

Archaeological monitoring report

**St. Catherine's Church
Rush Demesne
Kenure
County Dublin**

Community Monuments Fund 2022

CMF22-1-DF002

DU008-004001

RPS No. 256

NIAH Reg. No.11324029

Archaeological licence ref. 22E0482

By

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**Archaeology
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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This archaeological monitoring report has been prepared by James Kyle of Archaeology and Built Heritage Ltd. on behalf of Fingal County Council, to detail the results of the archaeological monitoring of remedial conservation and repair works which were carried out at St. Catherine's Church (RMP no. DU008-004001), a protected structure (RPS No. 256), located in Rush Demesne, Kenure, County Dublin (Figure 1). These works were carried out by James Oliver Hearty & Sons on behalf of Fingal County Council, with thanks to a grant of funding for the works under the Community Monuments Fund 2022.



Figure 1 Site location (ASI Historic Environment Viewer)

- 1.2 The church and its precinct are afforded statutory protection under the National Monuments Act (as amended) and it is also a protected structure listed on the Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023 (RPS No. 256). The church lies within an OS zoning, to *'provide recreational and amenity resources for urban and rural populations subject to strict development controls. Only community facilities and other recreational uses will be considered and encouraged by the Planning Authority'*.

The general designation (DU008-004001) incorporates two further monuments, the surrounding graveyard (DU008-004002) and the remains of an early 17th-century tomb referred to below (DU008-004003). The graveyard is also listed on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH Reg. No. 11324029), where it has been afforded a regional rating. Located in the vicinity of the church are two further monuments, a holy well dedicated to St. Catherine some 75m to the southwest (DU008-005) and a towerhouse (DU008-003), 135m to

the northwest, which was also the subject of works funded by the CMF 2022 (CMF22-1-DF003.). The towerhouse, is currently surrounded by modern playing pitches, but its presence posits the church within a greater settlement of which there is no evident trace on the ground at present.

- 1.3 The church is located within its primary early medieval oval enclosure, with the surrounding graveyard being extended to the northeast in the 1930s, to its current plan, where it now has a frontage onto the R128. The name Kenure is the anglicised version of *Ceann Iubhair*, the headland of the yew trees, although it is possible that given the antiquity of the site the *ceann* may be a transliteration of *cill*, which could relate to woodland or a church. The church is on a slight prominence, with a steep slope to the south where the primary enclosure was possibly defined by a small stream just beyond the present boundary. The church today essentially comprises a single space with walls and gables surviving to their full heights. The site is in the ownership of Fingal County Council and sees considerable footfall where burials are still taking place in the surrounding graveyard. The church has been roofless since at least the middle of the eighteenth century and its more modern context was possibly that of a picturesque ruin within the landscaped estate of Kenure Park, seat of the Palmer family. Kenure Park was a large three-storey house c.1750, substantially rebuilt in 1827, which was demolished in 1978. The planting along the western side of the R128 south of the church is all that survives of the estate apart from a hexastyle Corinthian folly (RPS No. 258, NIAH Reg. No. 11324028).

In a general sense the church would appear to be structurally sound; however, there was a significant crack evident on the western gable (Plate 7) with a smaller crack on the eastern gable (Plate 9). The removal of ivy growth on the elevations was previously attempted, exposing the relatively modern strap pointing which was evident throughout. The ivy was not however completely removed at the gables and prior to the works detailed in this report being carried out there appeared to be new growth on the eastern gable at the bellcote. The interior, accessible through a locked modern gate, had an uneven ground surface and there was vegetation obscuring some of the memorials within (Plate 3). One of the memorials within the church has its own discrete archaeological designation (DU008-004003), which comprised two fragments of a Mensa, or table tomb, dating to 1631, with one fragment bearing a crucifixion scene surrounded by an inscription contained within a border. This was not located during the measured survey and condition assessment previously conducted by ABH Ltd. (Myles 2020) and it likewise was not recorded on the Fingal Historic Graveyards survey in 2008. Both fragments were however photographed by Paddy Healy in 1984, but the 2022 CMF works revealed the upstanding fragment (Plate 11 & 12) to still be in place beside the 1743 headstone of Elizabeth Teeling, however of the crucifixion fragment there was no trace at time of writing.

1.4 *The permitted works*

Under CMF 2020 Stream 2 a survey was completed by Archaeology and Built Heritage Ltd. to inform the Condition Report, which was prepared under CMF 2021 Stream 2. That report was prepared by DKP Conservation Structural Engineers, and it included an itemized and costed

conservation repair specification. The works which were archaeologically monitored under this licence were approved by the National Monuments Service under Section 12 (3) of the National Monuments Act 1930, NMS Ref. NM06275.

