

*Managing Fingal County Council's
Archaeological Resource*



An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council



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1. Introduction

This study builds on work undertaken in 2010 through the Field Monument Advisor Scheme. An objective of the scheme is to establish the ownership of all archaeological monuments, in order to liaise with and advise the owner in regard to their protection. The 2010 study identified Fingal County Council as an owner of 143 archaeological monuments, which translates as just over 20% of Fingals' archaeological resource (Baker 2010).

A recommendation of the report *Assessing Ownership: The archaeological Monuments of Fingal County Council* was to carry out individual assessments of each site, its current condition and recommendations for its future use.

1.2. Background:

Ownership of many monuments by Fingal County Council had its roots in the 19th century when following the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland (1869), the Commissioners of Church Temporalities, vested burial grounds in Guardians of a Poor Law Union/Sanitary Authority, was the precursor of the local authority. Other monuments were on lands granted or given to the local authority, still more on lands acquired as open space. However the monuments came to be in their ownership/guardianship, Fingal County Council has specific responsibilities and a duty to maintain its archaeological monuments (Baker 2010).

1.3. Methodology

The compilation of the original list of 145 monuments was based on a number of sources. Primary, was the provision of a GIS layer of lands in FCC ownership, by what was then the Parks Department, which was overlaid with the archaeological monuments to establish what was within their remit. Many of the churches and burial grounds were identified as being in FCC ownership by John Crothers, formerly of the Department of Environment. Knowledge of other sites came from queries and individuals from other departments.

The structure of Fingal County Council was reorganised in 2011 into three operations areas Swords-Balbriggan; Howth-Malahide and Castleknock-Mulhuddart. The

Operations areas along with Heritage Properties & Parks no have responsibility for care of these monuments. Liaison was carried out with representatives from each. This resulted in adjustments to the original list, involving both removals and additions, the current total of archaeological monuments in the ownership of Fingal County Council being 143.

Each site has been revisited and assessed not only in terms of current condition and future issues but in light of access, context, threats and remedial measures. Also included is the RMP entry and relevant excerpts from pertinent studies. With the inclusion of photographs and the addition of a Do & Don't summary, the aim is to produce consistent comprehensive information about each site within FCC's remit, their day-to-day management and to contribute to their future protection.

1.4. The Record of Monuments & Places

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is the statutory inventory of archaeological monuments. Formulated by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, the RMP is based on the non-statutory Sites & Monuments Record (SMR). The RMP for Dublin was issued in 1998 and contains a listing of the archaeological monuments by DU- number, co-ordinates, townland, and typology. It is read in conjunction with maps of County Dublin on which the archaeological monuments and places and zones of archaeological potential are marked.

The Archaeological Survey is in the process of updating the Sites and Monuments Record which can be viewed at www.archaeology.ie. Sites, highlighted in blue do not appear on the published RMP but have been added to the SMR and Fingal County Council's GIS layer.

1.5. The Legislation

Under the National Monuments Act 1930-2004, an archaeological monument is given a broad definition (Section 2, 1930 Act), which can be summarised as all man-made structures, of whatever form or date, above or below ground, except buildings which are habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes (which are specifically excluded by subsection (d), 1987 Act). The Act can also be applied to monuments of architectural or historical interest.

National Monuments legislation gives the Minister for Arts a specific role in the protection of archaeological monuments, through the agency of the National Monuments Section of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG). The National Monuments Act (1930) and its subsequent amendments (1950, 1987 & 2004) are an attempt to protect monuments against all manner of threat and legislate for different aspects from artefacts and metal detecting, to underwater archaeology and road schemes.

In the broadest terms archaeological monuments are safeguarded by the

- Prohibition and regulation of excavation (including for archaeological purposes) at archaeological monuments without Ministerial consent;
- Mandatory notification of 2 months intent to carry out works at or adjacent to archaeological monuments;
- Preservation Orders or Temporary Preservation Orders can be made whenever necessary to secure the protection of monuments of archaeological interest.

Under Local Government (Planning and Development) Regulations, Local Authorities are obliged to send notice of planning applications which may impact on archaeological monuments to DAHG. In this way, requirements for archaeological mitigation can be included with planning conditions on the grant of planning permission for a proposed development. Furthermore, under National Monuments legislation (Section 12; 1994 Act), local authorities are required to give two months notice of any proposed work which may impact on archaeological monuments.

An important aspect of the legislation is that archaeological monuments in the ownership or care of a local authority are classified as National Monuments, and as such require Ministerial Consent for any works to be carried out on or in their proximity. Section 14 (1) of the 1930 Act, as amended by Section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004. This provides that:

"In respect of a national monument of which the Minister or a local authority are the owners or the guardians or in respect of which a preservation order is in force, it shall not be lawful for any person to do any of the following things in relation to such national monument:

- (a) to demolish or remove it wholly or in part or to disfigure, deface, alter, or in any manner injure or interfere with it, or

(b) to excavate, dig, plough or otherwise disturb the ground within, around, or in proximity to it, or

(c) to renovate or restore it, or

(d) to sell it or any part of it for exportation or to export it or any part of it,

without the consent referred to in subsection (2) of this section or otherwise than in accordance with such consent"

The local authority, as owner/guardian of an archaeological monument also has a duty to maintain its monuments. Section 12 (1) of the 1930 Act states:

‘Where the Commissioners or a local authority are the owners or the guardians of a national monument, the Commissioners or such local authority (as the case may be) shall maintain such monument and shall, in the case of any monument of which they are guardians, have for themselves, their workmen, agents and licensees free access to such monument for the purpose of inspecting it and bringing such materials and doing such acts and things as they may consider necessary or expedient for the maintenance thereof.’

2. FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

2.1. Classification

There are a total of 100 different categories in the RMP. In all thirty-five different categories of archaeological monument are in FCC ownership, the most common being churches and graveyards. While all archaeological monuments are a unique source of information and have significance at a local, regional and national level, more emphasis can be placed on those monuments that are singular-numerically, historically, or by association. For instance, within the ownership of FCC are two sheela-na-gigs on Malahide Demesne church. These constitute the entire number of sheela-na-gigs in Fingal as a whole.

2.2. Monuments at Risk

The Monuments at Risk Assessment Report undertaken in 2010 established that 12% of the monuments in FCC ownership were deemed to be at risk. Based on a specific methodology, six threats to archaeological monuments were identified including vandalism, collapse, drainage, agriculture, erosion and disimprovement. The latter was taken to mean anything that had had a detrimental effect not only on the monument itself but its setting, context and surroundings. One example would be where overgrowth had reached such a level that access to the monument was no longer possible or another example could be where a wind turbine impinged on the visual context of a monument. Ironically a primary factor in 'disimprovement' of monuments was the attempt to 'improve'. Landscaping, tidying, ribbon pointing etc., all undertaken in an attempt to improve the appearance of a monument. However the results have been a significant factor in their categorisation as 'disimproved'.

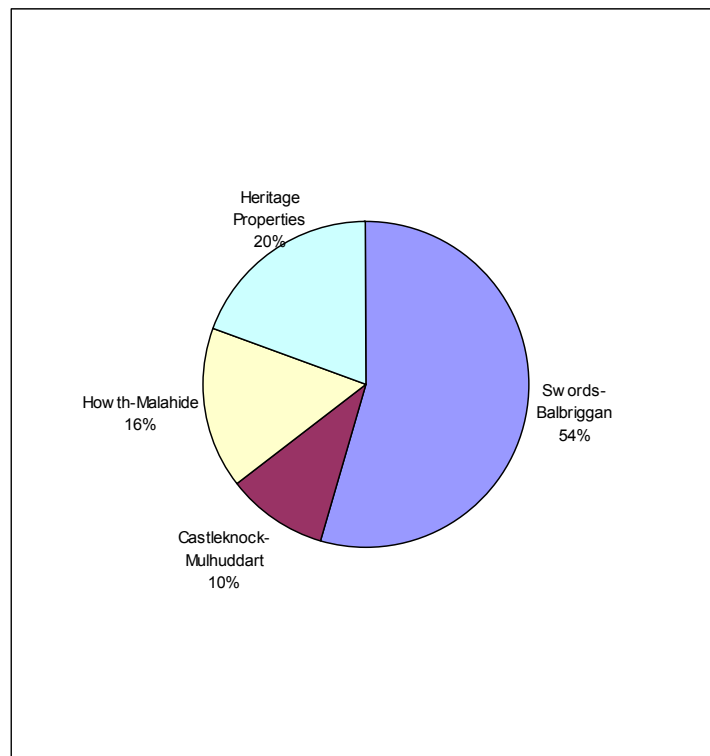
It is salutary to note that a year later, 23% of archaeological monuments in FCC's ownership can now be deemed at risk. Many of these have 'disimproved'. Some monuments have had ivy ripped from them causing destabilisation and collapse, graveyards subject to the overuse of weedkiller have been denuded; services have been inserted across monuments and weather events have had effect, most dramatically at Howth which resulted in the graveyard wall and a portion of the graveyard collapsing.

Such a rise in the number of monuments whose structure or context have deteriorated within a single year, illustrates that appropriate monitoring, maintenance and protection of Fingal County Council’s archaeological resource is not only necessary but imperative.

2.3. Internal Division of Monuments:

Since 2010 restructuring of the internal workings of the council has taken place. A significant number of experienced staff have also retired. Added to that, the increasing pressure on diminishing resources means the monitoring, maintenance and protection of Fingal County Council’s archaeological resource has become significantly more challenging.

Previously the sites fell within the remit of specific departments, Environment, Parks etc. which resulted in a division of the archaeological monuments by typology. For instance all the churches and graveyards were dealt with by Environment. Restructuring has meant the division of the county into three operational areas with a specific remit for historical properties. Effectively this means that the archaeological monuments are divided by geographical area.



Internal Division of Monuments

Swords-Balbriggan.

As the largest geographical area, so it follows that Swords-Balbriggan Operations encompasses the largest number of archaeological monuments. A total of 78 archaeological monuments can be divided according to 27 different categories, the most prolific of which are churches and graveyards. A variety of monuments that reflect the scope of human occupation are represented. There are the earthen mounds and barrows of prehistory; the ecclesiastical enclosures that came with early Christianity; mottes that represent the coming of the Anglo-Normans, the castles of the medieval period and the Martello towers from the Napoleonic era. Such variety in the form of monument mean there is a wide variety in the form of maintenance and protection that needs to be applied.

Castleknock-Mulhuddart

The most urbanised of the operations area, this district contains 14 archaeological monuments in FCC ownership. Predominately of early medieval date they include churches, graveyards, and ringforts. Many are in open space or by the roadside, although two sites are essentially hidden. Records show that both the churches and graveyards of Cloghran and Abbotstown are in FCC ownership. However they can be neither accessed nor maintained by FCC. The area around Cloghran has been quarried away and is in private use as a buspark. It is not maintained at all. The building of the M50 precipitated the closure of access to Abbotstown church and graveyard which are maintained by the staff of the State Laboratory.

Howth-Malahide

There are 23 archaeological monuments in this area, which can be divided into 14 different categories. They include one of the richest prehistoric settlement sites in Fingal at Paddy's Hill, almost half of the known motte sites and the Martello tower at Howth. Three sites have their origins in ecclesiastical complexes, their graveyards still in use.

Heritage Properties & Parks

A total of 26 monuments that can be divided into 16 categories fall within the remit of Heritage Properties & Parks. As the name suggests these include the heritage properties and demesnes of Newbridge, Malahide, Swords and Bremeore. It also

encompasses the mill complex at Skerries and a number of architectural fragments from Bremore.

2.4. Impact of Re-structuring

Any re-organisation of an organisation will have teething problems. Chief among those is the lack of awareness of where the responsibility for the archaeological resource lies. This problem can be defined not just in terms of geography-where operational areas begin and end-but in terms of awareness. There is a lack of awareness about the nature of the archaeological resource, its location and its need for protection. This can partially be ascribed to the change in managerial roles and the unfamiliarity of new areas. However there is a more pervasive attitude of the archaeological sites and monuments being seen as problematic rather than the resource they are. It is hoped that this report will go some way to addressing both issues.

The situation is compounded by the large-scale retirements both at senior level and on the ground, resulting in significant loss of expertise and 'corporate' memory. This problem is perhaps most evident when it comes to the maintenance of churches and graveyards where new appointees often have no experience and no training in the care and management of historic graveyards.

3. TYPE SITES

Through revisiting the archaeological monuments, and analysing the issues there are a number of reoccurring themes that can be identified. These relate to the graveyards, one of the most prolific of the monuments; structures which are the most visible and the most vulnerable to collapse and sub-surface monuments, their invisibility and location making them most susceptible to destruction.

3.1. GRAVEYARDS

A total of 31 historic graveyards are in the ownership of Fingal. All but one include a church, historic and archaeological monuments in their own right and varying elements of grave furniture such as graveslabs, stone heads, crosses, ecclesiastical enclosures, stoups and tombs. There are specific issues that arise from the care of churches and graveyards, their maintenance and use. A number of over-arching issues have been identified.

A. Weedkiller Use

The use of weedkiller in FCC graveyards has become pervasive and is having a detrimental effect. Not alone sprayed around the base of structures and headstones, and grave-markers, it appears it is also sprayed over areas that are not easily accessible by machine. Steep slopes, between graveplots, and uneven surfaces have been treated and as a result become denuded of not only vegetation but grass. Not only are the expanses of sludgy clay and dead grass ugly to look at, they pose a significant two-fold risk in terms of slippage.



Mounding Grallagh graveyard



Hollywood church & graveyard

The first is the physical banks and slopes of exposed clay slipping, especially after heavy rain. This is most evident in Grallagh graveyard where there is significant

mounding of clay around the church remains that is becoming unstable. Many of the churches are located on the highest points of grassy sloped graveyards. The majority of these have internal perimeter pathways onto which the slipping clay is encroaching such as at Naul and Garristown. At St Fintan's graveyard in Sutton, the surviving ecclesiastical enclosure, the only surviving enclosure bank of its kind has been sprayed, denuded and suffered slippage where graves have been partially dug into it. The second risk of slippage is that of people actually slipping, especially given the sloping and uneven nature of historic graveyards. Add to this the areas of exposed slippy clay especially between graveplots and on slopes and visting a graveyard becomes a hazardous event.



SW corner of Baldongan graveyard



Garristown graveyard

It is apparent that a number of single or low standing grave markers have been sprayed in order to expose them and make them visible. This has created 'islands' of gravemarkers. Given their position, their size and that they are unassociated with plots, these grave markers are also more likely to be the older stones and as such more vulnerable to the negative effects of weedkiller.



Kilbarrack Graveyard



Naul graveyard

Historic graveyards tend to support a wide range of native grasses and wildflowers as well as birds and mammals. The use of weedkiller also has a detrimental effect on the flora and fauna of the graveyards.

B. Vegetation:

Despite the extensive use of weedkiller, vegetation growth or more precisely its management is still a problem within graveyards. All of FCC's graveyards are under grass which is routinely cut with machinery. In the historic graveyards the use of machinery can cause damage to gravestones. As we have seen there has also been detrimental measures taken, the use of weedkiller on slopes etc., to facilitate the use of machinery.

Vegetation on structures, and graveplots is also an issue. The root action of ivy destabilises masonry and can cause collapse once removed. The remaining gable of Grallagh church is an example. The removal of ivy has caused collapse of parts of the wall.



Vegetation removal & resultant collapse, Grallagh Church

There is some level of vegetation growing on all of the church remains which varies from young ivy, buddleia and similar plants to extensive ivy coverage and tree growth.

C. Grave Furniture

The graveyards of Fingal contain a number of significant architectural fragments that are listed as recorded monuments. These have often been subject to removal from their original location, without notification to the authorities. Others such as the graveslab at Balscaddan or that recorded at Portmarnock, can no longer be located. The significance of other fragments has perhaps not been recognised and they have been allowed to deteriorate.

It is noteworthy that there has been an upsurge in broken or cracked headstones across Fingal, although certain graveyards such as Whitestown seem to have a disproportionate number. While it may be claimed that the last two bad winters may be a factor, many of these stones have survived centuries of exposure.

An often overlooked element is that of the stoup or holy water font. There is one each at Hollywood and Malahide churches, both located internally east of the southern doorway. Both are medieval and listed as archaeological monuments but the former has been overlooked and become overgrown.



Hollywood Stoup



Malahide Stoup

Other monuments perhaps unrecognised as such, include Maud Plunkett's tomb at Malahide Demesne church, the stone head at Balrothery, and the cross at St Fintan's graveyard, the whetstone at Garristown and the bullaun stone in the grounds of the modern catholic church in Lusk. Iron railings, stiles and pillars while often of later date than the origin of the graveyard are also elements that should be maintained and preserved.

D. 'Improvements'

Almost particular to churches and graveyards are 'improvement' works that have proved detrimental. The intention was positive but the manner of execution, without advice, guidance and in the absence of best practice has led to a negative outcome. The overuse of ribbon pointing, the insertion of inappropriate pathways, the removal of stiles all detract from the historic graveyard. The need to 'neaten' or 'tidy' can often be community driven-for example members of a community group removed several courses of a medieval church wall to 'make it look neat'-but improvements must be appropriate. It must also be accepted that historic graveyards and churches are by their nature ruinous, uneven, a testament to their age and history.

E. Beyond the graveyard wall

Almost half of the graveyards in FCC ownership have been identified as having early medieval origins. Dating back to the introduction of the Church, ecclesiastical enclosures as they are known, comprised a central enclosure with church and burial ground, surrounded by up to two larger enclosures, within which crafts, farming, living and trading took place. These sites can average up to 100m in diameter. Often the central church and graveyard are all that survive above ground, the enclosures

fossilised as street patterns, such as at Lusk or subsumed by agriculture. The discovery of an enclosure, souterrain and burials during road widening at Lusk, or the pre-development geophysical survey results at St Movee's, Milverton illustrate the potential for the recovery of archaeological remains outside the graveyard wall.

Neither is this potential confined to the older church foundations. The early 19th century graveyard enclosures act ensured the building of walls around what had previously open or hedged graveyards. These walls did not always encompass the entirety of the burials and it is therefore highly likely that burials will be found immediately outside graveyards walls. The recent discovery of burials while inserting services outside the church wall in Malahide Demesne is a case in point. It should be noted that works immediately outside or in the vicinity of a graveyard wall, will be located within the archaeological zone of potential for that monument and will require to be referred to the National Monuments Section of the Department of Arts, Heritage & the Gaeltacht for their requirements and advice.

F. Collapse

This issue was dramatically highlighted by the sudden collapse of the 18th century graveyard wall at Howth Abbey, after torrential rain, exposing the coffins of the recently deceased and the remains of older burials. Given the nature of burial there is a build up in the ground level of historic graveyards within the area bounded by the graveyards wall. Often there is a significant difference in the ground level between that immediately inside the wall and that externally. This means that there is a pressure exerted internally on graveyards walls that have so external support. This can be exacerbated by topographical features, such as the siting of the graveyard on a hillside or the presence of an underground culvert or stream. Likewise change in external landuse such as scarping and development or damage to the graveyard wall itself may increase the possibility of collapse. The graveyards of the Ward and Baldongan both have significantly different internal and external ground levels. The former has extensive areas of cracking and areas of collapse in the graveyard wall. The latter has pooling of water along its most vulnerable façade and the gapping between the internal concrete path and graveyard wall may be indicative of movement.



Ward graveyard wall



Baldongan graveyard wall

G. Exposure of Human Remains

It is possibly a consequence of the denudation of the graveyards through the use of weedkiller, but there is a notable upsurge in the amount of exposed human remains, not only on the surface of graveplots but within grave plots and even on pathways. The insertion of new graves is always going to expose skeletal material. The protocol is to rebag and rebury any remains and while the nature of a graveyard means that the complete avoidance of visible skeletal material is impossible, this should be minimal and certainly not evident to the non-expert. However over the course of the FMA scheme it has become apparent that large identifiable fragments of human remains including skull fragments are becoming increasingly visible throughout FCC's graveyards.

Best Practice for Graveyards:

Best practice is the means by which the care and conservation of graveyards should be carried out and is rooted in international legislation such as the Burra Charter (1999). The structural elements such as repair and maintenance of churches, control of vegetation growth, repair of tombs, and protection of sculpture also have particular requirements that must be considered. The Department of Environment has issued guidelines on the care and conservation of graveyards (1995) and a new advice series on the conservation and repair of masonry ruins (2010). In addition the Heritage

Council have issued guidelines for the care, conservation and recording of historic graveyards (2010). There are also downloadable guidelines from Scottish and English Heritage. The advice of the Conservation Officer, Heritage Officer and Senior Architect is essential before undertaking any works.

In terms of the issues outlined above, the following is a summation of the advice on best practice currently available.

These 31 graveyards , the churches and some of the elements of grave furniture in the ownership of FCC are all archaeological monuments. All have zones of archaeological potential that extend beyond the graveyard wall. Therefore any works that will cause ground disturbance or affect the built fabric (apart from the opening of graves) will

- A. Require Ministerial Consent in accordance with Section 14 of the National Monuments Act 2004

Given that a number of churches are also Protected Structures, the advice of the Conservation Officer will be required. The advice/presence of an archaeologist may also be required.

- Total spectrum weedkiller should not be used in historic graveyards. Ideally secateurs, or other hand tools should be used, although hand-held strimmers can be used with extreme care.
- Machine mowers can be detrimental to historic graveyards. While it is recommended that the ideal way to maintain grass in an historic graveyard is to use sheep to graze, this solution is not practicable to the majority of sites within Fingal. However the relatively small size of the historic graveyards, at least the historic elements of them would allow for the careful use of strimmers.
- Ivy should never be pulled from buildings or tree bowls dug up. The removal of the ivy or other vegetation will depend on the extent to which it is

established and what level of structural damage it has caused. Both ivy and trees can be cut back at the roots and allowed die off.

- Hedges and trees should only be trimmed between September and March to avoid bird nesting season. If trees have become diseased or dangerous they can be removed but with a felling licence and expert advice.
- Repairs (once consent has been attained) to graveyard structures and boundaries should be carried out with reused stone where possible and similar if not. Recessed pointing with lime mortar should be used.
- Monitor the integrity of the structural elements of the graveyards, including the boundary walls on an annual basis.

3.2. STRUCTURAL REMAINS

Defined here as, above-ground masonry structures, there are 45 archaeological structural remains, in the ownership of Fingal County Council. Almost all are Protected Structures, which has its own level of condition and requirement including the use of appropriate materials for repair. The vast majority of structural remains are churches. The remainder include tower houses, multi-period use castles, bridges, windmills, and Martello towers.

These monuments are highly visible in the landscape and are essential in engendering the public's connection both with heritage and their local environment. Often these monuments can be a centre piece in a town or village, or a landmark between. They are also the most visible record of the passage of history. The medieval churches that went to ruin after the Henry VIII, disestablished the monasteries; the towerhouses of the turbulent 15th century; the windmills of the agrarian revolution and the Martello towers built to withstand Napoleon.

Their treatment and protection also reflect the value in which they are held. A number such as Malahide Castle and Skerries Mills are successful as tourist attractions. While some such as Swords and Bremore Castles have been subject to restoration. Some, such as St. Catherines's church, Rush and St Marnock's church Portmarnock have been 'improved' by local communities. Others such as Stella's Castle have been left to be subsumed by vegetation and the effects of the elements. Still more, such as Buzzardstown church, Mulhuddart, or Rush tower house have become centres of anti-social behaviour and have been subject to vandalism and graffiti.

A. Collapse

The inevitable danger with structures is that at some point they may collapse. Despite having survived for hundreds of years, this is still more so the case with historical and archaeological structural remains. The cumulative effects of vegetation growth, washing out of mortar, foundation destabilisation, erosion and weathering mean collapse is always a possibility although not always an obvious one. The differential between moisture content of soils to the north and south of a clay based wall can cause shifting in foundations; the weight of excessive ivy and vegetation growth can cause collapse especially in windy conditions; absence of capping along the top of walls can be water penetration into the cores of walls. As previous identified in

2010's Monuments at Risk report Stella's Castle, Portraine has been in need of 'urgent remedial work' for quite some time now. In the late 1980s the OPW recorded that the listed building was 'dangerous to persons trespassing' by reason 'of the instability of the walls' and considered the brick chimney which was in 'poor condition' then, to be of 'outstanding architectural interest' (refer Property & Economic Development File 8XV 1962). Despite this the chimney remains in a precarious position. Ivy growth is also a problem. Assessment by a structural engineer has been commissioned and hopefully appropriate measures will be carried out to safeguard this element.

B. Vandalism

In all, 20% of the monuments defined here as structural remains, have been subject to some form of vandalism chiefly graffiti or deliberate burning. This compares with the average of 6% of all archaeological monuments defined as being at risk from vandalism in Fingal (Baker 2010). Their visibility and their ability to provide shelter make them a target for both exhibitionist statements and gathering places for anti-social activity. This is sometimes compounded by the location of the monuments-all three Martello towers at Tankardstown, Balbriggan, Skerries and Howth which are in relatively peripheral locations with in two cases adjacent to carparks-are repeatedly subject to graffiti.



Buzzardstown Church



Rush tower house

Several of these monuments including Rush towerhouse, and Mooretown church are in the open space of large housing estates and in the case of Rush windmill, the open space of the village centre. Church ruins in historic graveyards can also become centres for drinking

C. 'Improvements'

Almost all of FCC's structural remains have undergone 'improvements'. The majority being ruinous churches have been stabilised and repointed with the ubiquitous ribbon-pointing. Others such as Swords Castle have been subject to restoration while in the case of Bremore complete rebuilding has taken place. As with those monuments in historic graveyards there appears to be an imperative to 'neaten' and prettify the structural remains. Carried out authentically and sympathetically with a use in mind, such as at Skerries mills the result can be successful. Works done without appropriate advice and planning, can lead to a less successful outcome, compromising the authenticity and aestheticism of the structure.

D. Heath & Safety

As outlined above historical structural remains have a tendency to attract, both positively and negatively. People want to visit them, explore them as well as climb on them and in negative cases use them as centres for anti-social behaviour.



St Catherine's Park Church

Obviously given the generally ruinous state of many of the structural remains measures have to be taken to prevent entry, and to protect the public from falling debris and these must always be a priority. However some measures detract from the context and setting of the monuments and have not proved effective.

Best Practice:

In terms of the issues outlined above, the following is a summation of the advice on best practice currently available.

These 45 structural remains in the ownership of FCC are all archaeological monuments. The majority are also Protect Structures. All have zones of archaeological potential that extend beyond their walls (generally in a radius of 25m). Therefore any works that will affect the built fabric or cause ground disturbance in the proximity of the structure will

- A. Require Ministerial Consent in accordance with Section 14 of the National Monuments Act 2004

The advice of an archaeologist the Conservation Officer and Senior Architect will also be required for works on standing structures.

- Because of the nature of the structural remains a survey of structural integrity should be undertaken by a structural engineer familiar with archaeological and historical structures.
- Prior to any works being undertaken a record and survey of the structure should be undertaken. This can, depending on the structural remains, include photographs, measured survey plans, historic maps and an assessment of the structure's condition, significance and recommendations.
- Repairs (once consent has been attained) to structural remains should be carried out with reused stone where possible and similar if not. Recessed pointing with lime mortar should be used.
- Graffiti removal from structural remains should be undertaken by a professional conservator. Blasting and wire-brushing should be avoided.

3.3. SUB-SURFACE REMAINS

A total of 30 archaeological monuments in the ownership of Fingal County Council are sub-surface remains, that is, they are not visible in the landscape. Some were identified through historical mapping, or there is a record of their above ground construction. Others have been identified through geophysical survey or by archaeological excavation. Through these latter techniques many more sub-surface sites have been identified that are not as yet listed on the RMP. These sites are still archaeological monuments and subject to the National Monuments Acts. Many are incorporated into the open space of new developments, for example at Rosepark, Balrothery.

Sub-surface remains are generally listed in the RMP as ‘site’ and encompass a wide range of monument types from enclosure sites to watermill sites. The nature and extent of sub-surface remains vary according to site type but most often take the form of ditches, pits and burials. There are a number of issues:

A. Awareness

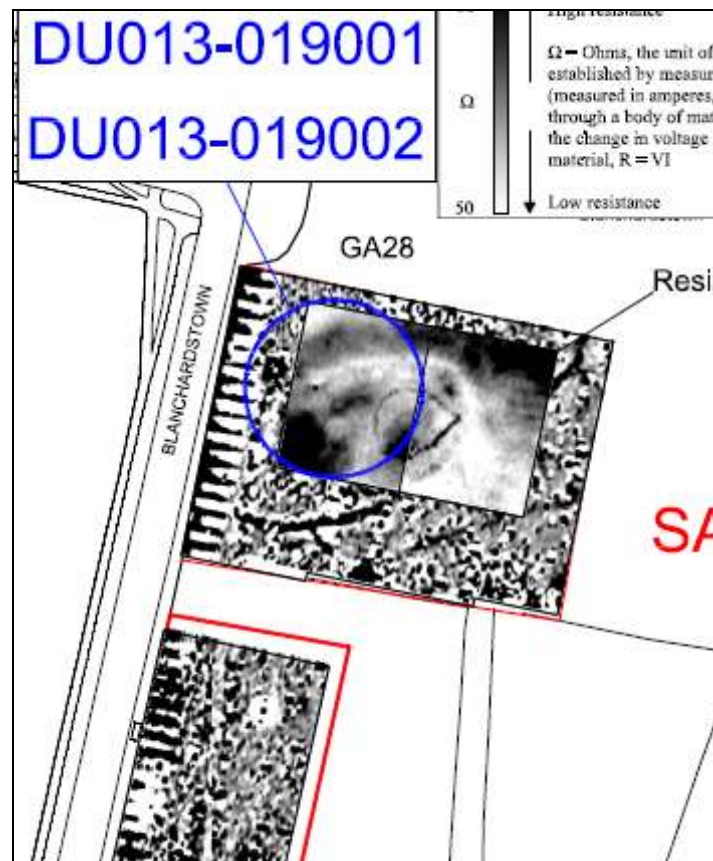
By their nature sub-surface remains are invisible. Without maps or signage there is no indication to the person on the ground that an archaeological site lies beneath their feet. This means that these sites are particularly vulnerable to damage or destruction. Many are located within public parks, sports grounds and recreation spaces, upgrades and improvements to which, such as the insertion of floodlighting, pathways or landscaping can have a seriously detrimental effect on the monuments.



