist ends	Remove decayed timber and replace with brick where necessary to support masonry over	UC 2
4C.			Generally: collapsed cross-walls	CC 2	Decay and collapse of roof structures	Reinstate cross wall supports as masonry or inserted steel frames	UC 1
4D.			Generally: collapsed stone stairs – at east end full collapse; at west end partial collapse	CC 2		Prop surviving stair flights	UC 1
4E.			Generally: collapsed masonry within building	CC 2	Collapse of cross walls and stairs	Remove all collapsed masonry from within building. Sort stone and retain for re-use in future conservation works.	UC 1

Recommendations		
Ref	UC	Priority List of Recommendations for Action based on Urgency Classes
3A.	UC 3	External – East Gable - Fit temporary restraints at each floor level pending determination of cause.
4A.	UC 3	Internal - Replace with new concrete or durable timber lintel
1A.	UC 2	External – North Elevation - Consolidate surviving masonry and exposed wall core
1B.	UC 2	External – North Elevation - Stitch crack (see East gable)
1C.	UC 2	External – North Elevation - Repoint elevation
1D.	UC 2	External – North Elevation - Rake out and repoint
1E.	UC 2	External – North Elevation - Remove humus and vegetation. Lift and reset loose masonry in lime mortar to shed water
IF.	UC 2	External – North Elevation - Remove and reset wall-top masonry in lime mortar to shed water
IG.	UC 2	External – North Elevation - Remove humus and vegetation. Lift and reset loose masonry in lime mortar to shed water
2A.	UC 2	External – South Elevation - Repoint elevation
2B.	UC 2	External – South Elevation - Reinstate fallen masonry at window head. Stitch crack (see East gable)
2C.	UC 2	External – South Elevation - Remove humus and vegetation. Lift and reset loose masonry in lime mortar to shed water
4B.	UC 2	Internal - Remove decayed timber and replace with brick where necessary to support masonry over
3B	UC 1	External –West Gable - Repoint elevation
4C.	UC 1	Internal - Reinstate cross wall supports as masonry or inserted steel frames
4D.	UC 1	Internal - Prop surviving stair flights
4E.	UC 1	Internal - Remove all collapsed masonry from within building. Sort stone and retain for re-use in future conservation works.

4.6 Funding

Funding is crucial to ensure the long-term preservation, maintenance, and enhancement of Drumgoff Barracks. A variety of funding sources are available and should be explored to cover the different aspects of conservation, interpretation, and management of the site. The following funding opportunities should be explored.

➤ Community Heritage Grant Scheme

Managed by the Heritage Council, the Community Heritage Grant Scheme funds projects by community groups and non-profit organizations. The scheme focuses on improving the management and maintenance of heritage collections, buildings, and sites. The application process is annual, with grants usually announced in the early part of the year. Applications are made through the Heritage Council's Online Grants System.

➤ Adopt a Monument Scheme

This scheme, funded by the Heritage Council and managed by Abarta Heritage, aims to help communities actively engage in the conservation and interpretation of local archaeological and cultural heritage sites. It offers specialist expertise, mentoring, and ongoing support for maintenance and protection.

➤ Community Monuments Fund (CMF)

It is recommended that an application is made for Community Monuments Funding in 2025 and beyond to complete the next phases of the project. The objective of this fund is to support the conservation, maintenance, protection and promotion of local monuments and historic sites. It contains a number of different measures aimed at enabling conservation works to be carried out on archaeological monuments which are deemed to be significant and in need of urgent support, encouraging access to archaeological monuments and improving their presentation and also building resilience in archaeological monuments to enable them to withstand the effects of climate change. This fund is administered by Wicklow County Council and covers 100% of the proposed works with no match funding required.

➤ Local Enterprise Office, Fáilte Ireland and LEADER

Alongside CMF funding for repair, consolidation, and conservation, additional funding sources such as Fáilte Ireland and LEADER may become available once the structure is stabilized. The Wicklow Local Enterprise Office can offer valuable support and guidance in developing an effective plan.

To secure and manage funding effectively, the following actions are recommended:

- **Monitor funding opportunities:** Regularly review updates from funding bodies, including the Heritage Council and Local Authorities, to identify new funding rounds or changes in application criteria.
- **Explore all Funding Opportunities:** Speak to Local Enterprise Office, Failte Ireland, LEADER with regards supports available to bring the building back into use.
- **Engage professionals:** Ensure that all applications include oversight from qualified conservation professionals to meet eligibility requirements.
- **Community engagement:** Leverage community involvement to apply for grants aimed at both conservation and public engagement.
- **Long-term planning:** Establish a rolling funding strategy that targets smaller, phased projects under schemes such as the Community Heritage Grants Scheme, alongside larger, more comprehensive applications to the Community Monuments Fund.

4.7 Conclusion

In conclusion, the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Drumgoff Barracks aims to ensure the long-term preservation and sustainability of this historically significant military structure. By implementing a phased approach, the CMP addresses critical areas such as structural repairs, conservation of architectural features, and public engagement. The collaboration between local stakeholders, conservation experts, and national bodies underscores the shared commitment to safeguarding the barracks. The plan also emphasizes the importance of balancing heritage conservation with community involvement ensuring that Drumgoff Barracks continues to be a place of historical, cultural, and educational significance for future generations. Through these efforts, this once strategic military outpost will be preserved as a testament to its role in Ireland's history while enriching local heritage.

The key objectives outlined in this CMP emphasize the importance of:

- Preserving the historical fabric of the site through sensitive conservation efforts, guided by expert assessments in engineering, architecture, archaeology, and ecology.
- Ensuring community involvement in heritage activities to foster local stewardship and ongoing care of the site.
- Developing partnerships with local authorities, heritage bodies.
- Create a long term sustainable approach for the preservation of the building.

The CMP also addresses key vulnerabilities, such as structural deterioration, environmental impact, and ongoing maintenance needs. These issues are being tackled through targeted

interventions, such as emergency stabilization works, and the development of a long-term phased plan.

Thanks to the Community Monuments Fund (CMF) and other funding initiatives by The Heirtage Office of Wicklow County Council, critical works have been initiated, but continued support will be essential for the successful execution of future phases. By addressing these challenges and implementing the recommended conservation strategies, this CMP ensures that Drumgoff Barracks will be safeguarded for the future.

The sustained cooperation between stakeholders, the local community, and conservation professionals will be vital in the ongoing preservation of this historic site. By engaging the community and enhancing public appreciation of its significance, Drumgoff will remain a place of historical significance for generations to come.

Appendix 1

Architectural

Assessment Report

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

Building Typology

The principal barracks building, now unroofed, is a slender, gabled three-storey, eleven-bay block, with a gabled return to the rear, probably housing the principal staircase, and accessed via the central doorway. The composition is formal, although the return is very slightly off-centre from the principal block. Doorways at either end of the block give access to stairs. In plan form, it follows a conventional layout, surviving fabric suggesting that there may not have been corridors, so that rooms were entered enfilade.

As with most such buildings, the block is sited eccentrically within the enclosing barrack wall, roughly square with bastions at the NW and SE corners. This placement results in the creation of a major space to the front of the building, suitable for assembly, parade and other military exercises. Should it have been necessary, this space could also have accommodated tents as a temporary expedient. The minor spaces, with their associated structures may have served as kitchen, latrines, stabling and storage.

McCullough and Mulvin describe the barracks typology

Usually built as a single block with communal facilities functions on the ground floor and men sleeping 6 or 8 to a room above, those followed the theme of the classical house..... The 'architecture' is concentrated on the front elevation, reinforcing an axial progression from front gate to hall door and fixing the parade ground as the natural focus of the whole building. Ancillary buildings and outhouses are tucked away or placed around the edge of the walls, formally invisible. The same arrangement governs the layout of Glencree and Glenmalur barracks built to guard the Wicklow Hills after 1798.... It is not difficult to see a progression from these barracks to the very large institutions built in the years after 1800.

While there are ancient antecedents, the construction of military barracks as an institution is a development that emerged strongly from the 18th century and into the 19th, where the separation of military from civilian populations had social as well as practical objectives. In earlier times, the soldiery was billeted on the civilian community, often leading to resistance and resentment.

Commentators have pointed to the representational value of such establishments as an expression of power and control. From a typological perspective, the barracks at Drumgoff is a simple version of a formula for such structures, adopted widely throughout the world, in areas where military adventures were in train. The version here is that of an outpost, one of a number constructed in the region at a point in time.

The formula had certain elements: a formal gateway (sometimes specially fortified) that gave access to the primary assembly space, where the dominant structure also stratified the site. The formula had an inherent flexibility, which meant that over time, as military purposes became less prominent, such sites could be adapted for other civil or industrial purposes. From a military perspective, the formality expressed the special nature of the place: to the general population it represented the power of governance; to the soldiery it expressed the order that underlay their purpose and the discipline that ordered their lives. In the case of Drumgoff, these elements are largely intact, and evident in its siting within the wider landscape.

The building today

The condition of the building is fully described in a Condition and Structural Assessment, jointly prepared by John Kelly and Margaret Quinlan.

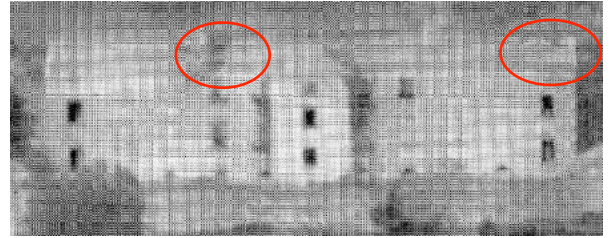
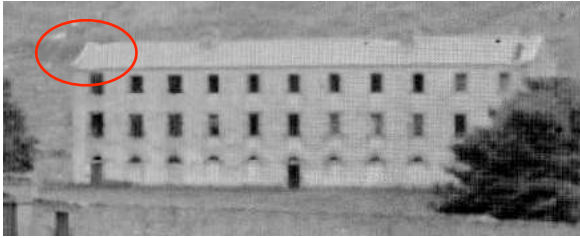
In summary, the building is in poor condition. The loss of substantial areas of cross-walls, collapse of stairs, decay of embedded timber wall-plates and lintels, and deterioration of wall-tops means the building will continue to deteriorate. There has been significant loss of masonry, with much of the top floor wall close to the east gable now gone. There has been a further collapse in the past year. Without intervention, there is a high probability of further loss and potentially catastrophic collapse.



Lawrence Collection 1860 - 1883

A study of historic images shows that massive accelerating deterioration has taken place in the last fifty years. Beginning with the Lawrence Collection(1860 - 1883), the image above shows the barracks in good condition, although without gutters and downpipes.

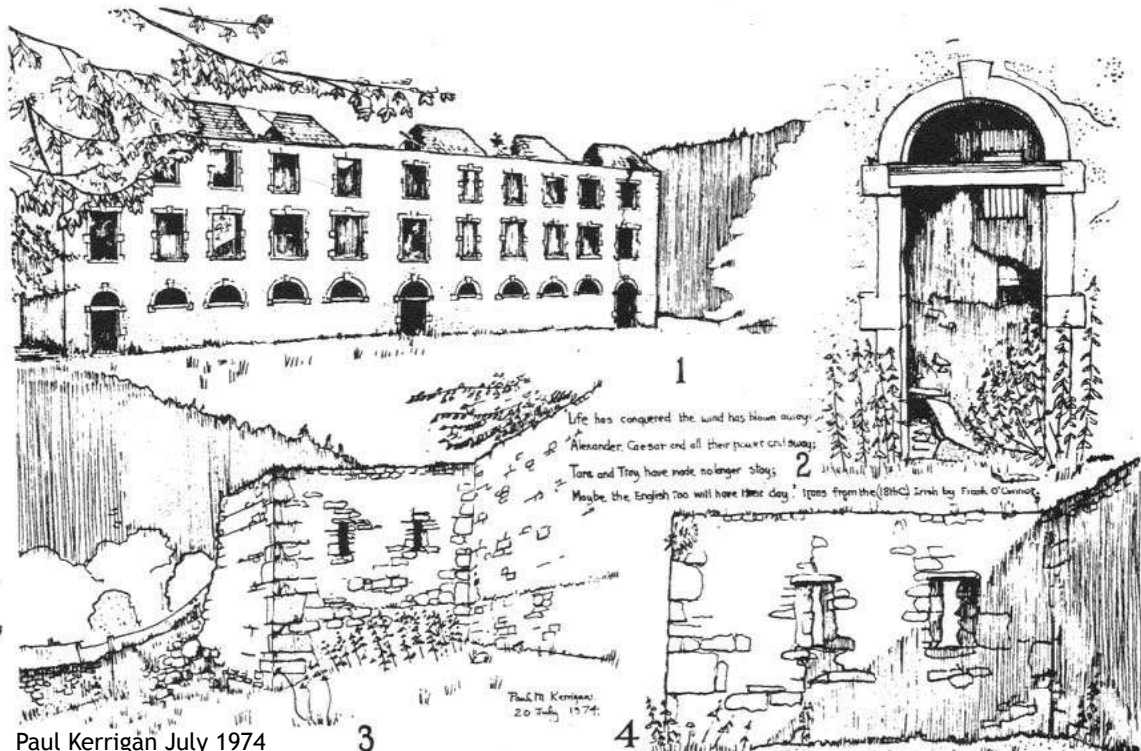
The Chapman images dating from 1911 and 1932 both show some roof damage close to the east gable in 1911 and more in 1932 but little deterioration otherwise and a fairly intact roof in the intervening twenty-one years.



Robert Chapman images left August 1911, right October 1932 roof damage circled in red



The Irish Tourist Association image (1943) shows loss to the roof with the central section losing both roof and floors, which might suggest a fire.



Paul Kerrigan July 1974

The Tillbrook image of 1963 does not show the roof clearly but enough to suggest that some of it is gone. This is borne out by Kerrigan's drawing of 1974 which shows five only sections of the roof remaining.

Now there is no roof surviving and, as a consequence, the walls have been disintegrating in the last fifty years.

Ruined structures are immensely difficult to maintain and repair, particularly those where height is an issue. Wall tops are exposed and absorb quantities of water into the mass of the masonry. This, taken together with growth of vegetation, which cannot be managed so high over ground level, and increased rainfall due to climate change, all lead to the inevitability of progressive collapse.

Planning for repair and maintenance

Drumgoff as a ruin does not have a future in the medium to long-term. The cost of scaffolding is substantial and, if in place even for a few months, can equal or exceed the cost of the repairs. Maintenance costs for Drumgoff as a ruin will be prohibitive.

At the outset, external scaffold will be necessary to repair masonry. MEWPs are not suitable, being unable to carry the weight of two operatives, building stones and mortar.

Looking ahead, the major issues are those of protection and access. Serious consideration must be given to an approach of reinstatement which will address these issues. The practical option is to begin to bring the building back into use by:

- reinstating the roof to protect the wall-tops following essential repair to high-level masonry
- reinstating floors to provide access for a phased programme of repair, to facilitate maintenance without the need for full scaffolding, and to provide lateral restraint to the structure

These works would qualify for state grant-aid conservation schemes and such public funds invested will be put to good use by reinstatement of protection and access facilitating a phased return to a building in use.

In terms of authenticity, there is full evidence regarding the roof form and floor levels. The barracks at Aghavannagh still stands as an original twin of Glenmalur and may retain its original roof structure to provide valuable information for the detail of the roof structure for reinstatement.

Early and ongoing consultation with the National Monuments Service and the planning authority are essential to decision-making.

The Potential of Drumgoff

Bringing the building back into use is essential to its ongoing maintenance.

The plan form of the building has great potential for reinstatement compatible with its original use and with the applicants' wishes for its future use. The staircase positions make it possible to achieve the statutory travel distances for fire escape. This and the window positions make compliance with current Building Regulations achievable without removal of any of the original structure.

Sustainability can be achieved by using the available of c.150 sq metres of south-facing roof for the installation of PV panels. This will qualify for grant-aid, may have a small micro-generation income and greatly assist in the maintenance and running costs of any restored areas in Drumgoff.

The building form facilitates the provision of accommodation on the top floor, communal facilities on the first floor and services at ground level, all with lift access. Reinstatement can be carried out on a phased basis, beginning with the roof, floors and staircase reinstatement and working one side at a time, from the top floor down.

The ICCC wish to accommodate members who are unable to drive or use caravans but who wish to remain part of the club community. There is a real option for Drumgoff in providing accommodation for such members. Located at the mid-point of the Wicklow Way, it can also accommodate hikers and other visitors, all to bring in a modest income. In time, it could develop into a cultural resource and a community facility for the surrounding area.

Apart from CMF funding to repair, consolidate and conserve, other streams such as Failte Ireland and Leader may be available once the structure is secured. Wicklow Local Enterprise Office will be able to provide invaluable assistance and sound advice in putting a plan in place.

Margaret Quinlan FRIAI

Appendix 2

Condition Report

**Assessment of Drumgoff Barracks, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow funded by The
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage under the Community
Monuments Fund 2024 (CMF24-2-WI002)**

CONDITION REPORT



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INTRODUCTION

David Kelly Partnership was commissioned by the Irish Caravan and Camping Club to inspect and report on the condition of their premises at Drumgoff Barracks, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow.

The inspection was undertaken by John Kelly, a conservation accredited engineer (on the CARE Register maintained by jointly by The Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Structural Engineers and Engineers Ireland). The survey and report were carried out in accordance with *I.S. EN 16096:2012 Conservation of cultural property - Condition survey and report of built cultural heritage*.

The report includes the structure's location, any applicable statutory listings, a review of existing information pertaining to the structure, when it was surveyed and by whom, a description of each component and its condition, an assessment and recommendations for works where necessary, a priority list of recommendations and a designated overall recommended class.

The condition of each component is assigned a Condition Class (CC):	
CC 0	No symptoms
CC 1	Minor symptoms
CC 2	Moderately Strong symptoms
CC 3	Major symptoms

Each recommended action is assigned an Urgency Class (UC)	
UC 0	Long-term
UC 1	Intermediate-term
UC 2	Short-term
UC 3	Urgent and Immediate

Finally, one of four overall recommended classes is assigned to the structure:

RC 0 – No Measures Required;
 RC 1 – Maintenance and Preventive Conservation;
 RC 2 – Moderate Repair and/or Further Investigation;
 RC 3 – Major Intervention Based on Diagnosis.