2 Historical and archaeological background

2.1 There is relatively little known about the church at Kenure, even its dedication to St. Catherine would appear to be questionable, although the nearby holywell is certainly associated with her veneration. One local source ascribes the dedication to St. Damnon (possibly a reference to Adomnán who held a synod in Lusk in AD 695). The site would however appear to be early within the timeline of early medieval ecclesiastical foundations on account of its oval enclosure and the location of the holy well adjacent. Situated as it is within the parish of Lusk, it was possibly seen as being of less significance than the latter ecclesiastical centre, which was founded by St. MacCuillinn in the fifth century AD.

2.2 The structure as it stands is typical of many of the fifteenth- and early sixteenth-century church structures that dot the countryside north of the capital. In the context of the medieval settlement of the area, the monastic lands of Lusk formed part of the estate of the archbishop of Dublin¹ and where the centre at Lusk became a parish church, the smaller foundations at Kenure and Whitestown became chapels of ease, serving the local communities. Kenure does not feature on any of the secondary sources relating the medieval settlement of north county Dublin², where the church at Whitestown (Knightstown) has more traction.

Kenure is not mentioned in Archbishop Bulkeley's visitation of 1630, where worship took place at a public mass house in Rush '*upon that part of it which is called the land of the Kinge which is held by one George Delahyde*'³. The church is not depicted on the Down Survey mapping or on the accompanying terrier, where the Civil Survey (1654-6) refers to a '*ruined Chappell of ease*'⁴. The structure is depicted on Rocque's county map (1760) as '*Church in ruins*' (Figure 2) and from this evidence it would appear likely that the church had gone out of use for worship by the early 1600s.

2.3 The church's location on what was to become Rush Demesne, the immediate grounds around Kenure Park, has possibly contributed to its survival where all that is left at Whitestown is part of the east gable, the wide pointed arched window of which enjoys a precarious existence. In 1315, the manor of Rush was granted to Edmund Butler, Earl of Carrick and the Butlers held onto the estate until the Williamite confiscations. The 1659 census records 116 English and 40 Irish on the estate, and where the former were possibly less likely to convert a ruined structure for worship, there would appear to be little evidence for an earlier Anglican church in the village.

James Butler, the 2nd Duke of Ormond, inherited the Rush estate in 1703, and is accredited with the construction of the original Rush House, which was destroyed by fire in 1827. The estate was granted to Sir Henry Echlin after the Battle of the Boyne and it eventually later

¹ McNeil, C. (ed.) 1950. *Calendar of Archbishop Alen's register c. 1172-1534*. Dublin, 3.

² Kenure is listed as a parochial chapelry along with Knightstown and Rush by Monck Mason in *The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate and Cathedral Church of St. Patrick Near Dublin ...*, 33

³ Ronan, M.V. 1941. 'Archbishop Bulkeley's Visitation of Dublin, 1630' in *Archivium Hibernicum*, Vol. 8, 76-7.

⁴ Simington, R.C. (ed.) 1945. *The Civil survey, AD 1654-1656*. Vol. VII: county of Dublin. Dublin, 61.

passed by marriage to the Palmer family of Castle Lacken, County Mayo. They changed the name of the house to Kenure Park and General Sir Roger Palmer commissioned George Papworth to rebuild and enlarge the house after the 1827 fire.

Palmer's interest in architecture extend to the beautification of the surrounding landscape and the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (Figure 3) depicts the initial planting scheme around the church enclosure and a network of paths which took advantage of the antiquities on the demesne and indeed the stream defining the enclosure which was given bridges, weirs and a small island.

- 2.4 Subsequent to its disuse, the church obviously retained a significant position in the area as the location of the graveyard and it would appear to have remained in constant use over the years, despite the site becoming part of a private, designed landscape. The crucifixion scene fragment of the 1631 memorial now appears to be missing where the current works revealed the upstanding portion of that mensa slab yet remains (Plate 13), in combination with Elizabeth Teeling's finely carved gravestone of 1743 the memorials would possibly have contributed to the antiquarian ambience of the church when considered as part of the landscaping.



Figure 2 John Rocque, A map of the County of Dublin divided in Baronies, 1762 (North to right)

The 'affable, obliging, exemplary, wise, devout, most charitable, most virtuous and religious, the Rt. Hon George Lord Hamilton, Baron of Strabane', was Ormond's tenant at Kenure in 1668, and his remains lie within the church. A wall plaque on the eastern gable is of particular interest and commemorates local priests Barnaby Farran (d. 1785), William Murray (d. 1795) and Edward Foster (d. 1827). The Latin inscription sits under a heavy hood moulding, presumably replicating that over the window to the exterior.