Porterstown geophysical survey 06R180 by Harmut Krahn, Minerex Geophysics Ltd. showing St Mochtna's Church and the remains of DU017-005: DU017-005 Porterstown Ringfort site facing south

The ringfort highlighted in the 2010 *Assessing Ownership* report was recorded through geophysical survey, part of which extends into the council's playing fields at Porterstown. Installation of services such as drainage etc. across or in proximity to this area that would affect the sub-surface remains would require Ministerial Consent and archaeological expertise. However it appears that services leading to the Castleknock Celtic Football Club house which traverse the area may have already had a detrimental impact on this site.

B. Location



Metro West Tallaght to Dardistown Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2010 Drawing 2310. Target Archaeological Geophysics 09R195

The co-ordinates for the sub-surface archaeological monuments are recorded in the RMP. The Constraint maps which accompany the RMP and the zones of archaeological potential which are illustrated there, are based on these co-ordinates. However the survey for the RMP was carried out in the early 1990s without the

benefit of location technology that it currently available. In addition many of these monuments were not visible at the time of the survey, their position taken from historical maps. This has resulted in a margin of error on the exact location and extent of some of the sub-surface remains. Geophysical survey for the Metro West demonstrates this. As can be seen from the results the enclosure of the monument identified as the church and graveyard of Coolmine is in a slightly different position from what was thought. Likewise the ringfort at Stephenstown, Balbriggan.

C. Open Space

Often sub-surface archaeological remains are identified through geophysical survey, archaeological test-excavation or through archaeological monitoring during the planning or course of development. If they were not excavated or only partially excavated these remains were preserved *in situ*, incorporated into the open space of the new developments, and promptly forgotten. Some such as those at Rosepark had been identified prior to development from aerial photography and were listed in the RMP. The majority are awaiting addition to the RMP. All are subject to the protection of the National Monuments Acts. As these spaces are now primarily seen as places to be maintained, and not as archaeological monuments, they are particularly vulnerable to damage or destruction. Insertion of services across these areas, levelling or landscaping, tree planting or the building of play areas by either the council or the communities who inhabit the surrounding estates could have serious detrimental effects on the archaeological resource.

There should also be an awareness of sub-surface remains when taking in charge of developments. A number of sites due to come into the charge of Fingal County Councils' charge have significant sub-surface remains-for example Chapel Farm, Lusk and Oldtown-Mooretown, Swords have important early ecclesiastical remains while Cloich Choirneal, Balrothery had a very significant standing stone-in open space.

Best Practice:

In terms of the issues outlined above, the following is a summation of the advice on best practice currently available.

These 30 sub-surface monuments in the ownership of FCC. All works that will cause ground disturbance to or in the proximity of the monument will

- A. Require Ministerial Consent in accordance with Section 14 of the National Monuments Act 2004

The advice/presence of an archaeologist will also be required.

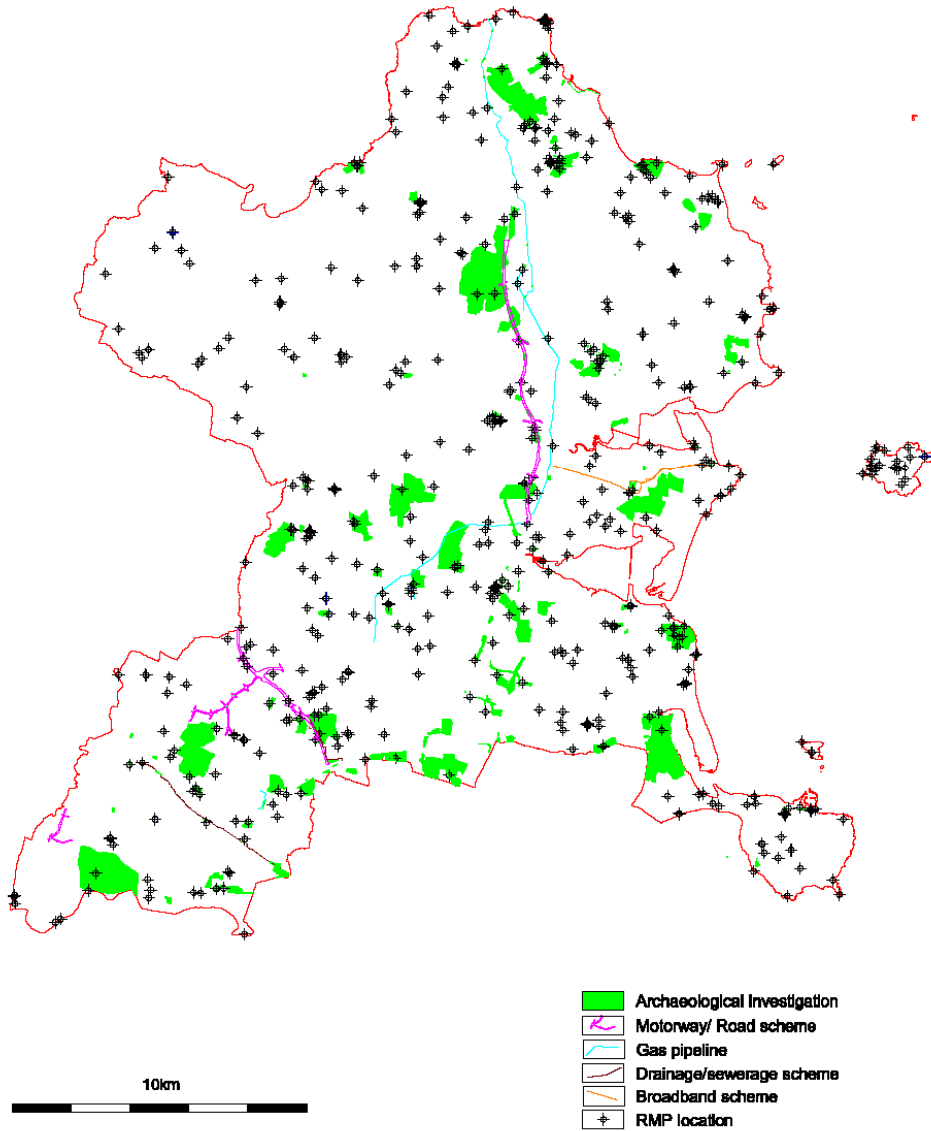
- Consult the RMP Constraint maps or the RMP layer of Fingal County Council's GIS to ascertain the presence of an archaeological monument and its zone of archaeological potential.
- Ascertain the exact extent of the archaeological monument and its correct position. If resources are not available enlarge the zone of archaeological potential to avoid impacting on archaeology.
- Ensure all staff dealing with parks, and open spaces are aware of the presence and extent of sub-surface archaeological monuments.
- Ensure identification of the site and awareness of monuments at surface level through appropriate signage and sensitive landscaping

4. STRATEGIC PLANNING

It was found while assessing the risk to the archaeological monuments of Fingal (2010) that a number of destroyed RMP sites that should have been subject to the planning process had been missed or at least an examination of the issued licences, received reports and planning compliance records did not yielded any information in relation to these sites. While this may be comparable to less than 2% of the entirety of Fingal's archaeological resource, it is still an unacceptable destruction of not only the physical monuments but the information than they contained.

While the pressure from private sector development has eased somewhat due the economic collapse, Fingal is still growing in population and needs. It has also become the focal point for large scale developments such as the Dublin water treatment scheme. The need for alternative energy sources, climate change and coastal erosion all put pressure on the archaeological resource.

There is an opportunity to plan for the future of the archaeological resource. The Heritage Office within Fingal County Council, can provide a number of tools and advice. The use of the RMP layer and that of the archaeological investigations (1999-2009) in conjunction with the landscape character assessments that are easily accessible provide comprehensive data sets of the archaeological resource.



Archaeological Investigations 1999-2009

4.1. Planning for Archaeology

There is a commitment to the production of a number of local area plans (LAPs) which involve the assessment of the cultural heritage of a locality. Like any profession the standard of practice of archaeologists can vary. As there is no County archaeologist to oversee the standard of work commissioned, there should be familiarity with the basic archaeological and historical requirements for such plans. This should involve a template of basic requirements-consultation with the files of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (RMP & SMR), Topographic files of the NMI, historic map sources, OSI aerial photographs etc.-to be issued when commissioning plans that will ensure consistency of standard and value-for –money.

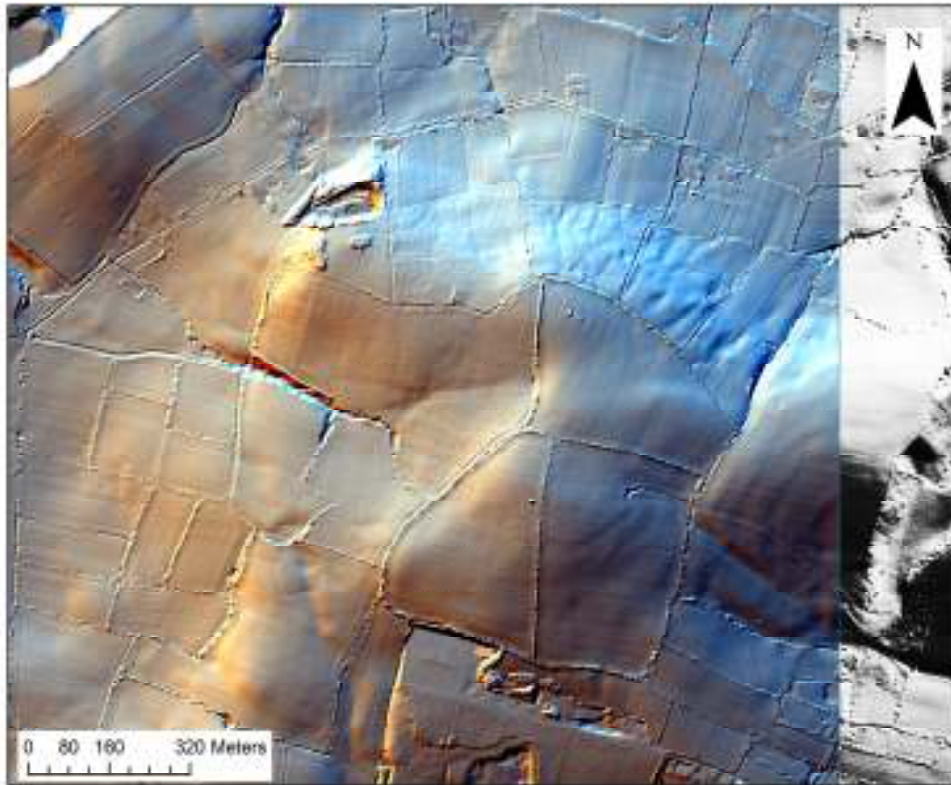
Geophysical survey is useful technique that often forms part of LAPs, Conservation Plans and pre development investigation reports. It allows for the non-invasive identification of previously unknown potential archaeology. Undertaken by geophysical surveyors by licence under licence to the Minister, it is becoming an essential part of the strategic planning process.

However it should be remembered that it is not without its limitations. Certain sub-surface remains such as certain types of prehistoric structures and burials do not give good results. Certain soil types and conditions including seasonality can produce variations in results. Interpretation of geophysical results or their significance also require archaeological expertise.

The potential of additional prospection techniques, which will identify previously unrecorded archaeology should also be recognised. Fingal's GIS system is already invaluable for layering the easily available information-the RMPs, historic maps, landscape characterisations and aerial photographs-and the addition of the 1999-2009 excavations layer and LiDAR (which are currently available to FCC) would add to the suite of knowledge.

Below is the LiDAR results for the hillfort and tumuli at Knockbrack, Naul (the three central large fields and dots). Immediately south-west is the townland of Rath Little which given its name it could easily be indicative of the presence of an early medieval settlement or a Rath. No monuments are recorded, and there is no indication on the aerial photographs. However in the field immediately to the south-west of

Knockbrack, a potential previously unidentified ringfort is visible on the LiDAR image.



5. EVERYDAY MONUMENT MANAGEMENT

The essential criterion for successful day to day management of Fingal County Council's archaeological resource is awareness; awareness of what it is; awareness of where it is and most importantly awareness of its significance.

As has been shown the information is there and readily available. However in the well worn tradition of any institution it is not reaching the people that impact upon it. The following could have an extremely positive effect in the maintenance and protection of the council's archaeological resource;

- Awareness-there are operatives who are unaware that their work places are in fact archaeological monuments –simply telling them.
- Communication-letting the relevant person know about plans or works that are to be undertaken can save time money and a breach of the National Monuments Acts.
- Training-on how to deal with the requirements of the archaeological monuments-maintenance within graveyards, structural remains etc. could form part of the Council' continuous professional development programme.
- Development of a graveyards maintenance policy including a monitoring of the structural remains and graveyard boundaries, grass cutting policy and the cessation of the use of weed-killer.

Attached to this report is an individual assessment report for each archaeological monument in FCC's operational areas. They consist of the location of each monument its zone of archaeological potential and short summaries of the available archaeological information. The threats to and the issues with each site are laid out in point format as are the remedial measures. In addition there is a very short Dos & Don'ts section that can be read at a glance. Designed to facilitate all staff that may deal with archaeological monuments at managerial and operative level it is accessible information that should ensure the continued protection of these monuments. There are both legal and practical responsibilities of ownership incumbent upon Fingal

County Council in regard to 143 archaeological monuments that can be encapsulated as follows

- All monuments are the ownership of FCC requires Ministerial Consent for works on or in close proximity to them, including restoration.
- Local authorities are required to give two months notice of any proposed work which may impact on archaeological monuments.
- Fingal County Council has a duty to maintain the archaeological monuments in its care.

Advice on best practice is available from the following sources;

In-House

Helena Bergin, Conservation Officer

Fionnula May, County Architect

Gerry Clabby, Heritage Officer

National Monuments Service

Martin Reid, NMS Monuments Protection Officer for Dublin martin.reid@ahg.gov.ie

Tom Condit, NMS Licensing Officer, Dublin, tom.condit@ahg.gov.ie

Pauline Gleeson, NMS Senior Archaeologist (Ministerial Consents)

pauline.gleeson@ahg.gov.ie

Geraldine Stout, Archaeological Survey of Ireland (Dublin),

geraldine.stout@ahg.gov.ie

Frank Donnelly, NMS National Architectural Advisory Group

6. FUTURE POSSIBILITIES FOR THE RESOURCE

The archaeological monuments of Fingal County Council and of the county are a local and regional resource. They provide a unique sense of place and identity that is valuable to locals and visitors alike. They are a resource which provides possibilities and opportunities for educational and tourism alike.

Heritage trails:

These are popular developments and could integrate with privately held archaeological monuments, sites of cultural and natural interest and scenic beauty. The addition of an archaeological and heritage element to existing trails or the introduction of themed trails such as historic graveyards can be facilitated with technology such as web-based guides and smartphone apps. The long proposed coastal walking route would be ideal to incorporate the archaeological, built and natural heritage of Fingal.

Given the popularity of this suggestion it may be preferable to devise a county-wide heritage trail plan, perhaps in conjunction with agencies such as Failte Ireland to prevent repetition and overlap and foster communication.

Signage:

While signage of the 143 monuments in Fingal County Council's ownership may neither be practical or desirable, the addition of information panels or signage to a proportion of these monuments, such as those within public parks, may be beneficial.

There are provisos;

- Signage should not compromise the monument or its context.
- Care should be taken in its placement to avoid negative visual impact (e.g. inappropriate design, avoid blocking views)
- Signage should not be fixed directly to an archaeological monument, especially in the case of structural remains.
- Foundation holes should not be dug within a monument.
- The content of the sign, either informative or interpretative should be accurate and visual.



Information boards at the site of St Catherines House and adjacent to the remains of St Catherines church

There are currently some signs located next to sub-surface archaeological monuments within Blanchardstown Millenium park and St Catherine’s park, and which may be utilised to create awareness of the archaeological remains and below ground and with appropriate text and illustrations, provide information and character to park users.

Community & Schools projects:

The involvement of local communities in the management and protection of Fingal County Council’s archaeological monuments could be undertaken at many different levels. The monitoring of the condition of monuments, filling in knowledge gaps, communicating knowledge and integration onto public events are all possibilities. However it has been seen in the case of historic graveyards that community involvement without appropriate advice or presence of a professional archaeologist can be detrimental to archaeological monuments.

Graveyards which have a particular resonance with local communities can be recorded. Interested groups can record gravestones and memorials. Archives can be created through the use of digital photography and some cameras have in built GPS

which provides locational information. Fingal's graveyards have a rich collection of 18th century gravestones that could be recorded and examined as an assemblage.



Skerries



Naul

A re-run of the Care & Conservation of Graveyards seminar and other information seminars may be useful.

Other possibilities to access Fingal County Council's archaeological resource include:

- An Adopt-a-Monument Scheme could be introduced into schools, whereby classes are encouraged to centre projects around the archaeological monuments in their area, and monitor their condition.
- Community awareness campaigns can be centred around less visible or well-known monuments.
- Regular articles on FCC's 'hidden monuments' could be included in Fingal News.
- A community clean-up scheme with archaeological and conservation advice and supervision, for monuments that have been subject to damage from anti-social behaviour.

7. CONCLUSIONS

There are a total of 680 recorded archaeological monuments within Fingal. Fingal County Council is directly responsible for the care, conservation and management of 143 of those monuments.

This is a valuable archaeological resource which includes some of the most visually recognisable monuments in the county and a significant number of unseen sub-surface monuments. The range of monuments from castles to wells, graveyards to mounds, enclosures to Martello towers creates diverse issues for those undertaking their care and planning for their future. There are also significant opportunities for the future use of these monuments, communication of their value and community involvement in protecting the archaeological resource.

The continued protection of the archaeological resource should be a priority for Fingal County Council. Through raising awareness and the implementation of the following management strategies it is hoped that the resource will be appreciated and protected into the future.

Heritage Projects undertaken by Fingal County Council

Archer Ltd. 2009 Assessing Fingal's Archaeological Resource

Baker, C. 2010 Assessing Fingal's Geophysical Resource

Baker, C. 2010 Assessing Ownership: The Archaeological Monuments of Fingal County Council

Baker, C. 2010 Monuments at Risk assessment Report

Bolton, J. 2008 Martello Towers Research Project

Carrig 2011 Fingal Industrial Heritage Survey Phase 1: Desktop survey

Cronin, J. 2010 Fingal Coastal Architectural Heritage Project.

Cronin, J. 2009 Historic Road Bridges Project

CRDS Ltd. 2009 Historic Graveyards Project

Gowen, M. 2007 The Historic Landscape Characterisation Project of the Donabate-
Portraine Area

Gowen, M. 2007 The Historic Landscape Characterisation Project of the General
Swords Area

Gowen, M. 2009 The Historic Landscape Characterisation Project-Balbriggan &
Environs

Nolan, D. 2011 Structural Assessment of Archaeological Monuments in Fingal
County Council Ownership

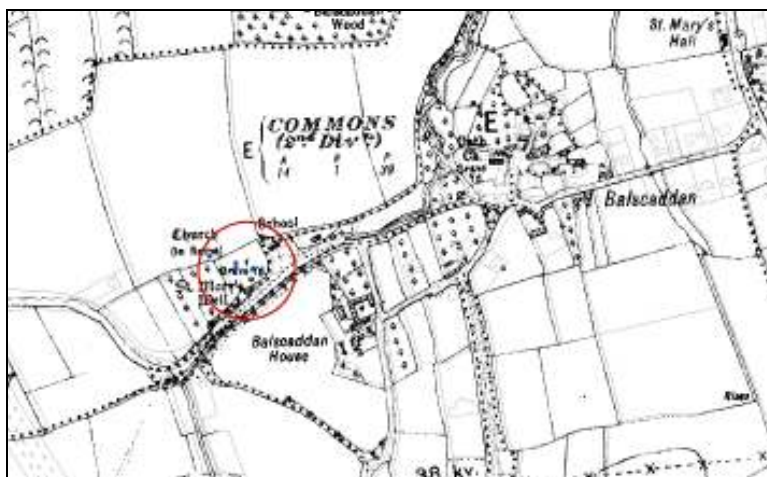
SWORDS-MALAHIDE OPERATING AREA

No.	Townland	RMP	Classification
1	Tobertown (Balscadden)	DU-001-003-01	Church
2	Tobertown (Balscadden)	DU-001-003-02	Graveyard
3	Tobertown (Balscadden)	DU-001-003-03	Holy Well
4	Tobertown (Balscadden)	DU-001-003-04	Grave slab fragment
5	Tobertown (Balscadden)	DU-001-003-05	Ecclesiastical enclosure (possible)
6	Gormanston	DU001-010	Bridge
7	Bremore	DU-002-003	Mound
8	Tankardstown	DU-002-004	Martello Tower
9	Bremore	DU-002-013	Barrow Site
10	Garristown	DU-003-002-04	Effigial Slab
11	Garristown	DU-003-011-01	Church
12	Garristown	DU-003-011-02	Whetstone
13	Garristown	DU-003-011-03	Graveyard
14	Garristown	DU-003-011-04	Tomb Fragment Orig. Loc.
15	Garristown	DU-003-011-05	Architectural Fragment
16	Naul	DU-004-010-001	Church
17	Naul	DU-004-010-03	Graveyard
18	Hollywood Great	DU-004-023-01	Church
19	Hollywood Great	DU-004-023-02	Graveyard
20	Hollywood Great	DU-004-023-03	Stoup
21	Red Island Skerries	DU-005-018	Martello Tower
22	Miller's lane Skerries	DU-005-031-01	Church Site
23	Miller's lane Skerries	DU-005-031-03	Grave Slabs
24	Miller's lane Skerries	DU-005-031-04	Architectural Fragment

25	Miller's lane Skerries	DU-005-031-05	Graveyard
26	Baldongan	DU-005-037-02	Graveyard
27	Stephenstown	DU-005-05201	Enclosure Site
28	Stephenstown	DU-005-05202	Souterrain
29	Balrothery	DU-005-057-04	Stone Head
30	Balrothery	DU-005-057-05	Graveyard
31	Rosepark	DU-005-057-07	Holy Well
32	Rosepark	DU-005-057-08	Enclosures site
33	Glebe (Ballymadun)	DU-006-002-01	Church
34	Glebe (Ballymadun)	DU-006-002-02	Graveyard
35	Grallagh	DU-007-001-01	Church
36	Grallagh	DU-007-001-02	Holy Well
37	Grallagh	DU-007-001-03	Holy Stone
38	Grallagh	DU-007-001-04	Graveyard
39	Wespalstown	DU-007-008-01	Church
40	Wespalstown	DU-007-008-03	Graveyard
41	Wespalstown	DU-007-008-04	Architectural fragments
42	Ballyboghil	DU-007-010-01	Church
43	Ballyboghil	DU-007-010-02	Graveyard
44	Palmerstown (balrothery West)	DU-007-013-01	Church
45	Palmerstown (balrothery West)	DU-007-013-03	Graveyard
46	Rush Demesne	DU-008-003	Tower House
47	Rush Demense	DU-008-004-01	Church
48	Rush Demense	DU-008-004-02	Graveyard
49	Rush Demense	DU-008-004-03	Tomb
50	Rush Demense	DU-008-005	Holy Well
51	The Green Lusk	DU-008-010-01	Bullaun Stone
52	Church Road, Lusk	DU-008-010-05	Graveyard

53	Church Road, Main rd, Lusk	DU-008-010-06	Ecclesiastical Enclosure
54	Mill Bank,Rush	DU-008-012	Windmill
55	Whitestown (Lusk ED)	DU-008-021-01	Church
56	Whitestown (Lusk ED)	DU-008-021-02	Graveyard
57	Turvey	DU-008-025	Enclosure Site
58	Portraine	DU-008-031-01	Church
59	Portraine	DU-008-031-02	Graveyard
60	Portraine	DU-008-031-03	Architectural Fragment
61	Killossery	DU-011-005-01	Church
62	Killossery	DU-011-005-02	Graveyard
63	Mooretown	DU-011-019	Church
64	Corrstown	DU-011-022-01	Church
65	Corrstown	DU-011-022-02	Graveyard
66	Brackenstown Brazil	DU-011-028	Bridge possible
67	Brackenstown	DU-011-030	Fish Pond
68	Killeek	DU-011-031-01	Ecclesiastical enclosure
69	Killeek	DU-011-031-02	Church
70	Well Road swords	DU-011-034-13	Holy Well
71	Balheary demesne/lissenhall Great	DU-011-081	Bridge
72	Windmill Lands	DU-011-090	Burials
73	St.Margarets	DU-014-002-01	Church
74	St.Margarets	DU-014-002-02	Graveyard
75	St.Margarets	DU-014-002-03	Church
76	Newtown (Finglas)	DU-014-013	Motte and Bailey site
77	Ward Lower	DU-011-039-01	Church
78	Ward	DU-011-039-02	Graveyard

Location: Tobertown, Balscadden



RMP Report: Church- located NW of road to W of Balscadden village. Small church, mainly visible only as grass-covered foundations with no outstanding architectural features. The Nave is roughly 20m E-W, 8m N-S, Chancel 9m E-W, 6m N-S. Fragments of two corners NE + NW of church remain up to height of 3m. The space between them must have formerly been occupied by a large, possibly late, window which has since gone. Built in course limestone masonry.



FMA Report: While some mounding is still visible, the chancel & nave described in the RMP records not discernible. NW corner of church extant and appears to have been stabilised (6.5m EW x 2mNS x 3m h.). NE (2m NS x 3mEW x 0.75mh.) and SE (1.50m x 2m EW x 0.60m h.) corners also extant but have been added to with stone and cement to form the limits of the Dunne family plot 1948-2006

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The church of *Baliscadan* is referred to as a possession of the Prior of Holy Trinity in 1275.

Significance: Possible ecclesiastical site.

Context: The first of five monuments on the site.

Access: Stile and gate.

Threats & Issues:

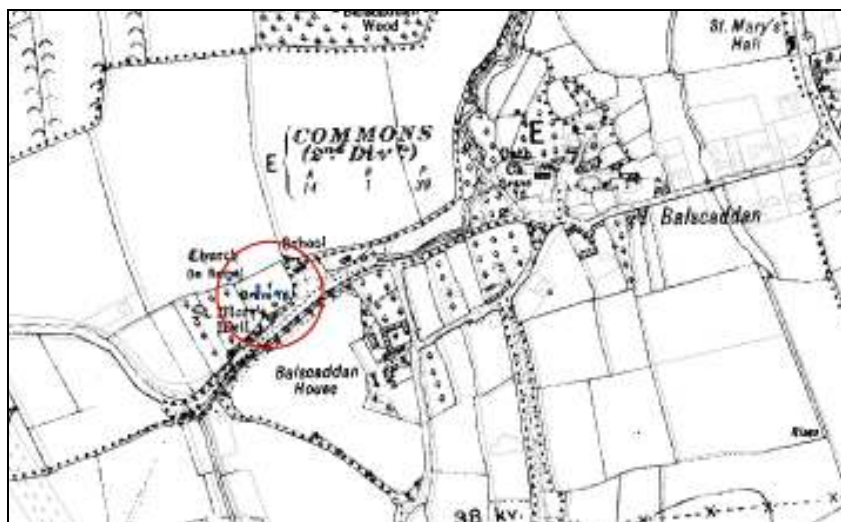
- The church remains have been incorporated into a graveplot
- Vegetation growth

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice

Future Objectives: Information boards to indicate the significance of the site.

Location: Tobertown, Balscadden



RMP Report: Situated in an elevated position at roadside W of village. Graveyard is square in plan except in SW where the enclosed earth bank takes a curve (dims W 2.40m, H 0.7m) indicating the existence of an early ecclesiastical enclosure.



FMA Report: Graveyard sub-square in plan, curved to the SW and SE where entrance is. Slopes down from N to S. Bounded by an internally low bank, steep drop to the road/house along S. boundary. Farmland to N and W, access laneway to the E. Internal concrete perimeter pathway. Occasional early 18th century gravestones but the majority 19th century-modern.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The graveyard contains 18th, 19th and 20th century gravemarkers and a number of undecorated stone markers. The graveyard contains numerous burials of Dublin people.

Significance: Possible ecclesiastical site.

Context: The second of five monuments on the site.

Access: Stile and gate.

Threats & Issues:

- Use of weedkiller
- Grass management

Remedial Measures:

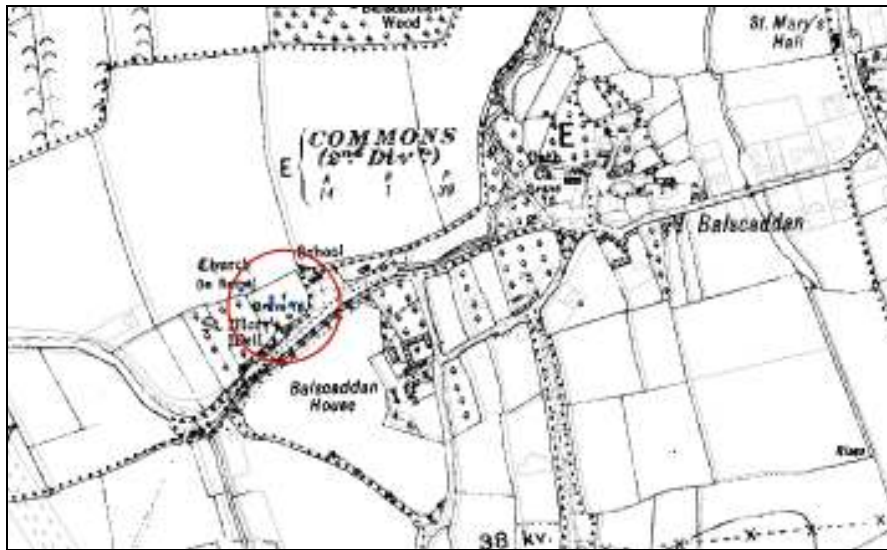
- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Stop using weedkiller
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice

Future Objectives: Incorporation of 18th century headstones in a Fingal wide survey.

No. 3

Balscadden Holy Well DU001-003-03

Location: Tobertown, Balscadden



RMP Report: A natural spring well, located inside graveyard beside late medieval church + early graveslabs. Enclosed by a masonry wall. Stone steps lead down to well. Still venerated. Patterns held here annually on 15th August.

FMA Report: Located downslope from the church remains to the south of the graveyard. Currently the well has been 'improved' and is surrounded by a stone wall 'funnel' set in concrete with 5-6 granite steps downwards. The wall measures 2m from the top to the base and consists of <5cm water over silt. On return the well was full to the brim with water. Chicken wire and lathes had been attached directly to the top of the well.



Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: St Marys well is located in the centre of the graveyard. It had a whitethorn bush growing in it and it was said that the depth of the water in the well never varied.

Significance: Possible ecclesiastical site.

Context: The third of five monuments on the site.

Access: Up or downslope

Threats & Issues:

- Attachment of lathes directly to the monument
- High level of water within the well-is this indicative of a drainage issue?

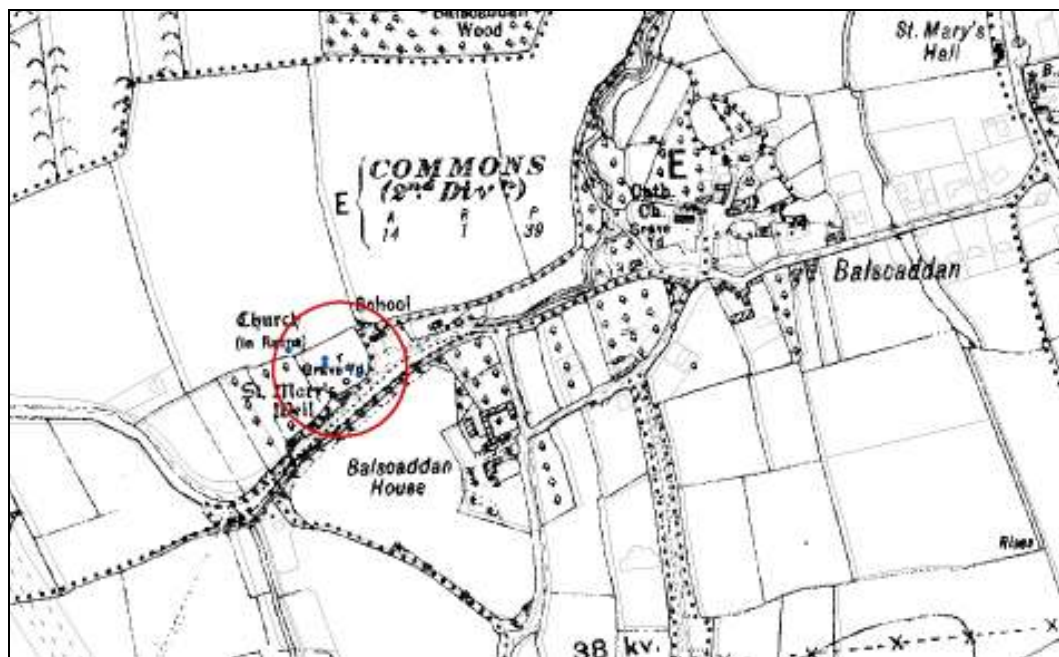
Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Removal of lathes and chickenwire
- Sourcing of an appropriate solution to prevent entry to well if health and safety is an issue

Future Objectives: Incorporation of 18th century headstones in a Fingal wide survey.

No. 4 **Balscadden Graveslab Fragment** DU001-003-04

Location: Tobertown, Balscadden



RMP Report: In south end of graveyard is a graveslab truncated NW-SE (h 0.8m, W 0.15m, T 0.6m).

FMA Report: Not located.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: A fragment of graveslab stands to the north of the holy well.

Significance: Possible ecclesiastical site.

Context: The fourth of five monuments on the site.

Access: Up or downslope

Threats & Issues:

- Removal

Remedial Measures:

- Establishment of location

Future Objectives: Incorporation of 18th century headstones in a Fingal wide survey.

No. 5 Balscadden Ecclesiastical enclosure DU001-003-05

Location: Tobertown, Balscadden



RMP Report: Situated in an elevated position at roadside W of village. At SE corner of graveyard (001-003002) the enclosing earthen bank wt. 2.4m h.0.7m takes a curve, indicating the existence of an early enclosure.



FMA Report: The south of the graveyard is enclosed by the bank which is particularly evident to the SE. It has however been punctuated by a house which appears recently extended and the bank has been replaced by a wooden fence. There is a significant drop to the exterior and the road. Well established tree on top.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Sub-rectangular graveyard with curving boundary to east and south which may represent the line of an ecclesiastical enclosure.

Significance: Possible ecclesiastical site.

Context: The fifth of five monuments on the site.

Access: Roadside.

Threats & Issues:

- Lack of awareness as to the existence of an enclosure

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Establishment of location

Future Objectives: Information boards to indicate the significance of the site.

BALSCADDEN GRAVEYARD COMPLEX

DO Remove vegetation in line with best practice

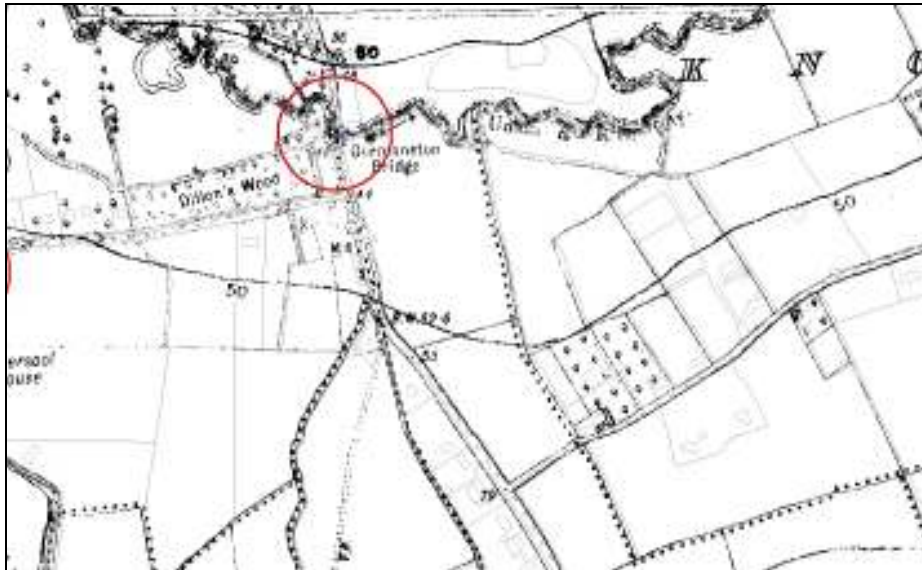
DO Remove lathes & chicken wire from holy well

DO Provide information boards

DON'T Use weedkiller

DON'T Attach materials directly to monuments

Location: Gormanston Bridge



RMP Report: Located on the old road from Balscadden to Gormanstown where it crosses the river Delvin on the Dublin-Meath boundary. Recently restored by Meath County Council (1986). It is a double arched bridge with pointed sequential arches. There is a central cutwater on the up-river side. The parapet on the up-river side is high, probably for defensive purposes. Dated on the basis of style to the 13th century. Mapped on the Down Survey Map 1655.



FMA Report: Bridge over Delvin forms townland & county boundary. E. side large stone capping. W. built up. Extensive vegetation growth. Tree growing on cutwater which will destabilise masonry.

Historic Road Bridges Project: O’Keeffe and Simmington record that this bridge is possibly the oldest such structure surviving on the original seaboard route of the Dublin to Dunleer turnpike which provided transport to the main linen export port of Dublin from the production centre in the north east of the country.

Significance: Only bridge of its type in Fingal.

Context: The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the bridge.

Access: Road

Threats & Issues:

- Vegetation

Remedial Measures:

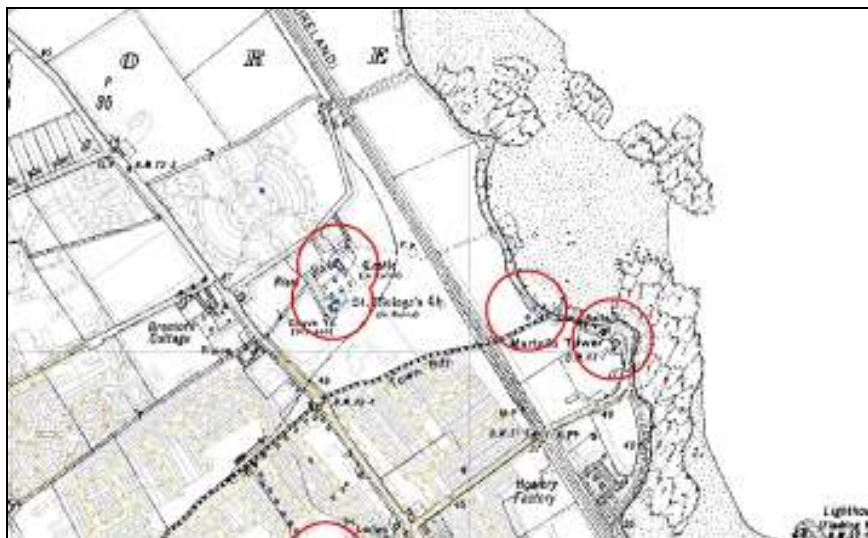
- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice.

Future Objectives: Awareness initiative for road maintenance crews

No. 7

Bremore Mound DU002-003

Location: South of playing pitches, Bremore, Balbriggan



RMP Report:



FMA Report: RMP co-ordinates are incorrect. Mound almost at cliff edge to the south of FCC playing pitches. Completely covered in vegetation. Pedestrian path to beach passes it to north, drainage to south.

Significance: Possible barrow.

Context: The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the mound itself.

Access: Across open space

Threats & Issues:

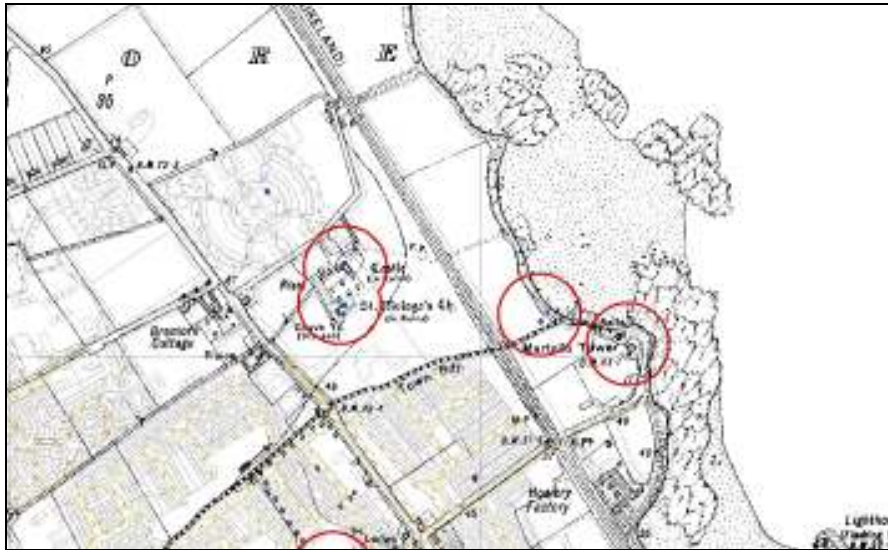
- Lack of awareness regarding its significance as a monument
- Vegetation growth

Remedial Measures:

- Awareness initiative for maintenance crews
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice

Future Objectives: Establish the extent of the archaeological remains through geophysical survey.

Location: Kings Strand, Bath Road, Balbriggan



RMP Report: Squat tower with a base. Doorway from 1st floor inaccessible. Corbels over entrance. Musket hole pairs either side of the doorway. Recess for cannon visible on W. side. Central parapet is destroyed. Upper position is demolished



FMA Report: Top removed in 1920s-stone used for houses on Main St. opposite Texaco garage (M. Lynch pers comm.). No access and some graffiti.

Martello Towers Research Project: Manuscript of 1804 –part of an old Danish fort.

Structural Survey 2011: The construction of the tower is so robust and massive that it has considerable resistance to decay. In the longer term it may be vulnerable, depending on the level of protection provided to the roof when the top was removed.

Significance: One of three Martello tower sites in Fingal

Context: The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the tower.

Access: From carpark

Threats & Issues:

- Possible water damage

Remedial Measures:

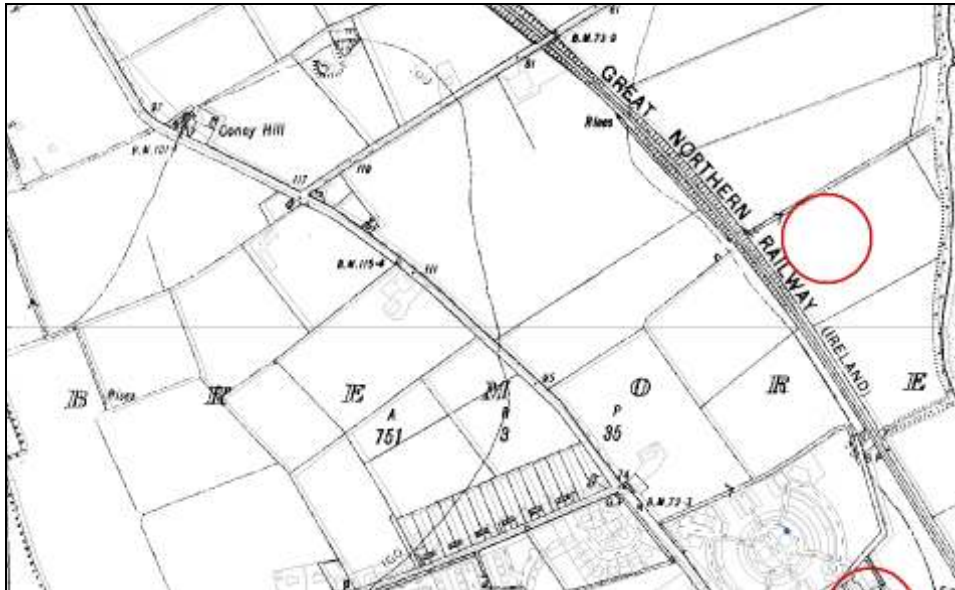
- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Establish source of water damage

Future Objectives: Water-proofing of the structure

No. 9

Bremore Barrow Site DU002-013

Location: East of railway line, north of Bremore castle complex



RMP Report: Three circular enclosures average diam. 6.25m identified immediately S of Bremore passage tomb cemetery in the 1950s. Hartnett PRIA 1957, 264 near shoreline of coastal promontory. Field under tillage. No visible remains.

FMA Report: Possible sub-surface remains. Within council openspace scheduled for proposed coastal walkway.

Significance: Prehistoric remains.

Context: Coastal.

Access: Through Bell's farm.

Threats & Issues:

- Lack of awareness

Remedial Measures: Unnecessary at this time

Future Objectives: Establish the extent of the archaeological remains through geophysical survey.

No.10 GARRISTOWN Effigial Slab DU003-002-04

Location: Garristown Library

RMP Report: Female effigy frag. 1.1m x 1wt. Lower half discovered in graveyard of Garristown church where it was used as a gravemarker. Moved to museum at Lusk. Portrays a heavy woollen skirt which is raised to reveal a smock underneath. Her feet rest on a tasselled cushion. Two smaller fragments also discovered and a side slab of the tomb chest. The slab has been dated to the 15th century and represents a Pale school of figure sculpture.



FMA Report: Two parts of the effigy are now on display in Garristown library-the whereabouts of the third piece is unknown.

Significance: One of only two effigial fragments in Fingal.

Context: No zone of archaeological potential.

Access : Through library

Threats & Issues:

- The two parts of the slab are mounted on a wall inside the entrance area of the library. There is a table wedged beside it obscuring its visibility.
- Removal of obstructions to improve visibility

Remedial Measures:

- Information board to indicate significance

Future Objectives: Integration into heritage trail.

Location: Garristown Village, west of R130.



RMP Report: Located to W of village. Late 18th century C of I church within regular walled graveyard. Typically 18th century style and now roofless and redundant. Reputedly church is on site of medieval church but with no vestiges in fabric of present building. Lewis says church built 1791. Closed in 1871 after Disestablishment on hilltop probably medieval St Marys.



FMA Report: Church as described on RMP: Belfry being used for dumping graveyard detritus. The ubiquitous ribbon pointing in evidence. Located almost at top of E facing slope with extensive views.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The church of Garristown was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A reference from 1532 says that it was in possession of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem.

Structural Survey 2011: The structure is generally robust and quite sound. It appears that some maintenance is on-going. With a small amount of work, the building can be sustained into the future.

Significance: An 18th century on the site of an earlier church.

Context: The first of five monuments on the site.

Access : Up steep slope.

Threats & Issues:

- Vegetation along the upper courses of the church.

Remedial Measures:

- Removal of ivy should be done in accordance with best practice and care must be taken that such removal does not destabilise the existing fabric.

Future Objectives: Information signage.

Location: Garristown Village, west of R130.



RMP Report: In graveyard of Garristown Church. Small flat stone, square shaped 0.3m th. x 0.4m w. x 0.4m l with some score marks on upper surface; possibly secondary reuse as a whetstone. Not in original position. This slab forms the top step of stile in N wall of graveyard.



FMA Report: Its position on a stile will result in wear. Railings have been inserted at stile but did not damage stone.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: A whetstone forms top step of stile in north wall.

Significance: Only whetstone in Fingal.

Context: The second of five monuments on site.

Access : Up steps from road.

Threats & Issues:

- Damage and erosion through use
- Weathering-water tends to pool within the features of the whetstone.
- Lack of awareness to its presence and significance

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Appropriate covering of whetstone to provide protection

Future Objectives: Information board to indicate significance.

Location: Garristown Village, west of R130.



RMP Report: Late 18th century C of I church within regular walled graveyard.



FMA Report: Contained by modern stone wall. There appears to be a terrace/boundary? in field immediately to E. Graveyard has been extended to W. Gravestones a mix of modern and some earlier gravemarkers. Eileen Brosnan with the Garristown Historical society have produced a leaflet about the gravestones Road is to the N and new builds adjacent to graveyard wall to the S. Extensive use of weedkiller has resulted in denuded spreads of mud.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Sub-rectangular graveyard. The graveyard contains 18th, 19th and 20th century grave markers and one 17th century example. The graveyard contains many grave slabs dedicated to Dublin merchants.

Significance: Medieval graveyard, probably the site of St Marys.

Context: The third of five monuments on the site.

Access : Two entrances.-by stile, and two gates form north and south.

Threats & Issues:

- Use of weedkiller has exposed large areas of earth.

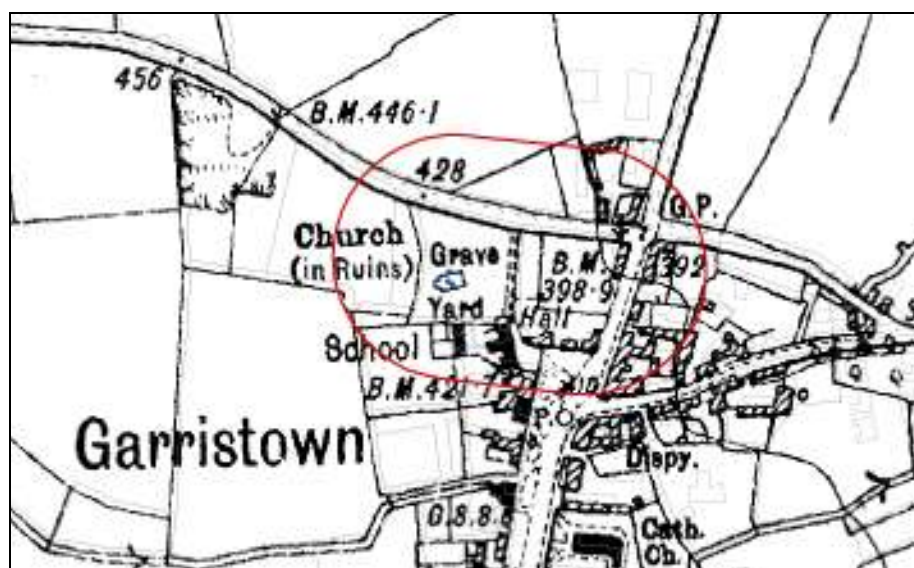
Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Returning of exposed areas

Future Objectives: Information board to indicate significance.

No.14 GARRISTOWN Tomb fragment Original Location DU003-011--04

Location: Within graveyard.



RMP Report: While carrying out a survey on behalf of the Dublin Archaeological Society of medieval churches in North Dublin, the writer and Henry Wheeler discovered fragments of effigy tombs, reused as gravemarkers, in the graveyard of Garristown Church. South-east of the church a large sink-, or slop-stone, which would normally be associated with a castle, was also re-used as a gravemarker.

FMA Report: Mary McMahon undertook to supervise the lifting of the slabs in 1990. Slab A - female effigy fragment Slab A measures 1.18m long by 1m wide and consists of the lower half (below the waist) of a female figure. Her heavy woollen skirt falls in regular parallel folds to her feet. The front is raised to reveal a smock underneath. Her feet rest on a tasseled cushion. The skirt measures 0.39m wide at the top and 0.7m at the bottom. There is a raised band, c. 100 mm wide, along the right margin of the slab, but there is no sign of an inscription on it. The lower left corner of the slab is broken away. Slab B- side slab of a tomb chest Slab B, which is broken at one end, measures 1.6m long by 0.64m wide.

Significance: Original location of an effigial slab

Context: This is the fourth of five recorded monuments on site.

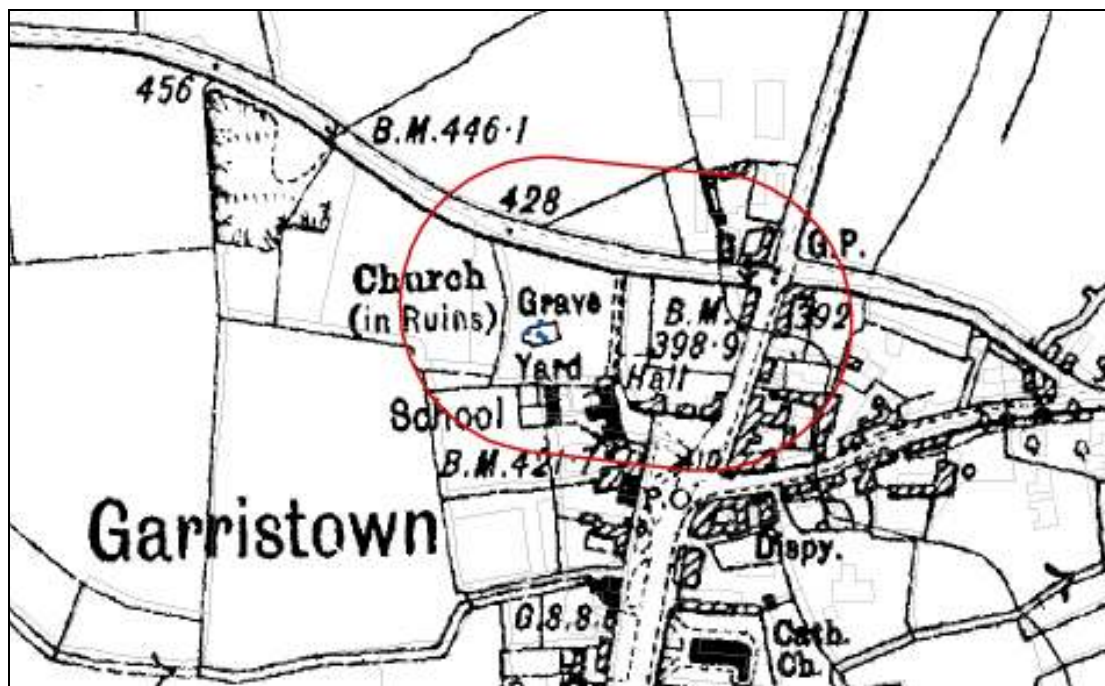
Access : Through graveyard

Threats & Issues: None apparent

Remedial Measures: N/A

Future Objectives: Information board to indicate significance.

Location: Within the graveyard.



RMP Report: South-east of the church a large sink-, or slop-stone, which would normally be associated with a castle, was also re-used as a gravemarker.

FMA Report: Located using GPS-no evidence of sink hole or slop stone

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: There are a number of reused architectural fragments in the graveyard.

Significance: Association with Garristown castle.

Context:

This is the fifth of five recorded monuments on site.

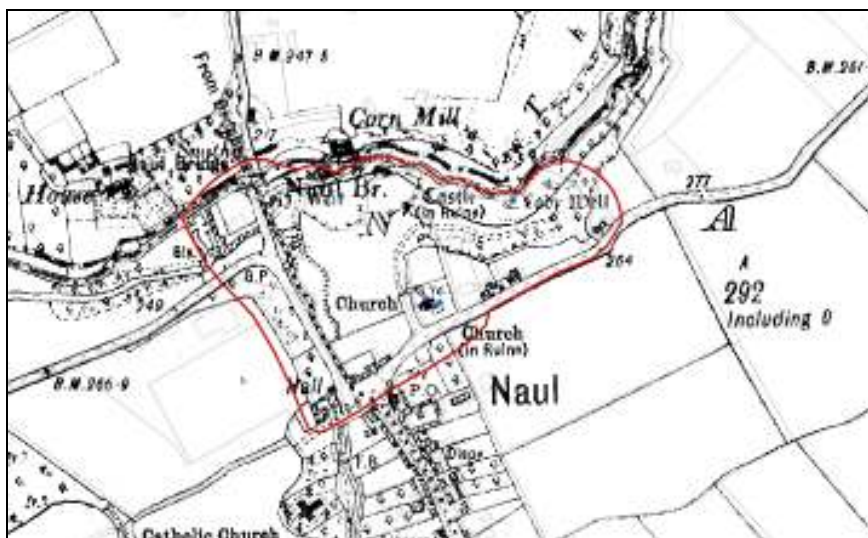
Access : Through graveyard

Threats & Issues: N/A

Remedial Measures: N/A

Future Objectives: Information board to indicate significance.

Location: Naul Village



RMP Report: Plain rectangular building int. 1.9.7m x 5.1m wt. Orientated ENE-WSW. N wall missing. Allegedly built as a chapel in 1710 according to wall plaque but building retains earlier features indicated reuse of medieval building. Interior lit by double-light ogee head window with transom in E wall and plain double light window in S wall. Chapel entered through pointed arch with cable moulding and pocked dressing.



FMA Report: Located on high ground on Eastern approach to the village, SE of the Black Castle. Double ogee-headed window in eastern gable. Shield in sill. Plaque above northern door. Proportions of the upstanding remains are all wrong-supposedly the northern wall never built. Cross in interior. Light vegetation growth along tops of walls.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The original parish church at Naul was burnt and desecrated in the mid 16th century and is recorded as being ruinous in the Civil Survey 1654-56.



Significance: Early 18th century building with later medieval inserts.

Context: First of three monuments on site.

Access: Through graveyard.

Threats & Issues:

- Vegetation

Remedial Measures:

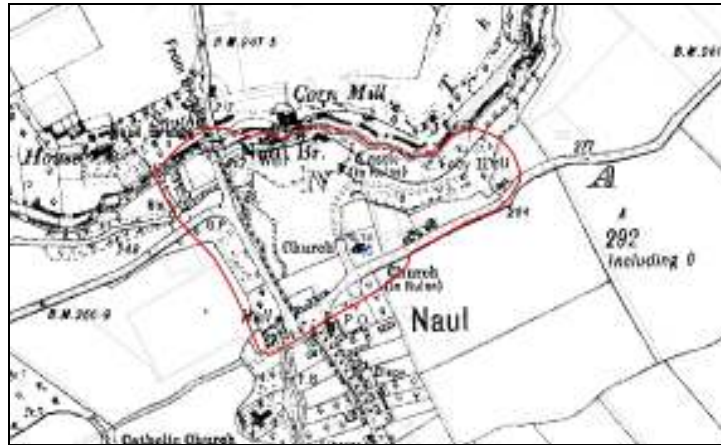
- Remove vegetation in line with best practice

Future Objectives: Integration into heritage trail.

No.16

NAUL Church DU004-010-02

Location: Naul Village



RMP Report: Cross located towards internal eastern gable. Set into three tiered plinth.



FMA Report: Cross in interior. Some lichen growth.

Significance: Architectural fragment.

Context: The second of three monuments on site.

Access: Through graveyard.

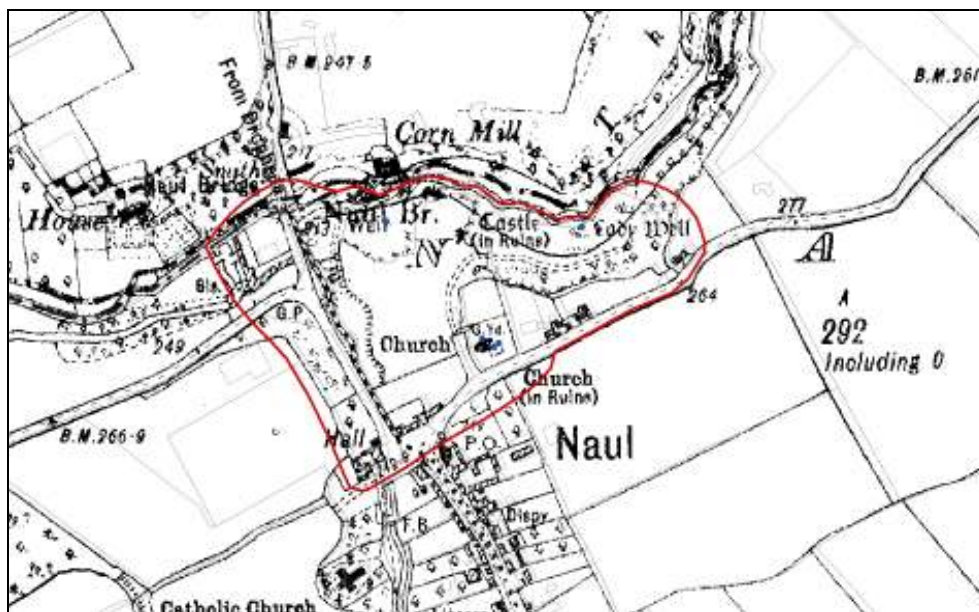
Threats & Issues:

- Lack of awareness

Remedial Measures: Unnecessary at this time.

Future Objectives: Integration into heritage trail.

Location: Naul Village



RMP Report: Graveyard north of road in Naul village.



FMA Report: Graveyard bound by high wall with entrances to south-east and along western perimeter. Road to the south and laneway to the west. High ground and slopes down to north where there has been a graveyard extension. Mix of burial markers. Large open area 'sunken' to the NW of the church. Extensive use of weedkiller has created large muck patches.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by squared rubble limestone. Concrete steps in the west wall have replaced the original entrance which was in the southeast corner of the graveyard.