In compiling the reports, the following resources were consulted:

- Record of Protected Structures (Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028)
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage of Ireland published by the Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government;
- Record of Monuments and Places on the Historic Environment Viewer published by National Monuments Service, Government of Ireland
- Historic Ordnance Survey maps

Identification	
Name	Drumgoff Barrack
Number	-
Townland	Drumgoff
Grid Reference	ITM 710398, 690631
Category	Army Barrack
Date of Construction	1803-1820?
Function	Army Barracks
Short Description	North-facing, rectangular, gabled, three storey, eleven bay, stone masonry building set in walled enclosure on the western side of the Avonbeg river south of Carriglinneen on the Military Road built in 1800 following the 1798 rebellion.

Protection Information					
RPS	29-06	RMP	N/A	NIAH	N/A
Significance (NIAH Rating)		N/A			

Sources and Management Information
-

Survey Information	
Surveyed by	John Kelly and Margaret Quinlan
Date of Inspection	19th July 2024
Weather	Dry
Limits of Accessibility	Inspected from ground level and hoist externally. No access to interior.

Building Components and Condition							
Ref	Component	Component Description (materials, construction and location)	Condition		Risk Assessment and Recommendation		
			Condition Description	CC	Probable Causes/Consequences	Recommended Measures	UC
1A.	External – North Elevation	Sandstone rubble masonry wall with limestone quoins, dressed granite eaves, lugged architraves and semi-circular fanlights to doors and as ground floor windows. All openings infilled with concrete blockwork.	Second floor wall missing for three bays at east end.	CC 3	Movement of adjoining east gable, tree root damage or possibly collapse of adjoining stone stair	Consolidate surviving masonry and exposed wall core	UC 2
1B.			Vertical crack from arch over east door through blocked window over	CC 1	Movement of adjoining east gable, tree root damage or possibly collapse of adjoining stone stair	Stitch crack (see East gable)	UC 2
1C.			Widespread deeply eroded masonry joints	CC 2	Weathering of mortar	Repoint elevation	UC 2
1D.			Past repointing has failed. Repointed mortar has cracked, and adjoining mortar has eroded leaving new mortar proud.	CC 2	Inappropriate materials	Rake out and repoint	UC 2
1E.			Granite eaves is rotating inwards as wall-top masonry fails.	CC 2	Damage by vegetation.	Remove humus and vegetation. Lift and reset loose masonry in lime mortar to shed water	UC 2
1F.			Concrete flaunching at reduced height wall section	CC 2	Inappropriate materials	Remove and reset wall-top masonry in lime mortar to shed water	UC 2
1G.			Loose masonry, ivy and vegetation at wall-top	CC 2	Damage by vegetation.	Remove humus and vegetation. Lift and reset loose masonry in lime mortar to shed water	UC 2

Building Components and Condition							
Ref	Component	Component Description (materials, construction and location)	Condition		Risk Assessment and Recommendation		
			Condition Description	CC	Probable Causes/Consequences	Recommended Measures	UC
2A.	External – South Elevation	Sandstone rubble masonry wall with limestone quoins, dressed granite eaves, lugged architraves and semi-circular fanlight ground floor windows. All openings infilled with concrete blockwork. Central gabled stairwell outshot. Eight historically blocked windows (with rubble masonry).	Widespread deeply eroded masonry joints	CC 2	Weathering of mortar	Repoint elevation	UC 2
2B.			Vertical crack from ground over east windows to eaves. A section of the first-floor arched window head recently fell out.	CC 2	Movement of adjoining east gable, tree root damage or possibly collapse of adjoining stone stair. Crack gauge registers 3.5mm movement since installation.	Reinstate fallen masonry at window head. Stitch crack (see East gable)	UC 2
2C.			Loose masonry, ivy and vegetation at wall-top	CC 2	Damage by vegetation.	Remove humus and vegetation. Lift and reset loose masonry in lime mortar to shed water	UC 2
3A.	External – East and West Gables	Sandstone rubble masonry with harling finish	East Gable is approx.130mm out of vertical. Cracks at adjoining front and rear walls (and crack gauge) indicate recent movement. Two pattress plates at eaves level on outer face no longer connected to structure.	CC 3	Tree root damage or possibly collapse of adjoining stone stair.	Fit temporary restraints to East Gable at each floor level pending determination of cause.	UC 3
3B.			West Gable: some eroded masonry joints	CC 1	Weathering of mortar	Repoint elevation	UC 1

Building Components and Condition							
Ref	Component	Component Description (materials, construction and location)	Condition		Risk Assessment and Recommendation		
			Condition Description	CC	Probable Causes/Consequences	Recommended Measures	UC
4A.	Internal -	Sandstone rubble masonry with brick relieving arches to windows, embedded timber wall-plates at upper floor levels	NW corner: failing timber lintel over first floor window has no relieving arch	CC 3	Decay of timber lintel	Replace with new concrete or durable timber lintel	UC 3
4B.			Generally: decay of wall-plates and joist ends has resulted in loose and fallen face masonry at floor zones	CC 2	Decay of timber wall-plates and joist ends	Remove decayed timber and replace with brick where necessary to support masonry over	UC 2
4C.			Generally: collapsed cross-walls	CC 2	Decay and collapse of roof structures	Reinstate cross wall supports as masonry or inserted steel frames	UC 1
4D.			Generally: collapsed stone stairs – at east end full collapse; at west end partial collapse	CC 2		Prop surviving stair flights	UC 1
4E.			Generally: collapsed masonry within building	CC 2	Collapse of cross walls and stairs	Remove all collapsed masonry from within building. Sort stone and retain for re-use in future conservation works.	UC 1

Recommendations		
Ref	UC	Priority List of Recommendations for Action based on Urgency Classes
3A.	UC 3	External – East Gable - Fit temporary restraints at each floor level pending determination of cause.
4A.	UC 3	Internal - Replace with new concrete or durable timber lintel
1A.	UC 2	External – North Elevation - Consolidate surviving masonry and exposed wall core
1B.	UC 2	External – North Elevation - Stitch crack (see East gable)
1C.	UC 2	External – North Elevation - Repoint elevation
1D.	UC 2	External – North Elevation - Rake out and repoint
1E.	UC 2	External – North Elevation - Remove humus and vegetation. Lift and reset loose masonry in lime mortar to shed water
IF.	UC 2	External – North Elevation - Remove and reset wall-top masonry in lime mortar to shed water
IG.	UC 2	External – North Elevation - Remove humus and vegetation. Lift and reset loose masonry in lime mortar to shed water
2A.	UC 2	External – South Elevation - Repoint elevation
2B.	UC 2	External – South Elevation - Reinstate fallen masonry at window head. Stitch crack (see East gable)
2C.	UC 2	External – South Elevation - Remove humus and vegetation. Lift and reset loose masonry in lime mortar to shed water
4B.	UC 2	Internal - Remove decayed timber and replace with brick where necessary to support masonry over
3B	UC 1	External –West Gable - Repoint elevation
4C.	UC 1	Internal - Reinstate cross wall supports as masonry or inserted steel frames
4D.	UC 1	Internal - Prop surviving stair flights
4E.	UC 1	Internal - Remove all collapsed masonry from within building. Sort stone and retain for re-use in future conservation works.

Summary
Brief Description of the Condition of the Built Cultural Heritage
The building is in poor condition. The loss of cross-walls, collapse of stairs, decay of embedded timber wall-plates and lintels, and deterioration of wall-tops means the building will continue to deteriorate. There has been recent significant loss of masonry / wall, and without intervention, there is a high probability of further loss and potentially catastrophic collapse.
The Overall Recommended Class
RC 3 – Major Intervention Based on Diagnosis
Urgent Measures, where relevant
Provide temporary restraint to East gable - possibly external diagonal props or horizontal walers connected to restraining beams fitted through window opes
Further Recommended Measures, where relevant
See Recommendations above
Any Need for Further Investigation
Investigate effect of nearby lime tree roots on East gable.

Historic Photographs



NLI: Lawrence, John Fortune (1860-1883)

[\(Holdings: Bridge and barracks, hills in background, Drumgoff, Co. Wicklow\)](#)



NLI: Lawrence, John Fortune (1860-1883)

[Holdings: Bridge and barracks, hills in background, Drumgoff, Co. Wicklow](#)

Photographs



PHOTOGRAPH 1 - NORTH ELEVATION



PHOTOGRAPH 2 - CRACK AT NORTH-EAST CORNER



PHOTOGRAPH 3 - ERODED MASONRY JOINTS



PHOTOGRAPH 4 - FAILED REPOINTING



PHOTOGRAPH 5 - ROTATION OF EAVES COURSE



PHOTOGRAPH 6 – CONCRETE FLAUNCHING AT COLLAPSED SECTION OF WALL



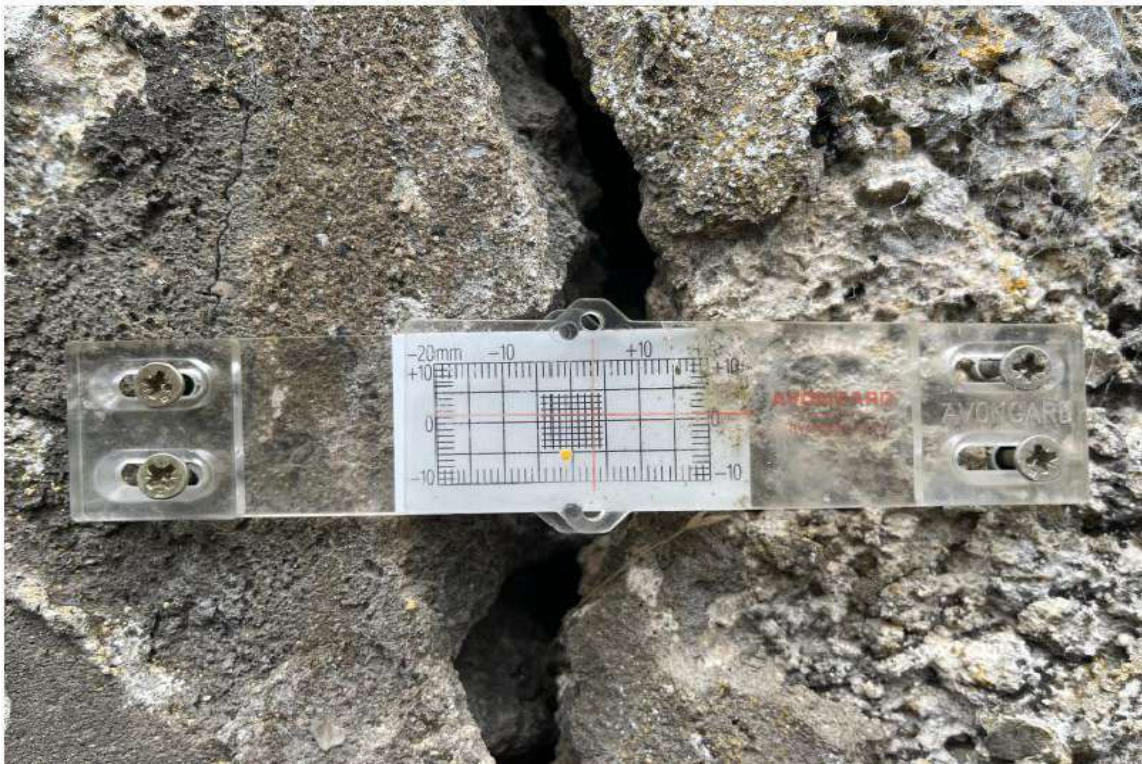
PHOTOGRAPH 7 - VEGETATION AT WALL TOP



PHOTOGRAPH 8 - SOUTH ELEVATION



PHOTOGRAPH 9 - SOUTH-EAST CORNER



PHOTOGRAPH 10 - CRACK MONITOR AT SOUTH-EAST CORNER



PHOTOGRAPH 11 - SOUTH ELEVATION - STAIRWELL- NOTE SURVIVING HARLING



PHOTOGRAPH 12 - SOUTH ELEVATION LOOSE MASONRY AT WALL TOP



PHOTOGRAPH 13 - EAST GABLE



PHOTOGRAPH 14 - WEST GABLE



PHOTOGRAPH 15 - INTERNAL - NORTH-WEST CORNER WINDOW LINTEL



PHOTOGRAPH 16 - INTERNAL NORTH-WEST CORNER



PHOTOGRAPH 17 - COLLAPSED CROSS WALL

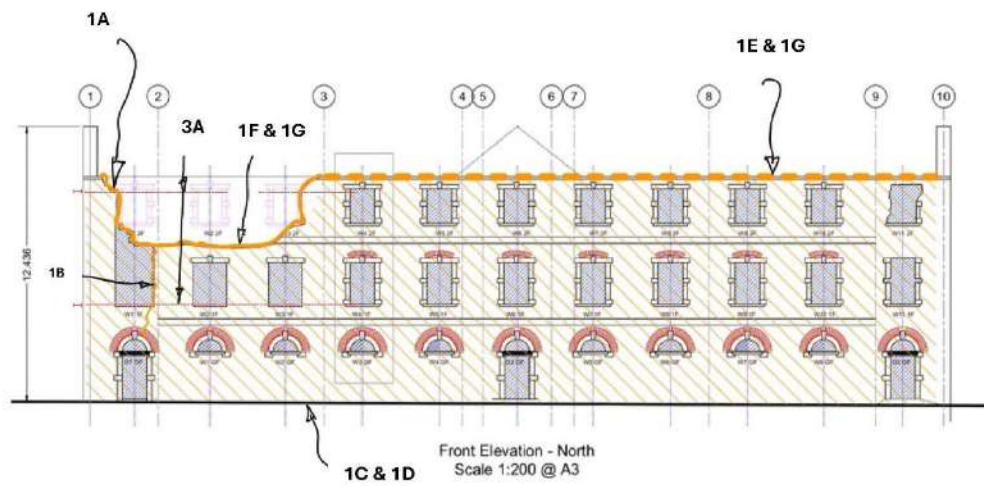
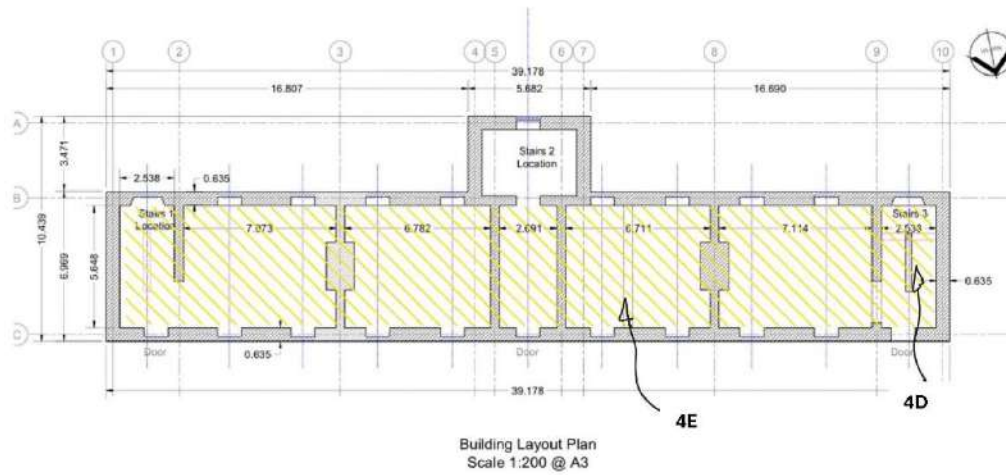


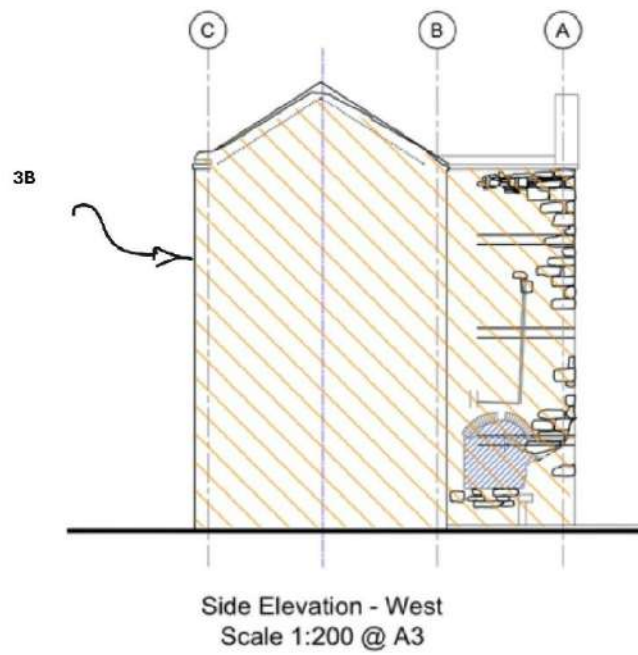
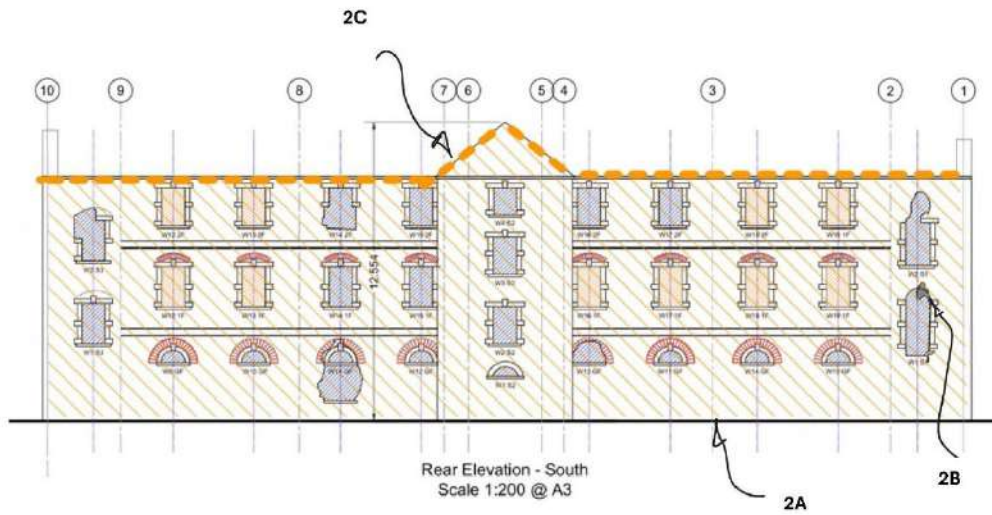
PHOTOGRAPH 18 - PARTIALLY COLLAPSED STONE STAIRS AT EAST END