The graveyard's most famous occupant is undoubtedly Jack O'Connor (d. 1772), who smuggled under the name of 'Jack the Bachelor'. A plaque on the north exterior wall commemorates the many victims of cholera who died in this parish during the Great Famine 1844-1848, where an area to the east of the graveyard is known as the 'Strangers' Bank' and was presumably used to bury bodies washed up on the adjacent shoreline.

- 2.5 The 25-inch mapping (Figure 4) depicts the demesne landscape with greater clarity and annotates the graveyard as being 'disused', whilst depicting a rectangular structure to the west of the church of which no trace remains today. The ruined church was possibly still visible above the trees from Kenure Park and formed part of the vista out over the Irish Sea.

The subsequent history of Kenure House is not a happy one. Unable to maintain the property, Colonel Roderick Henry Fenwick-Palmer sold Kenure Park to the Land Commission in 1964 for £70,000. Most of the land was divided up among local farmers, and the rest was sold to the County Council for housing and playing fields. The contents of the house – including artefacts from Pompeii – were auctioned that September, with the sale lasting for four days and realising £250,000. The Council was left with an empty mansion which for several years was leased out as a film set. In controversial circumstances the house, with the exception of the portico, was demolished in 1978.

- 2.6 Prior to 1938 the church and graveyard had been acquired by the Dublin Board of Public Health along with an area of ground north of the public entrance from the road. The site was surveyed (Figure 5, unfortunately the primary enclosure containing the church was left blank) and separate plots were reserved for Protestants and Roman Catholics. New boundaries were constructed, 6ft. high and buttressed every 30 ft., where the old masonry boundary along the southern side of the original entrance was retained. The boundary to the R128 along the 'new' section of the graveyard is the pre-existing demesne wall which has been slightly reduced.