Significance: Medieval graveyard.

Context: The second of two monuments on site.

Access: Gate and stile.

Threats & Issues:

- Overuse of weedkiller has created extensive denuding



Remedial Measures:

- Stop use of weedkiller

Future Objectives: Include Naul 18th century graveslabs into a Fingal wide study.

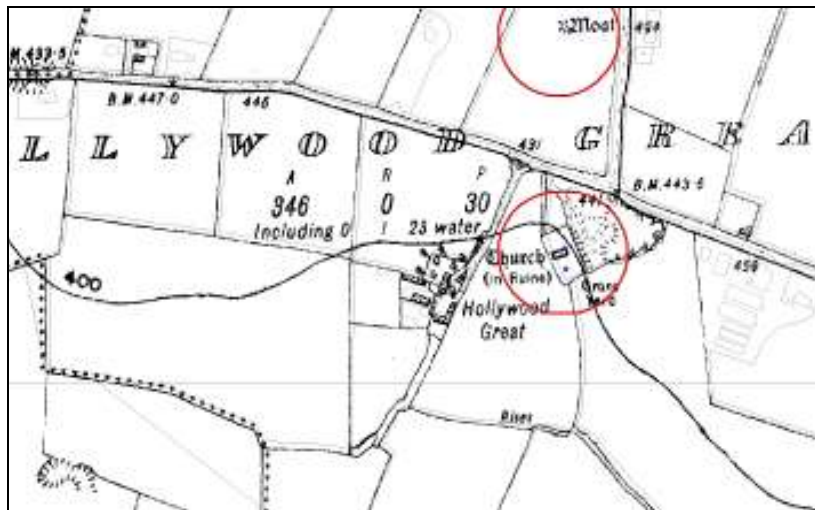
NAUL CHURCH & GRAVEYARD

DO Reseed denuded areas

DO Remove vegetation in line with best practice.

DON'T Use weedkiller

Location: Hollywood Great, Naul



RMP Report: The remains comprise a rectangular building (int dims 19.70m with 5.40m) with a formerly divided nave + chancel, said to have been in use until 1814 (Walsh 1888, p.244-245). The latter is visible only as an artificially raised area E of the nave (L 8.20m) The nave is built of coursed limestone masonry with dressed quoins. There are traces of a blocked-up chancel arch + W gable stands to full height with triple bellcote + projecting ledges above round-headed window. Opposing doorways in N end of nave + that in S wall has pointed arch w. double bolt-holes. There are two featureless windows in S wall.



FMA Report: Located towards the base of a steep slope with extensive views S. to the Dublin Mountains. Has been "improved", the dreaded ribbon pointing much in evidence. Aligned EW, triple bellcote at W gable. Internal burials. Dated to 1275 and belonged to the Priory of Llanthony. Some wash-out of mortar at base of west gable. Vegetation growth in mortar and long top of walls and gable.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: It is thought that the place named Hollywood refers to the forest covered hills which once surrounded the area and were used for worship. There was an earlier church on the site which probably pre-dated the Anglo-Norman invasion.

Significance: Medieval church on site of earlier pre-Norman church.

Context: The first of three monuments on site.

Access: Steep slope down from road.



Threats & Issues:

- Vegetation
- Mortar wash-out

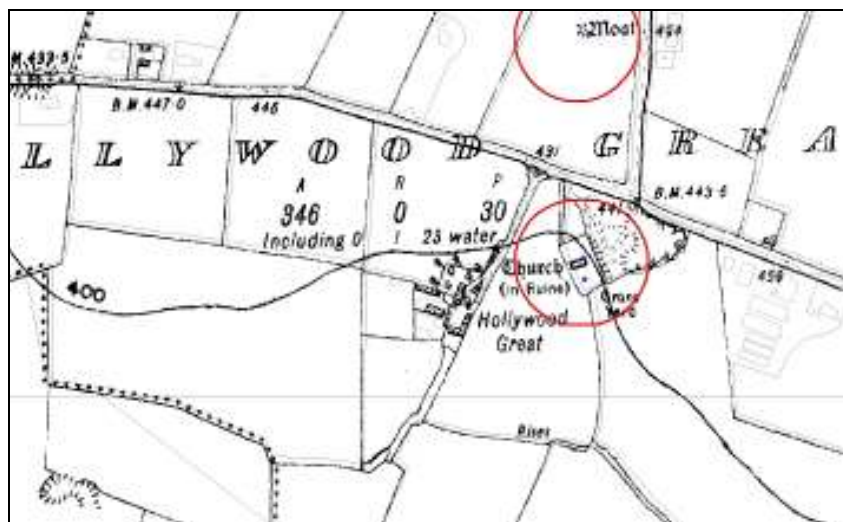
Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice
- Repointing with appropriate mortar.

Future Objectives: Integration into heritage trail.

No.19 **HOLLYWOOD GREAT Graveyard** DU004-023-02

Location: Hollywood Great, Naul



RMP Report: Situated in a walled graveyard at the base of a steep south facing slope.



FMA Report: Graveyard Square in plan, defined by substantial stone wall. Ground slopes down from N to S, (church located c. half way), and slopes down into SW corner. Entrance NW corner-lane to road defined by stone wall to E and hedgerow W. Vast swathes of slope have been subject to weedkiller and have become denuded.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The gravestones date to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

Significance: Medieval graveyard.

Context: The second of three monuments on site.

Access: Laneway leading to north-east corner.



Threats & Issues:

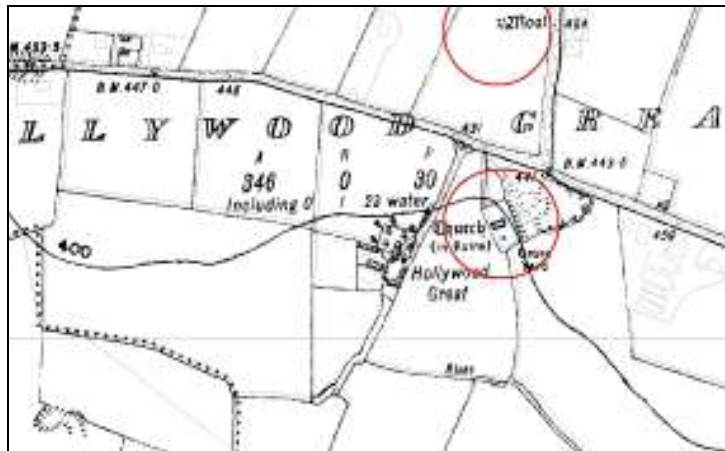
- Denudation caused by extensive weedkiller

Remedial Measures:

- Stop use of weedkiller

Future Objectives: Integrate 18th century gravestones into wider study.

Location: East of doorway, interior of southern façade.



RMP Report: There is a 15th century holy water stoup E of the S doorway.



FMA Report: The stoup has been reset-cement visible 0.31m in height x 0.42m in width. Overgrown.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: There is late medieval holy water stoup on the interior of the doorway in the south wall.

Significance: One of two surviving stoups in Fingal

Context: The third of three monuments on site.

Access: Through doorway.

Threats & Issues:

- Vegetation

Remedial Measures:

- Removal of vegetation

Future Objectives: Awareness initiative as to significance for maintenance crews.

HOLLYWOOD GREAT

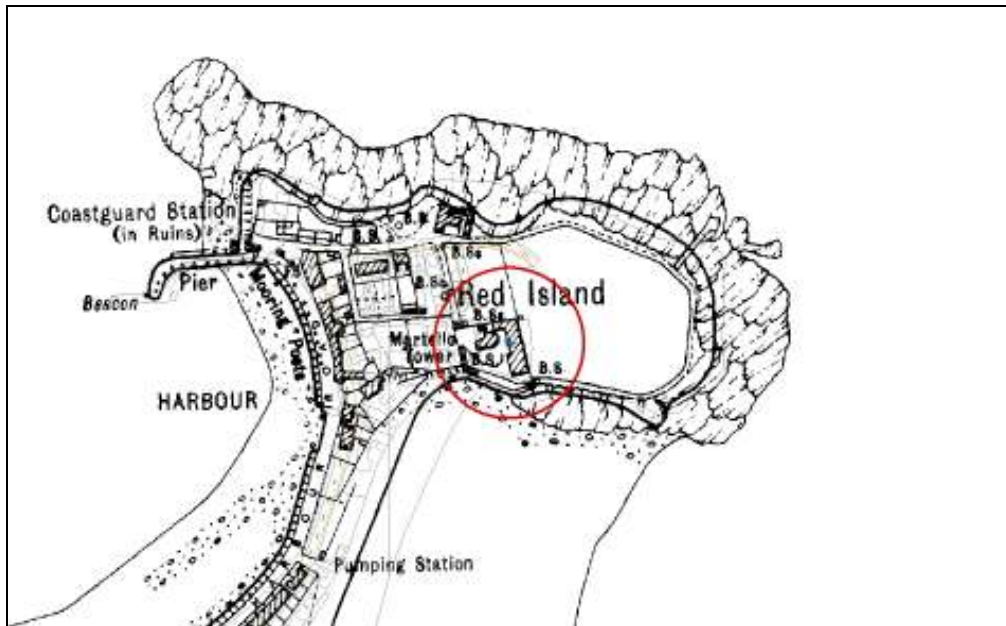
DO Attain Ministerial Consent prior to works.

DO Reseed denuded areas

DO Remove vegetation in line with best practice.

DON'T Use weedkiller

Location: Red Island, Skerries



RMP Report: Situated on an elevated position in a park on the S side of Red Island overlooking another Martello tower on Shenick Island. This is a well preserved squat cylindrical tower, built of dressed limestone blocks. Interior is lit by rectangular openings on all sides. S doorway above ground level is defended by machiolation. A second doorway was inserted into the N. An offset marks the upper portion.



FMA Report: Elevated position has been surrounded by a stone faced wall-adjacent to Red Island carpark. Maintained grass in immediate vicinity and door secured. Some gaps in concreted in windows. Grass growth on roof.

Martello Towers Research Project 2008: 1830 drawing shows two small rectangular structures within the cartilage.

Structural Report 2011: At high level there is moss growing in the joints which is evidence of dampness of the walls.



Significance: Martello Tower of Napoleonic era.

Context: The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the walls of the Martello tower.

Access: Slight slope up from Red Island carpark.

Threats & Issues:

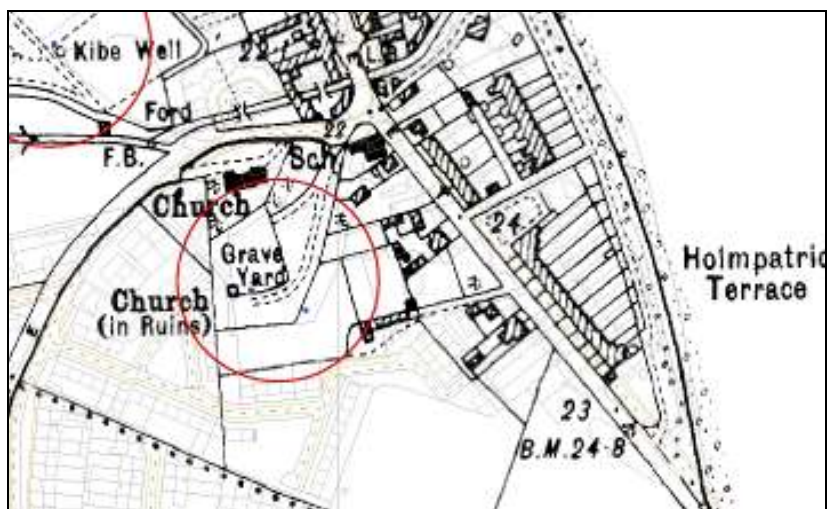
- Damp

Remedial Measures:

- Ventilation

Future Objectives: Development of possible uses for Martello tower.

Location: Holmpatrick, Skerries



RMP Report: Site of Holmpatrick Church located on upper enclosure of graveyard. Site of the Priory of Holmpatrick (early 13th century removal of priory from St.Patrick's Island) east of bell tower (erected 1720).



FMA Report: Remnant of a building on the E gable of the bell tower. Arch partially visible behind the Ronaldson grave. Remnants of old redbrick and stone in the vicinity and fragments of medieval floor tile found in the Caffrey grave 37m ENE of the bell tower.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The Priory was originally founded in the 6th century AD on Inis Patric but was moved to the mainland in 1220.

Structural Survey 2011: The tower is not immediately vulnerable although it will begin to deteriorate from the top down if no remedial action is taken.

Significance: Medieval church site.

Context: The first of four monuments on site.

Access: Two gates.

Threats & Issues:

- Lack of awareness
- Vegetation

Remedial Measures:

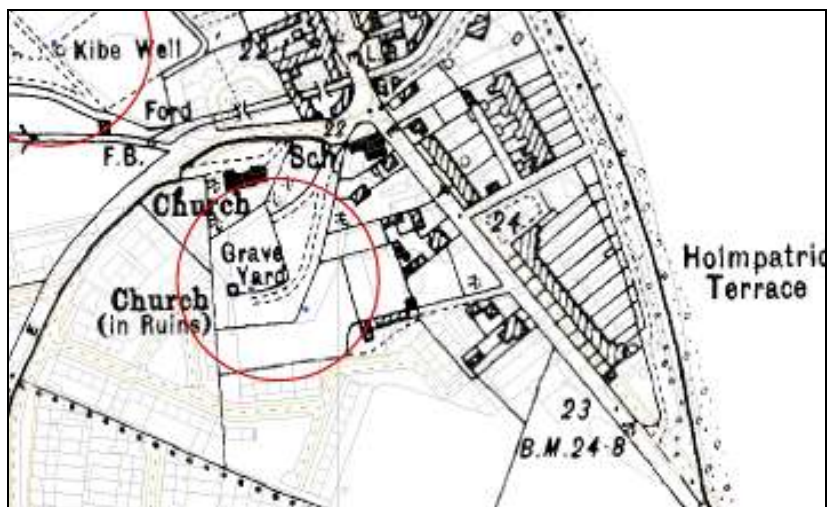
- Remove vegetation in line with best practice.

Future Objectives: Information board to raise awareness of significance.

No.23

Holmpatrick Grave Slabs DU005-031-03

Location: South of tower, upper tier, Holmpatrick graveyard, Skerries



RMP Report: Attached to the 19th century church tower are two medieval graveslabs. Peter Manne d.1520 and Richard de la Hoyde of Loughshinney d.1537



FMA Report: Peter Mann (e)1520. Located to set in concrete against S wall of bell tower. Some lichen growth and weathering but in relatively good condition. Peter Mann one of the last priors of Holmpatrick. Stone slab with cross inscribed *Hic Jacet Petrus Mainn Olum Prior Huus Dominus Cuis Anximae Propicitur deus qui Obit Anno Christi MVXX*. Translated by Rev. William Carrigan CC 1907.

Here lies Peter Mann formerly Prior of the House on whose soul God have mercy. he died in the year of Christ 1520. Delahoyde (Delahide) stone 1587. Located adjacent to the Mann stone. TV Steele in 1893 found that the stone was lying below 2ft earth and he had it dug up and cleaned. Two shields to the right of which is a hole. Described by stone cutter in 1893 as a 'wart-hole'. he remembered a time when people of Skerries would put their hands therein in order to cure warts. Manne stone is in good condition. Delahide stone has cracks of unknown origin that have not undergone remedial works and have spread. Ivy growth has become established.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Manne was one of the last priors of the Augustinian Priory of Holmpatrick.

Significance: Later medieval graveslabs

Context: The second of four monuments on site.

Access: Through graveyard.



Threats & Issues:

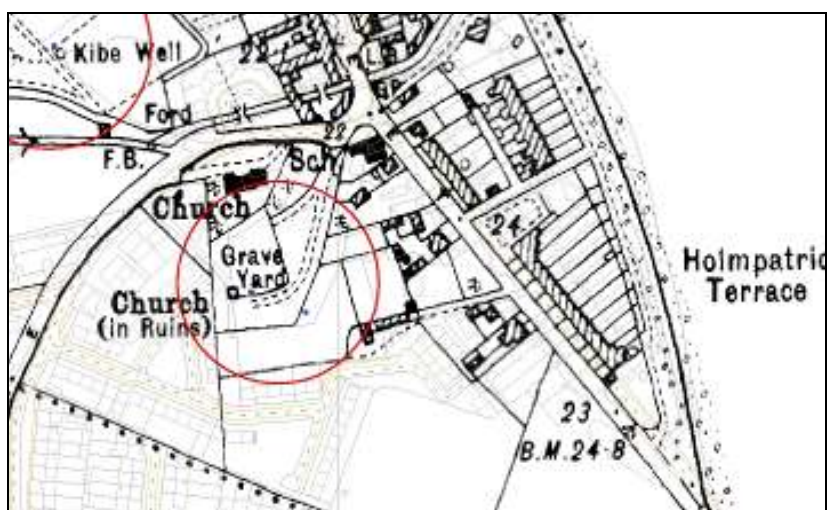
- Vegetation
- Cracking and weathering

Remedial Measures:

- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice.
- Appropriate conservation of stone

Future Objectives: Information board to raise awareness of significance.

Location: Upper tier, Holmpatrick graveyard, Skerries



RMP Report: Hussey stone 1577. Large table tomb set on a modern pedestal north of bell tower. Inscribed *Hic Jacet Elizabeth Finglas quindan uxor Thomae Hussei de Holmpatrick generosi que obit xxvii die November AD 1577 Quivis air ppciatur*. Arms of Hussey impaling Finglas and initials T.H and E above. Stonecutter 'improved' the description in c.1940s. Only upper quadrant of the graveslab occupied by 1577 inscription-remainder Grimes family. Richard Farrell 1691. Located west of the Hussey tomb. Good condition.



FMA Report: The Hussey stone was 'improved' the description in c.1940s. Only upper quadrant of the graveslab occupied by 1577 inscription-remainder Grimes family. Extensive use of weedkiller around the Farrell stone.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: One of the earliest headstones in the graveyard is a late 17th century example dedicated to Richard Farrell may be a reused architectural fragment.

Significance: Late medieval headstone.

Context: The third of four monuments on site.

Access: Through graveyard.

Threats & Issues:

- Use of weedkiller

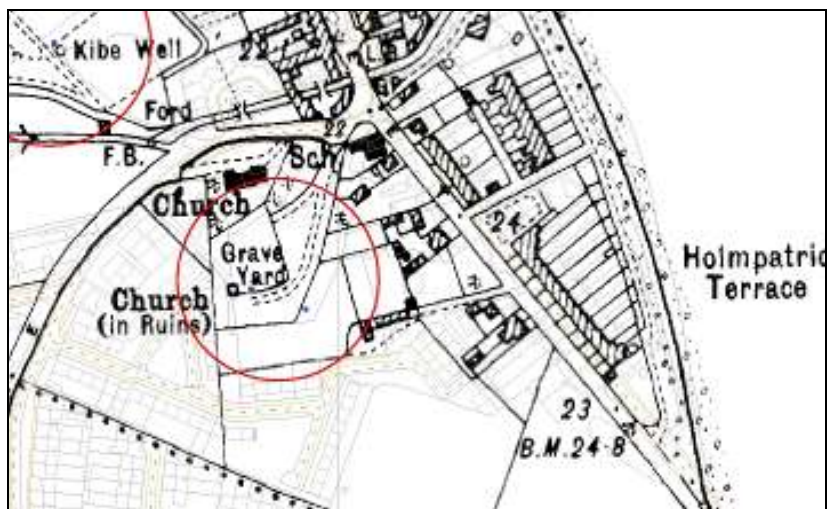
Remedial Measures:

- Stop use of weedkiller

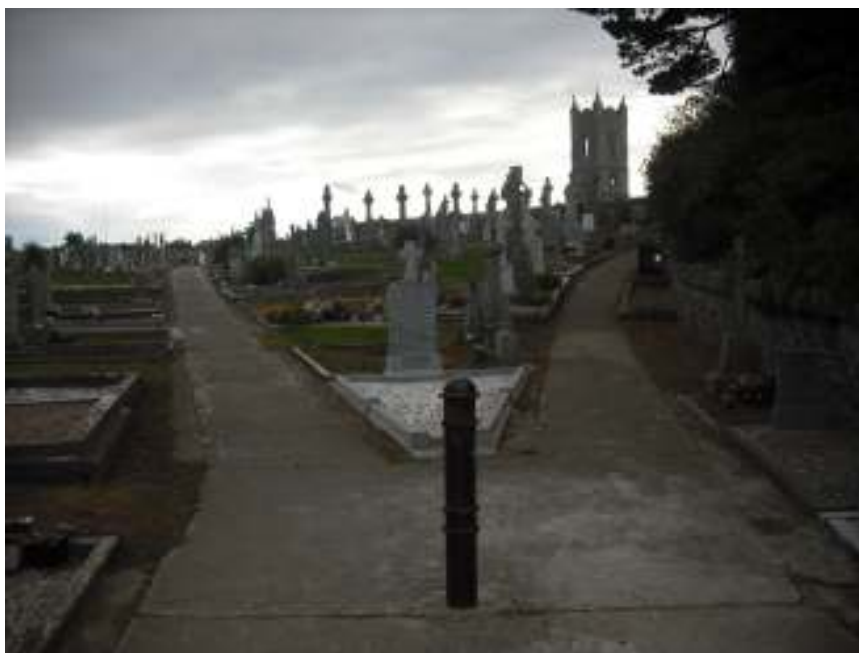
Future Objectives: Information board to raise awareness of significance.

No.25 **Holmpatrick Graveyard** DU005-031-05

Location: Upper tier, Holmpatrick graveyard, Skerries



RMP Report: Walled graveyard on SW end of prominent ridge overlooking coast.



FMA Report: Located to the rear of the current Protestant church. Situated on high ground with two subcircular tiers defined by stone walls, the uppermost incorporating the oldest burials. The 'new graveyard' to the south east. Site of Holmpatrick Priory which was transferred from St. Patricks (locally Church island) Island by the Archbishop of Dublin, Henry de Londres c.1220AD. The priory was dissolved in May 1537. Extensive 18th century collection of decorated gravestones

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by rubble limestone wall. The entrance is marked by squared rubble limestone pillars with cast-iron vehicular and pedestrian gates. The graveyard is on three levels. As late as 1837 the graveyard consisted only of the walled area around the tower known as the 'Old Graveyard'.

Significance: Medieval graveyard.

Context: The fourth of four monuments on site.



Access: Two gated entrances, one to the top two tiers, the other to the new graveyard. Access between the two lower tiers by steps only.

Threats & Issues:

- Extensive use of weedkiller
- Movement of gravestones to facilitate machinery

Remedial Measures:

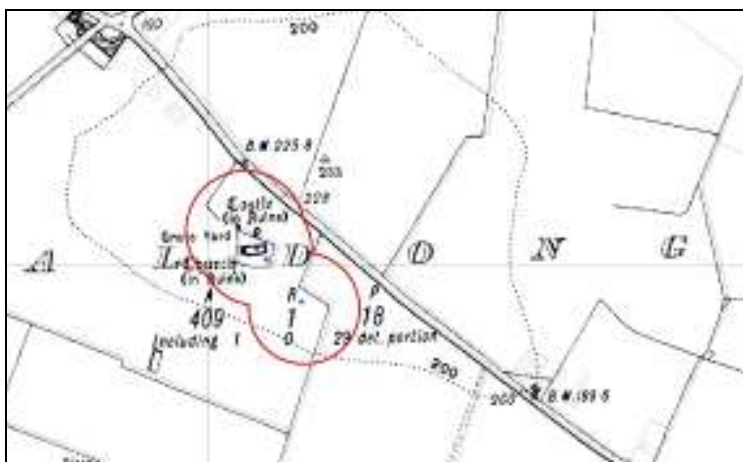
- Stop use of weedkiller
- Awareness initiative for maintenance crews

Future Objectives: Incorporation of 18th century headstones in a Fingal wide survey.

No.26

Baldongan Graveyard DU005-037-02

Location: Baldongan, Skerries



RMP Report: Walled graveyard on a prominent hill.



FMA Report: Current graveyard surrounded by stone wall-significant drop to ground level on southern exterior. Surrounded by land under cultivation.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Church and tower is a National Monument (no.310). Significant drop to ground level on southern exterior. Surrounded by land under cultivation.

Significance: Medieval graveyard of a National Monument.

Context: Zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the graveyard walls.

Access: Across farmland.

Threats & Issues:

- Some concrete movement adjacent to the graveyard wall may indicate some movement especially given the disparity in ground levels between the interior and exterior of the graveyard.
- Use of weedkiller has created denuding.

- Stile at roadside gate has been removed and replaced with a modern gate/stile.

Remedial Measures:

- Monitoring of structural integrity of the graveyard wall
- Retain original features of graveyard
- Stop use of weedkiller

Future Objectives: Incorporation of 18th century headstones in a Fingal wide survey.

BALDONGAN GRAVEYARD

DO Attain Ministerial Consent prior to undertaking works

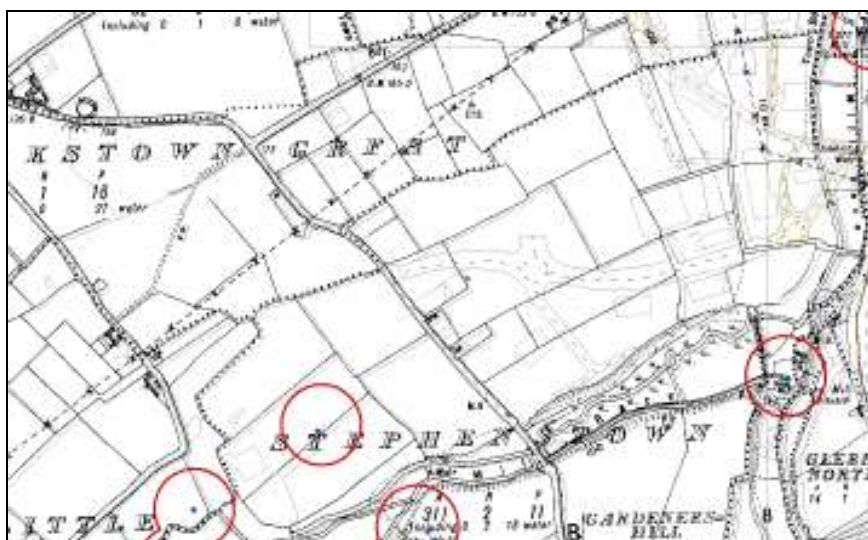
DO Monitor structural integrity of the graveyard wall

DO Prevent water pooling along eastern wall

DO Retain original features

DON'T Use weedkiller

Location: Stephenstown, Balbriggan



RMP Report: Site of enclosure and a dry stone souterrain discovered during the building of a farmyard in 1990 running NW/SE for 9m into the remains of a beehive chamber. A sherd of medieval pottery was discovered in the upper fill indicating a date for collapse. A second section of passage was exposed during later works further up the field.

FMA Report: A series of geophysical surveys and assessments were carried out. Geophysical survey-07R11 IAC dense enclosure features bivallate circular enclosure c.70m diam. With connecting ditches. It was not quite within the constraint as outlined in the RMP. The double ditched enclosure discovered was partially excavated. Site itself to be preserved in situ.

Significance: Ringfort and souterrain complex.

Context: The first of two monuments on site.

Access: From road

Threats & Issues:

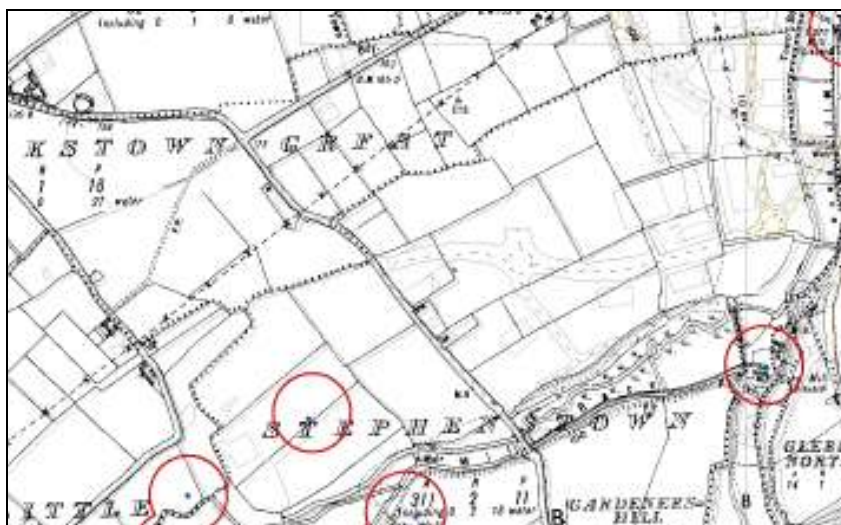
- Lack of awareness to its significance

Remedial Measures:

- Signage

Future Objectives: Information initiatives

Location: Stephenstown, Balbriggan



RMP Report: A dry stone souterrain discovered during the building of a farmyard in 1990 running NW/SE for 9m into the remains of a beehive chamber. A sherd of medieval pottery was discovered in the upper fill indicating a date for collapse. A second section of passage was exposed during later works further up the field.

FMA Report: Locally the Hoare family knew of souterrain being uncovered c.1990 and a shell midden-one of many tunnels.

Significance: Ringfort and souterrain complex.

Context: The first of two monuments on site.

Significance: Ringfort and souterrain complex.

Context: The first of two monuments on site.