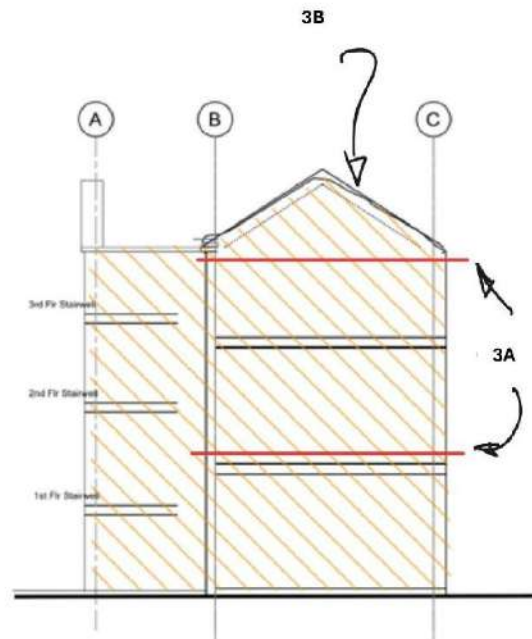


PHOTOGRAPH 19 - COLLAPSED STAIR AT WEST END

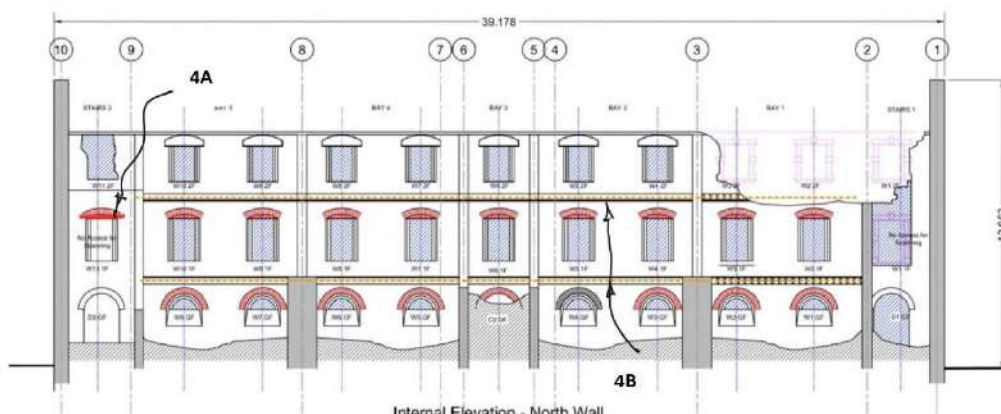
Survey Drawings



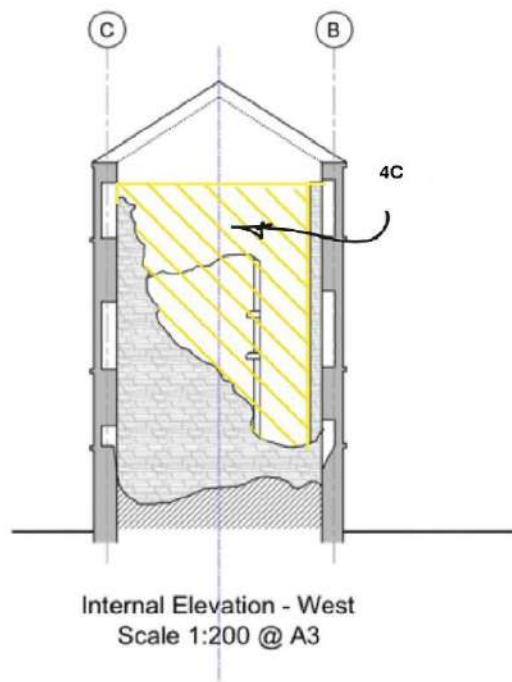
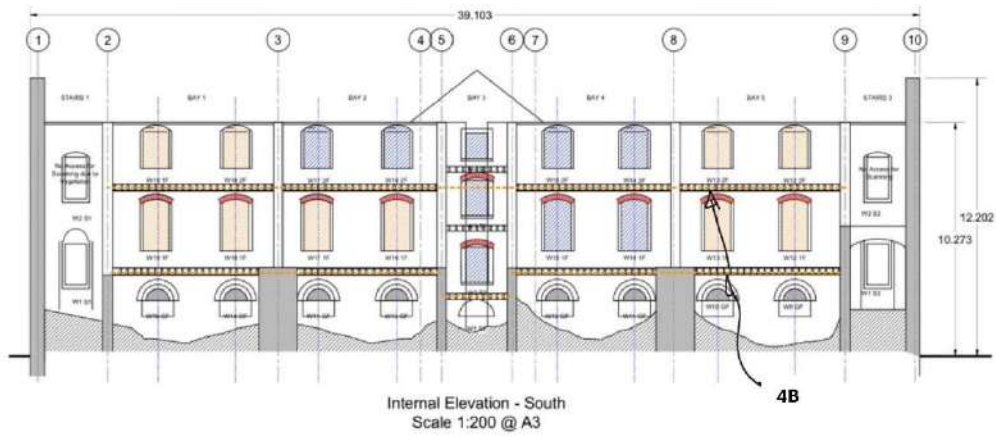




Side Elevation - East
Scale 1:200 @ A3



Internal Elevation - North Wall
Scale 1:200 @ A3



Appendix 3

Ecological Survey

Drumgoff Barracks, Glenmalur, Co. Wicklow

Ecological Survey 2024



**COMMUNITY MONUMENTS FUND
REF: CMF24-2-WI002**

FINAL REPORT

31st October 2024



Faith Wilson
ECOLOGICAL CONSULTANT

*Faith Wilson Ecological Consultant BSc (Hons) CEnv MCIEEM
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Drumgoff Barracks, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow

Ecological Survey 2024

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Drumgoff Barracks, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow

Ecological Survey 2024

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This report has been prepared by a specialist ecological team consisting of Faith Wilson (an independent ecological consultant and licensed bat specialist), Dr Paul Whelan (Lichenologist) and Dr Joanne Denyer (Bryophyte specialist) who were appointed by Yvonne Whitty Archaeology, the project archaeologist, to update a baseline ecological survey that was completed in 2023 and prepare a report for the conservation of Drumgoff Barracks. Drumgoff Barracks are located in the Glenmalure Valley in County Wicklow (**Figure 1**). The project was funded under the Community Monuments Fund (Ref: CMF24-2-WI002).

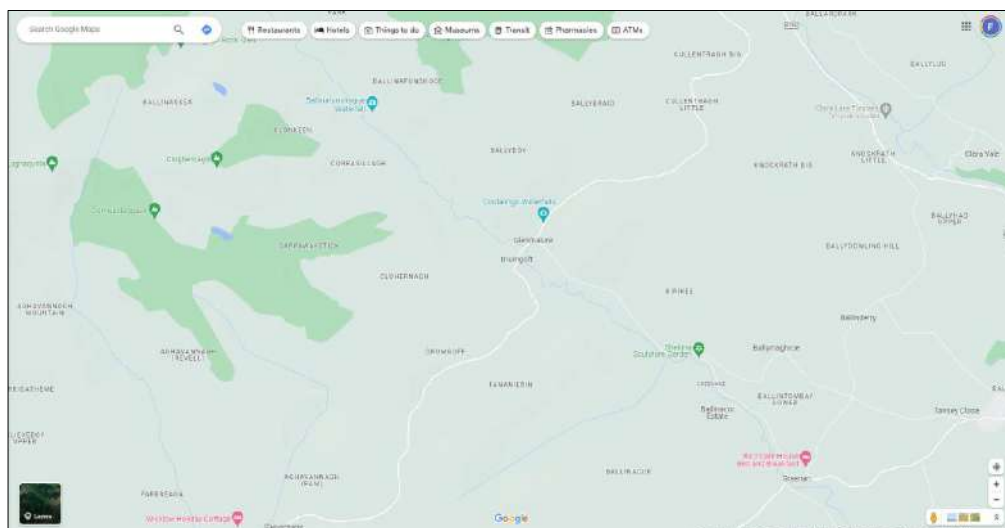


Figure 1. Drumgoff is located in the townland of Drumgoff in the Glenmalure Valley, in County Wicklow (Google Maps).

The Irish Caravan and Camping Club (ICCC) has owned this site since 1982 and its grounds are used as a camping ground, with the barracks fenced off for safety reasons (**Plate 1**).

This report forms part of a conservation plan for Drumgoff Barracks (RMP no WI029-017) on behalf of the ICCC to carry out essential repairs to the site.

The scope of works completed in 2024 included:

- A bat survey to inform a bat derogation licence
- A lichen survey
- A bryophyte survey

This report should be read in conjunction with the ecological survey report produced in 2023 (Wilson, 2023) and the recommendations from both for the protection of biodiversity on the site be implemented.

1.2 Relevant Legislation

1.2.1 Nature Conservation Designations

International Conservation Designations

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are habitats of international significance that have been identified by NPWS and submitted for designation to the EU. SAC is a statutory designation, which has a legal basis under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) as transposed into Irish law through the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997, which were amended in 1998, 2005 and 2011. The European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 consolidate the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997 to 2005 and the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats)(Control of Recreational Activities) Regulations 2010, as well as addressing transposition failures identified in the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) judgements.

A Special Protection Area (SPA) is a statutory designation, which has a legal basis under the EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC). The primary objective of SPAs is to maintain or enhance the favourable conservation status of the birds for which the SPAs have been designated.

National Conservation Designations

Proposed NHAs are habitats or sites of interest to wildlife that have been identified by NPWS. These sites become NHAs once they have been formally advertised and land owners have been notified of their designation. NHAs are protected under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000, from the date they are formally proposed. NHA is a statutory designation according to the Wildlife (Amended) Act, 2000 and requires consultation with NPWS if any development impacts on a pNHA.

1.2.2 Bats

Eleven species of bats occur in Ireland and all are protected under both national and international law.

Wildlife Act 1976

In the Republic, under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife Act 1976, all bats and their roosts are protected by law. It is unlawful to disturb either without the appropriate licence. The Act was amended in 2000.

Bern and Bonn Convention

Ireland has also ratified two international conventions, which afford protection to bats amongst other fauna. These are known as the 'Bern' and 'Bonn' Conventions. The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention 1982), exists to conserve all species and their habitats, including bats. The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention 1979,

enacted 1983) was instigated to protect migrant species across all European boundaries, which covers certain species of bat.

EU Habitats Directive

All bat species are given strict protection under Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive, whilst the Lesser Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) and Greater Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*) are given further protection under Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive. Both are listed as a species of community interest that is in need of strict protection and for which E.U. nations must designate Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). The latter is only known from a single site and no breeding populations have been recorded to date. The former are a species of the western seaboard of Ireland and have not yet been recorded on the east coast.

The principal pressures on Irish bat species have been identified as follows:

- urbanised areas (e.g. light pollution);
- bridge/viaduct repairs;
- pesticides usage;
- removal of hedges, scrub, forestry;
- water pollution;
- other pollution and human impacts (e.g. renovation of dwellings with roosts);
- infillings of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools and marshes;
- management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes;
- abandonment of pastoral systems;
- speleology and vandalism;
- communication routes: roads; and
- inappropriate forestry management.

1.2.3 Bryophytes

There are a number of legally protected bryophytes, which are listed under the Flora (Protection) Order 2022.

1.2.4 Lichens

Only one species of lichen (Scrambled-egg Lichen (*Fulgensia fulgens*)) is legally protected under the Flora (Protection) Order 2022.

1.2.5 Invasive Species

The legal framework for the control or eradication of non-native invasive species in the Republic of Ireland is the Birds and Habitats Regulations (2011), which include legislation on invasive and non-native species in Sections 49 and 50.

Since then the EU Regulation on Invasive Alien Species (EU Regulation 1143/2014) also came into force on the 3rd August 2016.

The plant and animal species to which the Birds and Habitats Regulations (2011) apply are presented in Schedule Three. Part 1 details the plants

species, while Part 3 outlines those animal or plant vector materials and are presented below.

Third Schedule: Part 1 Plants

Non-native species subject to restrictions under Regulations 49 and 50.

First column	Second column	Third column
Common name	Scientific name	Geographical application
American Skunk-cabbage	<i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	Throughout the State
A red alga	<i>Grateloupia doryphora</i>	Throughout the State
Brazilian Giant-rhubarb	<i>Gunnera manicata</i>	Throughout the State
Broad-leaved Rush	<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	Throughout the State
Cape pondweed	<i>Aponogeton distachyos</i>	Throughout the State
Cord-grasses	<i>Spartina</i> (all species and hybrids)	Throughout the State
Curly Waterweed	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Throughout the State
Dwarf Eel-grass	<i>Zostera japonica</i>	Throughout the State
Fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Throughout the State
Floating Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Throughout the State
Fringed water-lily	<i>Nymphaea peltata</i>	Throughout the State
Giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Throughout the State
Giant Knotweed	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	Throughout the State
Giant-rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Throughout the State
Giant salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Throughout the State
Himalayan Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Throughout the State
Himalayan Knotweed	<i>Persicaria wallichii</i>	Throughout the State
Hottentot-fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Throughout the State
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Throughout the State
Large-flowered Waterweed	<i>Egeria densa</i>	Throughout the State
Mile-a-minute Weed	<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	Throughout the State
New Zealand Pigmyweed	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Throughout the State
Parrot's Feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Throughout the State
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Throughout the State
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Throughout the State
Sea-buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Throughout the State
Spanish Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Throughout the State
Three-cornered Leek	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Throughout the State
Wakame	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	Throughout the State
Water Chestnut	<i>Trapa natans</i>	Throughout the State
Water Fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Throughout the State
Water Lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Throughout the State
Water-primrose	<i>Ludwigia</i> (all species)	Throughout the State
Waterweeds	<i>Elodea</i> (all species)	Throughout the State
Wireweed	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	Throughout the State

EU Regulation 1143/2014 on Invasive Alien Species

On 14 July 2016 the European Commission published Commission Implementing Regulation 2016/1141 which set out an initial list of 37 species to which EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation 1143/2014 will apply. The associated restrictions and obligations came into force on 3rd August 2016.

Plant species listed on the directive include:

- American Skunk Cabbage *Lysichiton americanus*
- Asiatic Tearthumb *Persicaria perfoliata* (*Polygonum perfoliatum*)
- Curly Waterweed *Lagarosiphon major*
- Eastern Baccharis *Baccharis halimifolia*
- Floating Pennywort *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*
- Floating Primrose-Willow *Ludwigia peploides*
- Green Cabomba *Cabomba caroliniana*
- Kudzu Vine *Pueraria lobata*
- Parrot's Feather *Myriophyllum aquaticum*
- Persian Hogweed *Heracleum persicum*
- Sosnowski's Hogweed *Heracleum sosnowskyi*
- Water Hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes*
- Water Primrose *Ludwigia grandiflora*
- Whitetop Weed *Parthenium hysterophorus*

Animal species listed on the directive include:

- Amur Sleeper *Perccottus glenii*
- Asian Hornet *Vespa velutina*
- Chinese Mitten Crab *Eriocheir sinensis*
- Coypu *Myocastor coypus*
- Fox Squirrel *Sciurus niger*
- Grey Squirrel *Sciurus carolinensis*
- Indian House Crow *Corvus splendens*
- Marbled Crayfish *Procambarus* spp.
- Muntjac Deer *Muntiacus reevesii*
- North American Bullfrog *Lithobates (Rana) catesbeianus*
- Pallas's Squirrel *Callosciurus erythraeus*
- Raccoon *Procyon lotor*
- Red Swamp Crayfish *Procambarus clarkii*
- Red-eared Terrapin/Slider *Trachemys scripta elegans*
- Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*
- Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopicus*
- Siberian Chipmunk *Tamias sibiricus*
- Signal Crayfish *Pacifastacus leniusculus*
- Small Asian Mongoose *Herpestes javanicus*

- South American Coati *Nasua nasua*
- Spiny-cheek Crayfish *Orconectes limosus*
- Topmouth Gudgeon *Pseudorasbora parva*
- Virile Crayfish *Orconectes virilis*

On 13 July 2017 the European Commission published Commission Implementing Regulation 2017/1263 which added a further 12 species to the current list of 37 species regulated under the EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation (1143/2014).

These are:

Plant species

- Alligator Weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)
- Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*)
- Nuttall's Waterweed (*Elodea nuttallii*)
- Chilean Rhubarb (*Gunnera tinctoria*)
- Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)
- Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*)
- Japanese Stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)
- Broadleaf Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*)
- Crimson Fountaingrass (*Pennisetum setaceum*)

Animal species

- Egyptian Goose (*Alopochen aegyptiacus*)
- Raccoon Dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*)
- Muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*)

The associated restrictions and obligations came into force from 2 August 2017 for all these species apart from the Raccoon Dog, which came into force on 2 February 2019.

Other Invasive Species

The main guidance document that has been prepared dealing with invasive species/noxious weeds on sites is the NRA 'Guidelines on The Management of Noxious Weeds and Non-Native Invasive Plant Species on National Roads' which was published in 2010. This document details other non-native species of note.

A detailed survey for such species within the environs of Drumgoff Barracks was conducted in order to ensure that any proposed works do not result in the disturbance and spread of any invasive species.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk Study and Consultation

The desk study was extended in 2024 to collate any further available information on the ecological environment around Drumgoff Barracks, in particular records of bryophytes and lichens. Consultations with Howard Fox (lichenologist) were made by Faith Wilson to see if he held any records of lichens from Drumgoff.

2.2 Field Surveys

Further specialist surveys for bats, lichens and mosses were conducted in and around Drumgoff Barracks in 2024.

2.2.1 Lichens

Paul Whelan was commissioned by Faith Wilson to undertake a lichen survey of Drumgoff Barracks. The lichen survey examined the external structural substrates which include the granite blocks of the main structure and some other siliceous rocks such as schists, the old mortar between the blocks and the deteriorating render on part of the building. Access was by the use of a motorised hoist. Many of the searches for lichens above human height were taken in vertical transects from the hoist. Samples were collected and then examined under a microscope to aid in their identification.

2.2.2 Mosses and Bryophytes

Dr Joanne Denyer (Denyer Ecology) was commissioned by Faith Wilson to undertake a bryophyte survey of Drumgoff Barracks. The survey area included the wall tops of the Barracks (where accessible from the hoist), mosses found in gravelled areas at the rear of the property.

The following resources were consulted as part of the desktop survey:

- British Bryological Society Atlas of British and Irish bryophytes (Blockeel et al., 2014a & 2014b).
- British Bryological Society Atlas dataset.

All accessible areas of the building and adjacent walls were walked over and surveyed in July 2024. It was possible to use the hoist to survey the wall tops of the Barracks. All bryophyte species encountered were sampled by Faith Wilson and the samples then identified by Dr Denyer for confirmation.

Vascular plant nomenclature follows that of the *New Flora of the British Isles*. 4th Edition (Stace, 2019). The bryophyte nomenclature adopted by Blockeel *et al.* (2021) is used.