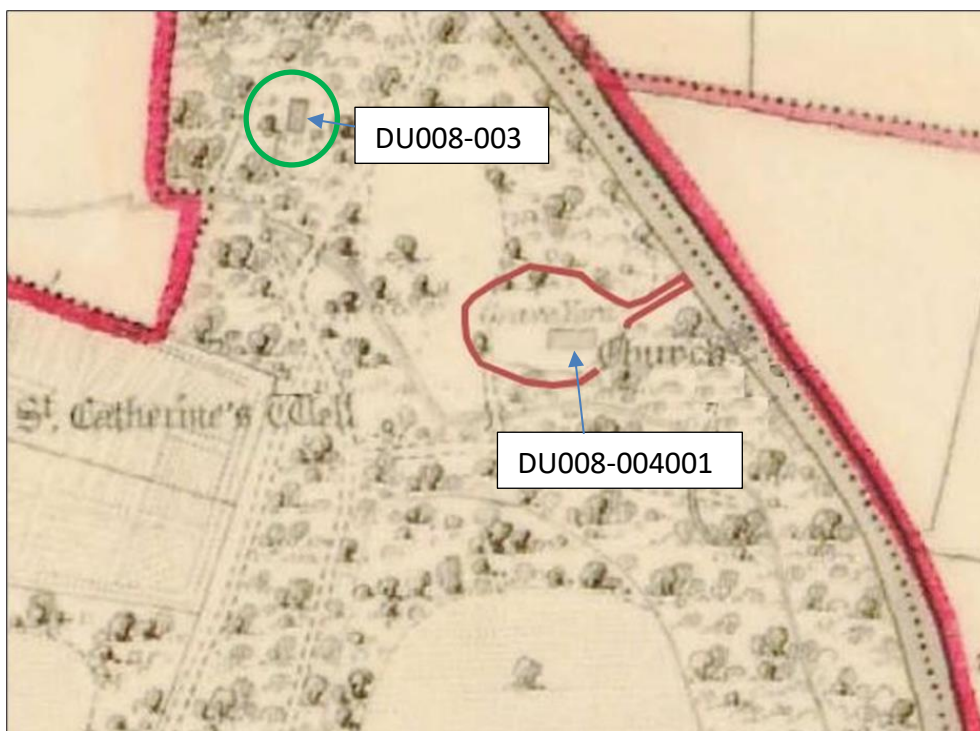


Figure 3 Ordnance Survey, Dublin, sheet 8, c. 1838

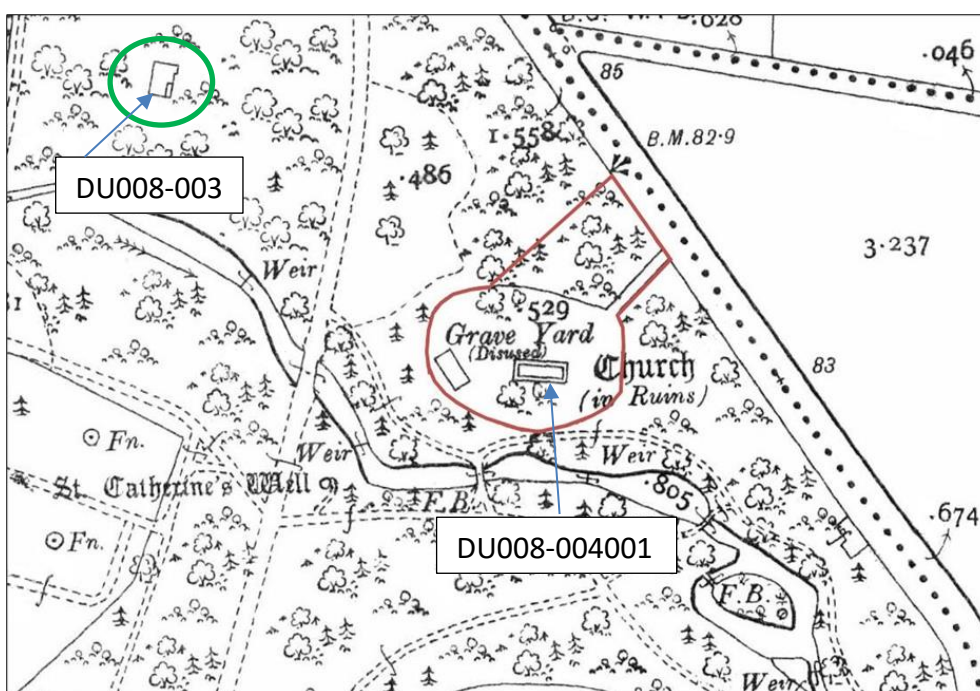


Figure 4 Ordnance Survey, 25-inch mapping, c. 1910

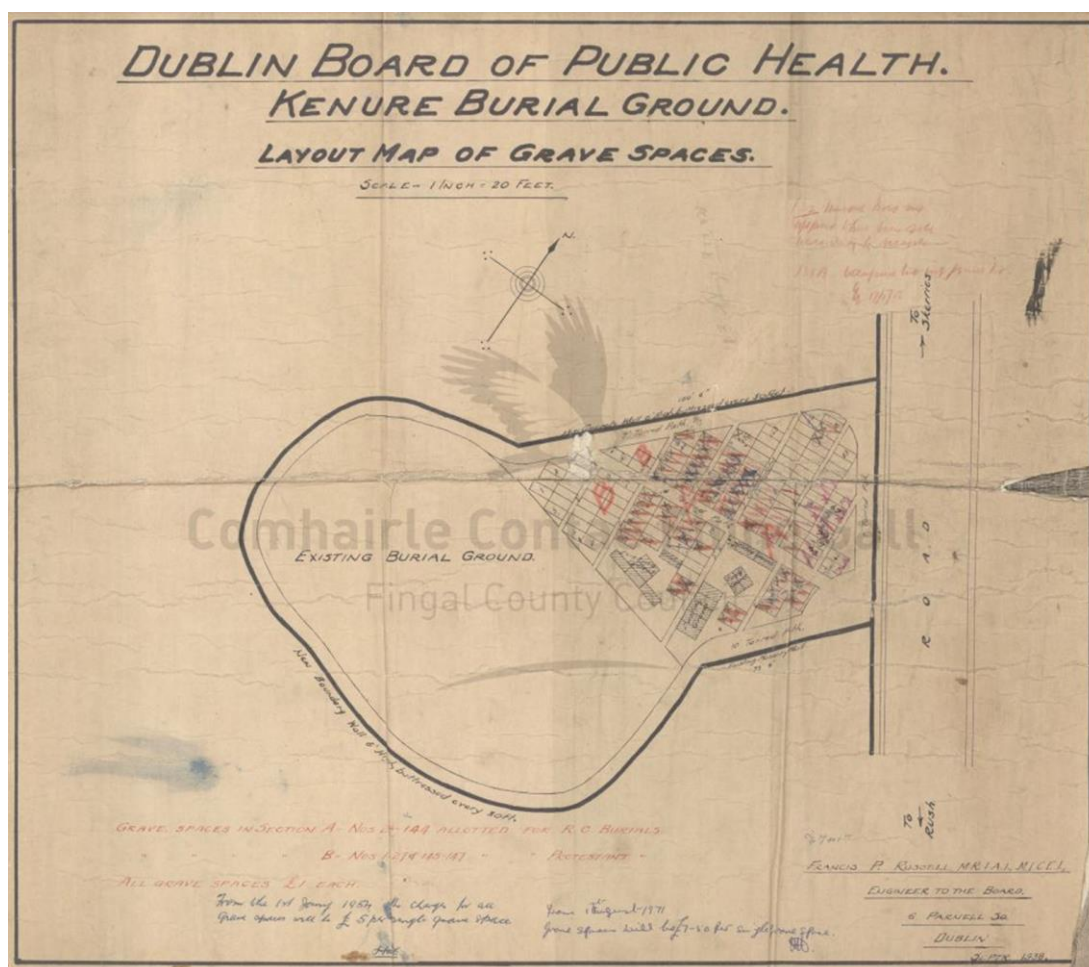


Figure 5 Dublin Board of Public Health, September 1938

2.7 RMP sites in proximity to the subject site

St. Catherine's church (DU008-004001) and its precinct are afforded statutory protection under the National Monuments Act (as amended) and it is a Protected Structure listed on the *Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023* (RPS No. 256). St. Catherine's general designation also incorporates two further monuments, the graveyard (DU008-004002), which surrounds the church and the two fragments of the 1631 Mensa tomb (DU008-004003), which were located on the interior of the church. The graveyard is also listed on the NIAH (Reg. No. 11351005), where it has been afforded a national rating. Located some 80m from the modern southwest corner of the graveyard is a holy well (DU008-005), the site of St. Catherine's holywell, which is no longer venerated.

Located 120m northwest of St. Catherine's Church, also in Rush Demesne, is the tower house (DU008-003), which is also the subject of works carried out under the CMF 2022 and monitored by the author under archaeological licence ref. 22E0494. The partially restored tower house is square in plan, surviving to first floor level, with projecting angle towers in the NE and SW. It is built of coursed limestone masonry and has been the subject of previous restorative interventions in the late 20th-century but ultimately had to be fenced off in a bid to limit anti-social behaviour at the site, although the current works at the site have sought to remove that

fence in conjunction with conservation works at the site with the aim of rehabilitating the monument back into the local community.

Within a 500m radius of St. Catherine's Church the RMP only lists one further site, DU008-094, which is located in Drumanagh townland. This is an oval enclosure, identified through a geophysical survey which was undertaken near the start of the Drumanagh headland as a part of the Discovery Program's 'Late Iron Age and "Roman" Ireland' project. This site is located 480m east-northeast of the subject site.

2.8 Previous excavations in proximity to the subject site

A search of the *excavations.ie* database has revealed that three archaeological excavations/investigations have been undertaken with a 500m radius of the subject site, these were:

92E0205, a licenced program of pre-construction archaeological test excavations which were carried out by Georgina Scally, 400m northeast of St. Catherine's Church, at the site of the Loughshinny shore station, a part of the gas interconnector pipeline project. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered on that site.

