Figures

- Fig. 1 Key locations in Bessborough discussed in this report. Source Western Aerial Surveys.25
- Fig. 2 Historical Ordnance survey maps of the avenue, folly and burial ground at Bessborough. Source Trinity Map Library.26
- Fig. 3 Cove townland, Co. Cork Cassini six-inch OS map showing children's burial ground label and relationship to the burial ground ie. the label is alongside the burial enclosure (www.archaeology.ie).27
- Fig. 4 Cassini six-inch os map showing the children's burial ground label at Bessborough. Based on the trace map edits but in this edition the map label is in a new position (www.archaeology.ie).27
- Fig. 5 Schematic interpretation of four Ordnance survey maps showing Bessborough burial ground first surveyed in 1949–50 which is also when the label 'Children's Burial Ground' first appears.28
- Fig. 6 Detail of burial ground shown on 1949-50 Ordnance Survey trace map29
- Fig. 7 Location of Areas of ground identified during site visits which were thought to have ground features which might relate to burials and were subsequently scanned using faro 3d scanner. Source Western Aerial Surveys.30
- Fig.8 Overview of point clouds and Mesh models produced by Faro scan of four areas of interest31
- Fig. 9 Area 1 Mesh Model in Meshlab showing grave humps and hollows in rows corresponding with grave markers 3.....2
- Fig. 10 Area 2 Irregular shallow hollows interpreted as gardening works33
- Fig. 11 Area 3 mesh showing gardening features34
- Fig. 12 Extract from a report by international new channel Al Jazeera indicating possible grave-related features in Area 3. We interpret all of these features as being related to gardening in the late 20th and 21st century. Source www.youtube.com.35
- Fig. 13 Area 4 surface feature categorisation in QGIS showing hollows (blue) and humps (red). Source Western Aerial Surveys.36
- Fig. 14 Four sections within the bessborough burial ground. Source Western Aerial Surveys.37
- Fig. 15 Sequence of burial based on dated grave markers. We hypothesise that the nuns had some element of choice over where they were to be buried.38
- Fig. 16 View of 3D model of the folly, burial ground and adjacent grounds derived from drone survey. Source Western Aerial Surveys.39
- Fig. 17 Hillshade analysis of TII LiDAR dataset for Bessborough demesne. Source Transport Infrastructure Ireland.40
- Fig. 18 LiDAR analysis of famine cemetery at Pulla, West Waterford. Discrete darker areas in the centre field are late 19th C and 20th C Workhouse/County home graves. Rows of graves are evident in the inset image. Source Transport Infrastructure Ireland.41
- Fig. 18b LiDAR assessment of Carrs Hill cemetery, Cork. Showing Famine related graves in centre of site and probable 'pauper's graves in western corner. At least some of the Bessborough children are buried here.

 Source Transport Infrastructure Ireland.41
- Fig. 19 Comparison of layout of mother and baby homes and associated features at Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath and Sean Ross, Co. Tipperary. Note that in Castlepollard mothers and children were buried in the same section of walled garden, separated by a path. (www.archaeology.ie)42



Fig. 1 Key locations in Bessborough discussed in this report. Source Western Aerial Surveys.

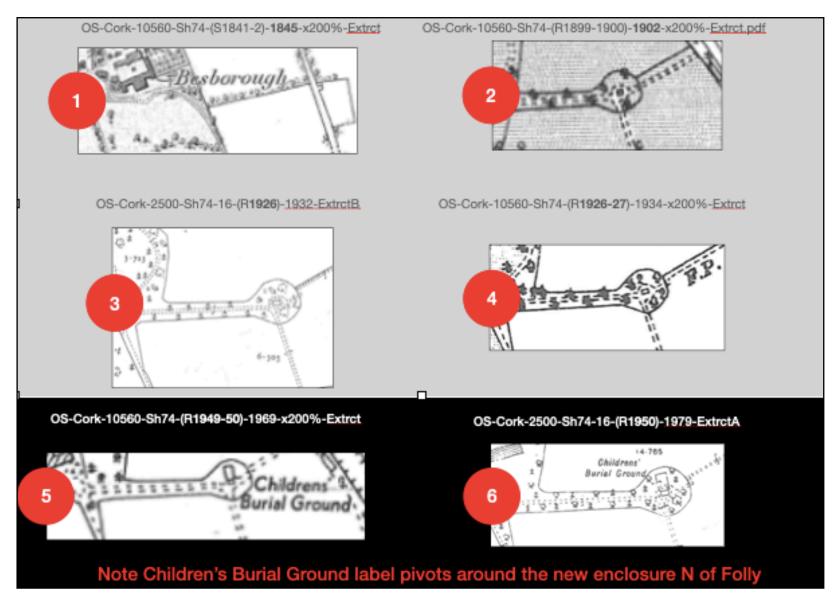


Fig. 2 Historical Ordnance survey maps of the avenue, folly and burial ground at Bessborough. Source Trinity Map Library.