Access: From road

Threats & Issues:

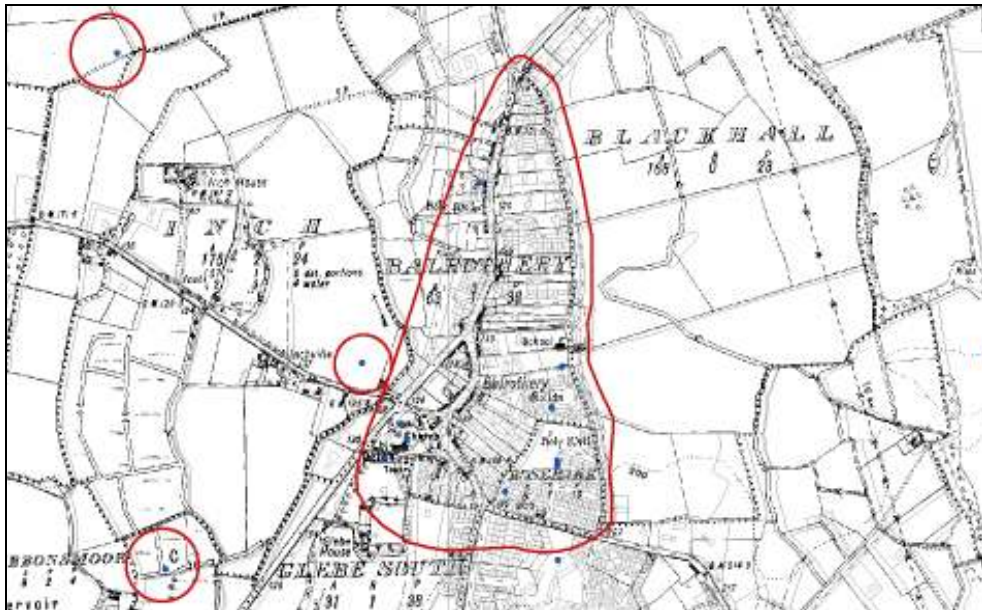
- Lack of awareness to its significance

Remedial Measures:

- Signage

Future Objectives: Information initiatives

Location: Balrothery village



RMP Report: Church tower is the National Monument (nave a later addition). Square tower, 3 storey. Round stair turret at NW turrets. Has similarities with square tower and Lusk and believed to date to c.1500.

FMA Report:

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project:

Significance:

Context:

Access:

Threats & Issues:

Remedial Measures:

-

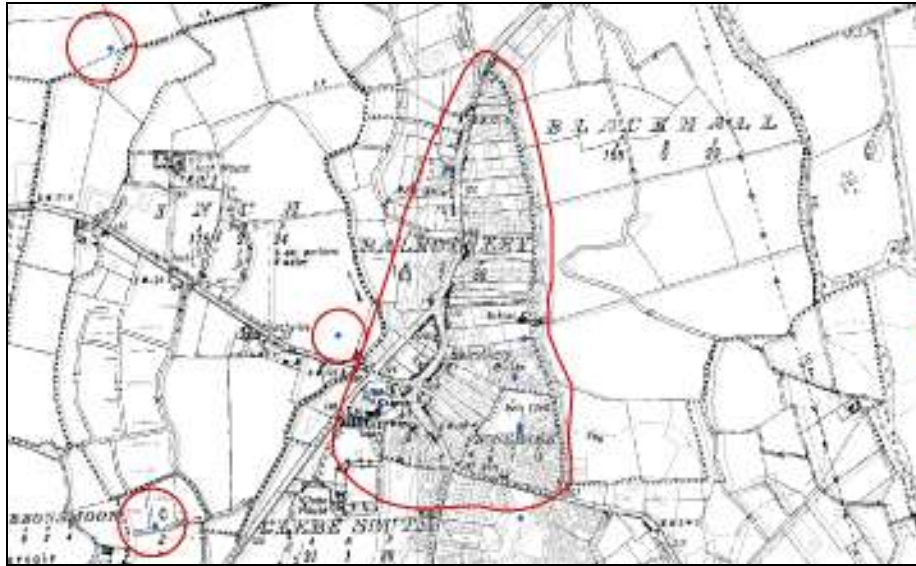
Future Objectives:

**DO
DON'T**

No.30

Balrothery Stone Head DU005-057-04 RPS#

Location: Balrothery graveyard



RMP Report: Grotesque carved head below the East wall of church at Balrothery, mentioned by Cooper.



FMA Report: Located below a sill of the east gable of the 19th church

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Austin Cooper noted a large limestone head at the old church which is now inserted under the window.

Significance: Only stone of its kind in Fingal.

Context: The second of three monuments of site.

Access: Through graveyard

Threats & Issues:

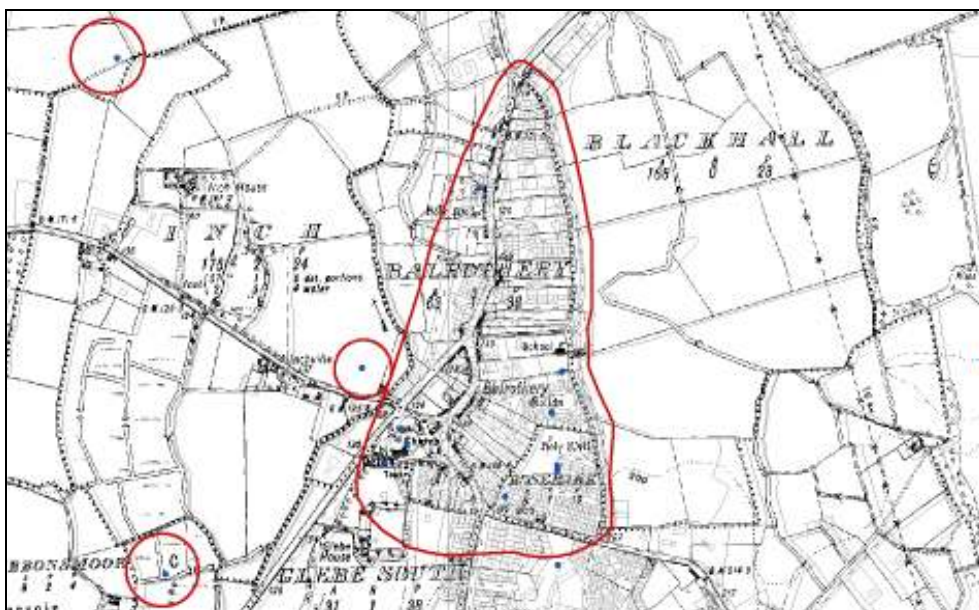
- Lack of awareness regarding its status as a monument

Remedial Measures:

- Awareness initiative

Future Objectives: Integration into a heritage trail.

Location: Balrothery Village



RMP Report: Graveyard located on high ground , north of Tower House DU005-05706.

FMA Report: Slopes down to W, N and E. Extension made to the Northern limit by Fingal County Council-geophysical survey carried out prior to works. Graveyard contains a mix of 18th century to modern gravemarkers. Excavations to the south (1999) uncovered burials beyond the present line of the graveyard wall. Steep path up to church has suffered degradation from water drainage uncovering tree roots. Stone dumped to the rear of the tower. Hamilton crypt to the north of the church becoming uncovered. Extensive use of weedkiller has created unsightly earthen patches.



Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: There is a significant re-used architectural fragment which represents a possible mill stone.

Significance: Possible site of pre-medieval church.



Context: The third of three monuments on site.

Access: Up steep uneven path.

Threats & Issues:

- The access path is dangerous.
- Over use of weedkiller
- Exposure of crypt



Remedial Measures:

- Appropriate remedial measures on footpath
- Stop use of weedkiller
- Returning of crypt

Future Objectives: Integration into a heritage trail.

BALROTHERY GRAVEYARD COMPLEX

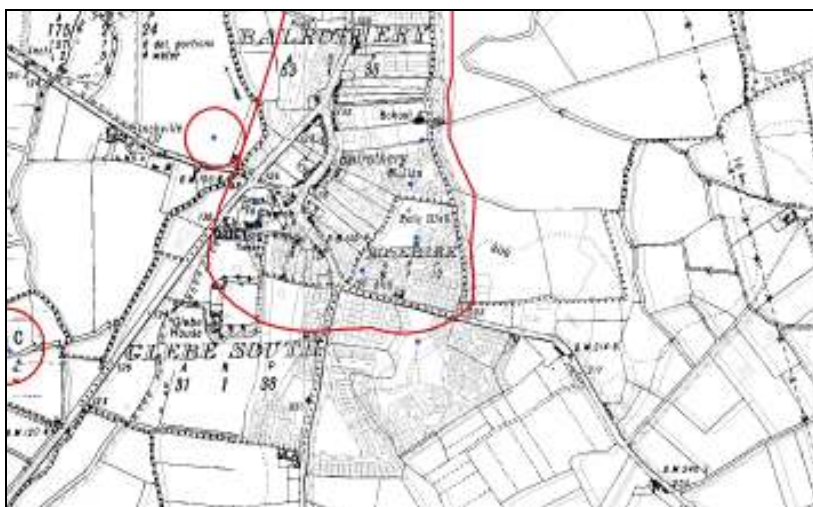
DO Attain Ministerial Consent prior to undertaking works

DO Remove stone from behind tower

DO Protect crypt

DON'T Use weedkiller

Location: Rosepark, Balrothery



RMP Report: St. Bridget's well with large ash tree—a rag tree. Originally stone lined and surrounded by flagstones now covered in.



FMA Report: Holy well located within a field of enclosures. During the housing estate construction the well covered in with concrete capping—ash tree also removed. A new cover has been installed.

Significance: Holy well relates to early medieval enclosures.

Context: The first of two monuments on site.

Access: Open space of housing estate.

Threats & Issues:

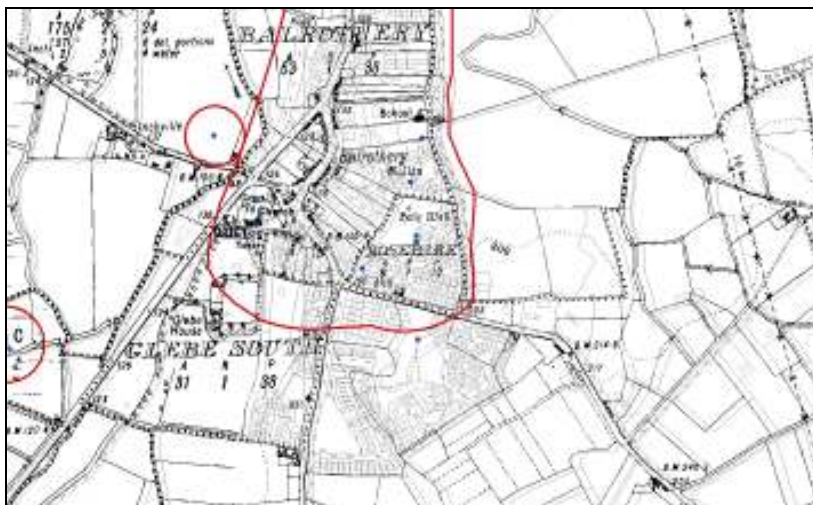
- The context of the holy well has been changed and it is now a manhole.

Remedial Measures:

- Change the immediate context of the well to reflect its significance

Future Objectives: Signage to indicate the significance of the site.

Location: Rosepark, Balrothery



RMP Report: The field in which it was located is described as 'Church Field'. Identified aerial photo; tested and monitored C. Baker, excavated Judith Carroll.



FMA Report: Identified as a series of enclosures within Rosepark where a holy well is located on CUCAP aerial. South area partially excavated by Judith Carroll, rest preserved in situ. The complex appears to be a high-status defensive habitation site, though it does not fall into any known category. As well as the enclosure ditches described below, other features, including souterrains, corn-drying kilns and an entranceway to the complex, were found. From the presence of souterrains and corn-drying kilns, animal bone and domestic debris, as well as E-ware, bronze and bone pins, an iron scythe and pin shanks, glass beads, a spindle-whorl and a bone comb, this was evidently a habitation site of some sort, probably high-status in character. Result is high ground cut away for road and housing estate to the south, sloping down wards to northern field boundary. Is currently the open space of the housing estate.

Significance: High status enclosure site.

Context: The second of two monuments on site.

Access: Through housing estate.

Threats & Issues:

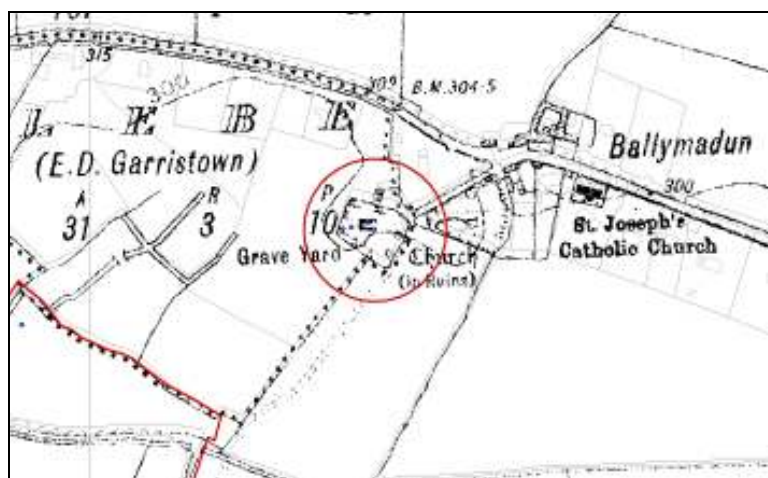
- Lack of awareness of significance as to the remains preserved *in situ* in the open space.

Remedial Measures:

- Prevent reduction of ground level, insertion of services etc. across open space

Future Objectives: Signage to indicate the significance of the site.

Location: Glebe, Ballymadun



RMP Report: Remains of medieval parish church of Ballymadun are situated in west end of walled graveyard SW of present St. Joseph's Catholic Church. These fragmentary remains comprise a sector of the south side wall (dims L15.9m, w0.90m, h0.6m). Entrance in west end with door rebate (w1.5m). The side wall is buttressed against west end. The interior of the church survives as an artificial rise west of wall (dims 4.5m EW, 9m NS)



FMA Report: Located at the end of a land which extends from Fox's Bar. Church aligned EW-remains central within graveyard. Have been severely rebuilt-grass area to N, slight rise to NE but no visible remains other than standing ones.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The church of Ballymadun was dedicated to all saints and was probably erected before 1275 AD. The church was in ruins by the mid-17th century.

Significance: Medieval church and graveyard.

Context: The first of two monuments on site.

Access: Through graveyard.

Threats & Issues:

- There are large piles of stone either side of the wall

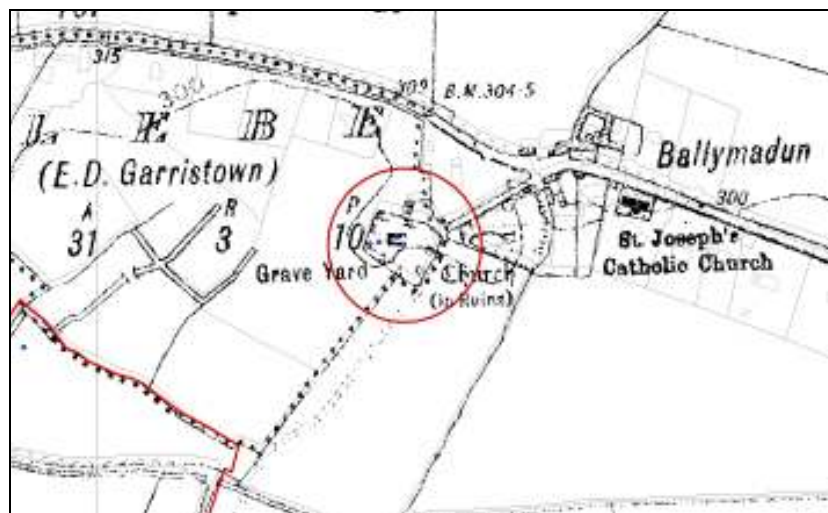
Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.

- None necessary at this time.

Future Objectives: Information Boards

Location: Glebe, Ballymadun



RMP Report: Remains of medieval parish church of Ballymadun are situated in W end of walled graveyard SW of present St. Joseph's Catholic Church.



FMA Report: Graveyard defined by stone wall, square in plan. Significant drop to surrounding land to W and S. Interior perimeter path. Possible architectural fragment to Se corner of graveyard adjacent to Smith grave. Overall mix of gravestones 18th century-modern. Remains of stone wall/building immediately N of graveyard wall-may have reused stone from Church. Use of weedkiller has created muddy expanses between concrete path which is very cracked in place and the graveyard wall which is showing evidence of mortar wash out.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: There are flat faced stones in the boundary wall which may originally have been gravemarkers. The graveyard contains inscribed 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st century markers and a number of undecorated stone markers and possible re-used architectural fragments.

Significance: Medieval graveyard.

Context: The second of two monuments on site.

Access: End of lane, cast iron gates flanked by stiles.



Threats & Issues:

- Trees and ivy have become established along the east wall possibly causing destabilisation
- Washed out mortar from walls and possible external bulging.
- Uneven concrete paths may be indicative of soil shifting
- Use of weedkiller has created muddy patches

Remedial Measures:

- Monitor structural stability of the graveyard wall
- Remove vegetation from graveyard wall
- Stop using weedkiller

Future Objectives: Inclusion of 18th century gravestones into Fingal wide survey.

BALLYMADUN CHURCH & GRAVEYARD

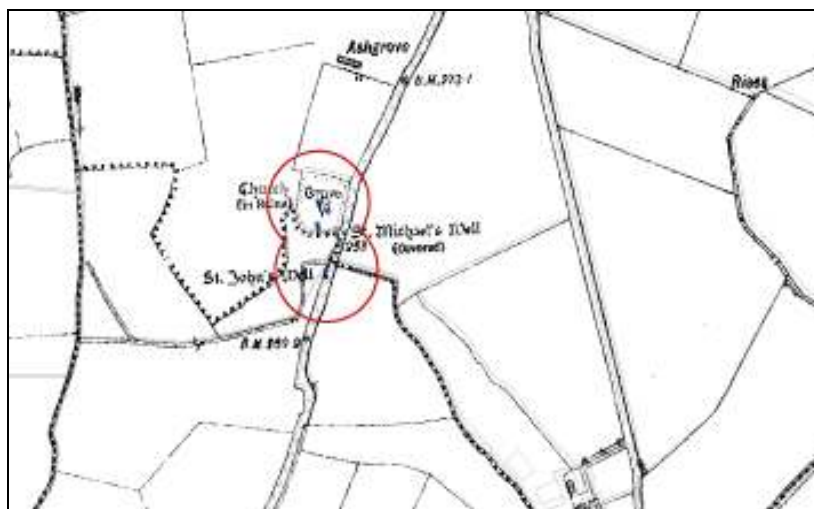
DO Attain Ministerial Consent prior to undertaking works

DO Monitor structural integrity of graveyard wall

DO Remove vegetation from graveyard wall in line with best practice

DON'T Use weedkiller

Location: Adjacent to road. Rural.



RMP Report: Church + graveyard. Situated west of road in walled graveyard. The remains of the medieval parish church are visible as a rectangular hollow area defined by a bank of earth & stone. (dims 15.20m EW, 6.90m NS) The W gable is still standing (h 2.5m) + a wall face is visible at the east end of the south wall. Built of roughly coursed masonry (T. 1.19m). According to Walsh there was a small window in the W gable (1888, 245). A 19th century graveslab has been inserted into the inner face of the W wall. The Civil Survey of 1654-56 mentions the “walls of a chapel” at Grallagh.



Grallagh church facing north 2008 & 2011

FMA Report:

Church aligned EW at highest point in sub-rectangular graveyard. The east end of church contained by concrete wall - area of significant collapse which is contained by two courses of a dry stone wall to north. North and south wall defined by a rubble bank. One gravestone internally. West gable standing to base of window height. The gable was identified as being overgrown by ivy with signs of collapse in 2008. By the 2011 visit the ivy had been pulled from the gable removing masonry and there was a collapse internally. Part of the window noted by Walsh is now visible.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project:

The church of Grallagh was dedicated to St Michael. The remains of the medieval parish church, which was certainly built before 1306 are visible by a bank of earth and stone. The west gable is still standing. The interior now contains a 19th century headstone which has been inserted into the masonry.

Structural Survey 2011:

The remaining wall is out-of-plumb, leaning c.100mm to west and is disintegrating to the north end. Vegetation is causing serious disruption to the masonry.

Significance:

Grallagh Church is the remains of a medieval parish church within a possible early medieval enclosure and as such is significant in demonstrating the continuity of sacred space through two significant chronological and political eras.

Context:

Grallagh church is the first of four recorded monuments on site. The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the graveyard wall.

Access :

Three entrances.-by stile, gate with step up and gate by slope to interior concreted walkway. Church up grassy slope.

Threats & Issues:

- Vegetation is destabilising the masonry of the remaining structure.
- Unmonitored ivy removal has resulted in masonry collapse.
- Use of weedkiller has exposed the earthen banks and caused slippage.
- The mounding of earthen banks and collapsed masonry obscured the walls of the church and their level of survival cannot be assessed.

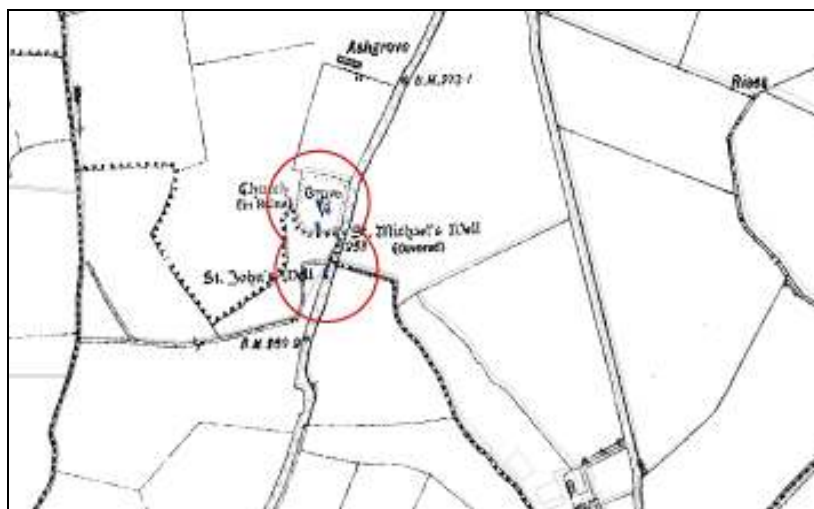
Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Removal of ivy should be done in accordance with best practice and care must be taken that such removal does not destabilise the existing fabric.
- Ground disturbance must be avoided. If there is necessity for ground disturbance it must be supervised by a qualified archaeologist
- A structural survey and recording of the original fabric remains should be undertaken by a suitably qualified practitioner prior to the undertaking of any works.

Future Objectives:

- An investigation of the earthen mounding, its origin should be undertaken. If resources can be found an archaeological excavation would establish if the walls of the church have been obscured by the mounding of earth and masonry.
- The significance of the site should be highlighted with signage.

Location: Within Grallagh graveyard



RMP Report: St. Michael's well– Situated in graveyard south of church known locally as St. Macullins's well. This is an enclosed spring well. It is accessible from steps which are covered by impressive steep pitched stone building. Tradition that the water cures whooping cough. In former times a pattern day was held here on 1st Sunday in August.



FMA Report: The well site has remained unchanged, other than being treated at the base with weedkiller and light vegetation growth.

Significance: The holy well is part of an ecclesiastical complex.

Context: Grallagh holy well is the second of four recorded monuments on site.

Access : Adjacent to the walkway.

Threats & Issues:

- Ribbon pointing and the insertion of a shamrock into the concrete steps have modernised the context of the holy well

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- None necessary at this time.

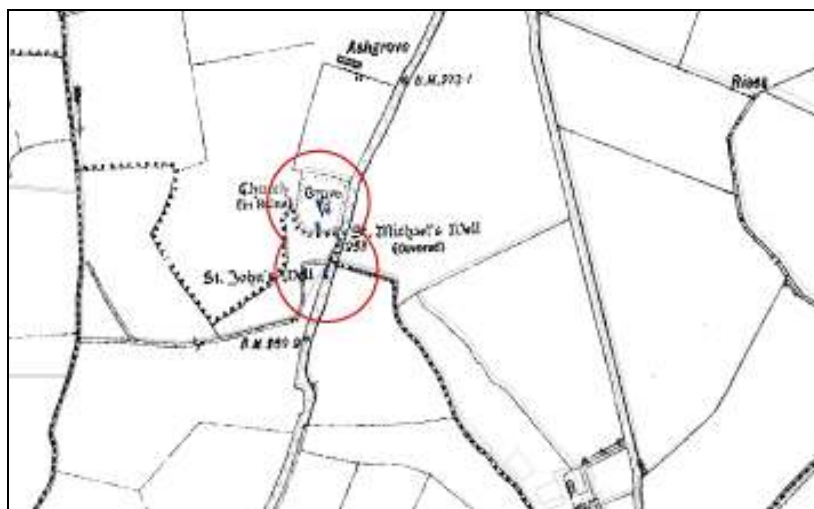
Future Objectives:

- The significance of the site should be highlighted with signage.

No.37

GRALLAGH Holy Stone DU007-001-03

Location: Adjacent to road outside graveyard entrance



RMP Report: An irregularly shaped boulder outside graveyard is traditionally believed to be mark of St. Mark and cure for headache.



Grallagh church facing north 2011

FMA Report: Stone located 1m from the wall of graveyard at entrance by roadway. Approximately 1m in diameter.

Significance:

This is the only holy stone recorded as an archaeological monument within Fingal

Context:

Grallagh holy stone is the third of four recorded monuments on site. Although outside the wall of the graveyard it is still within the zone of archaeological potential.

Access: Roadside

Threats & Issues:

- Vulnerable to vehicles, collisions, parking etc.
- As it is outside the graveyard and unsigned, its significance as a recorded archaeological monument may be unknown.
- If its significance is not recognised it could be removed or damaged by roadworks, services insertions etc.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.

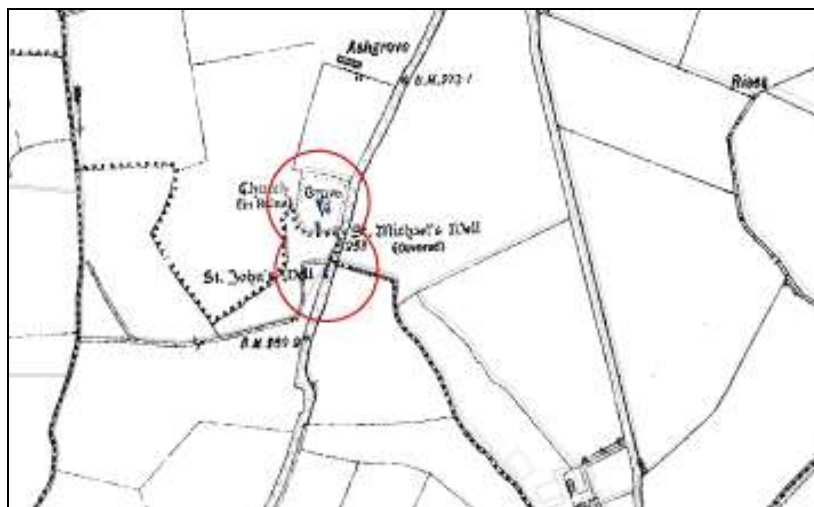
Future Objectives:

- The significance of the site should be highlighted with signage.

No. 38

GRALLAGH Graveyard DU007-001-04

Location: Adjacent to road.



RMP Report: Walled graveyard. There is a matched curve in the south end of the graveyard wall, suggesting the possible existence of an early ecclesiastical enclosure.



Grallagh Graveyard 2011

FMA Report: Graveyard defined by deep ditch to N,W, S and by wall along the roadway. Well established hedge line to W and S. Prominent area where church is located. Internal perimeter concrete path and lawn layout to west. Overuse of weedkiller has caused denuded patches.

Significance:

Grallagh graveyard may be contiguous with the inner enclosure of a much larger and older ecclesiastical site.

Context:

Grallagh church is the fourth of four recorded monuments on site. The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the graveyard wall.

Access :

Three entrances.-by stile, gate with step up and gate by slope to interior concreted walkway.

Threats & Issues:

- Extensive use of weedkiller has caused denudation within the graveyard especially around areas of steep slope
- Use of weedkiller can cause damage to gravestones.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Stop the use of weedkiller

Future Objectives:

- The significance of the site should be highlighted with signage.

GRALLAGH COMPLEX

DO Attain Ministerial Consent before carrying out any works

DO Stabilise the vulnerable structural elements of the church

DO Remove vegetation according to best practice

DO Take care of the holy stone outside the graveyard entrance

DO Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

DO Seek archaeological advice

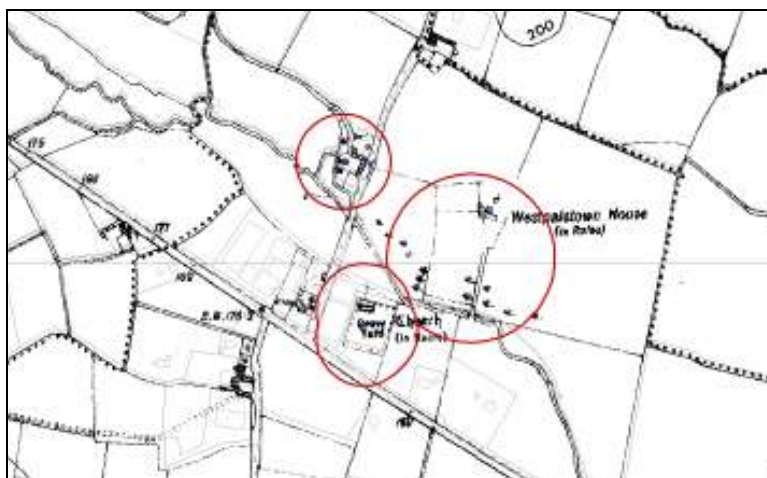
DON'T Use weedkiller

DON'T Remove vegetation without seeking advice

DON'T Remove masonry

DON'T Use ribbon pointing

Location: Westpalstown, Naul



RMP Report: The remains of the late medieval parish church comprise the lower courses of a plain rectangular building (dims 17.40m EW, 6m NS, Height 0.85) built of randomly coursed masonry with dressed querns used at the rove end. A former division between rove & chancel indicated by the presence of two openings on north side of church. The west doorway has a round arch + chamfered jambs. There is a door rebate in the E opening. In the E end of the S wall there is a plain headless recess which is possibly the remains of a piscina. The interior is lit by a single slit opening with widely splayed embrasure in the south wall.



FMA Report: Located a field back from the Ballyboughil road. Church aligned EW-stands from 1m-2m in height c.1m wide walls. Base of 2 window openings along S. Chamfered doorway to N and large entranceway. High ground to S with NS undulations. Church on slightly higher ground with older gravestones in vicinity. The church has been ribbon pointed.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The walls of a late medieval church are located in the northwest corner of the graveyard.

Significance: Church in medieval complex.

Context: The first of four monuments on the site.