10E0391, a program of licenced archaeological monitoring which was carried out by Jane Whitaker on remedial works associated with the gas interconnector project, which were located 420m east of the subject site.

C786/E004805, a licence granted under Ministerial consent to carry out the excavation and archaeological monitoring of a two-day programme of augering in advance of fence installation, 400m due east of the subject site on Drumanagh headland. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered as part of these works.

2.9 Topographical files

Consultation with the National Museum of Ireland's Topographical files has revealed the townland of Rush Demesne to be a rich source of archaeological finds of varying era's and sources. The flint flakes (2004:208-211) and possible hammerstone (2004:193) recovered during fieldwalking represent prehistoric activity in the townland, but in the absence of a specialist analysis it is difficult to establish a tighter date range for these. The red earthenware (2004:195), fragment of East Gaulish Samian ware (2004:194) and two iron ingots (2004:191, 2004:192) serve to further underline the importance of the Drumanagh Promontory and its trading connections with the Roman world in the first centuries AD and some unidentified faunal remains (2004:196) were also uncovered during fieldwalking.

3 Church description

- 3.1 The church was the subject of a measured survey and condition assessment conducted by Franc Myles and Johnny Ryan of Archaeology and Built Heritage Ltd. in the Autumn of 2020 and it was that survey which ultimately led to much of the program of remedial works on the structure detailed in this report. Thus, the following description represents an update to those works.
- 3.2 The church comprises a single cell structure (L 13.80m, w 4.60m int.), which is intact to the wall plates and gables, the western gable incorporating a bellcote was the subject of a substantial repointing and repair effort as part of the community monuments fund works carried out in 2022, the result of which has been the rehabilitation of this structural element which had been at risk of collapse (Plate 8). The eastern gable is somewhat shorter than the western. It is built of coursed limestone masonry and was repointed in a cement mortar between 1984 and 2011 and whilst it was the subject of some of the 2022 remedial works detailed below, it yet retains the majority of its strap pointing/previous repair efforts. The structure is built on a slight prominence only perceptible to the south where the graveyard slopes sharply towards the modern boundary wall and further to the stream behind. It sits within an oval enclosure which was extended to the northeast c. 1938. The church is thus surrounded by a variety of grave memorial types, some of which have fallen, the majority being of the early- to mid-nineteenth century.