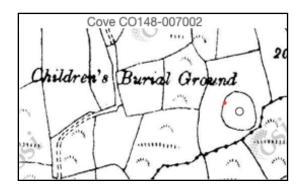


Fig. 3 Cove townland, Co. Cork Cassini sixinch OS map showing children's burial ground label and relationship to the burial ground ie. the label is alongside the burial enclosure (www.archaeology.ie).

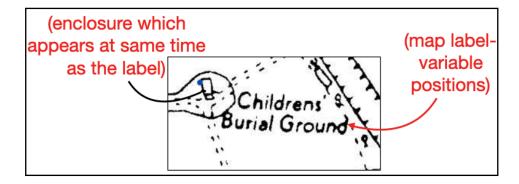


Fig. 4 Cassini six-inch os map showing the children's burial ground label at Bessborough. Based on the trace map edits but in this edition the map label is in a new position (www.archaeology.ie).

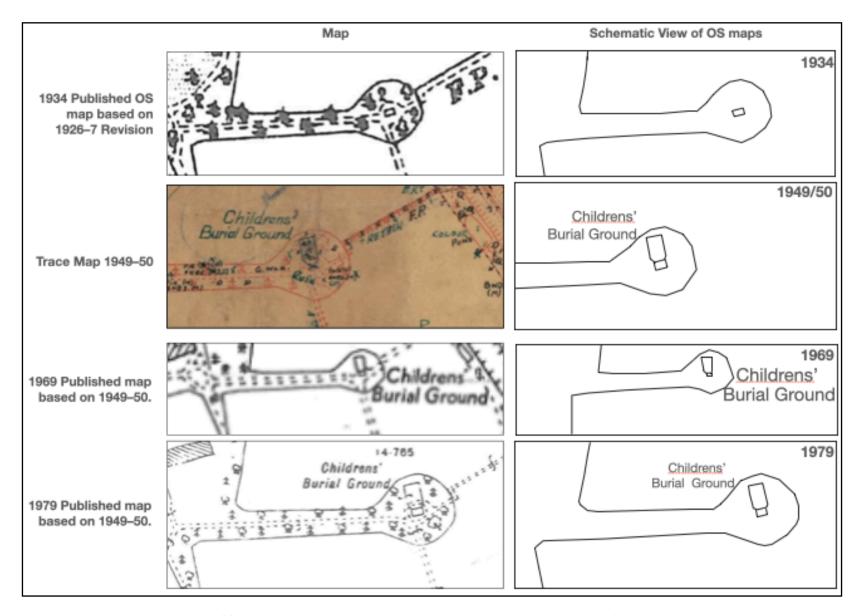


Fig. 5 Schematic interpretation of four Ordnance survey maps showing Bessborough burial ground first surveyed in 1949–50 which is also when the label 'Children's Burial Ground' first appears.