Access: Through field and graveyard

Threats & Issues:

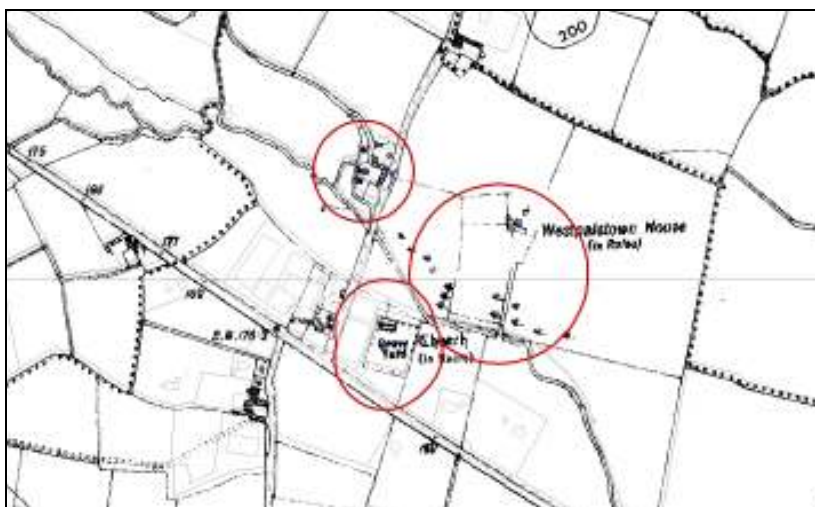
- The top of the walls are uncapped and the facades are pointed with concrete which may create internal decay.

Remedial Measures:

- Capping of the walls in line with best practice

Future Objectives: Information boards

Location: Westpalstown, Naul



RMP Report: In graveyard enclosed by hedgerow north of road in low lying pasture.



FMA Report: Located a field back from the Ballyboughil Road-access through Keogh's land. Church on slightly higher ground to north of graveyard. The graveyard has been expanded and is now rectangular defined by a low bank and well established hedgeline. To west one glasshouse. To north overgrown small field with modern bugalow beyond.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The graveyard is sub-rectangular in plan and is bounded by hedgerow with an external ditch in places. The graveyard is located within a larger field.

Significance: Medieval graveyard.

Context: The second of three monuments on site.

Access: Gate and stile.

Threats & Issues:

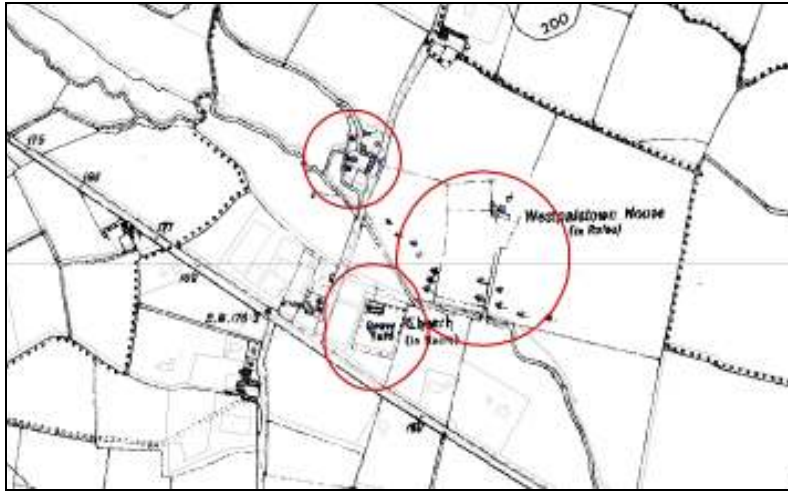
- Any attempt to even up the undulating terrain of the graveyard would be detrimental
- The removal of the hedgeline to the west of the graveyard has made it very exposed

Remedial Measures:

- None at present.

Future Objectives: A survey of the survey architectural fragments to provide an accurate record of their quantity, quality and current position.

Location: Westpalstown, Naul



RMP Report: There are a considerable number of architectural fragments from the church reused as grave markers in the graveyard.



FMA Report: The architectural fragments have been placed in orderly rows south-east of the church.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: A considerable number of architectural fragments have been reused as gravemarkers. One has a large panel with fleur-de-lis.

Significance: Medieval fragments

Context: The third of three monuments on site.

Access: Through graveyard

Threats & Issues:

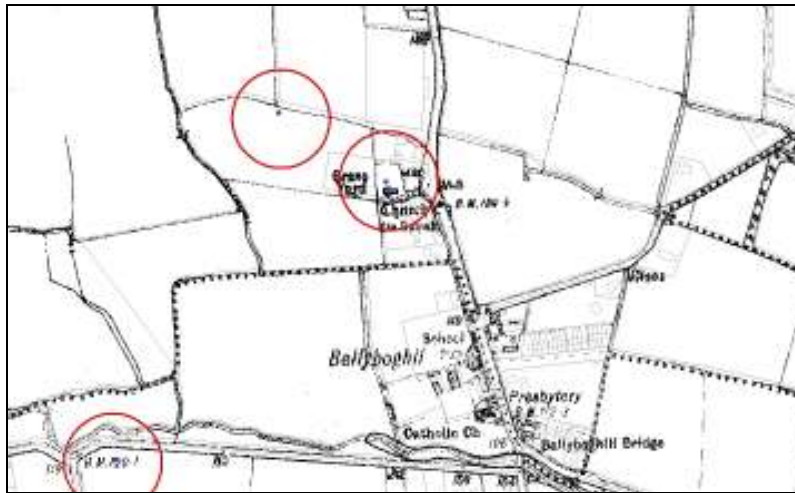
- Damage from machinery used in grass cutting
- Removal

Remedial Measures:

- Maintenance crew awareness initiative

Future Objectives: A survey of the survey architectural fragments to provide an accurate record of their quantity, quality and current position.

Location: Ballyboughal Village



RMP Report: The church is oblong in plan with an undivided nave + chancel (L18.90m, W 5.60m) Built of covered masonry with dressed quorns, displaying extensive evidence for re-building. There is a triple bellcote on the W gable with stone steps. Originally entered through opposing flattened arched doorways at W end of nave + through a narrow pointed arched doorway in S wall of chancel. Interior is lit by plain light with stepped embrasures in nave + chancel. The W window is of segmented-arched type. The E is a large pointed added window which rises to the full height of the E gable. It has sandstone mouldings in W + S walls.



FMA Report: EW aligned church with triple bellcote on W gable. Carved head on arch stop of E gable. Church located in SE corner of a large expanded graveyard. On high ground bordered by hedges-wall at W perimeter, houses externally to E and S along main road. Internal burials.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The church has a window dating to c.1300. a reference from 1302 says that St Patrick's bachull or staff, was kept there for a period.



Significance: Medieval church.

Context: The first of two monuments on site.

Access: Down lane from main street.

Threats & Issues:

- The church has been extensively ribbon pointed with concrete.
- The window and carved head are weathering
- Vegetation on all facades

Remedial Measures:

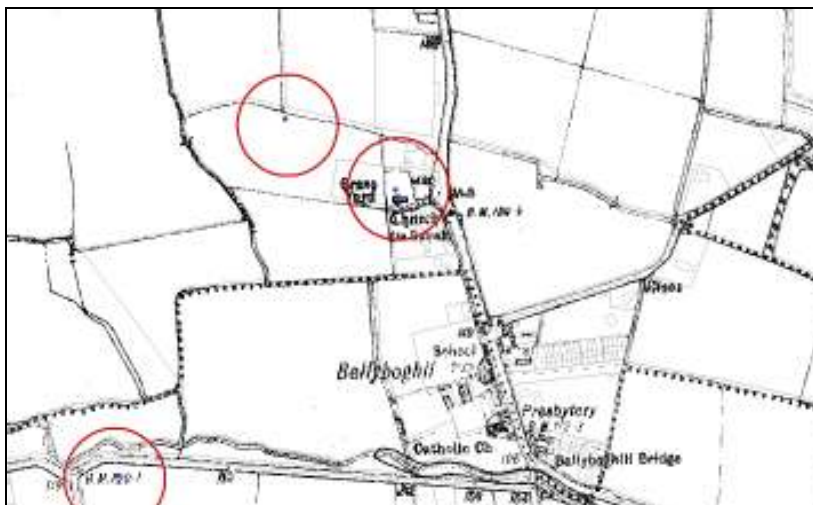
- Remove vegetation in line with best practice
- Monitor the condition of the medieval carvings

Future Objectives: Information Boards to reflect the significance of the site

No.43

Ballyboughal Graveyard DU007-010-02

Location: Ballyboughal Village



RMP Report: In graveyard enclosed by hedgerow north of road in low lying pasture.



FMA Report: Graveyard entered by lane from main road. Church located in southeast corner of large expanded graveyard bounded by hedges, and wall at west perimeter. Graveyard slopes from north to south. Original line to west marked by a yew trees. External to the north is a playing pitch. There is a new headstone dedicated to the men of 1798 along south façade of church. Extensive use of weedkiller.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The graveyard consists of an old section around the church with a modern extension to the northwest.

Significance: Medieval graveyard.

Context: The second of two monuments on site.

Access: Down lane from main street.

Threats & Issues:

- Extensive use of weedkiller had created large muddy patches
- There are a number of broken headstones

Remedial Measures:

- Stop use of weedkiller

Future Objectives: Inclusion of 18th century gravestones into Fingal wide survey.

BALLYBOUGHAL CHURCH & GRAVEYARD

DO Attain Ministerial Consent prior to undertaking works

DO Remove vegetation in line with best practice.

DO Monitor the condition of the medieval inserts and carving in the church

DON'T Use weedkiller

DON'T Use ribbon pointing

Location: Palmerstown, Oldtown



RMP Report: The remains of a church survive as foundations, forming a rectangular building (int. dims. L14m, W5.40m). It is built of coursed masonry. According to Walsh there was a chancel, stated to be a ruin c.1630.



FMA Report: Church located at highest point within a circular walled graveyard. Survives in two parts divided by the insertion of modern gravesplots. W. limit-W gable to c.1m and NW possibly to door position. Rooney gravestone inserted into inner facade of wall (1906-1941). E limit:-E gable and N,S,E quadrants defined to W by more Rooney graves late 19th/early 20th century. Piling of stone to west and northwest of church.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: A church dedicated to St James which was in the possession of St John the Baptist, Dublin.

Significance: Possible ecclesiastical origin

Context: The first of two monuments on the site.

Access: Gates and stiles through farmers land.

Threats & Issues:

- The church remains have been incorporated into a graveplot

- Piling of stone outside walls of church

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Remedial works to the church in line with best practice

Future Objectives: Information boards to indicate the significance of the site.

No.45

Palmerstown Graveyard DU007-013-02

Location: Palmerstown, Oldtown



RMP Report: Walled graveyard which is circular in plan.



FMA Report: Located within a field of corn, bounded to the south by a curving road. Graveyard defined by a high 'modern' stone built wall, circular in plan with gated entrance and stile to S. Internal walkway around the perimeter-interior mounded with church at high point. Field boundary curved to W mirroring graveyard-may imply ecclesiastical enclosure. Extensive views south to Wicklow/Dublin Mountains.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The graveyard is located in relatively flat tillage fields. The road and local field boundaries curve around the south site possibly indicated the presence of an earlier enclosure.

Significance: Possible ecclesiastical origin

Context: The second of two monuments on the site.

Access: Gates and stiles through farmers land.

Threats & Issues:

- Grass has been removed from base of slope of the graveyard causing mud slippage onto the interior pathway

Remedial Measures:

- Stop use of weedkiller

Future Objectives: Establish extent of possible ecclesiastical enclosures through aerial photography and geophysical survey.

PALMERSTOWN Church & Graveyard

DO Attain Ministerial Consent prior to undertaking works

DO Carry out appropriate remedial works to the church

DON'T Use weedkiller

DON'T Use ribbon pointing

Location: Open Space of St Catherine's housing estate

RMP Report: Square tower with protruding turrets in the SW + NE. Stands to 2 storeys, height 3.6m. It is built of coursed limestone masonry. The tower is entered from the NE. This area has been 're-modelled' since Henry Wheeler's inspection in '79. Originally entered through dressed stone arched opening in the NE turret. This provides access to the first floor + main vaulted chamber. Remains of stone newel staircase. The NE turret survives to foundation level. The main chamber measures 4.40m E-W, 6.90m N-S, wall thickness is 1.10m. Fireplace in E wall. Two wall presses in N wall either... or regular slit window.

FMA Report: Currently surrounded by steel fence in open space outside St Catherines' housing estate. Fence has been vandalised and as such does not prevent entry. Lots of graffiti. significant ivy, grass, bramble growth. To north significant area of cut away. Internally the site has been used for anti-social behaviour, fires have been lit and it is strewn with bottles and graffiti.



Rush Tower House November 2007 and August 2010

Structural Survey 2011: The monument has been neglected and there appears to be a lack of ongoing maintenance. The extensive vegetation growth on the outside and the collapse of wall facings on the inside will lead to gradual degradation of the walls.

Significance:

One of just fourteen 15th century tower-houses with upstanding remains in the county

Context: Currently in the open space of a housing estate, next to palying pitches, it was with St Catherine's church and holy well part of a larger medieval landscape and subsequently estate lands. The zone of archaeological potential...

Access: Across openspace

Threats & issues

Vandalism-graffiti, fire and anti-social activity



Internal view Rush tower-house

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- A structural survey and recording of the original fabric remains should be undertaken by a suitably qualified practitioner prior to the undertaking of any works.
- Removal of graffiti and cleaning of stonework externally and internally in accordance with best practice and under advisement of the Conservation Officer.
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice

Future Objectives:

Prevention of entry to the site by fencing hasn't been successful and detracts from the context, setting and access to the site. Could its future protection be insured by community and schools involvement? Educational, heritage and community clean-up projects may restore the castle as area of use and pride that the community protects rather than an isolated structure used only by the marginalised.

RUSH TOWER HOUSE

DO Attain ministerial Consent before carrying out any works

DO Remove graffiti according to best practice

DO Remove vegetation according to best practice

DO Secure and protect the monument

DON'T Carry out ground works-including the insertion of fencing-without archaeological advice

DON'T Use weedkiller

DON'T Remove vegetation without seeking advice

DON'T Remove masonry

DON'T Use ribbon pointing

Location: Rush Demesne, Skerries Road, Rush



RMP Report: This is a plain building with both gables extant (L 13.8m, W 4.6m) Built of coused limestone masonry. There is a simple bellcote over W gable. Entered through opposed pointed arch openings in W end of nave. The E window has traces of 15th century tracery + an external hood moulding. There is a plain window in the S wall of nave with jambs of tufa (?).



FMA Report: Currently the bellcote is completely covered in ivy. Doors and apses blocked with stone/brick except for S. door-secured by metal door-internal overgrowth.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: In the ruins of the church are the remains of the Earl of Strabane from the 15th century.

Structural Survey 2011: There is evidence of a small area of wash out of mortar at the base of the north wall. There is extensive cracking on the west gable wall which is probably due to subsidence caused by the proximity of graves.

Significance: Medieval church.

Context: The first of three monuments of site.

Access: Gate and stile

Threats & Issues:

- Vegetation overgrowth
- Wash out of mortar

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice
- Re-pointing in line with conservation specialist recommendations

Future Objectives: There is already signage and a community heritage element in place.

Location: Rush Demesne, Skerries Road, Rush



RMP Report: Situated in a raised position within a walled graveyard off the coast road between Loughshinny cross and Rush village.



FMA Report: An oval walled graveyard that rises to a prominence where the church is located. Gravestones a mix of old and new. Contains the grave of Jack the Bachelor, 18th century smuggler. Use of weedkiller has created islands of mud around gravestones.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Oval graveyard bounded by squared rubble limestone wall to east. The other walls have been rebuilt using concrete breeze blocks. There is evidence of a curving bank and stream to the south and east which may represent the site of an ecclesiastical enclosure.

Significance: Possible early medieval origin.

Context: The second of three monuments of site.

Access: Steel gates and a stile in the northeast corner.

Threats & Issues:

- Use of weedkiller
- Number of broken gravestone and a possible subsidence issue

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.

Future Objectives: There is already signage and a community heritage element in place.

No.49

Rush Demesne Tomb DU008-004-03

Location: Rush Demesne, Skerries Road, Rush



RMP Report: Within the church interior are the fragments of a Mensa tomb (1631) bearing a crucifix scene enclosed by an inscription contained within a border.

FMA Report: No access-doorway secured. However interior of church is overgrown.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Gravemarkers to the interior of the church include two 17th century stones belonging to the Baron of Strabane and the Palmer family.

Significance: 17th century tomb.

Context: The third of three monuments on the site.

Access: Through church.

Threats & Issues:

- Unknown

Remedial Measures:

- Unknown

RUSH DEMESNE CHURCH & GRAVEYARD

DO Attain Ministerial Consent prior to undertaking works

DO Remove vegetation in line with best practice

DO Repoint in line with best practice

DON'T Use weedkiller

DON'T Use ribbon pointing

Location: St Catherines Estate open space, Rush



RMP Report: Situated in playing fields N of a stream that runs through the grounds of Kenure park. This natural spring well lies in a hollow in the field. It has been enclosed. Access to it has been blocked off. No longer visited.



FMA Report: Located with west of stream-hollow with tree growing out of it. Has been concreted. No change over the years.

Significance: May be linked to early ecclesiastical site at church.

Context: The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the remains of the well.

Access: Through open space.

Threats & Issues:

- Lack of awareness as to significance of site

Remedial Measures:

- Signage

Future Objectives: Community based awareness initiative.

No.51

Lusk Bullaun Stone DU008-010-01

Location: St MacCullin's Catholic Church, Chapel Road, Lusk



RMP Report: Located at the entrance to St. Macuillin's Roman Catholic. Sub-circular shape with a projecting lug (Dims. w.0.33m, D. 0.26m, H.0.3m).



FMA Report: Local tradition states that the stone may be the stone that formerly laid by St MacCuillins well. The stone was overturned but was rectified on subsequent visits.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: A granite bullaun stone is located in the flowerbed to the front of the church.

Significance: Defining element of ecclesiastical site.

Context: Within the zone of archaeological potential for Lusk.

Access: Through church gates.

Threats & Issues:

- Lack of awareness regarding significance.
- Removal.

Remedial Measures:

- Signage

Future Objectives: Integration into a heritage trail

Location: Church Road, Lusk.



RMP Report: Sub-rectangular in plan, defined by a low stone wall which has been subject to collapse and repair, the church and round tower are located on high ground which slopes down to the perimeter. Externally abutted by houses and gardens. Contains the Echlin tomb (Sir Robert of Kenure House 1699-1757).



FMA Report: Vast swathes of the southern area of the graveyard has been denuded through the use of weedkiller. There is evidence of significant skeletal remains exposure. The Echlin tomb was vandalised and repaired. The graveyards is the scene of littering and anti-social behaviour.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Bounded by snecked limestone wall with coping to parts of north wall. There is a possible slight boundary ditch on the south and south-west sides of the graveyard.

Significance: The graveyard is located within a significant early medieval ecclesiastical site and contains a 15th century tower and a National Monument-the round tower.

Context: Within zone of archaeological potential for Lusk.

Access: Pedestrian pathway runs through the graveyard.

Threats & Issues:

- Vandalism
- Denudation



Remedial Measures:

- Stop use of weedkiller
- Regrass denuded areas

Future Objectives: Integration into a heritage trail

Location: Church Road, Lusk.



RMP Report: Annalistic and historical sources refer to the importance of Lusk as a monastic centre. Traditionally Saint MacCullin's resting place is within a cave (Luasca) within the monastic core. Ecclesiastical enclosures of Lusk are reflected in the surviving road patterns.

FMA Report: Both inner (c.110m x 100m) and outer enclosures (c.250m x 220m) are reflected in streetscape, road layout, plot boundaries that radiate from inner to outer enclosure. Aerial photos by Leo Swan. The possible outer enclosure identified through test excavation in what is now the park of Chapel farm Housing Estate to the SW of the Church (C. Baker 01E0872). preserved in situ. A souterrain was excavated along Church road (road widening)-2 chambers and at least 10m in length-10 burials, one with an in-situ spearhead (Aidan O'Connell).

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The line of the enclosure is preserved in present Main Street, the north portion of the Dublin Road, Church Road, and Church Street and some local field boundaries. Archaeological investigations outside the current graveyard have uncovered significant numbers of early medieval burials.

Significance: 5th century monastic centre.

Context: Within zone of potential of Lusk.

Access: Open space, streets and roads.

Threats & Issues:

- Lack of awareness
- Roadworks
- Insertion of services

Remedial Measures:

- Awareness initiative for maintenance crews.

Future Objectives: Community awareness for enclosure in open space of Chapel farm estate.

Location: Mill Bank, Rush



RMP Report: Post-medieval windmill on village green in fair condition. Three-storey cylindrical shaped tower on artificial rise. Opposed doorway in the north (h. 1.8m) + south (1.15m wide) with flat segmental arches. Slit windows above door in SE + NNE. A basement feature extends E of tower for 2m. Refraining arch visible.



FMA Report: Located on high point of landscaped open space-Chapel Green. Vault arch to the SE has been stabilised-now used for drinking. Door ways secured by ornate metal gates-wooden floors long gone. Quite a bit of graffiti on structure and gates. Windmill still a focal point for the 'yoof'. Graffiti at person height on two sides. Metal doors have been placed on the interior of doors since last visit. Removal of green at E door-sand apparent. Lots of litter in the vicinity.

Significance: Windmill on the former fair green.

Context: The zone of potential extends beyond the windmill itself.

Access: Across open space.

Threats & Issues:

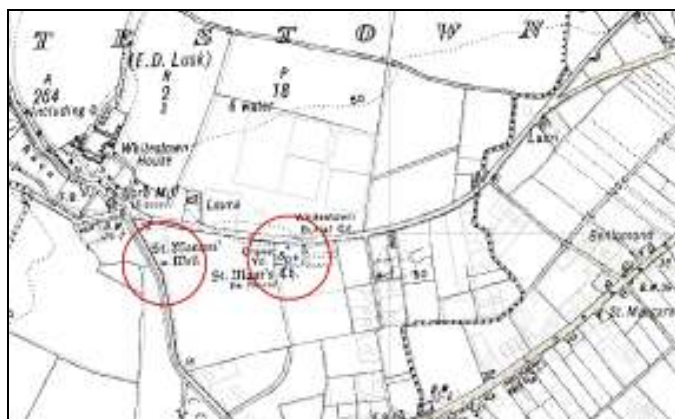
- Vandalism
- Denudation

Remedial Measures:

- Removal of graffiti
- Returving of denuded areas

Future Objectives: Schools and community awareness initiative.

Location: Whitestown, Rush



RMP Report: Located on highest point within graveyard that slopes steeply to the S. E gable of Whitestown Church remaining. Has been stabilised in the past. One arched window surviving-no tracery but on W facade is a rounded arch framing it. Modern cross at apex. Distinct mound for nave of church c.17m EW x 8.5m NS. Graveplot attached to W facade of church.



FMA Report: Vegetation growth on the top of the church wall. Wash out of mortar along the base. Some cracking evident.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: All that remains of the church of Whitestown is part of the east gable. Dedicated to St Maur, patron saint of Rush. St Maur's holy well is located nearby.

Significance: Medieval church.

Context: The first of two monuments on site.

Access: Through graveyard.

Threats & Issues:

- Vegetation
- Mortar wash out

Remedial Measures:

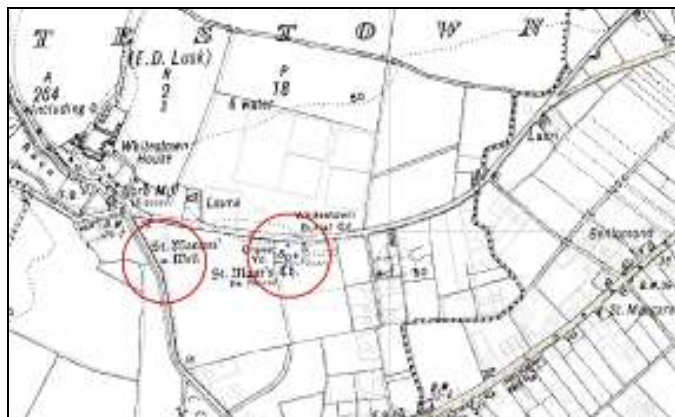
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice
- Appropriate re-pointing

Future Objectives: Information board to highlight the significance of the site.

No.56

Whitestown Graveyard DU008-021-02

Location: Whitestown, Rush



RMP Report: Graveyard that slopes steeply to the south.



FMA Report: Located adjacent to Rush-Lusk Road. Bounded by walls of various date-mostly modern. Church on highest point as are oldest graves-some plain grave markers near road. Majority of graveyard substantially landscaped and modernised. Use of weedkiller has created denuding. Greater than average amount of broken headstones.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The gravemarkers in the older section date to 18th and 19th century and consist predominantly of headstones and some unmarked stone.

Significance: Medieval graveyard.

Context: The second of two monuments on site.

Access: From road. Gates.

Threats & Issues:

- Overuse of weedkiller has possibly caused destabilisation of headstones.

Remedial Measures:

- Stop overuse of weedkiller

Future Objectives: Survey of historical gravestones in vicinity of the church so there is a record

No.57

Turvey Enclosure DU008-025

Location: Turvey Allotments, Donabate



RMP Report: Identified on aerial photo FSI Oct. 1971 587/588

FMA Report: Now within Turvey park. Greenfield. No surface remains.

Significance: Possible prehistoric enclosure

Context: Within Rogerstown estuary

Access: By trail.

Threats & Issues:

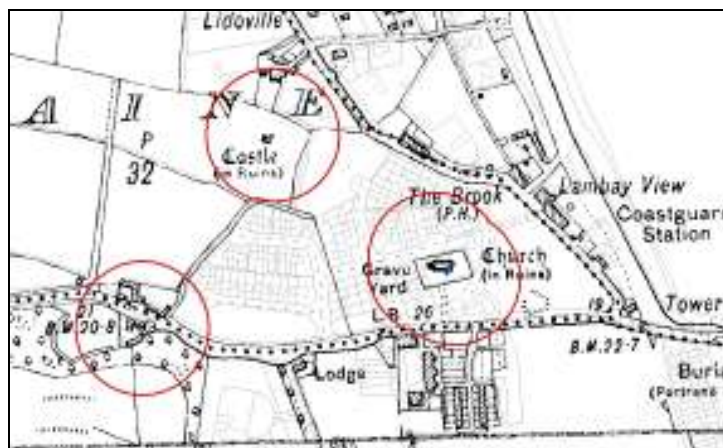
Lack of awareness as to significance.

Remedial Measures:

- Signage

Future Objectives: The natural heritage aspects and existing signage would be complimented by inclusion of the archaeological heritage.

Location: Langston Park, Portrane



RMP Report: Plain rectangular undivided nave + chancel with west tower (dims 15.3m E-W, 5.35m N-S) Church entered through round segmental arched doorway on western end of south wall. Interior lit by two single light openings in south wall, with dresses limestone facing, chamfered. The N side of the church looks to be rebuilt. The chancel end is inset on this side. Sill remains of a wide E window still present. There is a carved head below the hood moulding on the S facing wall, above + west of the window. The west tower is entered through a pointed arched opening off the body of the church. It is relatively small (dims int. 3.50m E-W, 2.30m NS) with a battered exterior. The scar of the E gable is visible above the doorway. Decorative W window inset Y-shaped tracery. 1st floor lit by large plain almost flat segmented arched window in S wall + slit opening in E facing wall. Similar openings on 2nd floor. Belfry stage with parapet + multi-stepped crenellations moulding visible. Remains of stoup in interior of tower.



FMA Report: Church walls have suffered from overenthusiastic ribbon pointing. Internal burials-gravestones have been vandalised. No sign of stoup within the tower. There is another carved head in a similar position on the northern façade of the tower. Internal burials. Evidence of anti-social behaviour on site. Vegetation is beginning to re-establish itself along the nave walls with ivy on the north wall.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The church was appropriated to the nunnery of Grace Dieu by the Archbishop of Dublin, John Comyn in the late 12th century.

Structural Survey 2011: The battlements on the tower have suffered from considerable mortar wash out and require to be repointed. Some areas of exterior and interior arches need re-pointing.

Significance: Medieval church.

Context: The first of three monuments on site.

Access: Through gates from estate road.



Threats & Issues:

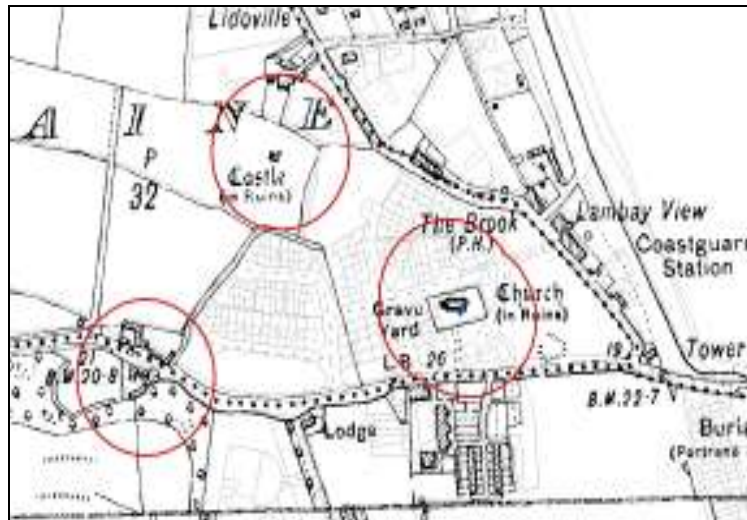
- Mortar wash out
- Vegetation
- Vandalism

Remedial Measures:

- Re-pointing of masonry in line with good practice
- Removal of vegetation in line with good practice

Future Objectives: Integration into a heritage trail.

Location: Langston Park, Portrane.



RMP Report: Small walled-in graveyard north of road, overlooking coastline and Lambay Island.



FMA Report: Located within curve of road. Heavily walled-surrounded by houses and gardens to west and north. High ground where burials and church are. Mix of old gravemarkers and modern headstones.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Archaeological testing uncovered disarticulated human bone and finds dating to the medieval period, as well as worked flint pointing to prehistoric activity. Three deposits including two shell middens and a section of wall running EW were recorded.

Significance: Medieval graveyard.

Context: The second of three monuments on site.

Access: Through gates.