The church is entered through opposed pointed arch openings towards western end of nave, where the northern doorway was blocked in antiquity. The east window has good, chamfered jambs and retains elements of its tracery (possibly dating to the late-fifteenth century), and an external hood moulding over. The ope is slightly off-centre to the elevation. Above the moulding, under the apex of the gable a cross has been formed by removing individual stones. This is unlikely to be primary to the structure. The window is blocked with a modern iron grille to the same design as the grille closing the southern doorway. There are two plain window opes in the south wall of the nave, splayed on the interior. These have been blocked in antiquity with masonry and clamp-fired brick fragments. The eastern of the two opes has lower jambs of tufa limestone. The western gable is characterised by the newly repaired, freshly repointed bellcote rising above the apex with a single arched opening, above which is a crenelation, evident in 1984. Below is a single pointed arch light, with no defining external jambs, which is splayed on the interior. A metal bar which had previously been inserted to discourage access was removed as part of the 2022 CMF works.

The interior also displays strap pointing in cement, with the exception of the freshly pointed (2022) western gable and an area above the western ope where a patchy covering of mortar render survives *in situ*. *In situ* render also survives in the east window embrasure. There are no apparent features surviving of the medieval arrangement apart from a curious triangular aumbrey in the south wall below the blocked eastern ope. This is too small to have accommodated a vessel, which suggests that it may be a more modern intervention.

A wall plaque with a strong hood moulding was inserted after 1827 to the left of the altar, commemorating three eighteenth-century priests of the parish. A semi-collapsed table tomb, possibly that of Sir William Palmer (d. 1840) and surrounded by a similarly askew iron railing with finials is located just under the eastern window (Plate 6). Two further table tombs are present, one of which has been freshly repaired are present within the church, with the other which is intact and adjacent to the northern wall being the tomb of Baron Hamilton of Strabane. There are more modern headstones within the church, and only one the Mensa tomb fragments photographed by Healy (DU008-004003)(Plate 15) is still evident, adjacent to the southern wall (Plate 13). The Teeling headstone dating to 1743 is set into the ground against the southern wall.

The church is suspiciously intact, and it was possibly rebuilt or consolidated in antiquity as part of the landscaping associated with the development of the Palmer demesne. Unfortunately, the strap pointing has served to obscure the earlier masonry joints and in the absence of documentary evidence only an analysis of internal bedding mortars would provide evidence of sequencing.

4 Archaeological monitoring

- 4.1 A detailed structural condition report pertaining to the site was prepared by David Kelly Partnership Structural Engineers (November 2021) as part of the site's application for funding submitted to The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage under the Community Monuments Fund. That report contained a comprehensive schedule of conservation repairs for the building structure of the church and site features, which formed the basis for the works which were undertaken on site, as detailed below.
- 4.2 Works on the monument commenced 26th August 2022 and this initially focussed on the removal of the strap pointing on the exterior and interior of the church's western gable using handheld tools in tandem with the removal of the vegetation from the interior of the church. The removal of the strap pointing of that gable, at ground level, progressed well (Plate 1) and subsequently the interior and exterior of both gables and the exterior north and south elevations were scaffolded to enable access at all heights of the structure to facilitate the works. At that point a sample panel of the proposed pointing was prepared for agreement, allowed to dry and subsequently approved. Scaffolding was erected with sufficient protection in place to respect the grave monuments internally and externally (Plate 2) to the church and particularly at the western gable. The remainder of the strap pointing of the western gable was then removed, as much as possible, but where it interacted with an area of intact rendering on the interior of the gable it remained untouched, in an effort to preserve some of what was possibly original rendering. An interesting recent element of the church's history was the signature of a 'T.O' Driscoll 1973' (Plate 18) which was visible on an upper elevation of the western gable, and it is possible that Mr. O'Driscoll might have been responsible for at least some of the unsympathetic strap pointing which was added to the church at that point in time.
- 4.3 The growth of vegetation on the interior of the church (Plate 3) had served to damage the central table tomb and obscure many of the other internal monuments. The ash tree which had caused the former was cut down to stump level, with the stump drilled and treated to prevent regrowth. Additionally, the act of vegetation removal uncovered part of the northwestern pillar of that broken central table tomb, and this was matched to its *in situ* other half (Plate 4) and both pieces were cemented together with a chemical polymer. Once that polymer had cured the two halves of the damaged tombstone subsequently reset atop the pillars (Plate 5). The vegetation removal also revealed that the table tomb beneath the eastern gable had experienced a high degree of subsidence (Plate 6), which had caused the damage to the decorative surrounding wrought iron railings of the tomb, which originally had been slated for removal, restoration and resetting. As the subsidence issue only came to light during these works it had not been costed for as part of the CMF 2022 works, however Fingal County Council will be funding the resetting of the tomb themselves presently, separate to the successful completion of the CMF elements of this project detailed in this report.