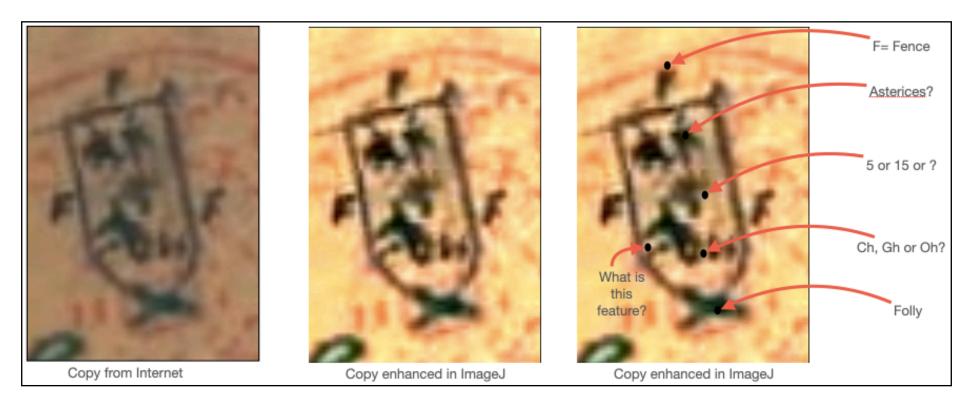


Fig. 6 Detail of burial ground shown on 1949–50 Ordnance Survey trace map

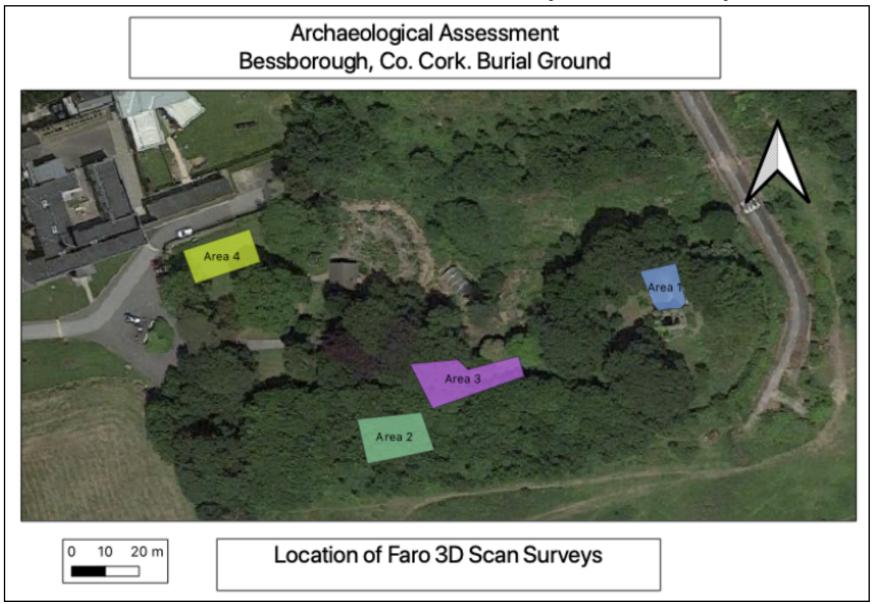


Fig. 7 Location of Areas of ground identified during site visits which were thought to have ground features which might relate to burials and were subsequently scanned using faro 3d scanner. Source Western Aerial Surveys.

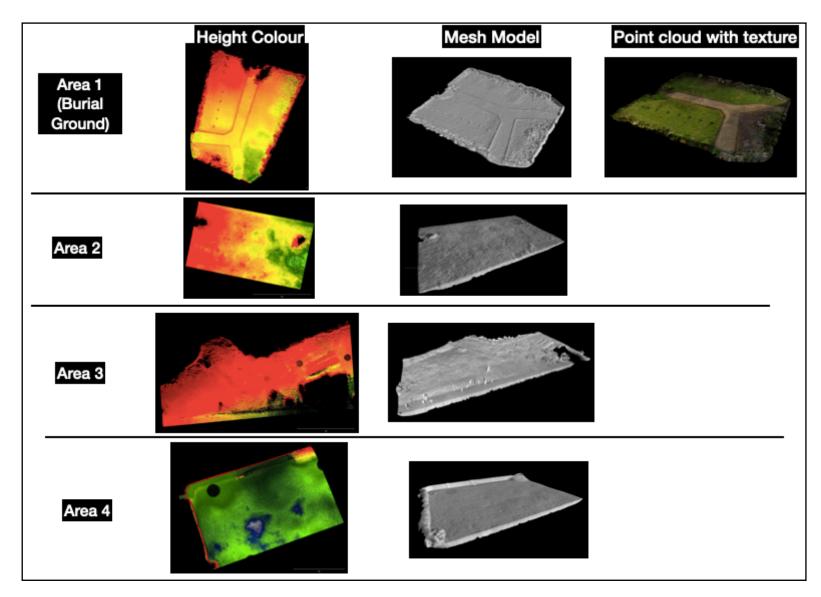


Fig.8 Overview of point clouds and Mesh models produced by Faro scan of four areas of interest