The survey was undertaken after a long period of dry weather and the bryophytes were very dry. A spray bottle was used to wet species for examination. However, it is possible that some species may have been missed if they had not survived the dry weather.

2.2.3 Bats

The bat survey completed in 2024 built on the previous preliminary bat study completed in 2024. The provision of a hoist on site allowed for the visual examination of parts of the barracks which had previously not been able to be accessed, including the internal walls as well as some of the crevices and holes in the stonework on the exterior of the walls.

These were examined for signs of bat use. Bat usage of structures is usually detected by the following signs (though direct observations are also occasionally made):

- bat droppings (these will accumulate under an established roost or under access points);
- insect remains (under feeding perches);
- oil (from fur) and urine stains;
- scratch marks; and
- bat corpses.

2.2.4 Flora

Further notes on the various plants growing within the grounds of the Barracks were also recorded.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Drumgoff Barracks

Drumgoff Barracks is located halfway up the Glenmalure valley on the banks of the Avonbeg River at Drumgoff and was built on the slightly rising ground of an ancient glacial deposit.



Figure 2. Drumgoff Barracks (Google Maps)

The barracks consist of an outer defence wall, approach road, gate, bridge traversing the Avonbeg River and a three - storied building. Drumgoff Barracks are listed in the Record of Monuments and are subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 110/1940). Its SMR/RMP number is W1029-017.

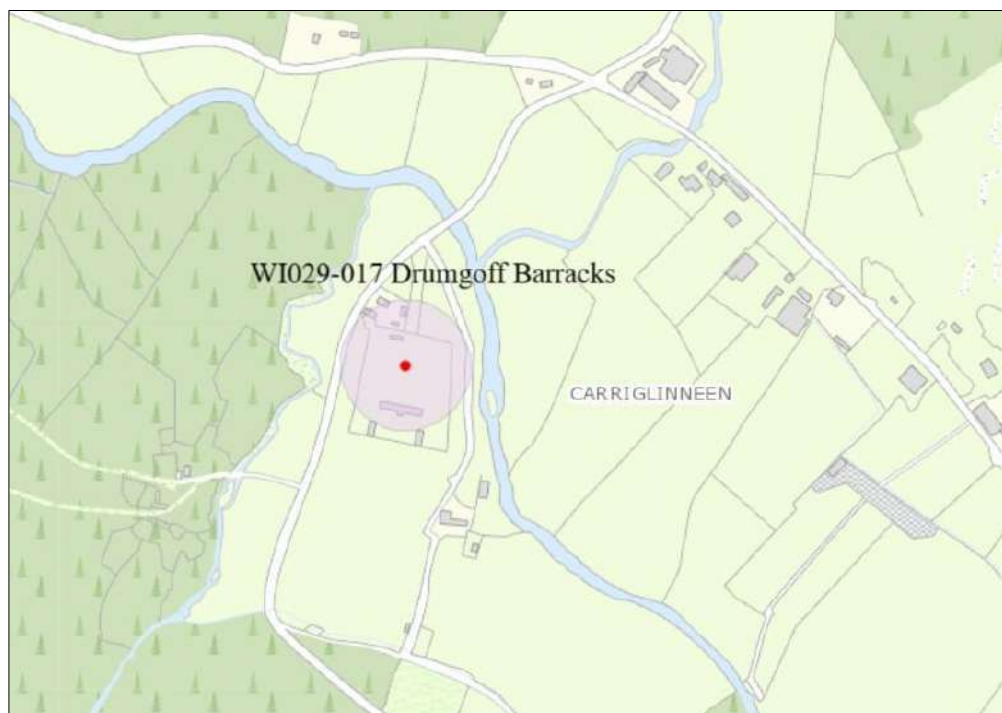


Figure 3. Drumgoff Barracks - National Monument W1029-017.

The barracks are currently fenced off from the wider grounds for safety reasons. The windows and some areas of wall that had collapsed have been bricked up. The building no longer has a roof and limited vegetation grows on the building walls.

3.2 Biological Records held by The National Biodiversity Data Centre

The National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) provides information on biological records submitted throughout Ireland. It does not have any records from the actual monument itself. Drumgoff Barracks lie within the 1km square T1090 (Figures 4 & 5).

The species recorded are clearly not indicative of all those likely to be present in the area surrounding Drumgoff as, in total, only 1 species of lichen (*Lichenomphalia umbellifera*) and 1 species of moss (*Fontinalis squamosa*) had been previously recorded for this square, and until the survey was completed in 2023 no bats had been recorded.

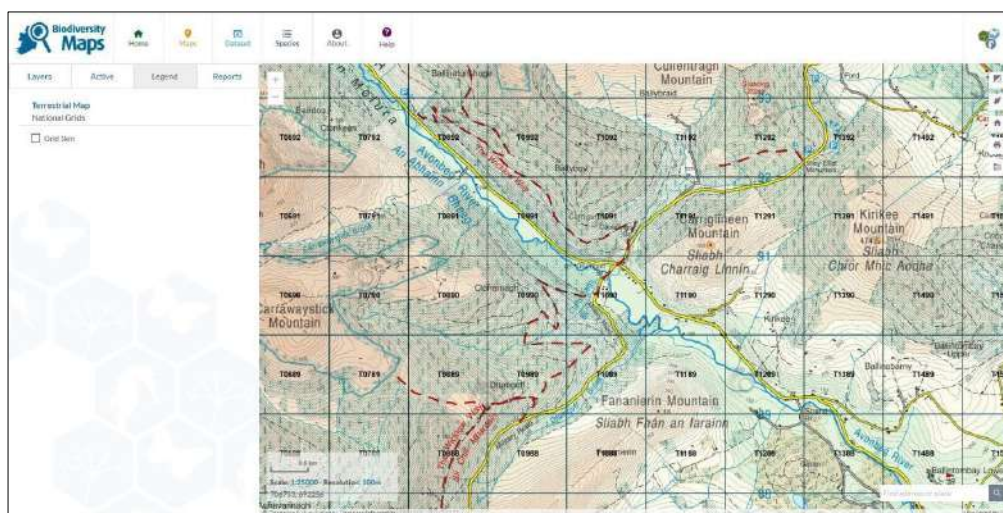


Figure 4. The location of NBDC 1km square T1090.

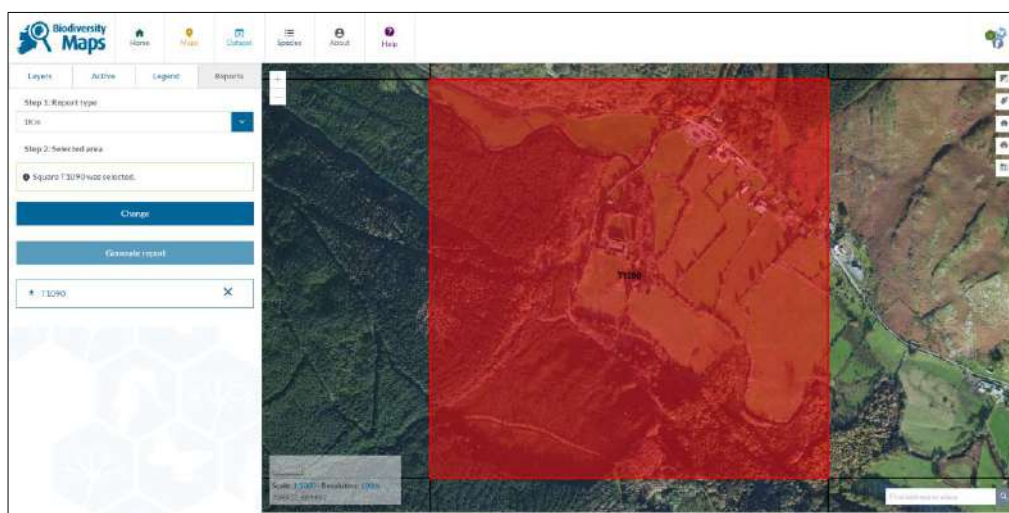


Figure 5. NBDC records were available for 1km square T1090.

3.3 Rare, Scarce and Threatened Flora

There are historic records of Small cudweed (*Filago minima*) from the roadside at Drumgoff. This species was last reported from here in 1898 in the second edition of the *Cybele Hibernica*¹. Searches for this species conducted as part of the rare Plant Survey of County Wicklow in 2007 failed to re-find this plant.

3.4 Habitats of Drumgoff Barracks

The barracks itself and the various buildings on site are best described as stone walls and other stonework (BL1). The traditional lime mortar within the walls and the wall tops support an array of ferns including Rustyback (*Asplenium ceterach*), Wall Rue (*Asplenium ruta-muraria*), Black Spleenwort (*Adiantum nigrum*), Common Polypody Fern (*Polypodium vulgare*) and Hart's Tongue Fern (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*).

Also recorded on the wall tops of the barracks was Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota*), Common Ivy (*Hedera helix*), Common Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), Biting Stonecrop (*Sedum acre*), the occasional young Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), Smooth Hawk's beard (*Crepis capillaris*), Sheep's-bit (*Jasione montana*), Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), Nettle (*Urtica dioica*), some good lichens, and Soft Brome grass (*Bromus hordeaceus*).

A treeline of Lime trees (*Tilia cordata*) and Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) are found around the boundary of the barracks.

The gravelled area surrounding the barracks has become colonised by a rich diversity of species forming an area of Dry Meadow and Grassy Verge (GS2) grassland. There are a number of grass species present: Yorkshire Fog (*Holcus lanatus*), Cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), False Oat Grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), Heath Grass (*Danthonia decumbens*), Early Hair-grass (*Aira praecox*), and Soft Brome grass (*Bromus hordeaceus*).

The following species were also recorded in this area: Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), Broad-leaved Willowherb (*Epilobium montana*), Hairy Willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), Common Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*), Common Nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), Hawkweed (*Hieracium spp.*), Bog Pimpernel (*Anagallis tenella*), seedlings of Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*) and Grey willow (*Salix cinerea*), Sheep's-bit (*Jasione montana*), Self-heal, (*Prunella vulgaris*), Greater Plantain (*Plantago major*), Cut-leaved Geranium (*Geranium dissectum*), Meadow Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), Perennial Sow Thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*), Dandelion (*Taraxacum agg.*), White Clover (*Trifolium repens*), Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*), Slender St John's-wort (*Hypericum pulchrum*), Nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), Field Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis arvensis*), Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), Germander Speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*), Ox-eye Daisy

¹ Brunker, J.P. (1950). Flora of the County of Wicklow. Flowering plants, higher cryptograms and characeae. Dundalgan Press, Dundalk.

(*Leucanthemum vulgare*), Sheep's Sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), Hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), Lesser Stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*), Curly Dock (*Rumex crispus*), Nettle (*Urtica dioica*), Oak (*Quercus* sp.) seedlings, Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), Lords-and-ladies (*Arum maculatum*), and Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).

Near to the ornamental planting by the door of the Barracks, there are ornamental shrubs and the invasive species Montbretia (*Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora*).



Plate 1. The fenced off barracks with dry meadow grassland within.



Plate 2. Vegetation on the Barrack walls is generally limited to the upper parapets.



Plate 3. Various derelict buildings have been renovated and repurposed by the Irish Caravan and Camping Club as both a toilet block and a clubhouse.



Plate 4. Oxeye daisy and yellow clover in the picnic area outside the club building.



Plate 5. Deadwood stacked at the base of the barracks.



Plate 6. Ornamental planting near the front door.

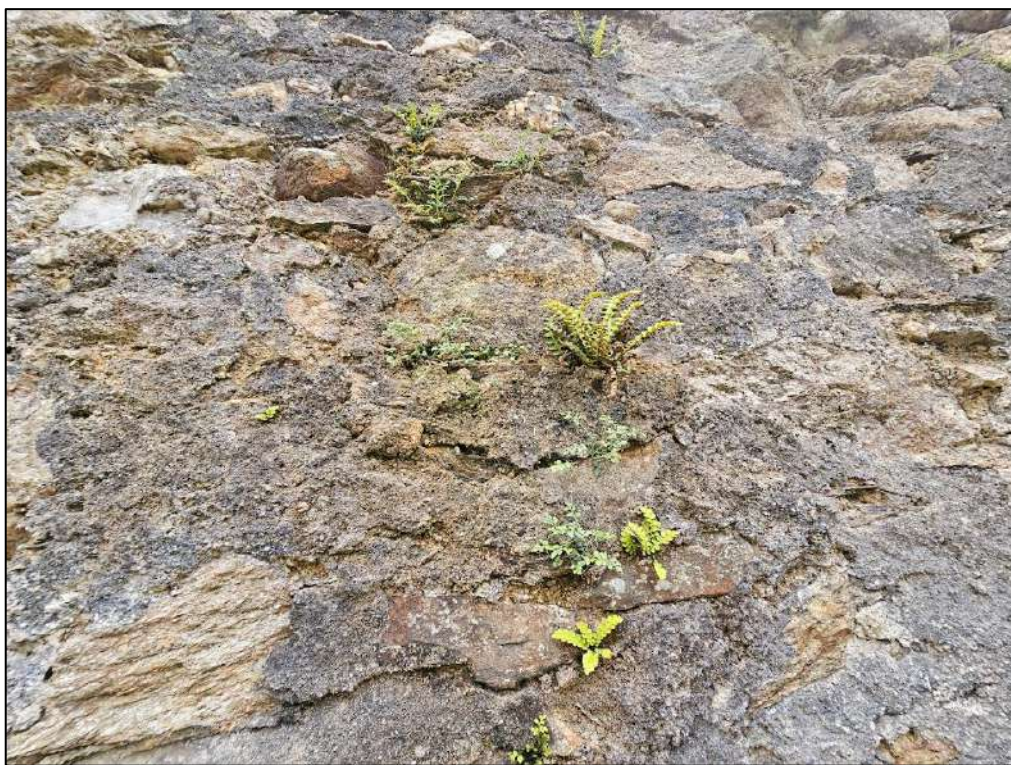


Plate 7. Maidenhair spleenwort and Wall rue ferns growing on brickwork of building exterior.



Plate 8. Nettles these are the food plant for a variety of butterflies.



Plate 9. Rich wall vegetation on the wall tops of the boundary walls.



Plate 10. The barracks interior with collapsed stonework and vegetative growth within.

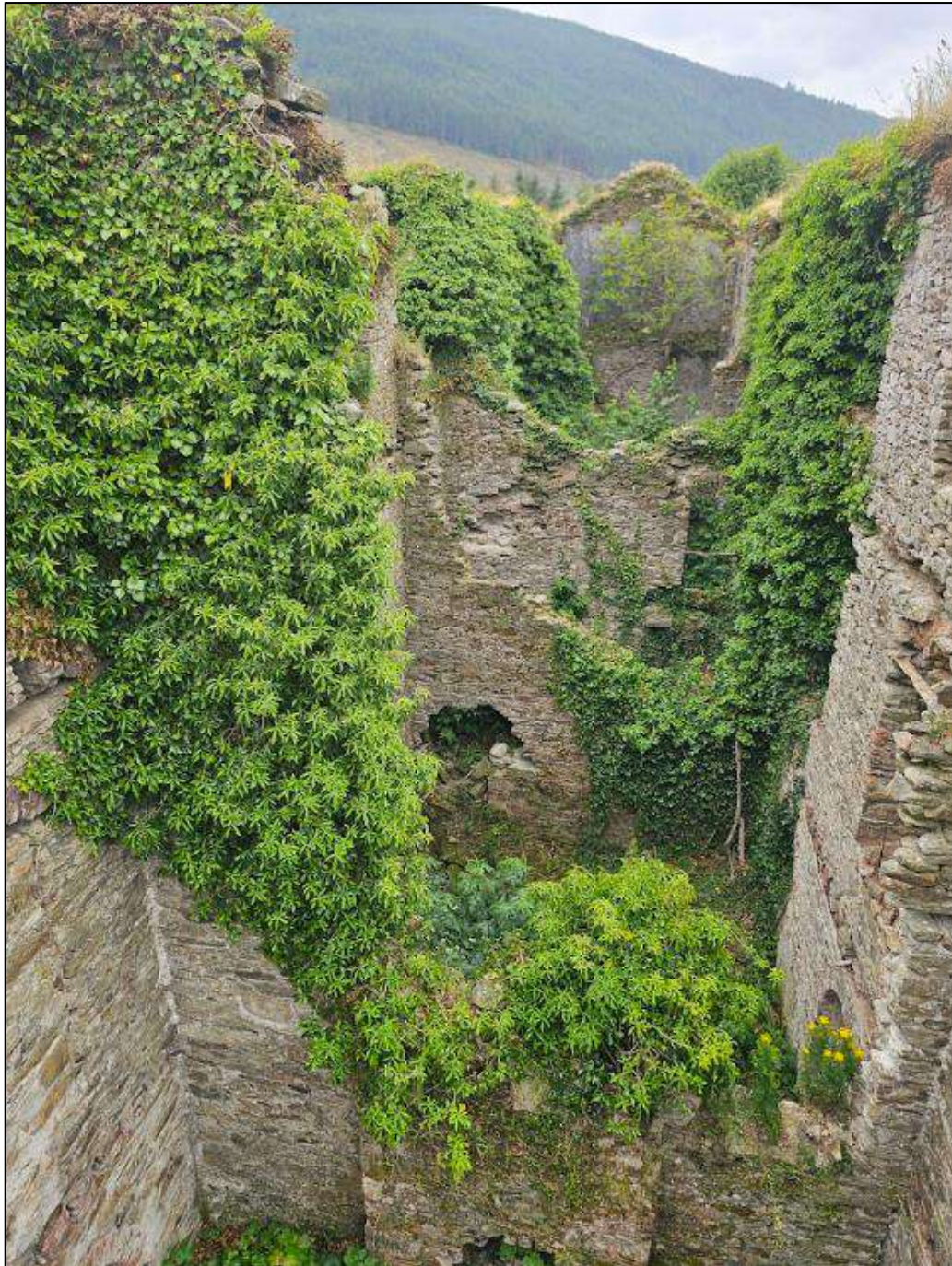


Plate 11. Dense Ivy and re-sprouting Elder within the barracks.