With the scaffolding in place, the treatment of all of the intramurally rooted vegetation was undertaken with herbicide and an examination of the substantial crack in the western gable revealed that it was not feasible to completely remove the ivy therein. As much of that root as possible was removed, with a small pipe left in order to periodically treat the remainder with herbicide. The ivy rooted into the eastern gable crack was treated in a similar fashion and following the vegetation removal and treatment, the resetting of the tops of the walls was undertaken and these were bedded and flanchied using a sympathetic lime-based mortar, to assist in water runoff. The same mortar was used following the removal of the strap pointing from the interior and exterior of the western gable to repoint those elevations, with a continuation of the repointing around the corners onto the initial 15cm of the northern and southern external elevations. The substantial crack in the western gable (Plate 7) and the lesser crack in the eastern gable (Plate 9) were repaired with steel stitch bars and repointed, to good effect in both cases, with the fresh mortar on both sides of the western gable completely masking the repair (Plate 8) and the only evidence of repair being the fresh mortar of present in the eastern gable (Plate 10).

- 4.4 Following the completion of the above works a layer of geotextile material (terram) was laid on the interior (Plate 11) to prevent vegetation regrowth and a particular type of gravel known as 'Ballylusk' was deposited in a 25mm layer to finish the interior of the church (Plate 12). At all times the on-site works were cognisant of the fact that despite the surrounding graveyard being of historical significance, it remains in use currently, with several modern gravestones and plots in close proximity to the works being protected and treated with the utmost respect and sensitivity at all times. No ground disturbance occurred during these works. During the above works the presence of two yellow sandstone rebates were noted, either side and internal to the arch of the church's belltower. The rebates (Plates 16 & 17) would have presumably held the bar which would have supported the church's bell and they were the only examples of this stone type used in the church.

5 Conclusion and recommendations

- 5.1 The works undertaken at St. Catherine's Church have served to arrest the further decline of the monument in a timely, aesthetically pleasing and conservationally sound fashion. The lack of ground disturbance, the contractor expertise & co-operation and the sensitive nature which the works were carried out in are to be commended and the overall effect of the works carried out under the funding from the CMF has been very positive in the opinion of the author. Without intervention sections of both gable walls would have collapsed due to the twin threats of water ingress and ivy growth. The works on the interior have served to reveal the subsidence of the table tomb at the altar, which will be reset and repaired presently, where if left without intervention this monument might have collapsed altogether. Furthermore, the removal of the damaging vegetation on the interior of the church has facilitated the repair of the broken table tomb, in addition to revealing the location a piece of the AD 1631 mensa tomb (DU008-004003, Plate 13) against the interior of the southern wall, to the east of the entrance. The three straight sides of the remaining piece (Plate 13) would appear to suggest that if the two pieces pictured by Paddy Healy (Plate 15) were of the same slab then the join is the side currently resting on the ground and the writing on this fragment opposite to the crucifixion fragment (now missing), something which might suggest two separate slabs of similar style/date. Either way, the crucifixion fragment is now missing. All works were carried out in accordance with the standards of practice as outlined in the Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government's *Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011)* publication.
- 5.2 The following recommendations have been formulated in order to assist in the continued preservation of the church, the grave markers contained therein and additionally to analyse the two sandstone rebates of the bell tower at the western gable end:
- Where possible remove as much of the strap pointing as feasible on the remaining interior and exterior elevations of the church and continue to replace it with the more sympathetic lime-based mortar used in the above works.
 - Repair and reset the table tomb under the altar and re-position the restored railings surrounding it.
 - Laser scan the grave markers on the interior of the church, to create a permanent digital record.
 - Conduct non-invasive XRF (x-ray fluorescence spectroscopy) analysis in order to determine the chemical composition of the sandstone rebates (Plate 16 & 17) of the bell tower, which might allude to a provenance of those two stones.