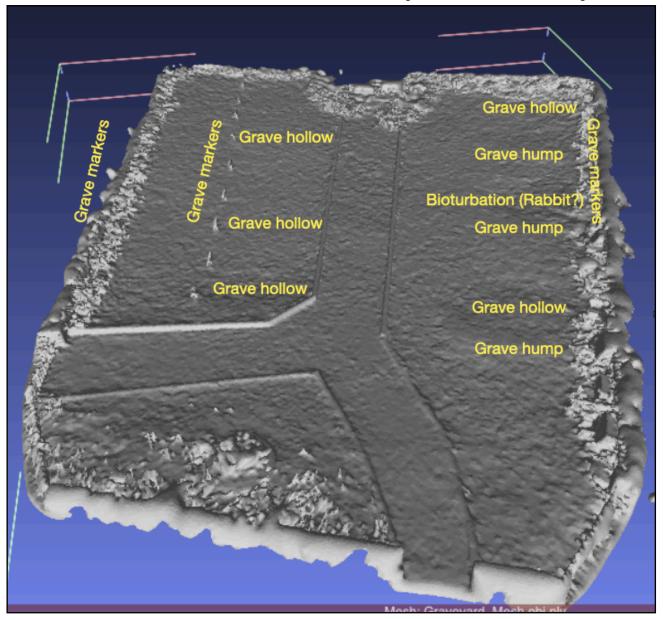


Fig. 9 Area 1 Mesh Model in Meshlab showing grave humps and hollows in rows corresponding with grave markers