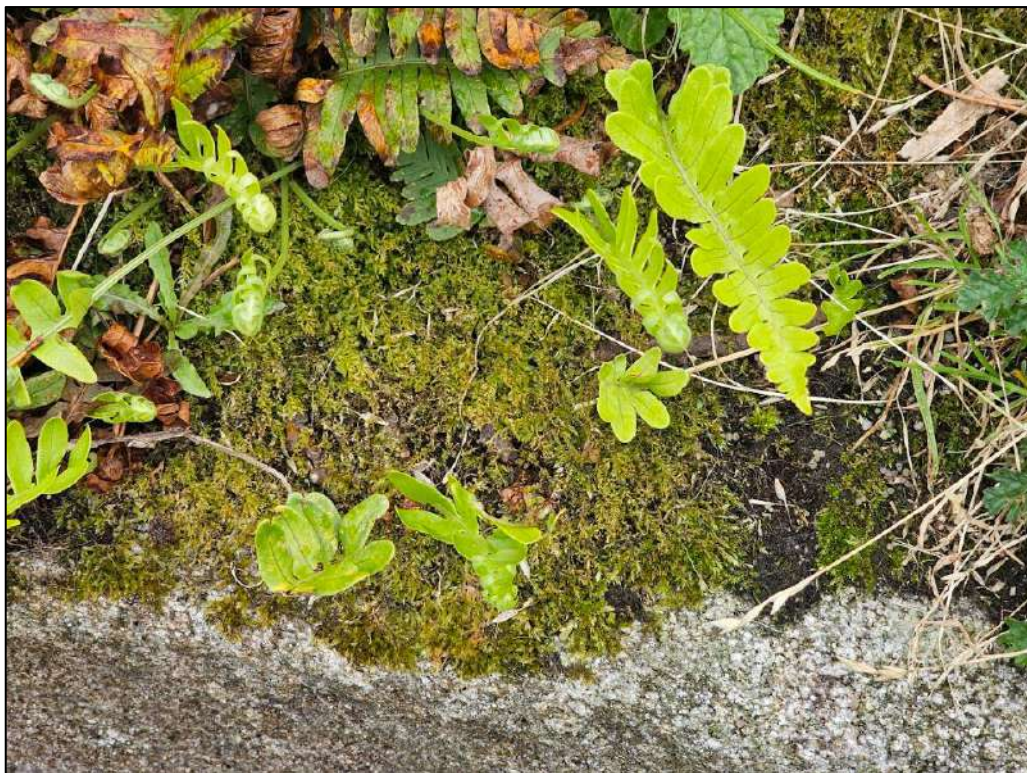


Plate 12. Common polypody ferns and mosses on the stonework.



Plate 13. Collapsed stonework, slates and roof timbers now covered in ivy, mosses and ferns within the Barracks.

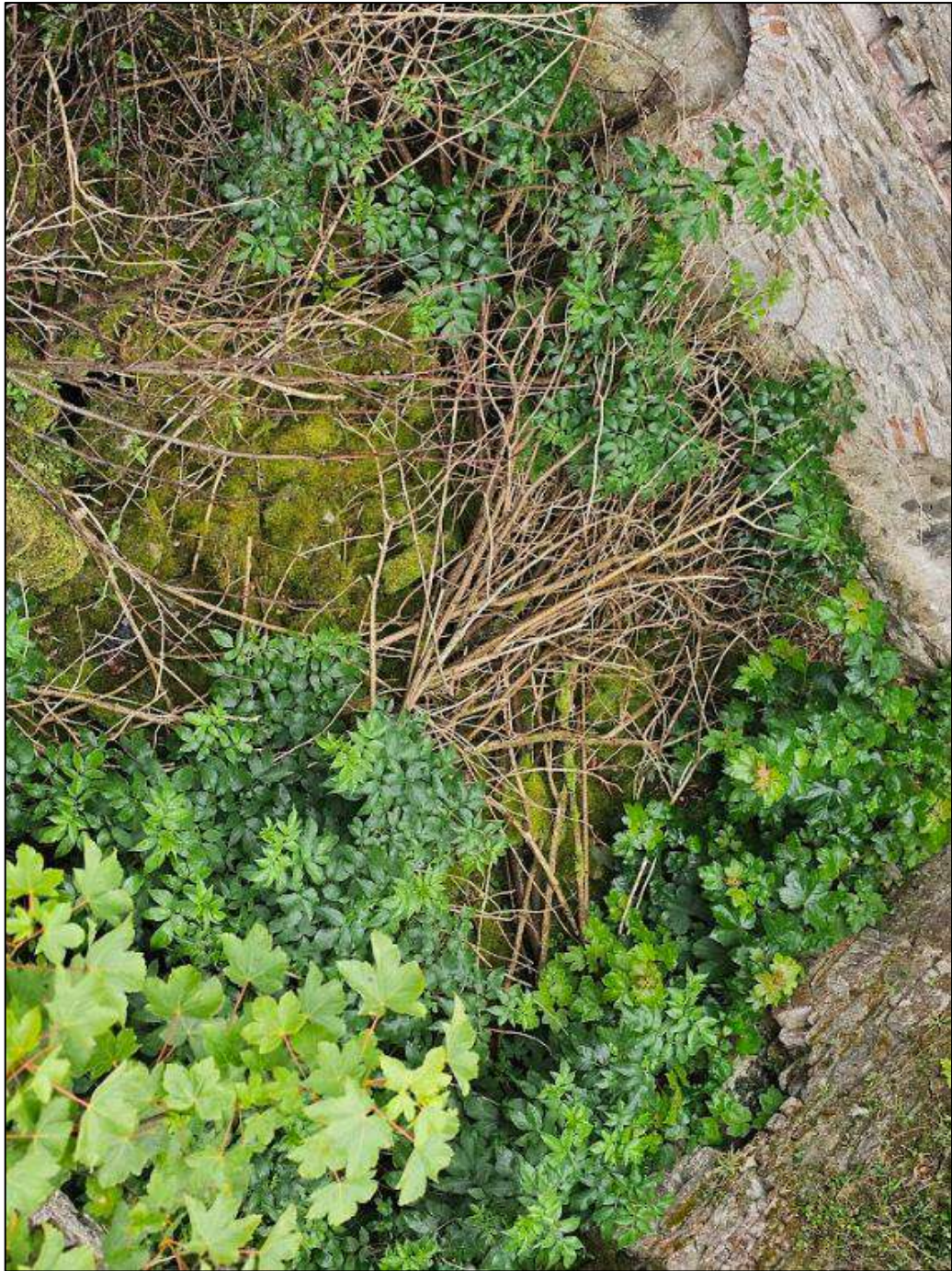


Plate 14. Sycamore and Elder seedlings.



Plate 15. Common polypody ferns, ragwort and opportunistic Sycamore seedlings on the wall tops.



Plate 16. Looking down the Glenmalure valley.



Plate 17. Lichen.



Plate 18. Tall unmown grasses near the Barracks (inside the fence).

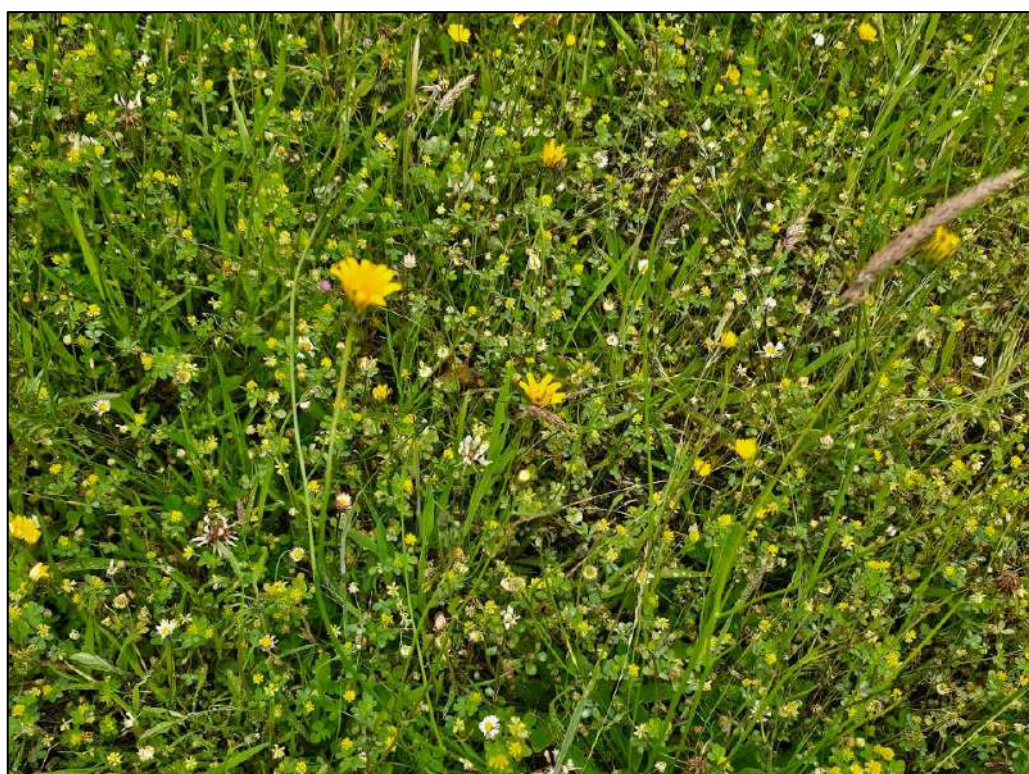


Plate 19. Yellow and white clovers with Autumn Hawkbit.



Plate 20. The gravelled area in front of the stone wall – this area supports a great population of Bog pimpernel.



Plate 21. Clovers and Selfheal form a rich resource for pollinators.



Plate 22. Bog pimpernel - This delicate little perennial plant normally grows in wet peaty ground such as bogs and damp marshes so finding a big population of it on the gravel near the back wall of the Barracks was interesting.



Plate 23. Sheep's bit.



Plate 24. Lime trees near the eastern end of the Barracks.



Plate 25. Camping pitches – a change in grassland management here is recommended.

3.5 Lichens

There are no previous records of lichens from Drumgoff Barracks.

Access to the building was by the use of a motorised hoist. Many of the searches for lichens above human height were taken in vertical transects from the hoist.

Of note are the granite arch and keystone around the door, the surrounding red brick and the capping (See **Plate 26** arrowed white) at the top of the building. This variation in substrate types produced typical species from a deteriorating ruin.



Plate 26. Access to the building was by means of a motorised hoist.

The wall at the back of the building was also surveyed and revealed a few interesting species.

The building has been stabilised in recent years by cement blocks. Some cement was also used as pointing.

The interior of the building was not included in the lichen survey, mainly because of the lack of light (lichens are light-loving) due to shading from an extensive amount of vegetation (mainly sycamore, elder and mountain ash) and the danger of entering the structure. However, one damp-loving, shade loving species could be easily identified growing in corners and on some sections of red brick and crumbling mortar, namely *Lepraria incana*.

Summary of lichen biodiversity

The majority of the species are typical of an old ruin composed mainly of granite and mortar in a state of decay. However a few interesting species for this habitat did stand out, namely:

Petractis clausa

Recorded on the back bounding wall, this is a first record for Co. Wicklow (and indeed the east coast of the republic of Ireland). It has a preference for limestone but in this case was on schist rock in the wash-path of run-off from mortar above it (**Plate 27** arrowed white).

Its habitat of shade and damp was otherwise suitable. Microscopic examination showed its typical spores of 3-septate with a distinct perispore. [Look-alike *Gyalecta jenensis* var. *jenensis*.]

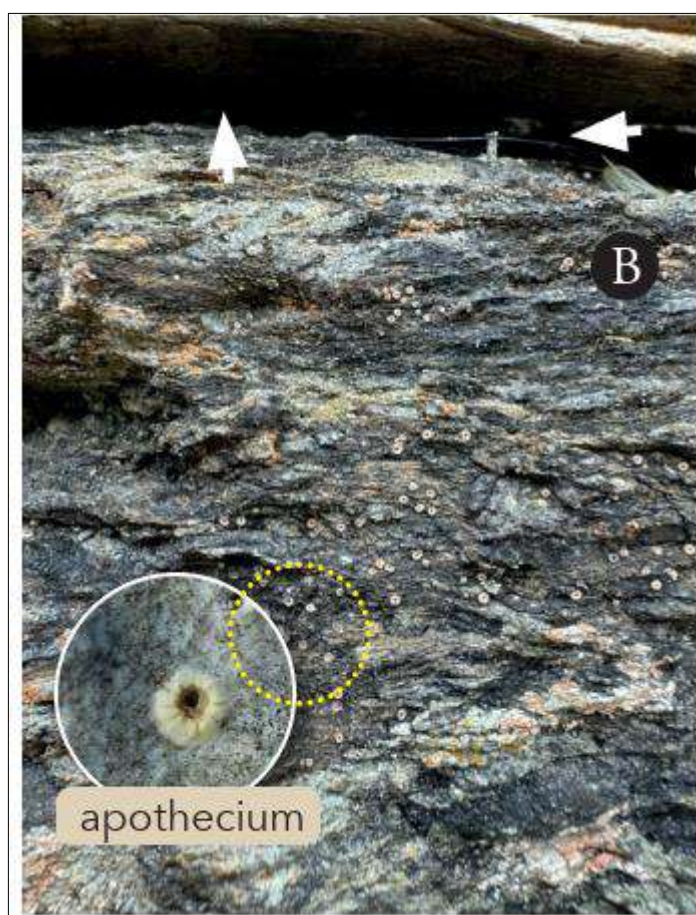


Plate 27. *Petractis clausa* on schists in the path of a base-rich wash from mortar above (arrowed white).

Collema auriforme

The capping stone running around the building (**Plate 28**) is home to many green plants (ferns, mosses and grasses).

Specimens of *Collema auriforme* were found under the capping stones at the front of the building and along the edge of the vegetation growing on the capping stones (arrowed yellow and white respectively).



Plate 28. *Collema auriforme* occurs on the capping around the margins of the green vegetation and also under the capping. Both positions gave it a constant supply of water which *Collema* species thrive in.

Plate 29 locates some other species associated with the capping stones.

The substrates just below the capping proved to be a rich habitat for lichens.

This is likely due to the shelter the capping offers which prevents the lichens from drying out too quickly and the slow leakage of water from the green plants off the capping itself.



Plate 29. Lichen Species below the wall capping.

Forty five species were recorded in total as set out below on **Figure 6**.

Species	Substrate
<i>Lepraria incana</i>	anything
<i>Arthonia arthonioides</i>	bark
<i>Arthopyrenia salicis</i>	bark
<i>Athallia holocarpa</i>	cement
<i>Circinaria contorta</i>	cement/mortar
<i>Acrocordia conoidea</i>	compact mortar
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	everything
<i>Arthrorhaphis citrinella</i>	granite
<i>Aspicilia cinerea</i> s. lat	granite
<i>Buellia aethalea</i>	granite
<i>Buellia stellulata</i>	granite
<i>Buellia subdisciformis</i>	granite
<i>Caloplaca chlorina</i>	granite
<i>Candelariella vitellina</i>	granite
<i>Diploschistes scruposus</i>	granite
<i>Gyroglyphia saxigena</i>	granite
<i>Lecanora polytropia</i>	granite
<i>Lecidea lapicida</i>	granite
<i>Ochrolechia parella</i>	granite
<i>Pertusaria corallina</i>	granite
<i>Placopsis gelida</i>	granite
<i>Porpidia tuberculosa</i>	granite
<i>Psilolechia lucida</i>	granite
<i>Tepheromela atra</i>	granite
<i>Caloplaca aurantia</i>	limestone
<i>Acrocordia salweyi</i>	mortar
<i>Adelolecia pilati</i>	mortar
<i>Arthonia calcarea</i> (was <i>Opegrapha calcarea</i>)	mortar
<i>Aspicilia calcarea</i>	mortar
<i>Caloplaca cirrochroa</i>	mortar
<i>Caloplaca citrina</i> s. lat.	mortar
<i>Caloplaca decipiens</i>	mortar
<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>	mortar
<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>	mortar
<i>Caloplaca saxicola</i>	mortar
<i>Collema auriforme</i>	mortar
<i>Lecanora campestris</i>	mortar
<i>Lecanora crenulata</i>	mortar
<i>Myriolecis dispersa</i>	mortar
<i>Physcia caesia</i>	mortar
<i>Toninia aromatica</i>	mortar
<i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i> forma <i>nigrescens</i>	mortar
<i>Belonia nidarosiensis</i>	mortar - north facing
<i>Petractis clausa</i> - first Wicklow record.	mortar/rock/red brick
<i>Diploicia canescens</i>	rock/bark

Figure 6. Lichen species recorded at Drumgoff Barracks in 2024.

3.6 Mosses

There are a number of bryophytes (mosses and liverworts) of ecological importance found in the Glenmalure Valley – mostly in the upland areas.

The mosses found growing on the walls of the barracks were sampled by Faith Wilson and identified by Dr Joanne Denyer. They are as follows:

Mosses:

Barbula unguiculata
Bryum capillare
Calliergonella cuspidata
Ctenidium molluscum
Dicranum scoparium
Didymodon fallax
Fissidens adianthoides
Homalothecium sericeum
Hypnum cupressiforme
Plagiothecium undulatum
Polytrichum juniperinum
Rhizomnium punctatum
Rhynchostegiella tenella
Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus
Riccardia chamedryfolia
Streblotrichum convolutum
Tortella tortuosa
Tortula muralis
Trichostomum crispulum

Liverworts:

Lophocolea bidentata
Lophocolea ventricosa
Pellia neesiana

These are a nice range of bryophytes typical of stonewalls and calcareous mortar. In the acidic uplands of County Wicklow they are often restricted to these wall habitats where the lime mortar occurs.

3.5 Faunal Interest

A Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) was recorded during the bat survey. The long grasses support many insects on which the hedgehog feeds.



Plate 30. Hedgehog.

3.6 Bats

The Bat Conservation Ireland Database holds records of bats from the Drumgoff area. Several bat species have been recorded roosting within a 10km radius of Drumgoff Barracks and are included within the Bat Conservation Ireland Database.

These include:

- Brown Long-eared Bats (*Plecotus auritus*)
- Natterer's Bat (*Myotis nattereri*)
- Leisler's Bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*)
- Whiskered Bat (*Myotis mystacinus*)
- Brandt's Bat (*Myotis brandtii*)
- Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*)
- Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*)

In 2023, six species of bats were recorded in the environs of Drumgoff Barracks; Leisler's Bat, Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Natterer's Bat, Brown Long-eared Bat, Whiskered Bat, and Daubenton's Bat.

The clubhouse building was confirmed as bat roost in 2023 as bat droppings were found there.

During the 2024 survey, a number of Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and Leisler's Bats were observed emerging from the Barracks. A possible brown long eared bat and a *Myotis* bat was recorded.

A Common pipistrelle was also seen emerging from the toilet block.

An unidentified bat was also observed emerging from the windows at the rear of the barracks as shown on **Plate 31**.

There was very good activity of Common and Soprano Pipistrelle bats throughout the night as can be seen on **Figure 7** below.



Figure 7. Bat registrations during the 2024 survey.