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Plates



Plate 1 Removal of strap pointing exterior of western gable at ground level



Plate 2 Scaffolding erection on western gable exterior, gravestone in bubble wrap

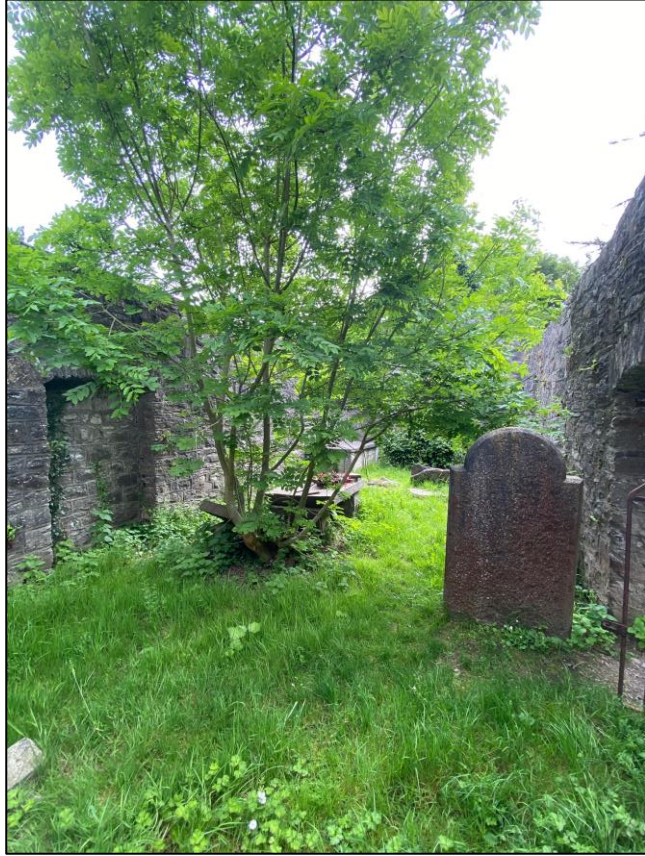


Plate 3 Vegetation on interior of church, prior to-removal



Plate 4 Northwestern column repair of table tomb interior of church



Plate 5 Reset pieces of central table tomb, facing east



Plate 6 Subsided table tomb interior to eastern gable of church

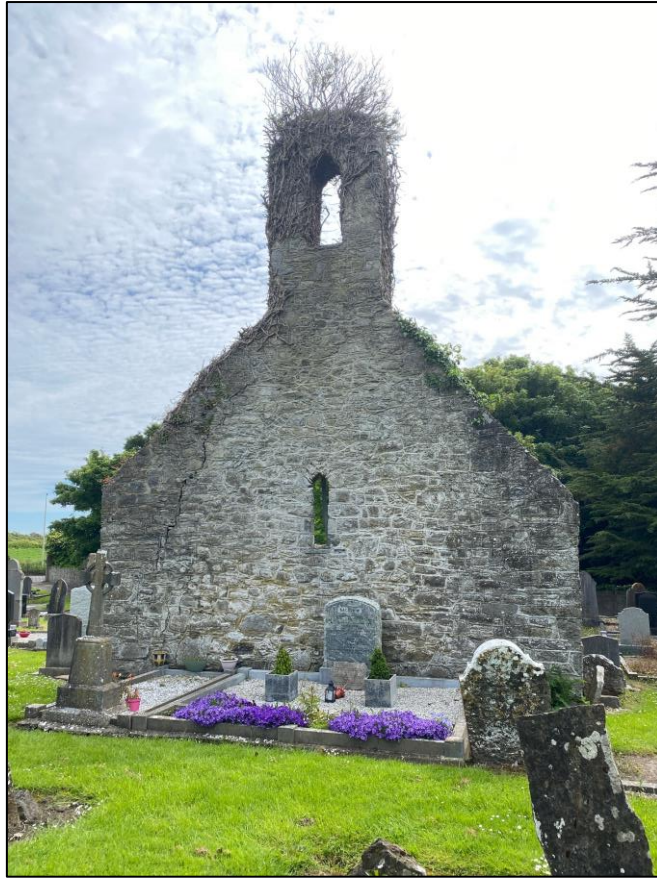


Plate 7 Exterior of western gable, pre-repair with strap pointing



Plate 8 Exterior of western gable, post-repair and repointing



Plate 9 Exterior of eastern gable pre-commencement, with ivy in masonry crack, facing southwest



Plate 10 Exterior of eastern gable following repair, facing southwest



Plate11 Interior of church following geotextile imposition, facing east



Plate 12 Interior of church after imposition of Ballylusk gravel surface, facing east



Plate 13 AD 1631 mensa slab, part of DU008-004003, facing south



Plate 14 Date of mensa slab, part of DU008-004003



Plate 15 Mensa tomb fragments, c.1984 (South County Dublin Libraries, Patrick Healy Collection)



Plate 16 Yellow sandstone rebate in belltower arch, facing southwest



Plate 17 Yellow sandstone rebate in belltower arch, facing northeast



Plate 18 T.O' Driscoll 1973 signature on upper elevation of western gable