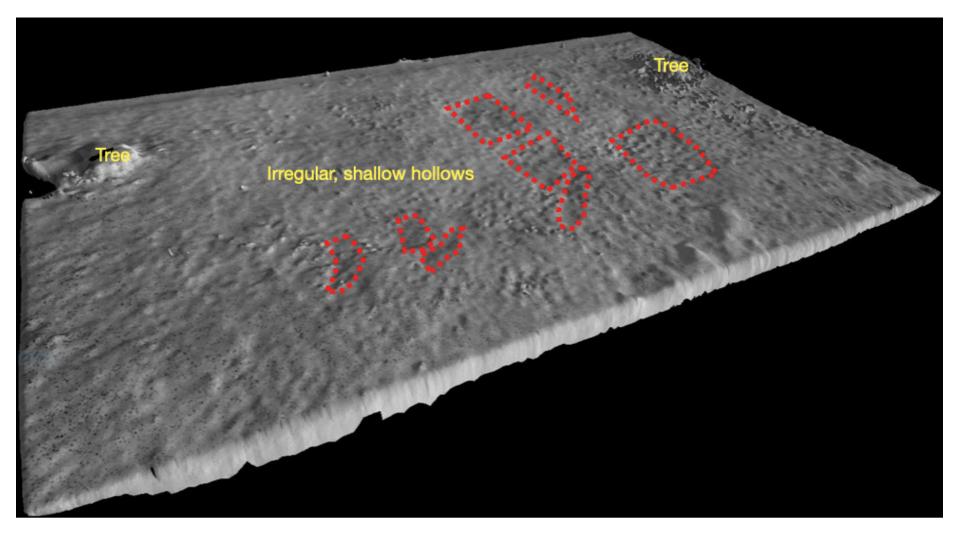


Fig. 10 Area 2 Irregular shallow hollows interpreted as gardening works

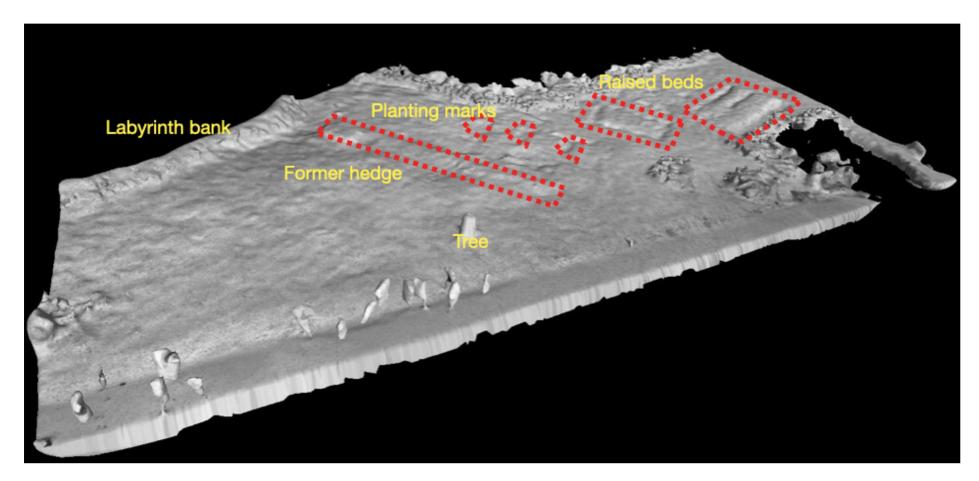


Fig. 11 Area 3 mesh showing gardening features



Fig. 12 Extract from a report by international news channel Al Jazeera indicating possible grave-related features in Area 3. We interpret all of these features as being related to gardening in the late 20th and 21st century. Source www.youtube.com.

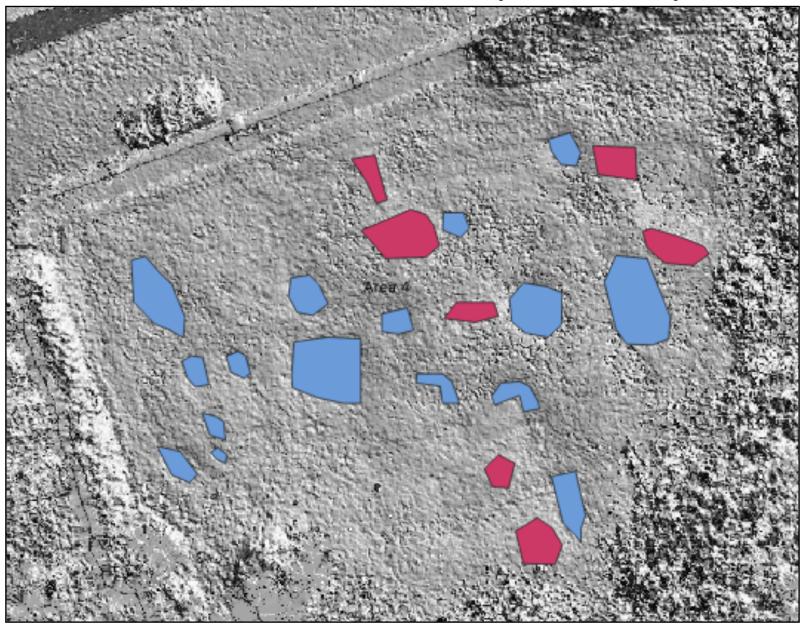


Fig. 13 Area 4 surface feature categorisation in QGIS showing hollows (blue) and humps (red). Source Western Aerial Surveys.

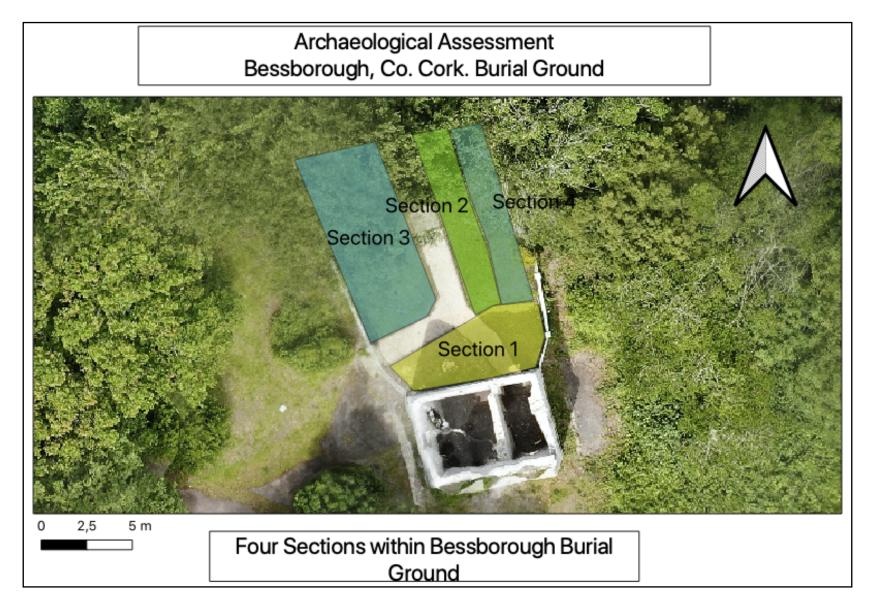


Fig. 14 Four sections within the bessborough burial ground. Source Western Aerial Surveys.