Plate 31. Bats were seen emerging from here during the survey.

Figures 8 – 12 contain sonograms of the bat echolocation calls recorded during the surveys.

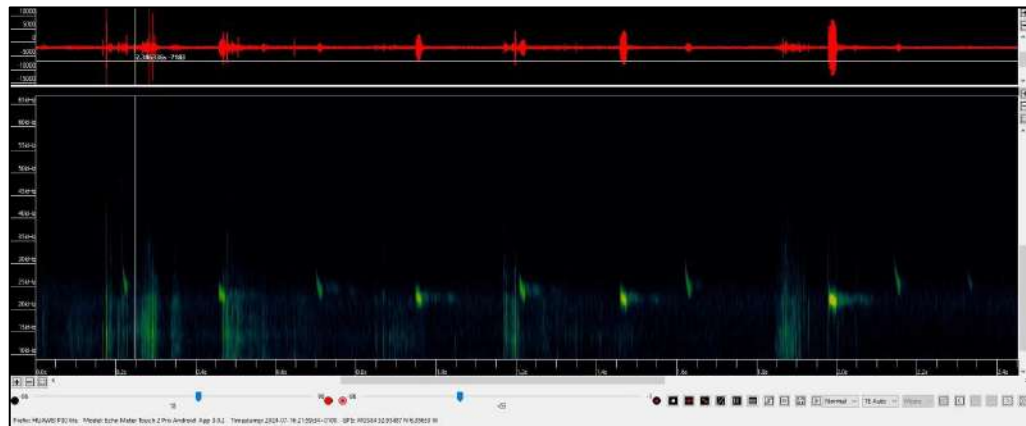


Figure 8. Leisler's bat over Drumgoff.

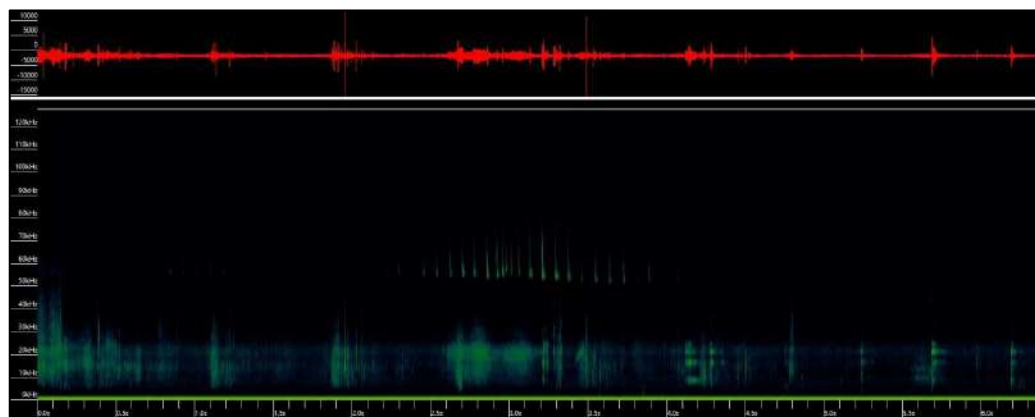


Figure 9. Soprano pipistrelle bat.

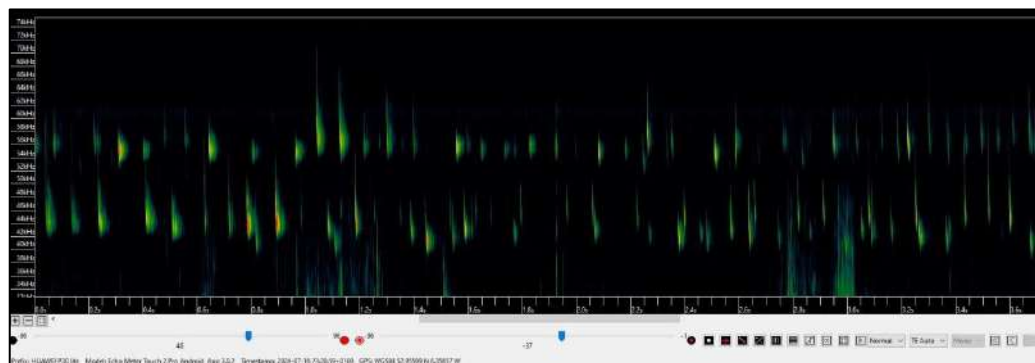


Figure 10. Common and Soprano pipistrelle bat. There is also a possible Nathusius's pipistrelle bat present here too.

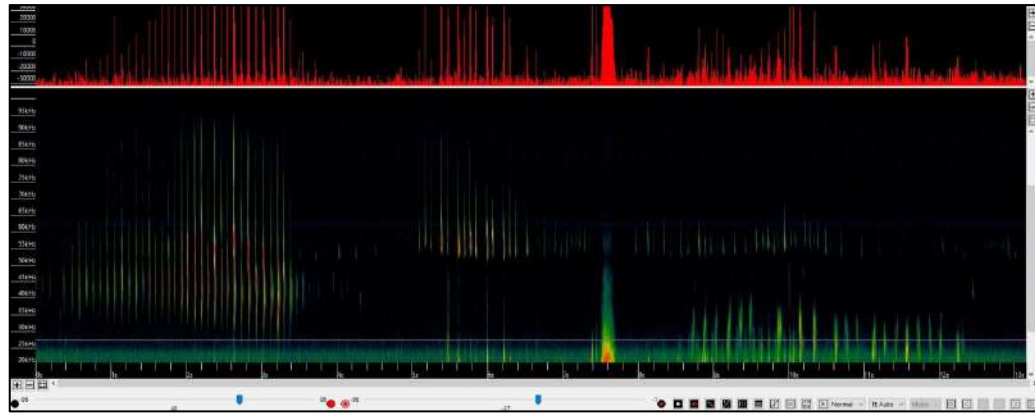


Figure 11. Soprano pipistrelle and possible Brown long-eared bat.

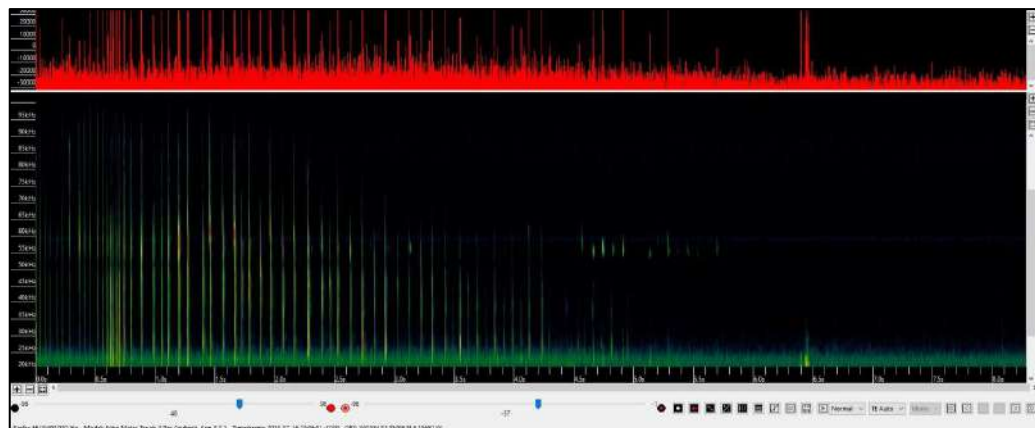


Figure 12. Daubenton's bat and Soprano pipistrelle.

The landscape surrounding Drumgoff Barracks offers a darkened and safe hunting area for bats with a diversity of natural vegetation which in turn supports a variety of insects on which bats feed. A healthy population of Rush veneer moths were noted during the 2024 survey. The proximity of the site to the Avonbeg River also adds to the interest of the site from the perspective of bats and to the importance of the area for wildlife.

The 2024 survey found that the Barracks building, the toilet block and the clubhouse building were all confirmed as bat roosts in 2024. A bat derogation licence would be required for any works to these structures that could disturb the bats or interfere with their roosting spaces.

4. MEASURES TO PROTECT/CONSERVE BIODIVERSITY

The general recommendations made in the ecological report should be considered and implemented in Drumgoff. These are presented again below.

4.1 General Recommendations

Any work undertaken on Drumgoff Barracks to conserve the monument should be mindful of the natural heritage and character of the place and should enhance the character and setting of the monument.

4.2 Tree & Vegetation Protection

If any test trenching or excavation works are to take place near the boundary trees protective fencing should be erected in advance of any construction works commencing outside the drip-line of the canopy of retained trees to prevent damage by machinery, compaction of soil, etc. in accordance with BS 5837:2012. This should be signed off on by a qualified arborist or ecologist to ensure it has been erected properly before any machinery is allowed in the vicinity/work commences.

4.3 Protection of Breeding Birds

If any vegetation clearance works are proposed (for example from a built heritage perspective) this will be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season from March 1st to August 31st (in accordance with the Wildlife (Amendment) Act (2000)) to avoid direct impacts on breeding birds.

Section 40 of the Wildlife Act 1976, as amended by Section 46 of the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000, restricts the cutting, grubbing, burning or destruction by other means of vegetation growing on uncultivated land or in hedges or ditches during the nesting and breeding season for birds and wildlife, from 1 March to 31 August. **No clearance of vegetation suitable for nesting birds within the site (dense ivy, shrubs, bramble tangles, etc.) should take place during this period. Should such clearance be required then the area proposed for clearance should be inspected by an ecologist to ascertain if any nesting birds are present.**

4.4 Grassland Management

Where possible some areas of grass and other vegetation in the barracks should continue to be left long over the summer months to allow plants to flower and set seed and provide cover for small mammals, feeding opportunities for birds, small mammals and insects and habitat for invertebrates. Bats feed on insects, so maintaining feeding areas for them is critical.

At the end of the summer (once the breeding season is complete) these areas can be cut/stripped and the cuttings should be removed.

Other areas such as the main camping pitches, could be managed as a short mow meadow throughout the season with the grass cuttings removed where possible or alternatively be left grow long and then cut and baled by a local farmer and removed before camping activity begins.

Guidance is available from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan on how to manage both long flowering and short flowering meadows. Short flowering meadows shouldn't be cut until after the 15th April to allow dandelions to flower (an important resource for pollinators to forage on in spring) and then cut every six weeks – see **Figure 13** below. Long flowering meadows can be left till the autumn, the seeds allowed to fall and all the cuttings then removed to reduce fertility over time.



Figure 13. Managing a short flowering meadow.

4.5 Protection of Confirmed Bat Roost – Bat Derogation Licence

Bats have been confirmed roosting within both the clubhouse building, the toilet block and the Barracks, so all of these buildings are a confirmed bat roost and this coupled with the diversity of species highlights the importance of the area for bats.

A bat derogation licence from NPWS would therefore be required for any works to these buildings that could disturb the bats.

This must be applied for and granted in advance of any permissions or funding for works to take place to this building.

The bat derogation licence normally has a period of validity for the works – this depends on what type of roost is encountered and what the proposed works are. The aim of this is to avoid impacting the bats during the most vulnerable periods in their life cycle – breeding or hibernation.

4.6 Resurvey of Potential Bat Roosts prior to Works

There are a series of suitable crevices, holes and areas of dense ivy on the barracks. These offer roosting potential for bats for both breeding and hibernation purposes and should not be refilled, repointed or otherwise repaired or restored without consultation with a suitable qualified bat specialist.

Given that it is likely that some time will have passed between the current survey and any proposed conservation works the barracks will need to be

resurveyed for roosting bats to inform the works and potentially to reapply for the bat derogation licence if required.

These surveys are seasonally constrained so they will need to be scheduled accordingly. The recommended time period for bat surveys is shown on **Figure 14** and **Table 1** below (Source: NPWS Bat Mitigation Guidelines).

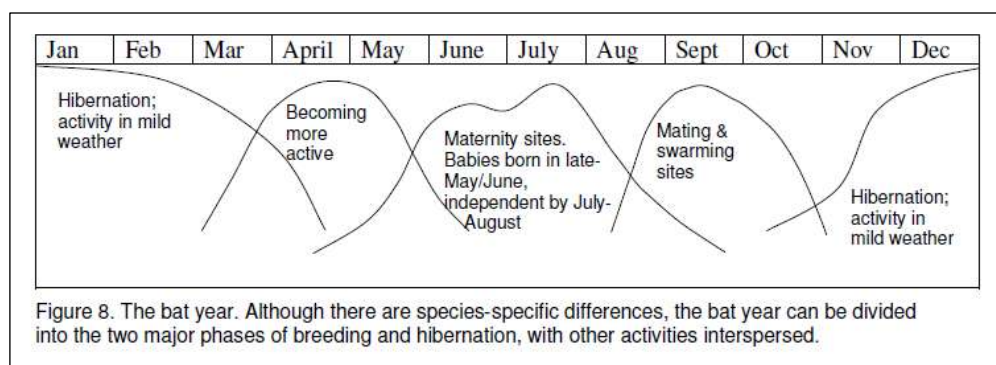


Figure 14. The Bat Year (Source: NPWS Bat Mitigation Guidelines).

Once the bat derogation licence is granted and the works are due to commence any features within the structure which have been identified as having potential for roosting bats will be re-examined prior to any works commencing to ensure that bats have not taken up residence within same in the intervening period.

In general repointing works should be conducted outside the bat breeding and hibernation seasons as shown on **Figure 14** above.

Once a scaffold tower or similar has been erected these features can be inspected using an endoscope by a bat specialist to determine if any bats are present. Suitable bat access points will be shown to the project stone mason and the potential for their retention discussed.

Any areas which do not require pointing from a structural perspective can then be lightly blocked with hessian cloth to ensure that bats cannot re-enter these crevices during the works.

This will then be removed as repointing takes place or on completion leaving these crevices accessible to bats in the future.

Table 1. The appropriate months for bat surveys (Source: NPWS Bat Mitigation Guidelines).

Season	Roost Type	Inspection	Bat detectors and emergence counts
Spring (Mar - May)	Building	Suitable (signs, perhaps bats)	Limited, weather dependent
	Trees	Difficult (best for signs before leaves appear)	Very limited, weather dependent
	Underground	Suitable (signs only)	Static detectors may be useful
Summer (June-August)	Building	Suitable (signs and bats)	Suitable
	Trees	Difficult	Limited; use sunrise survey
	Underground	Suitable (signs only)	Rarely useful
Autumn	Building	Suitable (signs and bats)	Limited, weather dependent

(September - November)	Trees	Difficult	Rather limited, weather dependent; use sunrise survey?
	Underground	Suitable (signs, perhaps bats)	Static detectors may be useful
Winter (December - February)	Building	Suitable (signs, perhaps bats)	Rarely useful
	Trees	Difficult (best for signs after leaves have gone)	Rarely useful
	Underground	Suitable (signs and bats)	Static detectors may be useful

4.7 Creation of nesting/roosting opportunity within restored/repared stonework

Where parts of the walls are to be rebuilt/repared provision for nesting birds/roosting bats can be incorporated into the stonework without compromising the structure or longevity of the repair. Figures 15 and 16 below give an idea of how to accommodate same for bats.

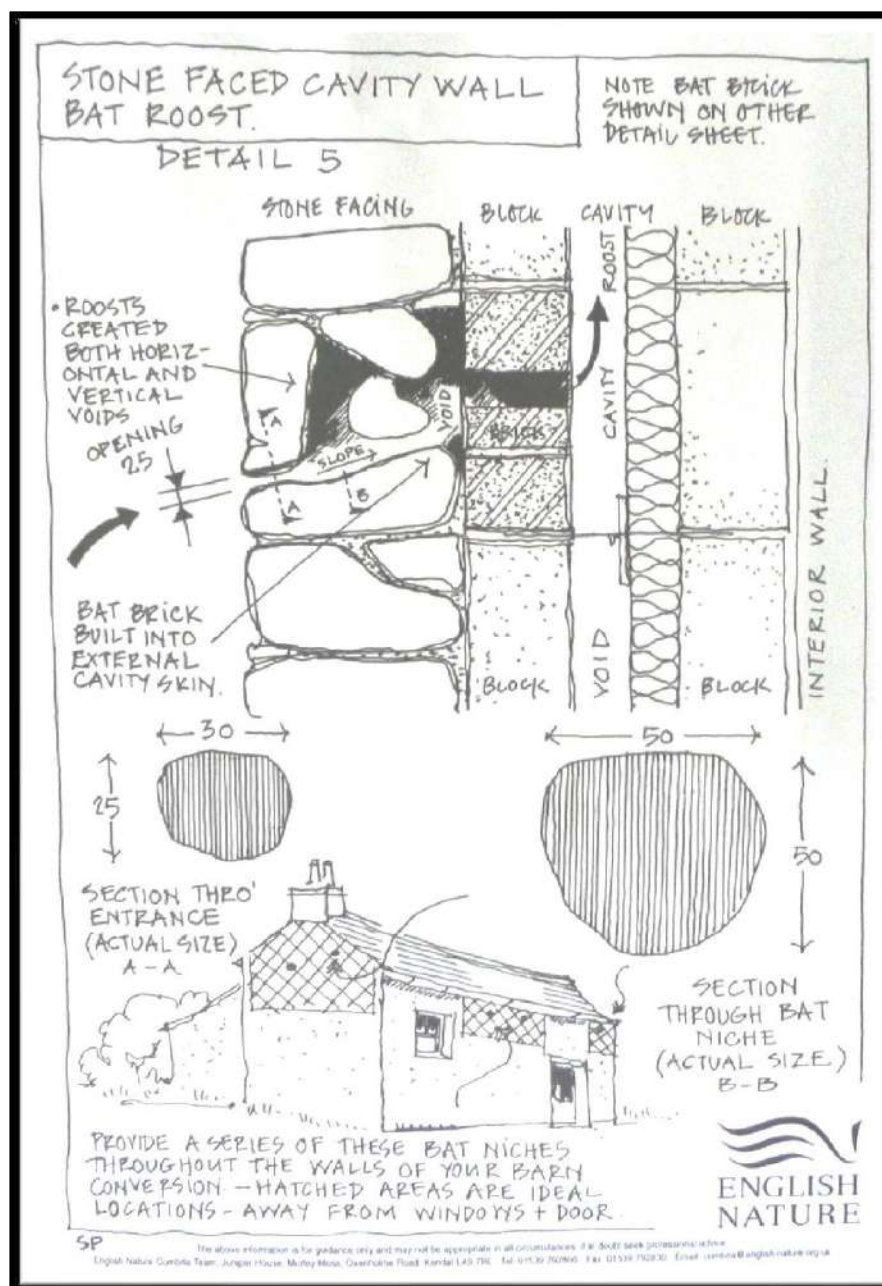


Figure 15. Accommodating roosting spaces for bats in stonework.