Threats & Issues:

Use of weedkiller has created patches of earth around gravestones



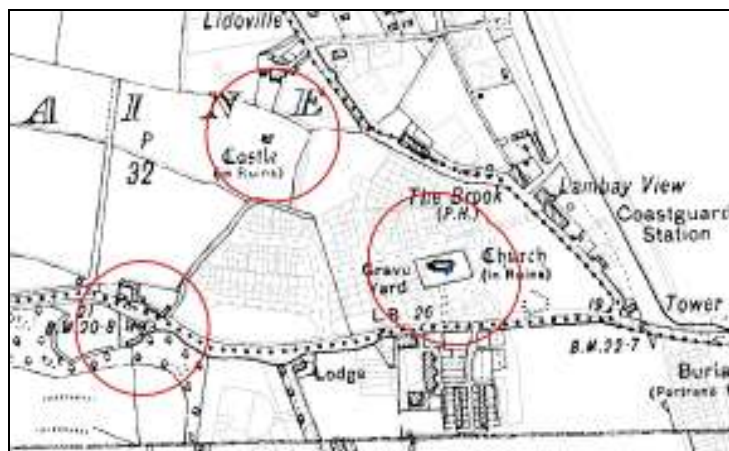
Remedial Measures:

- Stop use of weedkiller

Future Objectives: Integration into heritage trail.

No.60 Portraine Architectural Fragment DU008-031-03

Location: Langston Park, Portrane.



RMP Report: A bullaun stone in the interior of the church.



FMA Report: No sign of bulluan or stoup. There is stone head on south facade of tower below hood moulding west of window but also a carved stone head on north facade of church tower east of window, parallel with arch.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: A bulluan stone recorded by the RMP in the interior of the church was not evident at the time of survey.

Significance: Medieval architectural fragments.

Context: The third of three monuments on the site.

Access: Through graveyard.

Threats & Issues:

- Removal

Remedial Measures:

- Establish whereabouts of bullaun stone.

Future Objectives: Highlight presence of existing architectural fragments such as carved heads, with information boards.

ST CATHERINE'S CHURCH & GRAVEYARD

DO Attain Ministerial Consent prior to undertaking works

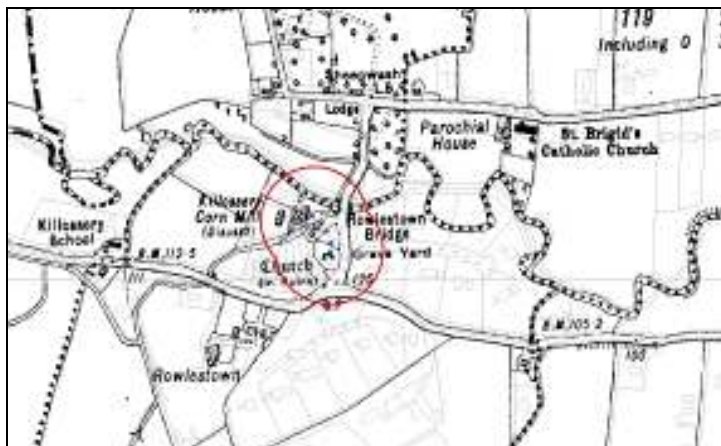
DO Repoint appropriately

DO remove vegetation in line with best practice

DON'T Use weedkiller

DON'T Insert service between graveyard walls

Location: Rowlestown



RMP Report: On an elevation south of Rowlestown village above Broadmeadow are the remains of a medieval parish church within a walled graveyard. It is rectangular in plan 13m x 5.9m aligned EW with a doorway at W end of N wall. This had a rounded arch in 19th century (Walsh 1888, 238). A plain widely splayed window in east gable lights interior. A font from the church was moved to the porch of Swords Roman Catholic church (DU011-070). Dedicated to St Brigid.



FMA Report: Church situated on high point. Aligned east-west. E and W gables survive to window height. N wall survives 0.5m-1.5m-door towards W end. Slight traces of S wall. Internal burials predominately 19th century. Church has been stabilised and repointed.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Dedicated to St Brigid there has probably been a church on site from the early medieval period. The stone church was probably built about the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion.

Significance: Medieval church.

Context: The first of two monuments on site.

Access: Through graveyard.

Threats & Issues:

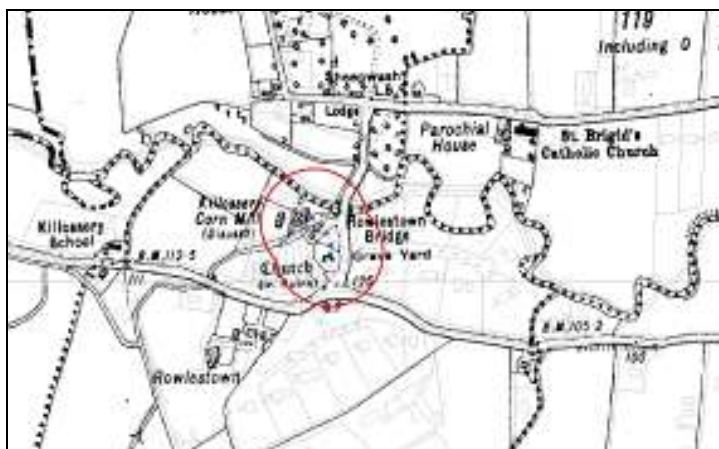
- Vegetation beginning to re-establish on west façade

Remedial Measures:

- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice

Future Objectives: Information initiative

Location: Rowlestown.



RMP Report: The graveyard appears to have been artificially raised c.2m above the immediate ground level indicating church may have been built on an earlier monument. According to Walsh the 'Danes' had made a rath at this place.



FMA Report: Located on high point within Rowlestown village. Bounded by curved road to E and houses & gardens to W. Distinct drop down to N where there may have been a bank-now features as N limit of graveyard and is tree lined beyond which is a steep drop down to the river where dwelling DU011-057 is located. Stone and gated entranceway to SE beside which is a stile which has a graveslab cemented in place at an angle at top. Interesting grave marker to NW (W of yew tree). Concentraion of older grave markers to E of Church. Church has been stabilised and repointed. The eastern graveyard wall is threatened by tree root growth which is exacerbated by the extensive use of weedkiller on the plots above which has denuded a large area. There is significant potential for slippage and collapse. There has also been significant ugly cement repointing which will damage the stonework.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Sub-oval graveyard bounded by earthen enclosure with evidence of stone facing. There is a rubble limestone wall to the south and west and an entrance with gates and a steeped stile.

Significance: Medieval graveyard on earlier monument.

Context: The second of two monuments on site.

Access: Gate and steep path, high stepped stile.

Threats & Issues:

- Tree roots are destabilising graveyard wall and could lead to collapse
- Inappropriate cement pointing will destabilise stonework
- Use of weedkiller has created large areas of earth which could lead to slippage



Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Removal of tree roots as a priority
- Remedial stonework
- Stop use of weedkiller
- Return denuded area above destabilised wall

Future Objectives: Heritage & Conservation training for maintenance crews.

KILLOSSERY CHURCH & GRAVEYARD

DO Attain Ministerial Consent prior to undertaking works

DO Remove tree roots from graveyard wall

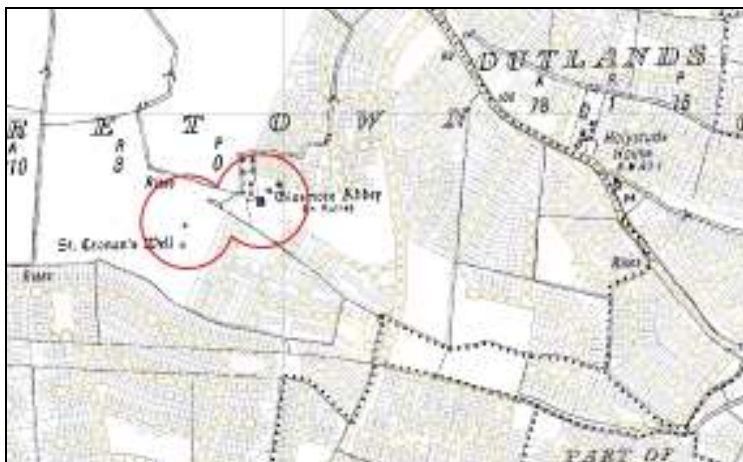
DO Carry out appropriate remedial works

DO Return denuded area

DON'T Use ribbon pointing

DON'T Use weedkiller

Location: Open Space Cianlea, Mooretown, Swords



RMP Report: Square enigmatic building, post medieval date with medieval insertions. Survives to 1 storey (int. d. 9.7m NS x 9.2m EW, wall tk. 0.85m). Carved limestone blocks with dressed quoins. Entered through plain door in E end of N wall. Pointed arched doorway above ground level in N wall, formerly provided access to an attached range. Interior lit by 2 featureless windows with segmental arches in S wall. 2 oblong windows in W wall and on E wall



FMA Report: Historical evidence suggests that this is not the location of Glasmore Abbey, which, according to the *Martyrology of Oengus*, is situated to the south of Swords. In landscaped hollow-prior to building of housing estate would have had extensive views up to the Naul. Now railed off and gravelled. Has been subject to vandalism-inserted medieval window jamb extensively graffitied. Extensive wash out of mortar which is resulting in structural destabilisation and loose stone collapse. Litter dumping internally and vegetation growth, internally and the tops of walls.

Significance: Medieval insertions.

Context: Zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the church itself. Holy well in vicinity.

Access: Through open space. No access to structure as surrounded by locked metal railings

Threats & Issues:

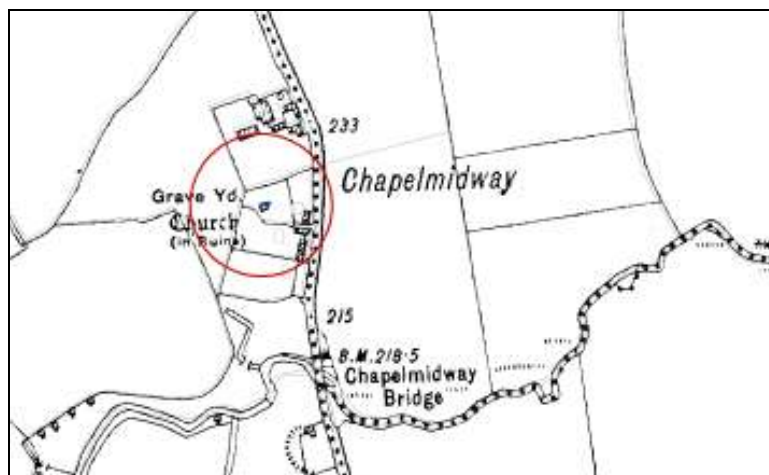
- Wash out of mortar has lead to destabilisation and some collapse
- Vegetation
- Vandalism

**Remedial Measures:**

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Survey and structural engineering assessment of condition of standing remains
- Remedial works to stabilise structure
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice
- Removal of graffiti on advice of stone conservator

Future Objectives: Information boards and community awareness initiative

Location: Chapelmidway, Corrstown, Kilsallaghan



RMP Report: All that survives is base of a west tower built of roughly coursed limestone blocks (h.2.3m). Ground floor entered through a plain segmental arched doorway in east wall. Opens into barrel vaulted chamber (int. dimes. 4.1m EW 4.2mNS h.1.1m). Mural chamber on a projection at north and west wall and a stone newell staircase a SW projection. Scar of former church gable visible in east wall. Foundations can be traced over an area of 8m E of tower. According to Joyce this was a subsidiary chapel to Kilsallaghan.



FMA Report: NE tower surviving-has been stabilised and rebuilt. Stairwell surviving in SW comes out on top of barrel vault. Internally vault used for dumping of graveyard detritus. Extensive views. Tree growth on top of vault. Some mortar wash-out around base of structure.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Chapelmidway is named for its location midway between the old church sites at Kilsallaghan and St Margarets.

Significance: Medieval church.

Context: The first of two monuments on site.

Access: Up steep slope.

Threats & Issues:

- Vegetation
- Mortar wash-out and destabilisation of mortar.

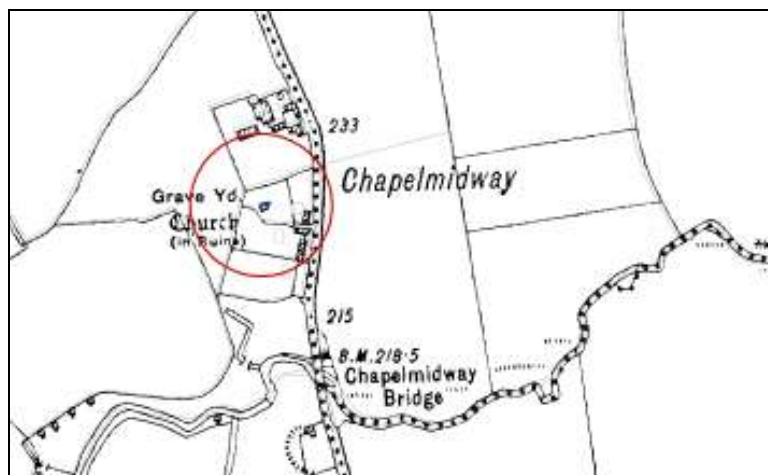


Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice
- Re-pointing in line with best practice.

Future Objectives: Inclusion in a heritage trail.

Location: Chapelmidway, Corrstown, Kilsallaghan



RMP Report: Walled graveyard with church on raised position.



FMA Report: Ground slopes steeply down to E and S. Bounded by square concrete wall-house immediately to S, farmyard to W. Graveyard has a definite bend to SW which may reflect earlier enclosure. A desktop was carried out in June 2008 on c.130 acres site immediately west of church & graveyard-identified areas of high potential. Some of the 18th century stones are suffering lamination.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The ground level within the graveyard is raised above the surrounding area.

Significance: Medieval graveyard.

Context: The second of two monuments on site.

Access: Steep almost hidden entrance from road-gate and stile.

Threats & Issues:

- Use of weedkiller has created earthen patches around gravemarkers
- Exposure of skeletal material



Remedial Measures:

- Stop use of weedkiller
- Appropriate disposal of exposed skeletal material
- Remedial measures on gravestones

Future Objectives: Inclusion of 18th century gravestones into Fingal wide survey.

CHAPELMIDWAY CHURCH & GRAVEYARD

DO Attain Ministerial Consent prior to undertaking works

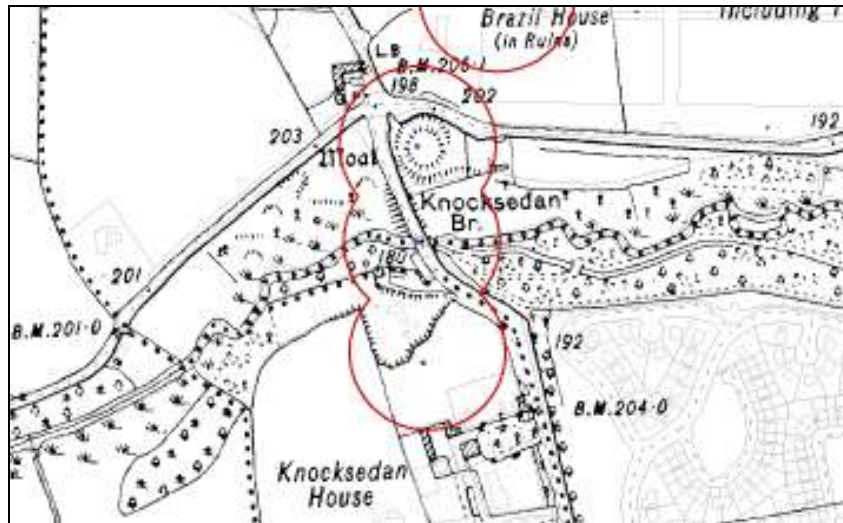
DO Remove vegetation in line with best practice

DO Repoint in line with best practice

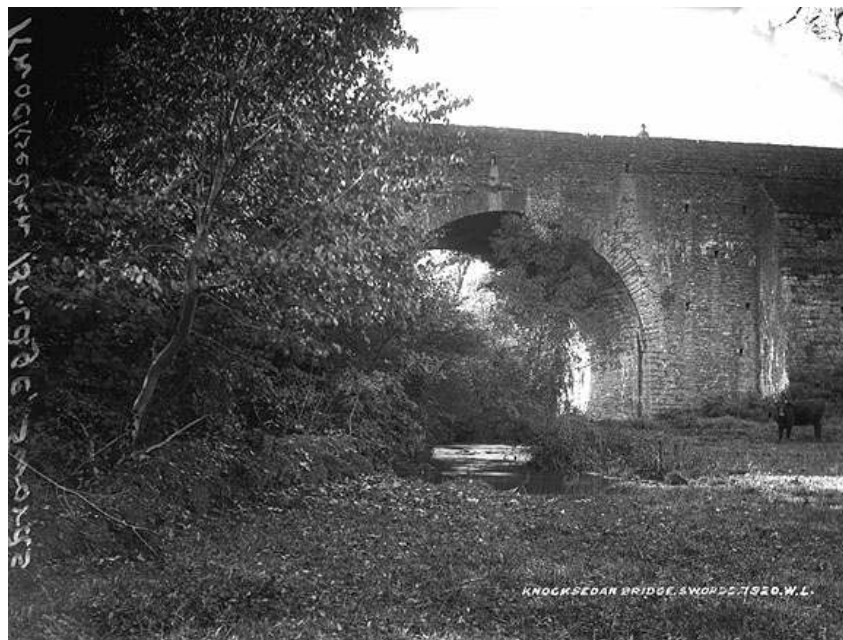
DON'T Use weedkiller

DON'T Use ribbon pointing

Location: Brackenstown, Brazil, Swords



RMP Report: Late bridge-stands on steep bank above river Ward at road crossing indicative of earlier bridge and older ford. However no evidence for earlier phase.



FMA Report: Located at a height over lush river valley. Knocksedan motte is located on the land to the north and a barrow on land to the south. Very busy road over bridge. Concrete capping and path inserted on both sides. Plaque on S roadside-erected to commemorate point of assembly for Fingal Volunteers prior to the Battle of Ashbourne, Easter Week 1916.

Historic Road Bridges Project: This route, (presently the R108) has always been the shortest road (although historically narrow and hilly) north from Dublin to Drogheda and was tolled as far north as Knocksedan Bridge around the end of the eighteenth century.

Significance: The site of an earlier bridge.

Context: The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the bridge itself.

Access: R108

Threats & Issues:

- This site only becomes an issue should works be carried out at the base or surrounds of the bridge.

Remedial Measures:

- None at present

Future Objectives: Its historical significance in terms of Fingal's historical road network should be recognised.

Location: Ward River Valley Park.



RMP Report: Fishpond in the grounds E of Brackenstown House owned by Mrs Campbell (catering). W section cut off by a line of poplars. Extends EW axis for 400m wt. 40m h.8m U shaped waterlogged depression. Townland boundary respects the site which implies its antiquity.



FMA Report: Located south of the Ward river valley and north of playing fields abutting sprawling housing estates. Defined by two broad (c.13m-top width) undulating banks that are topped by trees and brambles. The western third is within private ownership (Campbells) and has been cleared, but still retains its form, and is currently in use as a horse riding paddock. The remaining two thirds is owned by FCC and is divided from the private by a planted tree line and wire fence. The base of the site is waterlogged towards the E end. Dumped topsoil has been placed relatively recently adjacent to the fenceline resulting in tracking into the soft land. Area has also been subject to anti-social behaviour as evidenced by numerous fires, beer bottles etc. Along E. section to the south is used as a walkway and is defined by well-established trees and outer ditch. According to Finola O'Kane's 2004 Landscape Design in Eighteenth Century Ireland, the site forms part of Robert Molesworth's 'landscape of Breckdenston' and is in fact a canal that was constructed between 1714-1719. Described as 'thirty yards

broad and flanked double on each side by two walks, a higher and a lower, the higher walk being planted with trees.. (p.25).It was used for fish.



Significance: Early 18th century landscaping feature, unique in Fingal.

Context: The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the monument itself.

Access: Open space

Threats & Issues:

- Vandalism
- Lack of awareness as to its significance

Remedial Measures:

- Community based initiative to raise awareness

Future Objectives: Assess its potential for niche market tourism.

Location: Killeek, Swords



RMP Report: Plain chancel and nave with rounded segmental chancel arched division. N wall has been removed since 1975-coursed limestone blocks. Nave extended opposing doorways at W end with slightly pointed segmental arches 1.12m wt. 6m wall thickness 0.85m. Interior used for burial lit by plain windows splayed embrasures on W wall, N wall and 2 in S wall.



FMA Report: Located at high point and aligned EW. E facade large arch. W facade survives half way to windows. Has been subjected to ribbon pointing. N wall built up 4-6 courses to make wall height even.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Earlier photographs of the site show a wall extending to the northeast corner of the chancel but this has since been removed.

Significance: Possible early medieval site.

Context: The second of three monuments on the site.

Access: Through graveyard.

Threats & Issues:

- Vegetation
- Wash out of mortar along base of church

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice
- Repointing in line with best practice

Future Objectives: Integration into heritage trail.

No.69 **Killeek Graveyard DU011-031-03**

Location: Killeek, Swords



RMP Report: Located off crossroads in raised walled oval graveyard. Broad earthen bank evident outside graveyard wall except for roadside section (1.50m wt. 33m bank wt 5m h.1.5m) Entrance ramp to S. Probable ecclesiastical enclosures.



FMA Report: Located within oval graveyard defined to E and S by curving road and to N and W by hedge. Interior concrete pathway. There is a significant differential in land level internally and externally to the graveyard. Extensive use of weedkiller.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The graveyard contains 18th to 21st century grave markers.

Significance: Possible early medieval site.

Context: The third of three monuments on the site.

Access: From road.

Threats & Issues:

- Use of weedkiller
- Ivy growth on graveyard wall

Remedial Measures:

- Stop use of weedkiller
- Removal from ivy in line with best practice
- Monitoring of structural stability of graveyard wall.

Future Objectives: Integration into heritage trail.

No.70

Swords Holy Well DU011-034-013

Location: Well Road, Townsparks, Swords



RMP Report: Enclosed spring located off Well road S end of Swords village. Associated with St Columba. Tradition of cure for sore eyes.



FMA Report: Located on curved road within view of St Columbas church. Enclosed with steps (8) leading down from street level. Plaque erected within gate by Historical society 'in 590AD ST Colmcille blessed the well of clear water thus naming 'Sord Cholmcille'. Waterpump located immediately north of well.

Significance: Part of the early medieval landscape of Swords

Context: The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the well itself.

Access: From road, down steps.

Threats & Issues:

- Detritus tends to accumulate within well

Remedial Measures:

- Regular clean out of rubbish, leaves etc.

Future Objectives: The well is already part of Swords heritage trail.

No.71

Lissenhall Bridge DU011-081 RPS#340

Location: Balheary, Swords



RMP Report: A five- arched off Dublin-Belfast Rd. and N of Swords. Bridge marked on Down Survey. Mortared limestone masonry. Three abutting sections. Middle slightly pointed arches with wattle marks. Upriver cutwaters are triangular with semi pyramidal cutwater cappings. Dated to 1450-1550.



FMA Report: This was the Old Coach road. Some repairs to E facade of bridge-bad ribbon pointing. Capping is becoming loose and overgrown. Proposed that Metro North be carried across the bridge but project currently suspended. Some graffiti.

Significance: Medieval bridge.

Context: Zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the bridge.

Access: From road.



Threats & Issues:

- Vegetation
- Vandalism

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice
- Remedial stone work in line with best practice.

Future Objectives: Awareness initiative for maintenance crews.

No.72

Burials DU011-090

Location: Windmill Lands, Swords



RMP Report: In 1999 a human skull was exposed in the bank of the Ward river. Lay within extensive midden exposed at least 40m along riverbank. The articulated remains of 6 individuals discovered associated late 13th century and early 14th century pot.



FMA Report: A 2mx 2m area was excavated and stratigraphic skeletal remains and midden material were recorded. It is unlikely that the full extent of archaeological remains were excavated.

Significance: Medieval burial and settlement evidence

Context: Riverside.

Access: Downslope

Threats & Issues:

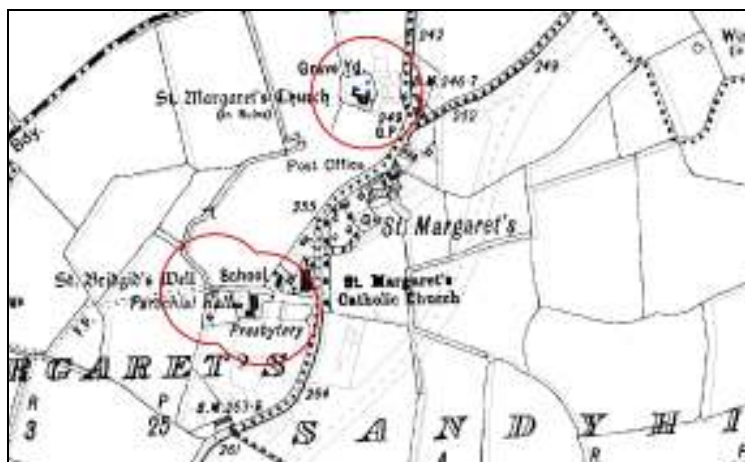
Lack of awareness of regarding archaeological remains

Remedial Measures:

- Publication of results

Future Objectives: Periodic monitoring especially after flood episodes.

Location: St. Margarets



RMP Report: Only west end survives. Built of roughly carved limestone masonry interspersed with small stones and slate. W. wall largely rebuilt. Trace of N. wall. South-west angle has been robbed of quoins h. wall 1.8-3m, t. 0.82m. Possible buttress north-west angle.



FMA Report: West end of 'old church' survives. The north-west and south-west corners are extremely overgrown with ivy with the top of walls overgrown with grass. Mortar wash-out has damaged the structural stability of the church.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The church was originally called Donaghmore, probably fell into ruin between 1630 and 1650.

Significance: Possible early medieval origin.

Context: The first of three monuments on site.

Access: Through graveyard.

Threats & Issues:

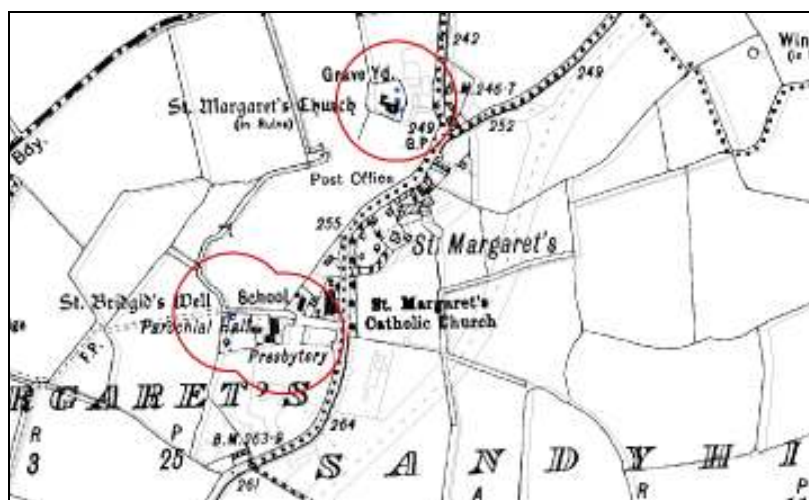
- Vegetation and mortar washout are creating instability at the top and base of the church wall

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice
- Re-pointing of masonry

Future Objectives: Inclusion in a heritage trail.

Location: St Margarets



RMP Report: Entered through farmyard. An L shaped wall extends from the NE angle of the chapel and maybe internal graveyard wall



FMA Report: Graveyard surrounded by stone wall sub rectangular in plan. Ground slopes steeply from south to north. Contains a number of 19th century mausoleums. Overuse of weedkiller has resulted in large earthen patches and slippage.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Graveyard set within agricultural land beside a farmhouse. The ground within the graveyard is raised and undulating and contains two well executed mausoleums.

Significance: Medieval graveyard.

Context: The second of three monuments on site.

Access: From road through two gates and across farmyard entrance.

Threats & Issues:

- Excessive use of weedkiller
- Extensive ivy growth on graveyard walls

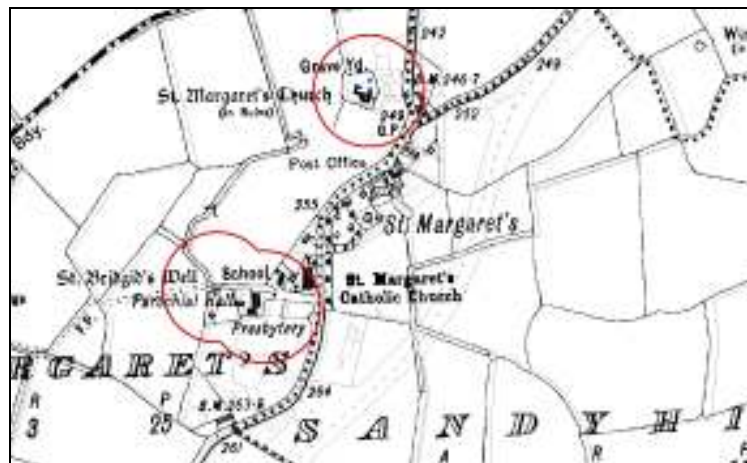


Remedial Measures:

- Stop use of weedkiller

Future Objectives: Survey of 18th century mausoleums and their significance.

Location: St Margarets



RMP Report: A chantry chapel apparently built by Plunkett family (DHR 1979, 155-57) in 16th century. Rectangular 9m x 4.9m x 0.90m th. Ornamental doorway with pointed arch. The north impost carved head. All windows blocked up with chamfered limestone jambs.



FMA Report: Located immediately N of 'old church'. Chantry church contains burials and big tree internally and ivy overgrowth. Some rebuilding of wall.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The surviving walls stand almost to roof level and are constructed of limestone masonry. There is pointed arched opening in the west wall with decorative mouldings with a carved head. A stone built wall extends from the northwest corner of the chapel with evidence of rebuilding.

Significance: Only example of a chantry chapel in Fingal.

Context: The third of three monuments on site.

Access: Through graveyard.

Threats & Issues:

- Vegetation
- Mortar wash out
- Collapse

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice
- Appropriate remedial works

ST MARGARETS CHURCH & GRAVEYARD

DO Attain Ministerial Consent prior to undertaking works

DO Remove vegetation

DO Carry out appropriate remedial works

DON'T Use ribbon pointing

DON'T Use weedkiller

Location: Newtown, Dublin-Ashbourne Road



RMP Report: In ploughed field W of N Dublin-Ashbourne Road. Demolished in 1952 as part of Land Project Scheme. Prior to demolition was inspected by PJ Hartnett. Comprised platform diam. 28m, h.3m base enclosed by ditch-oval earthwork 100m EW 70m NS. Visible as crop mark on aerials. Fairey 1971 2.4154/4 OS colour vertical OS 8/flight 31 7616.