Fig. 15 Sequence of burial based on dated grave markers. We hypothesise that the nuns had some element of choice over where they were to be buried.



Fig. 16 View of 3D model of the folly, burial ground and adjacent grounds derived from drone survey. Source Western Aerial Surveys.

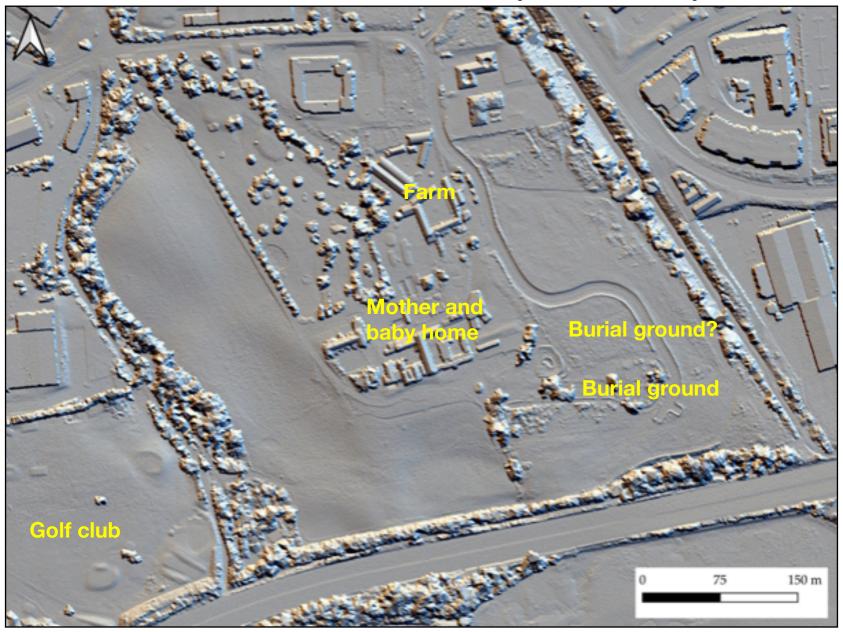


Fig. 17 Hillshade analysis of TII LiDAR dataset for Bessborough demesne. Source Transport Infrastructure Ireland.

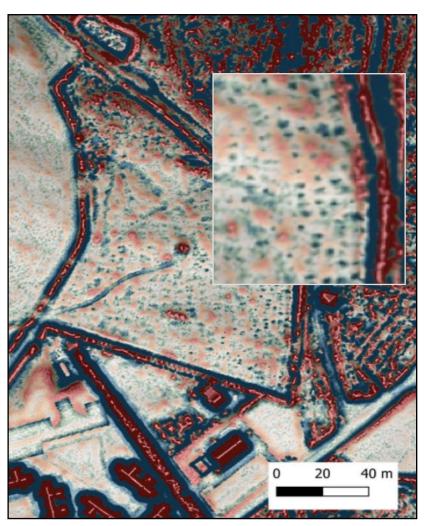


Fig. 18 LiDAR analysis of famine cemetery at Pulla, West Waterford. Discrete darker areas in the centre field are late 19th C and 20th C Workhouse/County home graves. Rows of graves are evident in the inset image. Source Transport Infrastructure Ireland.

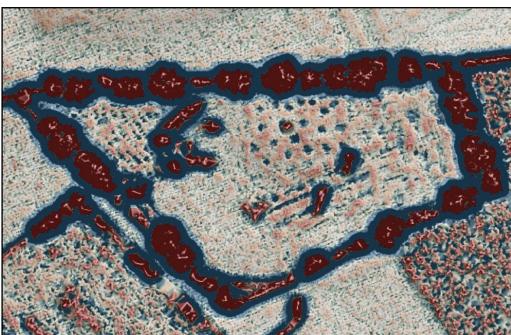


Fig. 18b LiDAR assessment of Carrs Hill cemetery, Cork. Showing Famine related graves in centre of site and probable 'pauper's graves in western corner. At least some of the Bessborough children are buried here. Source Transport Infrastructure Ireland.