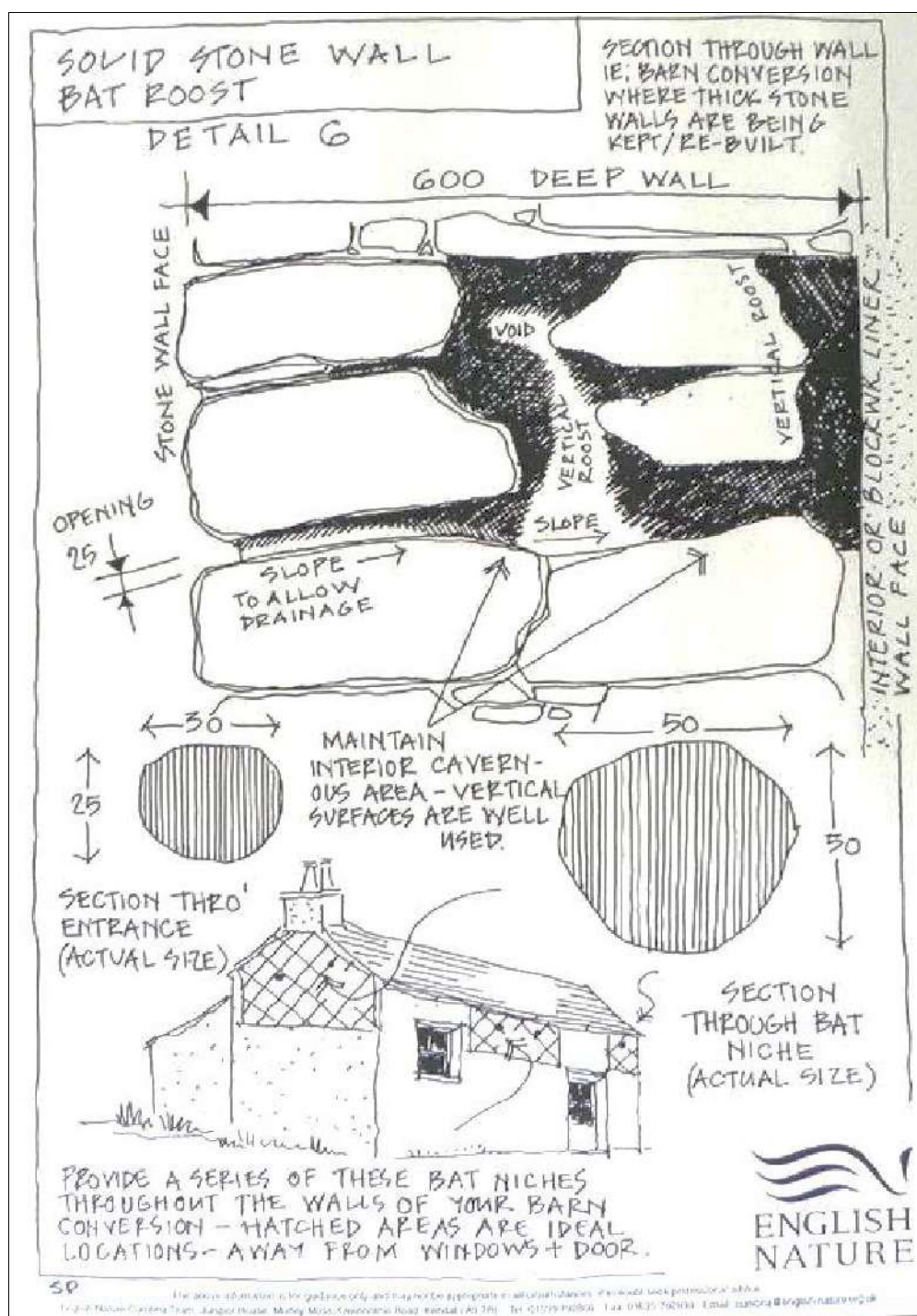


Figure 16. Accommodating roosting spaces for bats in stonework.

4.9 Bryophyte Conservation

The survey of the stonework for bryophytes (mosses and liverworts) found a good diversity of species present. These should be conserved in situ and the stones not cleaned off or power washed. Where such stones need to be removed and reset/ reconstructed they can be kept with the mosses/lichens intact and then reinstated with this vegetation facing outwards so they can still recolonise the structure.

4.10 Lichen Conservation

The building has a rich biodiversity of silica-loving saxicolous species. They add the expected colour and texture to a building of this age.

To remove lichen from the stonework is expensive and a waste of time as lichens will return in time, possibly in as short as five years. The community of returning lichens are likely to be different and of poorer biodiversity than those that currently exist. This is due to atmospheric conditions being different now than when the lichen colonisation started several hundred years ago.

Today the level of nitrate is higher than at any time in recent history. Nitrates promote the growth of the 'weed' lichens which are mostly yellow and orange species. These will inhibit the growth of more delicate species such as *Petractis clausa*. The building is also likely to take on a yellow hue.

To preserve the present lichen biodiversity and overall colour of the building the current best practise as used in other European countries should be adopted.

Stonework

- that the stonework should not be cleaned of the lichens.
- any stonework that is removed during repair should be replaced in the same orientation to allow its lichens to achieve the same amount of light and continue their growth.

Mortar

While it is accepted that much of the mortar will need to be replaced it should be done in such a way that some good runs of mortar be left intact. This will allow for the recolonisation of the new mortar work with species from the old mortar. Mortar should never be replaced with cement as a substitute.

As mortar mixes tend to be a 'local' recipe, this should be retained as much as possible.

If pointing is going to take several years, being applied in stages, then it should be done in a haphazard way in the sense that not all one side or one large area is completed at once. By taking a haphazard approach, lichen on old mortar can colonise new mortar.

4.11 Conservation of Vegetation

The vegetation of bryophytes (mosses, liverworts and lichens) and ferns on the stonework of the barracks and walls and should be conserved during any works.

By retaining soil on stonework and creating small ledges in the stonework new plants such as ferns have a place to colonise over time.

4.12 Invasive Species

Any tools or equipment brought to the monument must be fully cleaned prior to use to ensure that it does not inadvertently introduce any invasive species to the area.

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6. APPENDIX I: SITE SYNOPSIS FOR DESIGNATED SITES

SITE SYNOPSIS

Site Name: Wicklow Mountains SAC

Site Code: 002122

Wicklow Mountains SAC is a complex of upland areas in Counties Wicklow and Dublin, flanked by the Blessington reservoir to the west and Vartry reservoir in the east, Cruagh Mountain in the north and Lybagh Mountain in the south. Most of the site is over 300 m, with much ground over 600 m. The highest peak is 925 m at Lugnaquilla. The Wicklow uplands comprise a core of granites flanked by Ordovician schists, mudstones and volcanics. The form of the Wicklow Glens is due to glacial erosion. The topography is typical of a mountain chain, showing the effects of more than one cycle of erosion. The massive granite has weathered characteristically into broad domes. Most of the western part of the site consists of an elevated moorland, covered by peat. The surrounding schists have assumed more diverse outlines, forming prominent peaks and rocky foothills with deep glens. The dominant topographical features are the products of glaciation. High corrie lakes, deep valleys and moraines are common features of this area. The substrate over much of the area is peat, usually less than 2 m deep. Poor mineral soil covers the slopes, and rock outcrops are frequent. The Wicklow Mountains are drained by several major rivers including the Dargle, Liffey, Dodder, Slaney and Avonmore. The river water in the mountain areas is often peaty, especially during floods.

The site is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) selected for the following habitats and/or species listed on Annex I / II of the E.U. Habitats Directive (* = priority; numbers in brackets are Natura 2000 codes):

- Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*) [3110]
- Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160]
- Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* [4010]
- European dry heaths [4030]
- Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]
- Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae* [6130]
- Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) [6230]
- Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]
- Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (*Androsacetalia alpinae* and *Galeopsietalia ladani*) [8110]
- Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]
- Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220]
- Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles [91A0]
- *Lutra lutra* (Otter) [1355]

The vegetation over most of Wicklow Mountains SAC is a mosaic of heath, blanket bog and upland grassland (mostly on peaty soil, though some on mineral soil), stands of dense Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), and small woodlands mainly along the rivers. Mountain loughs and corrie lakes are scattered throughout the site.

The two dominant vegetation communities in the area are heath and blanket bog. Heath vegetation, with both wet and dry heath well represented, occurs in association with blanket bog, upland acid grassland and rocky habitats. The wet heath is characterised by species such as Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), Cross-leaved Heath (*Erica tetralix*), cottongrasses (*Eriophorum* spp.), Tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*), Mat-grass (*Nardus stricta*), bent grasses (*Agrostis* spp.) and bog mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.). In places the wet heath occurs in conjunction with flush communities and streamside vegetation, and here species such as Heath Rush (*Juncus squarrosus*) and sedges (*Carex* spp.) are found. Dry heath at this site is confined to shallow peaty soils on steep slopes where drainage is better and particularly in sheltered conditions. It is characterised by species such as Heather, gorse (*Ulex* spp.), Bell Heather (*Erica cinerea*), Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), Purple Moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*) and lichens (*Cladonia* spp.). In places the heath grades into upland grassland on mineral soil.

Blanket bog is usually dominated by cottongrasses, Heather and bog mosses. On steeper slopes there is some flushing and here Purple Moor-grass, Heath Rush and certain *Sphagnum* species become more common. The Liffey Head blanket bog is among the best of its kind in eastern Ireland, with deep peat formations and an extensive system of dystrophic pools developed among the hummocks and hollows on the bog surface. The vegetation is largely dominated by Heather and Cross-leaved Heath, with cottongrasses (*Eriophorum vaginatum* and *E. angustifolium*), Deergrass (*Scirpus cespitosus*) and Bog Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*). In drier areas, Bilberry and Cowberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) are common, while the scarce Bog-rosemary (*Andromeda polifolia*) is also found. Blanket bog occurs over extensive areas of deeper peat on the plateau and also on gentle slopes at high altitudes.

Due to the underlying rock strata, the water of the rivers and streams is acid rather than alkaline. The water is generally oligotrophic and free from enrichment. The lakes within the area range from the high altitude lakes of Lough Firrib and Three Lakes, to the lower pater-noster lakes of Glendalough, Lough Tay and Lough Dan. Spectacular corrie lakes, such as Loughs Bray (Upper and Lower), Ouler, Cleevaun, Arts, Kellys and Nahanagan, exhibit fine sequences of moraine stages. The deep lakes are characteristically species-poor, but hold some interesting plants including an unusual form of Quillwort (*Isoetes lacustris* var. *morei*), a stonewort (*Nitella* sp.) and Floating Bur-reed (*Sparganium angustifolium*).

Alpine vegetation occurs on some of the mountain tops, notably in the Lugnaquilla area, and also on exposed cliffs and scree slopes elsewhere in the site. Here alpine heath vegetation is represented with heath species such as Crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) and Cowberry, and others such as Dwarf Willow (*Salix herbacea*), the grey-green moss *Racomitrium lanuginosum*, and

scarce species such as Mountain Clubmoss (*Diphasiastrum alpinum*), Firmoss (*Huperzia selago*), and Starry Saxifrage (*Saxifraga stellaris*). Some rare arctic-alpine species have been recorded, including Alpine Lady's-mantle (*Alchemilla alpina*) and Alpine Saw-wort (*Saussurea alpina*).

Old lead mine workings at Glendasan support an estimated 3.6 hectares of Calaminarian Grassland, with a suite of rare metallophyte (metal-loving) bryophytes, including the moss *Ditrichum plumbicola* and the liverworts *Cephaloziella massalongi* and *C. nicholsonii*.

Small areas of old oakwood (*Blechno-Quercetum petraeae* type) occur on the slopes of Glendalough and Glenmalur, near Lough Tay and Lough Dan, with native Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*) trees, many of which are 100-120 years old. On wetter areas, wet broadleaved semi-natural woodlands occur which are dominated by Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*). Mixed woodland with non-native tree species also occurs.

The site supports a range of rare plant species. Parsley Fern (*Cryptogramma crispa*), Marsh Clubmoss (*Lycopodiella inundata*), Lanceolate Spleenwort (*Asplenium billotii*), Small-white Orchid (*Pseudorchis albida*) and Bog Orchid (*Hammarbya paludosa*) are all legally protected under the Flora (Protection) Order, 2015. Greater Broomrape (*Orobanche rapum-genistae*), Alpine Saw-wort and Alpine Lady's-mantle are listed in the Irish Red Data Book. The rare Myxomycete fungus *Echinostelium colliculosum* has been recorded from the Military Road.

The Red Data Book fish species Arctic Char has been recorded from Lough Dan, but this population may now have died out.

Mammals and birds which occur are typical of the uplands. Deer are abundant, mainly hybrids between Red and Sika Deer. Other mammals include Hare, Badger and Otter, the latter being a species listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. Pine Marten has recently been confirmed as occurring within the site. Among the birds, Meadow Pipit, Skylark, Raven and Red Grouse are resident throughout the site. Wheatear, Whinchat and the scarce Ring Ouzel are summer visitors. Wood Warbler and Redstarts are rare breeding species of the woodlands. Dipper and Grey Wagtail are typical riparian species. Merlin and Peregrine, both Annex I species of the E.U. Birds Directive, breed within the site. Recently, Goosander has become established as a breeding species.

Large areas of the site are owned by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) and are managed for nature conservation based on traditional land uses of upland areas. The most common land use is traditional sheep grazing, but others include turf cutting, mostly hand-cutting but some machine-cutting also occurs. These activities are largely confined to the Military Road, where there is easy access. Large areas which had been previously hand-cut and are now abandoned are regenerating. In the last 40 years, forestry has become an important land use in the uplands, and has affected both the wildlife and the hydrology of the area. Amenity use is very high, with Dublin

city close to the site. Peat erosion is frequent on the peaks. This may be a natural process, but is likely to be accelerated by activities such as grazing. Wicklow Mountains is important as a complex, extensive upland site. It shows great diversity from a geomorphological and a topographical point of view. The vegetation provides examples of the typical upland habitats with heath, blanket bog and upland grassland covering large, relatively undisturbed areas. In all, twelve habitats listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive are found within the site. Several rare or protected plant and animal species occur, adding further to its value.

31.05.2017

SITE SYNOPSIS

Site Name: Wicklow Mountains SPA

Site Code: 004040

This is an extensive upland site, comprising a substantial part of the Wicklow Mountains. Most of the site is in Co. Wicklow, but a small area lies in Co. Dublin. The underlying geology of the site is mainly of Leinster granites, flanked by Ordovician schists, mudstones and volcanics. The area was subject to glaciation and features fine examples of glacial lakes, deep valleys and moraines. Most of site is over 300 m, with much ground being over 600 m; the highest peak is Lugnaquilla (925 m). The substrate over much of site is peat, with poor mineral soil occurring on the slopes and lower ground. Exposed rock and scree are features of the site. The predominant habitats present are blanket bog, heaths and upland grassland.

The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, of special conservation interest for the following species: Merlin and Peregrine.

A series of surveys of the Wicklow Mountains SPA indicates that up to 9 pairs of Merlin breed within the site in any one year. Traditionally a ground-nesting species, Merlin in the Wicklow Mountains are usually found nesting in old crows nests in conifer plantations. The open peatlands provide excellent foraging habitat for Merlin with small birds such as Meadow Pipit being their main prey. The cliffs and crags within the site also provide ideal breeding locations for Peregrine (20 pairs in 2002). Other birds of the open peatlands and scree slopes that have been recorded within the site include Ring Ouzel and Red Grouse.


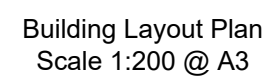
The Wicklow Mountains SPA is of high ornithological importance as it supports nationally important populations of Merlin and Peregrine, both species that are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. Part of Wicklow Mountains SPA is a Statutory Nature Reserve.

7.7.2014

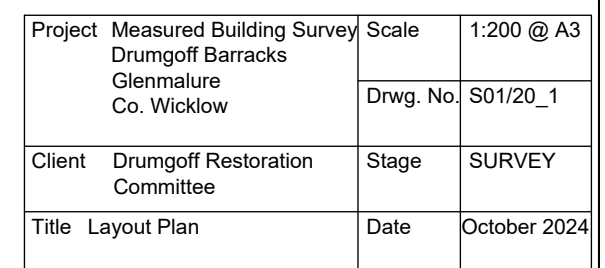
Appendix 4

Survey Drawings

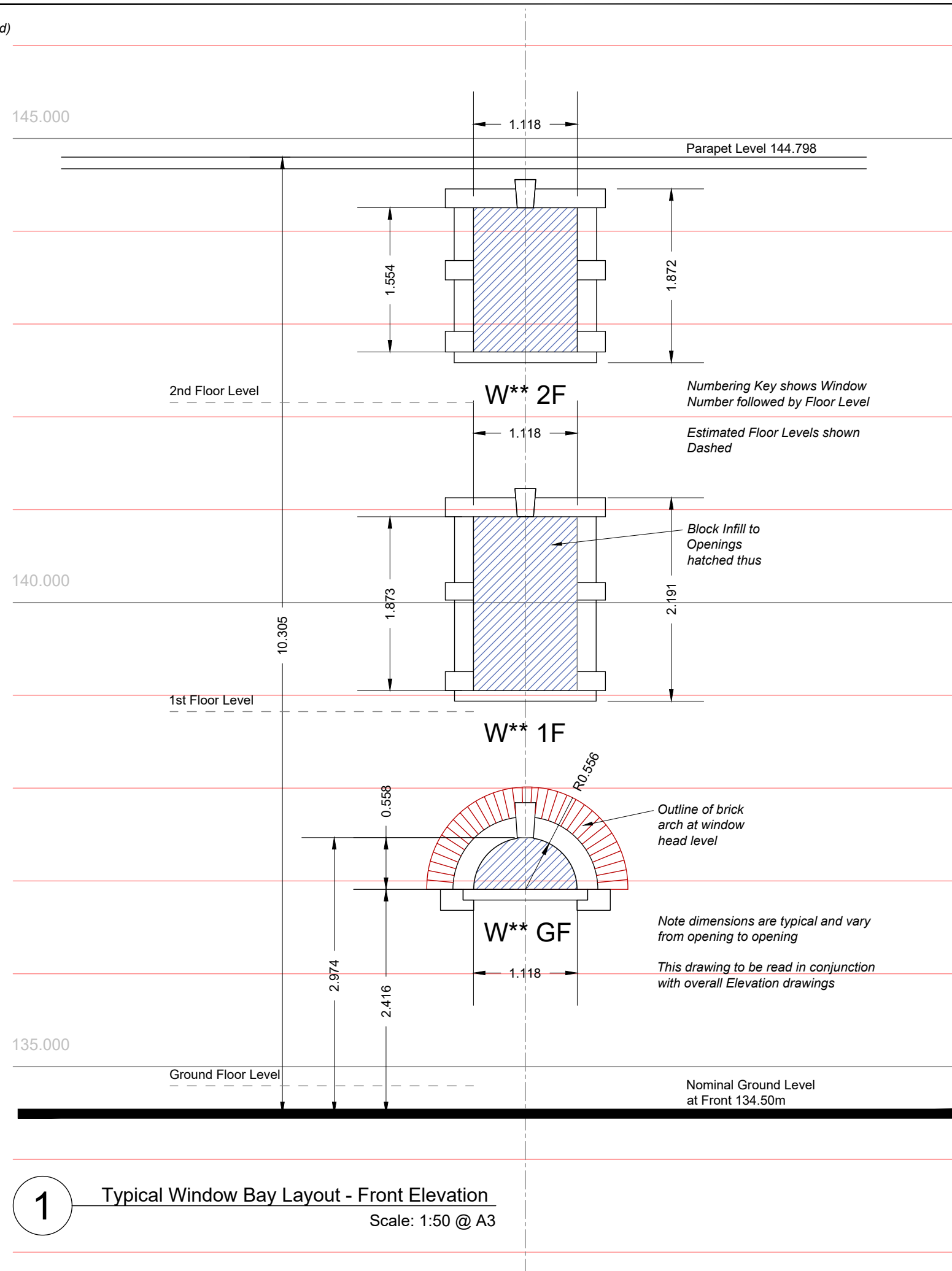
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Primary Heights shown at 5 metre centres



Do not scale from this drawing. Use written dimensions only.