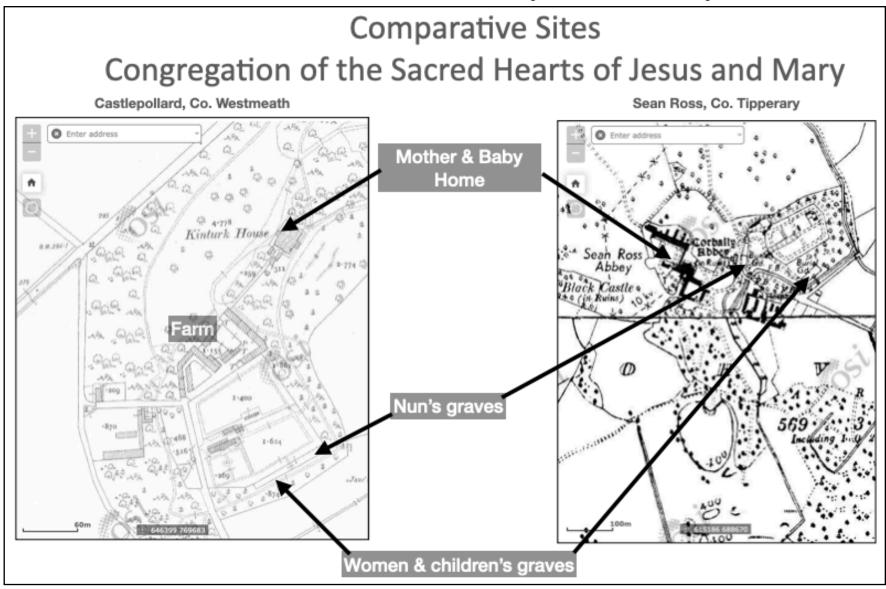


Fig. 19 Comparison of layout of mother and baby homes and associated features at Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath and Sean Ross, Co. Tipperary. Note that in Castlepollard mothers and children were buried in the same section of walled garden, separated by a path. (www.archaeology.ie)

Plates

- Plate 1 View of the late 1800s folly and the west side of the Bessborough burial ground behind......44
- Plate 2 Entrance to Bessborough burial ground. We believe the gate sidebar is part of the original burial ground railed fence.45
- Plate 3 Bessborough burial ground subdivided in four sections based on evidence from grave memorials. See Figure 14 for scaled image.46
- Plate 4 View of Bessborough avenue leading towards the folly and burial ground, showing the location of Area 2 and Area 3 which were scanned using Faro 3D scanner.47
- Plate 5 Area 3 in Bessborough showing a feature which we interpret to be a 20th century gardening feature, based on surface inspection...... 48
- Plate 6, Area 4, the lawn, in Bessborough. This is one of the areas modelled using a drone and a Faro 3D scanner. A series of humps and hollows interpreted as remnants of vegetation clearance are shown in Figure 13.49
- Plate 7, Castlepollard Mother and Baby Home burial ground in Co. Westmeath. Also run by the Sacred Heart Congregation this burial ground combines childrens' and nuns' burials in adjacent sections separated by a path, the location of which is indicated by the red dashed lines.

 The path was removed in the 1990s when the graveyard was reorganised.50



Plate 1 View of the late 1800s folly and the west side of the Bessborough burial ground behind.



Plate 2 Entrance to Bessborough burial ground. We believe the gate sidebar is part of the original burial ground railed fence.



Plate 3 Bessborough burial ground subdivided in four sections based on evidence from grave memorials. See Figure 14 for scaled image.



Plate 4 View of Bessborough avenue leading towards the folly and burial ground, showing the location of Area 2 and Area 3 which were scanned using Faro 3D scanner.



Plate 5 Area 3 in Bessborough showing a feature which we interpret to be a 20th century gardening feature, based on our surface inspection.



Plate 6, Area 4, the lawn, in Bessborough. This is one of the areas modelled using a drone and a Faro 3D scanner. A series of humps and hollows interpreted as remnants of vegetation clearance are shown in Figure 13.



Plates

Plate 7, Castlepollard Mother and Baby Home burial ground in Co. Westmeath. Also run by the Sacred Heart Congregation this burial ground combines childrens' and nuns' burials in adjacent sections separated by a path, the location of which is indicated by the red dashed lines. The path was removed in the 1990s when the graveyard was reorganised.