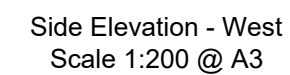
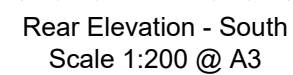
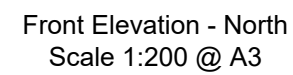
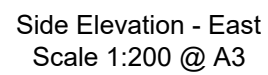
Rev	Description	Date




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Project	Measured Building Survey	Scale	1:50 @ A3
	Drumgoff Barracks Glenmalure Co. Wicklow	Drwg. No.	S01/20_1
Client	Drumgoff Restoration Committee	Stage	SURVEY
Title	Typical Bay - Front Elevation (SW)	Date	October 2024



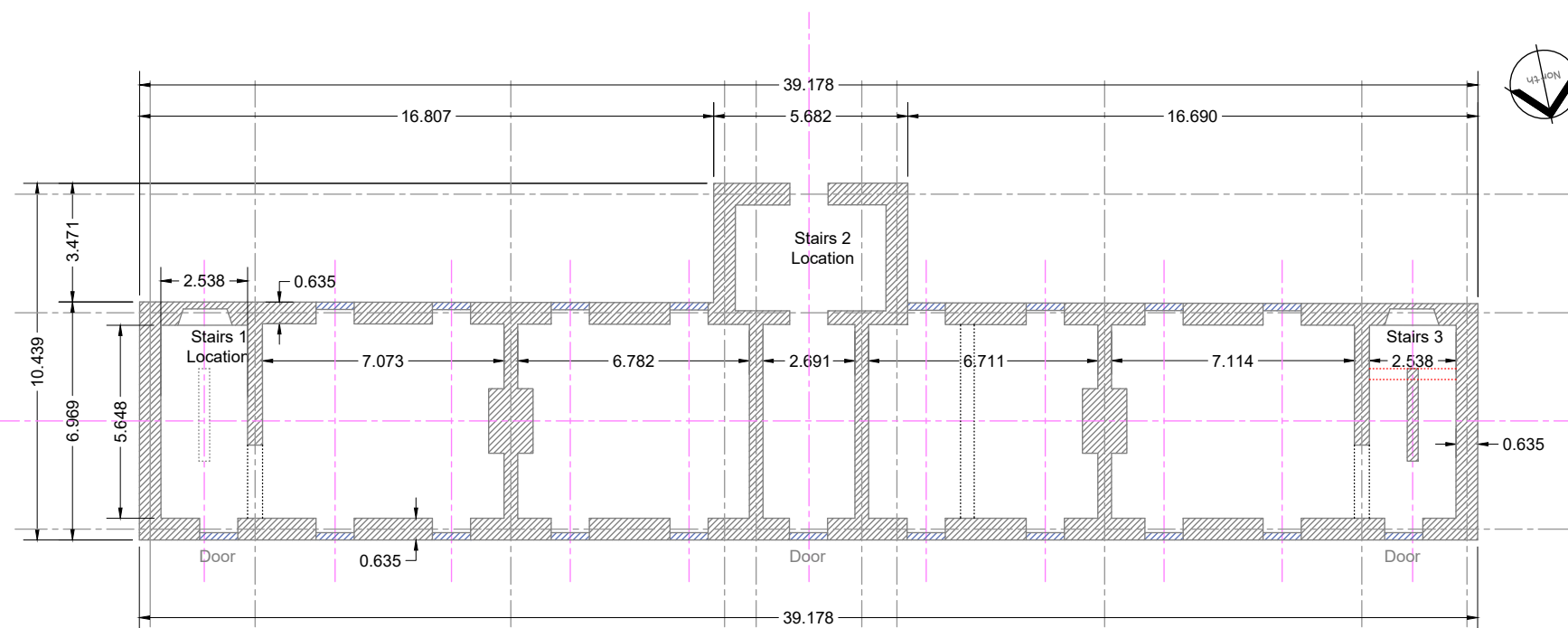
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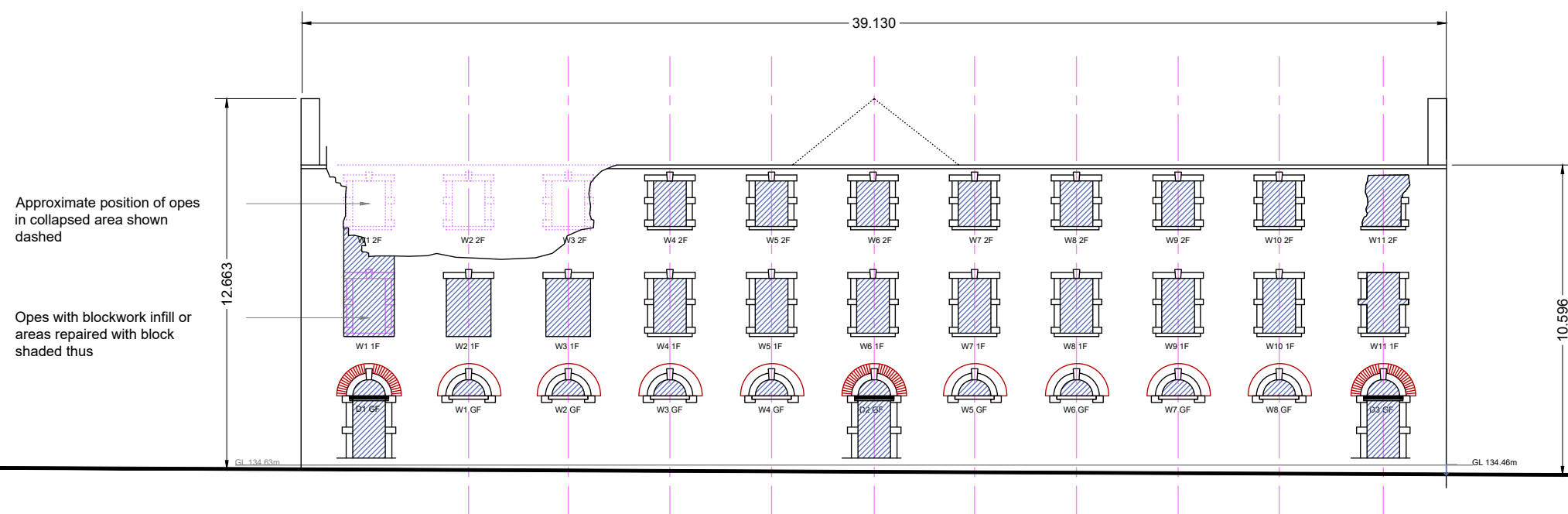
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Project	Measured Building Survey Drumgoff Barracks Glenmalure Co. Wicklow	Scale	1:200 @ A3
		Drwg. No.	S01/20_2
Client	Drumgoff Restoration Committee	Stage	SURVEY
Title	Elevations Sheet 1 External	Date	October 2024



Building Layout Plan
Scale 1:200 @ A3



Front Elevation - North
Scale 1:200 @ A3


Notes

All Dimensions in metres

All spot levels and contours in metres, and relate to
Ordnance Survey Datum at Malin Head and to
Temporary Bench Mark on Site

Do not scale from this drawing. Use written dimensions only.

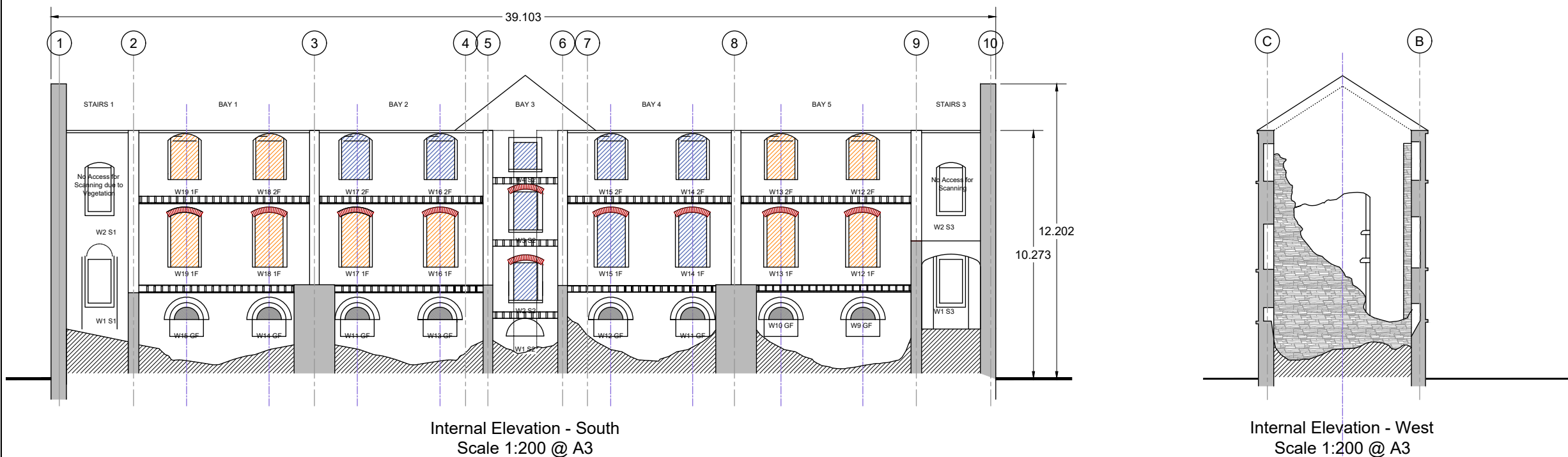
Rev	Description	Date





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Project	Measured Building Survey Drumgoff Barracks Glenmalure Co. Wicklow	Scale	1:200 @ A3
		Drwg. No.	S01/20_1
Client	Drumgoff Restoration Committee	Stage	SURVEY
Title	Layout Plan and Front Elevation	Date	October 2024



 Opos infilled with concrete block shaded blue thus

 Opos infilled with stone shaded orange thus

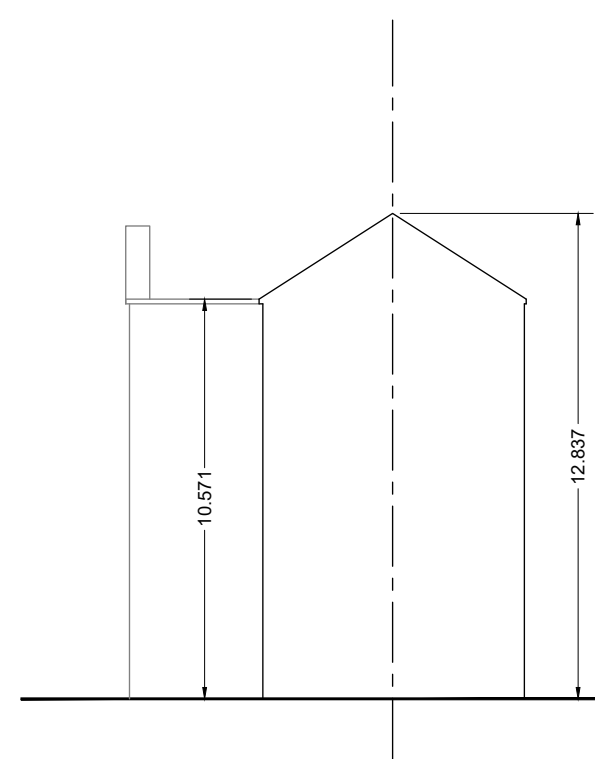
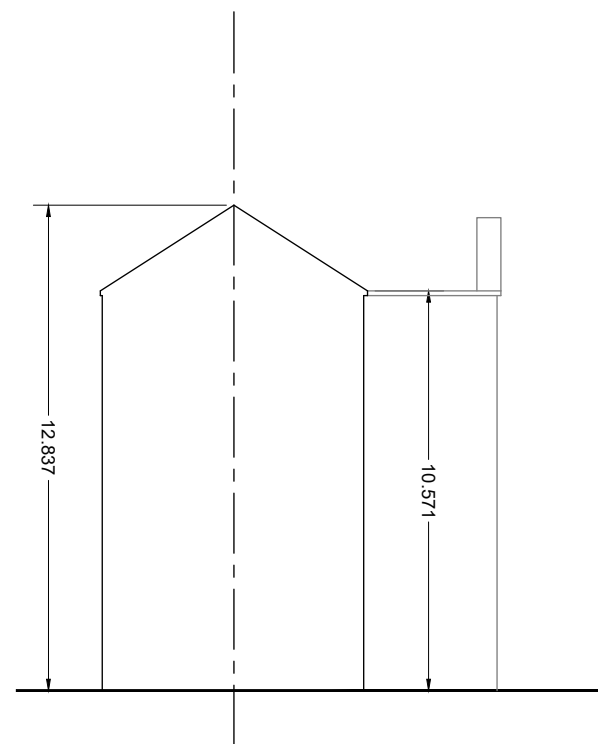
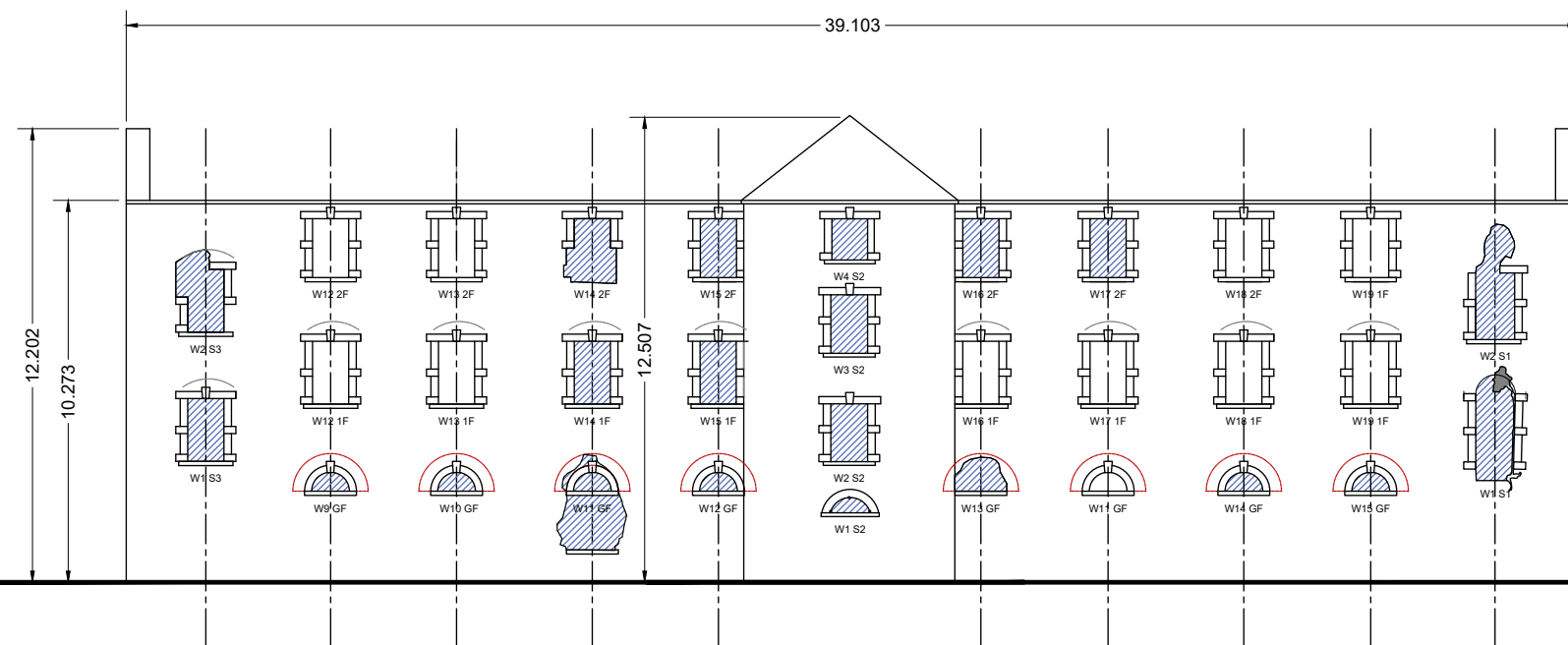
Rev	Description	Date



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Project	Measured Building Survey Drumgoff Barracks Glenmalure Co. Wicklow	Scale	1:200 @ A3
		Drwg. No.	S01/20_3
Client	Drumgoff Restoration Committee	Stage	SURVEY
Title	Elevations Sheet 2 Internal	Date	October 2024




Notes

All Dimensions in metres

All spot levels and contours in metres, and relate to
Ordnance Survey Datum at Malin Head and to
Temporary Bench Mark on Site

Do not scale from this drawing. Use written dimensions only.

Rev	Description	Date



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Project	Measured Building Survey Drumgoff Barracks Glenmalure Co. Wicklow	Scale	1:200 @ A3
		Drwg. No.	S01/20_1
Client	Drumgoff Restoration Committee	Stage	SURVEY
Title	Southern, Eastern and Western Elevations	Date	October 2024