FMA Report: Now located in an irregular field just below the motorway. It is fenced off to N and W. Major excavations and boundary to E. Ground rises up to the centre of the field. Currently under long grass. A series of archaeological investigations have since been carried out on and south of the site of the motte as there was a proposal for a recycling park. The most relevant is that in May 2004 IAC commissioned Earthsound to carry out a geophysical survey to establish the extent of the monument and the presence/absence of associated features. It concluded there were extensive archaeological remains in the area including the enclosing fosse (ditch) and internal features of a motte and bailey. On that basis a programme of archaeological testing was carried out and the fosse was found to be 5m wide. A burnt mound (which indicates prehistoric activity) was also found. An EIA of September 2005 suggested a buffer zone 10m to the south & east; 20m to north and west of the site of the motte and bailey should be implemented. Current proposal is for grazing horses.

Significance: Anglo-Norman motte and bailey

Context: Buffer zone has been defined by works undertaken to date.

Access: Gate form road.

Threats & Issues:

- Lack of awareness

Remedial Measures:

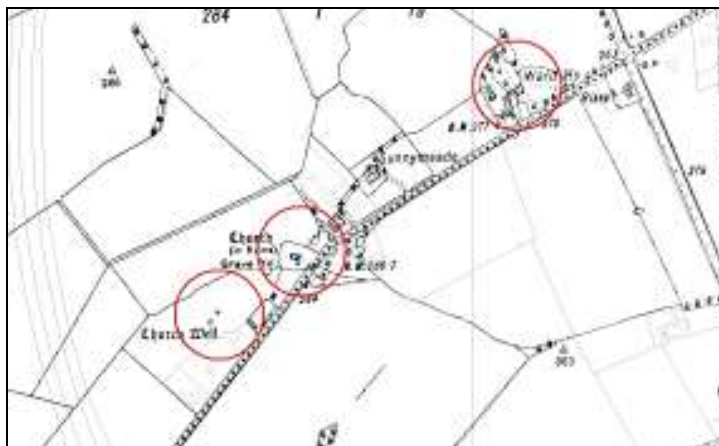
- Signage

Future Objectives: Integration into heritage trail.

No.77

Ward Lower Church DU011-039-01

Location: The Ward



RMP Report: Remains of church appear as low rectangular mound 14m x 8/9m 1m h. Said to have been dedicated to St. Brigid. Fragment of limestone window jamb of later Medieval date used as headstone east of church. Originally medieval parish church of the Ward, anciently called the town of Reimiund le Bank has a chapel subservient to the Church of Finglas.



FMA Report: Church has been considerably "improved". Defined by a rectilinear stone wall with grass ramp built into S wall and return in N wall with a stone built concrete roofed alcove in E wall. Wall stands to 0.75m-1m in height and is extensively ribbon pointed. 16m x 6.5m (8m). Presumed enclosure of original mound remains. Difficult to say if any of the stone original to the site. Possible remnants (or stone dump) overgrown immediately from SE corner. No sign of reused window jamb.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The church of Ward probably fell to ruin between 1630 and 1650.

Significance: Medieval church.

Context: The first of two monuments on site.

Access: Gate and stile.

Threats & Issues: None at present

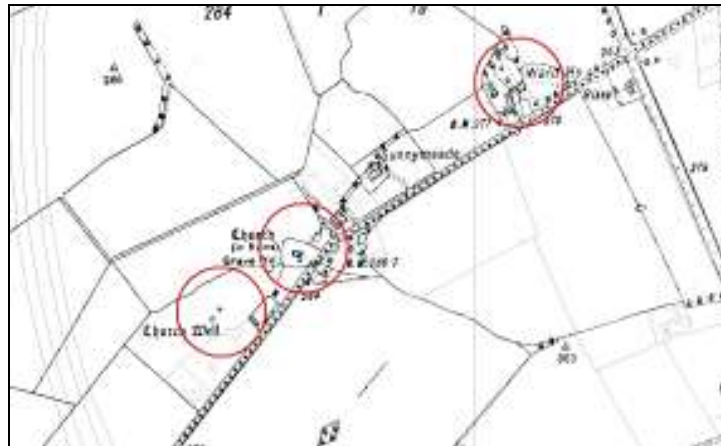
Remedial Measures: None at present

Future Objectives: Information boards.

No.78

Ward Lower Graveyard DU011-039-02

Location: The Ward



RMP Report: Located off a busy road south of crossroads.



FMA Report: Subrectangular graveyard adjacent to curve in Ward Road. Would probably have been circular/oval in plan before improvements. Entrance pillared and gated to E. Majority of headstones extremely modern 80s to present- three older to Se of church. Located within a tillage field with new N2. Difference in ground level from interior of graveyard to surrounding tillage field. The graveyard walls have deteriorated and show signs of collapse.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The graveyard is roughly oval and the ground level has been raised.

Significance: Possible ecclesiastical.

Context: The second of two monuments on site.

Access: Gate and stile.

Threats & Issues:

- Collapse



Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Urgent remedial works to stabilise graveyard wall
- Ongoing monitoring of stability of graveyard wall

Future Objectives: Information boards

SECTION 2

CASTLEKNOCK-MULHUDDART OPERATING AREA

No.	Townland	RMP	Classification
79	Parlickstown	DU013-005	Enclosure
80	Cloghran (Castleknock)	DU-013-008- 01/014-046	Church
81	Cloghran (Castleknock)	DU-013-008-02	Graveyard
82	Church Rd. Mulhuddart	DU-013-009	Holy well
83	Buzzardstown	DU-013-010-01	Church
84	Buzzardstown	DU-013-010-02	Graveyard
85	Corduff	DU-013-012	Mound
86	Corduff	DU-013-015	Ringfort possible
87	Coolmine	DU-013-019-01	Church site
88	Coolmine	DU-013-019-02	Graveyard
89	Abbotstown	DU-013-020- 01/014-031	Church
90	Abbotstown	DU-013-020-02	Graveyard
91	Porterstown	DU-017-005	Ringfort site
92	Astagob	DU-017-074	Burial Cemetery

No. 79

Parlickstown Enclosure Site DU013-005

Location: Ladyswell Road, Blanchardstown



RMP Report: Located in a pasture field on the northern bank of the Tolka. An aerial photograph Fairey 1971 shows crop mark evidence of a subcircular enclosure with a diameter of c.20m. No visible traces.



FMA Report: Located using GPS within an area which has been reclaimed for six playing pitches and tree planting. Area of site is completely sodden.

Significance: Possible prehistoric enclosure.

Context: The monuments original context has been removed but there is a zone of potential for sub-surface remains

Access: Across open space.

Threats & Issues:

- Lack of awareness to existence
- Previous works may have impacted upon the monument

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- .Establish if there are extant remains through geophysical survey.

Future Objectives: A community-based awareness initiative.

Location: Within Eirebus Park, Corduff Road, Blanchardstown



RMP Report: Located on roughly square graveyard a natural rise. Quarried to the very edge of the graveyard. Only wall footings of the church remain. Built of randomly coursed masonry 13m x 5.5m x 0.4m h. Large number of 18th century memorials FSI 1971 Oct. 418/417



FMA Report:

Church and graveyard defined by remnants of 19th ? century railing. Access difficult-involves climbing up quarried area, through dense undergrowth. To get to it must go through the Eirebus Ltd. buspark. The effect of quarrying and natural growth is that the site is not visible from anywhere in the vicinity and has been preserved well from last use. The church footing, located towards northern limit of the graveyard, survives. Aligned E-W it is overgrown with grass and large pine tree. Some internal gravestones.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project:

Before the beginning of the 14th century this church was connected to Finglas parish until it became a chapel on the lands of All Hallows. The Chapel at Cloghran was granted to the Dublin Corporation at the time of Dissolution in 1538.

Significance: A 'lost' medieval church.

Context: The first of two recorded monuments on the site. The monuments original context and zone of potential has been removed.

Access: Extremely difficult-involves permission from Eirebus, and climbing over boulders and overgrowth

Threats & Issues:

- FCC does not maintain or recognise its ownership
- Overgrowth of vegetation
- No access

Remedial Measures:

- .Establish access

Future Objectives:

A community-based awareness initiative would ensure this historic graveyard is not forgotten.

No. 81

Cloghran Graveyard DU013-008-02

Location: Within Eirebus Park, Corduff Road, Blanchardstown



RMP Report : Located on roughly square graveyard a natural rise. Quarried to the very edge of the graveyard.



FMA Report: the graveyard is no longer in use and access is difficult-involving climbing up boulders through dense undergrowth. The site is not visible from anywhere in the vicinity. Numerous headstones survive, although most are obscured by vegetation.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project:

The grave markers consist of 18th, 19th and early 20th century crosses and headstones. One significant headstone is located at the interior of the east wall of the church. Although broken it is inscribed with the Roe family crest and dates to 1737.

Significance: A medieval graveyard it appears to have been last used in the mid-20th century

Context: The first of two recorded monuments on the site. The monument's original context and zone of potential has been removed.

Access: Extremely difficult-involves permission from Eirebus, and climbing over boulders and overgrowth

Threats & Issues:

- FCC does not maintain or recognise its ownership
- Overgrowth of vegetation
- No access

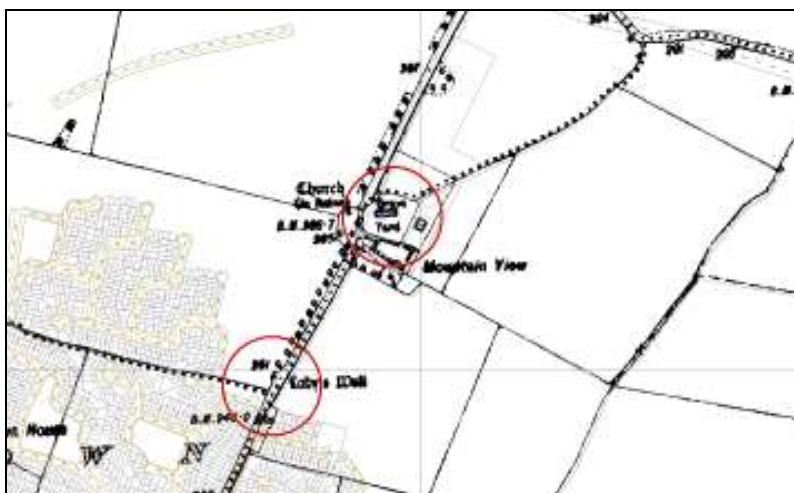
Remedial Measures:

- Establish ownership
- Establish access

Future Objectives:

A community-based awareness initiative would ensure this historic graveyard is not forgotten.

Location: Church Road, Mulhuddart



RMP Report : Roadside well.



FMA Report: Roadside holy well-no longer surrounded by a wall but by a kerb and railings. Aligned WNW/ESE it has two finials-eastern inscribed IHS and O blessed Mother and Ever Virgin Queen of the World make Intercession...May Praise thee O sacred Virgin and thy...; Western cross inscribed. In good condition-maintained and painted but with some internal rubbish build-up.

Significance: Only surviving roadside well of its type in Fingal.

Context: On pavement immediately adjacent to road running up hill to Mulhuddart church.

Access: Excellent

Threats & Issues:

- Its visual context has been damaged by the insertion of railings and its historical context by the construction of housing estates.
- Maintained locally rather than by FCC

Remedial Measures:

- Regular removal of litter

Future Objectives: Community-based awareness initiative

Location: Church Road, Mulhuddart



RMP Report: Located in a prominent position with land falling gently to the west and steeply to south. Civil Survey notes 'walls of a church' at Buzardstown (Simington 1945, 227). Church situated in a raised graveyard which curves alongside west side. Undivided nave and chancel (int. dims. 20.22m wt. 8.73m, h. 0.5m, th. 0.97m-1.2m with residential west tower that survives to the first floor level. Rough coursed shaley limestone with dressed quoins. Vault over ground floor shows traces of wickerwork centering, ext. dimes. 1.745 wt. 4.9m. First floor has projecting turret on S side, a window in W and 2 wall recesses in N. Nave is entered through segmental arched opening in N wall. Interior featureless.



FMA Report: Church located at highest point. West gable exterior has two mouldings for plaques-upper empty, lower a damaged Commins & Warren 1675-1740s. Window in south facade of tower-appears to have been reinstated badly! Door survives in N facade. Eastern limit only survives to less 1m in height max. and is overgrown with ivy. Arch of residential tower subject to burning and graffiti. Gravestones present in interior of church.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Church first mentioned in early 15th century on the incorporation of a guild 'the guild of the fraternity of Our Lady St Mary of the Church of Mulhuddart' (Ball 1920, 44-46). The site appears to be subject to anti-social behaviour as some graveslabs are paint covered and fire has been set in the tower interior which has damaged the walls and vaulting.

Significance: The curving boundary of the graveyard and nearby holy well may indicate the site of an early medieval enclosure.

Context: The first of two monuments on the site, the zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the enclosure wall.

Access: The church is reached through the graveyard and up a steep grassy slope.

Threats & issues

Vandalism is a serious issue. The continued use of the church as a site for the setting of fires and antisocial behaviour is having a long term detrimental effect on the monument.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Paint and fire damage should be removed from church ruins by a specialist stone contractor.
- The stone plaque should be appropriately pointed to prevent further deterioration.
- Vegetation removal may be necessary and should be done in accordance with best practice and to avoid any destabilisation of the medieval fabric.

Future Objectives: Schools based awareness initiatives and projects may engender 'ownership' of the church making ongoing vandalism less socially acceptable among a certain peer group.

Location: Church Road, Mulhuddart



RMP Report: Raised graveyard which curves alongside west side.



FMA Report: road to east, derelict house used as a garage to south, two new graveyard extensions to the north. Graveyard walled and curved along west at some height above the road. There is a high point to the north-east of the church. Graveyard has been extended to the north twice.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The oldest section of the graveyard is bounded by curving, squared rubble wall with stone coping and a cast-iron pedestrian gate. This may represent the remains of an early medieval enclosure.

Significance: The curve of the wall and proximity to the holy well may represent the remains of an early medieval enclosure.

Context: The second of two recorded monuments the zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the graveyard wall.

Access: Through a pedestrian gate. Laid out concrete pathways at lower end of the graveyard.

Threats & Issues:

- Vandalism of grave markers
- Use of weedkiller around gravemarkers

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Stop the use of weedkiller
- Removal of paint from gravemarkers by specialists

Future Objectives:

- Community awareness initiative

BUZZARDSTOWN CHURCH & GRAVEYARD

DO Attain ministerial Consent before carrying out any works

DO Remove the graffiti and soot damage in line with best practice

DO Remove vegetation according to best practice

DO Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

DO Seek archaeological advice

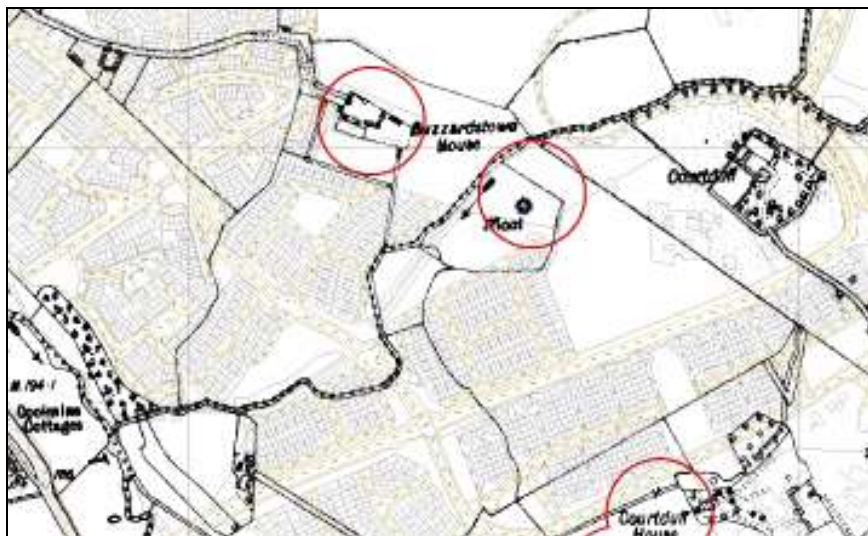
DON'T Use weedkiller

DON'T Remove vegetation without seeking advice

DON'T Remove masonry

DON'T Use ribbon pointing

Location: Open Space at east end of Warrenstown housing estate.



RMP Report: Located north of a road section in a pasture field close to a tributary of the Tolka. Comprises a circular round topped with a diameter of 28m and a height 2m.



FMA Report: Now located at east end of open space of a housing estate. The tributary of the Tolka is fenced to the north. Completely overgrown and inaccessible. Evidence for dumping (construction and domestic) in the vicinity.

Significance: Could form part of the extensive early medieval landscape of the area.

Context: Zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the mound itself.

Access: Via open space

Threats & issues:

The mound is within an area designated as a flood plain and FCC have no current plans for the development of this area. The main issue is the lack of identification of the site as an archaeological monument.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- The inaccessibility of the site means awareness of its existence is obscured. Should any clearance of dumped material or vegetation be planned for this area the presence of an archaeological monument must be noted and works planned accordingly

Future Objectives: Include this mound in a community-based awareness project.

Location: Corduff Park, Blanchardstown



RMP Report: Situated under dense tree cover in the grounds of Corduff House. Marked as a fort on 1837 and 1936 OS maps. Comprises earthen platform which is scarped all around with a diameter of 42m and height 3m. Believed to be remains of a platform ringfort



Corduff ringfort

FMA Report: No longer located in dense tree cover but in green space abutted by two playing pitches. Remains of well established trees edging and upon mound which is defined on its top edge by large boulders. Criss-crossed by pathway-grass reduced to muck-possibly used for biking. Rises up in the middle. Some denuding along SW from water. By second visit substantial regrowth but denuding expanding. Also being used for anti-social behaviour.



Denudation and vandalism Corduff ringfort

Significance: Only surviving example of three mapped ringforts in immediate area

Context: Zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the mound

Access: Pedestrian path to the south of the mound. Across open space.

Threats & issues:

- Archaeological monument but is not recognised as such.
- Site of anti-social behaviour including burning of trees.
- Continuing denudation along south-west of bank.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Denuded area to be re-turved.

Future Objectives:

Recognition of the site as an archaeological monument as part of a schools/community-based project. The provision of lighting may highlight its significance as a monument and discourage its use as area for anti-social activity.

CORDUFF RINGFORT

DO Attain Ministerial Consent before carrying out any works

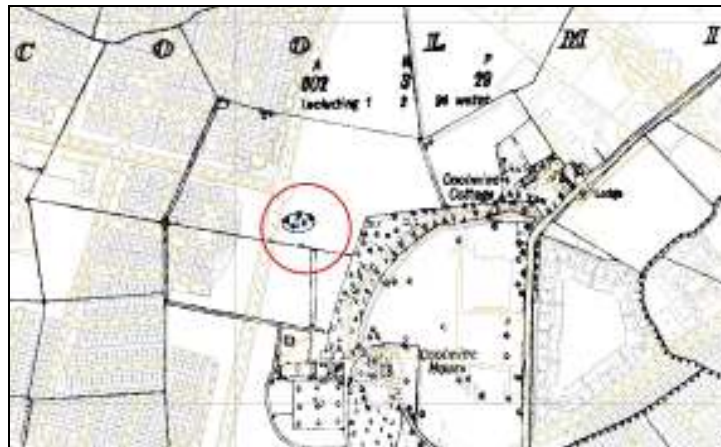
DO Re-turve area of denudation, after seeking archaeological advice.

DO Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

DON'T Insert services within 10m of the mound without seeking archaeological advice

DON'T Remove tree bowls without seeking archaeological advice

Location: Blanchardstown Millenium Park, Blanchardstown Road, Coolmine



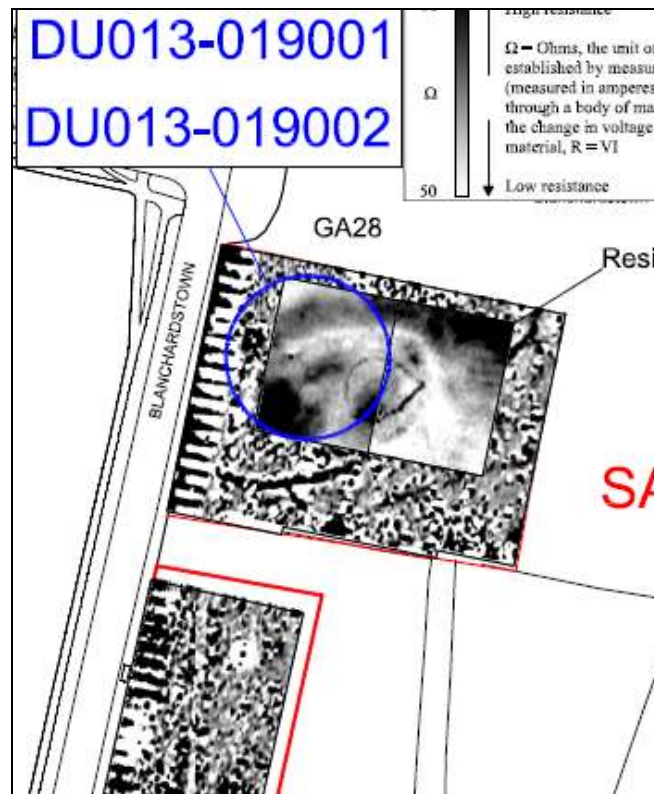
RMP Report: Grounds of Coolmine House. New road dissected ground of house and skirts W end of it. Raised oval area 50m x 30m. Traditionally thought to be site of *White Chapel of St Machutus* (JRSAI 1940, 188). In the *Crede Mihi* c.1275 the church of *Culmyn* is mentioned. In Taxations of 1292 and 1294 there is mention of the monks of *Coulmyn* and the *Grange of Culmyn*. According to Archbishop Alen the church of *Culmine* went out of existence c.1490



FMA Report: Now contained within the Blanchardstown Millenium Park off Blanchardstown to Clonsilla Road. Mound survives as uneven and grassed over within open space with gravel path to the W. Two trees mark E limit and SW quadrant. Two stumps line NW quadrant. Geophysical survey for the Metro Westt shows survival of ditch and masonry but to the west of the mound.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Local tradition records a workman started to plough this field and turned up a number of bones.

Significance: Believed to be the site of the monastery founded by St Mochta.



*Metro West Tallaght to Dardistown Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2010 Drawing 2310. Target
Archaeological Geophysics 09R195*

Context: The co-ordinates as given in the RMP are incorrect as shown by the geophysical survey meaning the zone of potential extends further than previously shown.

Access: Across open space

Threats & Issues:

There is a lack of awareness about the site of the church and graveyard which may be detrimental to its survival.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

Future Objectives: Recognition of the site as an archaeological monument as part of a schools/community-based heritage project.

COOLMINE CHURCH & GRAVEYARD

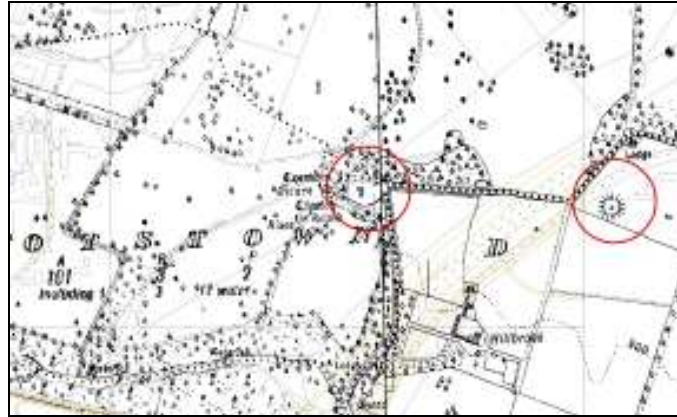
DO Attain Ministerial Consent before carrying out any works

DO Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

DON'T Insert services within 20m of the mound without seeking archaeological advice

DON'T Track heavy machinery across the grass in the vicinity of the site.

Location: State Agricultural Laboratory, Snugborough Road, Blanchardstown



RMP Report : St. Coemhin's Church and graveyard situated on the grounds of the State Laboratory. Fragments of northerly and westerly walls are all that survive of the church. Randomly coursed masonry l.7.6m, w.5.5m, h.2.5m, wall width 0.97m. The ground falls steeply south of the church where there is an enclosing stone faced fosse w.4.7m, d.1.6m. This is replaced by a wall and appears to be built on an earlier earthwork. Within the sub-circular, slightly raised graveyard are 18th and 19th century grave slabs and a holy well which is now closed.



FMA Report: Church located on high point within graveyard. Part of the north and west walls survive but completely overgrown with ivy. Aligned east-west some window opening survive with internal graves. Holy well appears to be located east of a large oak tree 309228/238829. Appears to have been blocked at east end by concrete but flag has since collapsed. Stone passage c.1m wide that extends westwards for at least 2m. No sign of water.



Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The church and graveyard are associated with St. Coemhin. A holy well, known as St Coemhin's well or Caveen well, was formerly visited for cures but was closed up by local landlord, lord Holmpatrick.

Significance: Possible early medieval in origin

Context: The first of two monuments within the State Agricultural Laboratory.

Access: No public access.

Threats & Issues:

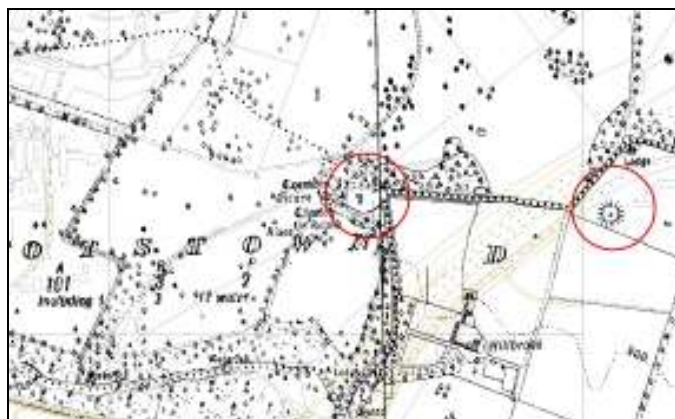
- There is an ambiguity over the ownership of the site. Prior to the completion of the M50 the site was accessed from Dunsink Lane and maintained by FCC. Now accessed from within the State Laboratory.
- Vegetation growth

Remedial Measures:

- Establishment of ownership
- Provision of access if appropriate
- Removal of vegetation from the church in accordance with best practice

Future Objectives: Abbotstown warrants further study in terms of the ecclesiastical landscape of west Fingal.

Location: State Agricultural Laboratory, Snugborough Road, Blanchardstown



RMP Report : The ground falls steeply south of the church where there is an enclosing stone faced fosse w.4.7m, d.1.6m. This is replaced by a wall and appears to be built on an earlier earthwork. Within the sub-circular, slightly raised graveyard are 18th and 19th century grave slabs and a holy well which is now closed.



FMA Report: The sub-circular graveyard is enclosed by a stone built wall (19th century?) which has been extensively ribbon-pointed. To the north, the wall has been replaced by a concrete wall. To south and west is a wide deep fosse, water filled at base, with a well established tree line. Number of grave stones are ivy clad and appear to have been subject to rubbing-lots of chalk. Abbotstown graveyard formerly under maintenance of FCC. However when the old main road was closed off eight years ago with the construction of the M50 there was no longer access and the site became overgrown. Now the staff from the State Labs keep the grass down with a tractor around the edges and a strimmer across the top.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The grave markers are of 18th and 19th century date.

Significance: The graveyard contains a number of memorials dedicated to merchants from the city of Dublin.

Context: The second of two monuments. The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the graveyard.

Access: No public access

Threats & Issues:

- There is an ambiguity over the ownership of the site. Prior to the completion of the M50 the site was accessed from Dunsink Lane and maintained by FCC. Now accessed from within the State Laboratory.

Remedial Measures:

- Establishment of ownership
- Provision of access if appropriate
- Ongoing maintenance should not involve tractors

Future Objectives: Abbotstown is in danger of becoming a 'lost' graveyard. Greater access and awareness should be established.

Location: Porterstown Park



RMP Report: Fairly level grassland east of St Mochtas Catholic Church. Aerial CUCAP AVS 30 1968 shows cropmark of roughly circular ditched enclosure diam. c.40. Carpark over part of the site necessitated excavations which located the ditch (Claire Cotter). Remaining section not visible. Has been cut through by north-south field boundary



FMA Report: Excavations in 1988 identified a wide (2.5m-3m) ditch and interior postholes that yielded Bronze Age pottery. Geophysical survey revealed the ditch extends into the playing pitches of the adjacent park to the west of the NS boundary, a well established hedgerow. On subsequent visit it was noted that a sports club had been constructed further south, being accessed by a pathway that traverses the site. It is unknown if insertion of services had any effect.

Significance: Sub-surface monument preserved from prehistory in a now urban setting.

Context: The ditch has been established through geophysical survey but zone of archaeological potential may extend eastwards.

Access: Adjacent to carpark and traversed by a path.

Threats & Issues:

- Lack of awareness about the sub-surface survival of remains means that works that would be detrimental to the survival of the monument may be undertaken.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

Future Objectives: Signage would raise awareness of the 'hidden' archaeological resource.

PORTERSTOWN RINGFORT

DO Attain Ministerial Consent before carrying out any works

DO Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

DO Make operatives aware of the sub-surface remains

DON'T Insert services within 20m of the ringfort without seeking archaeological advice

DON'T Track heavy machinery across the grass in the vicinity of the site.

Location: Porterstown Park



RMP Report : A flat cemetery discovered in 1959 with evidence for 7-8 human skeletons EW and NS including possible infants. One may have been slab lined, another in a crouched position. Unaccompanied remains. Topographical file



FMA Report: Now a large rectangular field which encompasses two playing pitches. The eastern and northern limits are c.2m higher and roll down to the playing pitches indicating extensive landscaping.

Significance: Possible prehistoric burials site.

Context: The zone of potential is extensive encompassing the playing pitches.

Access: Across playing pitches.

Threats & Issues:

- Lack of awareness about the sub-surface survival of remains means that works that would be detrimental to the survival of the monument may be undertaken.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

Future Objectives: Signage would raise awareness of the 'hidden' archaeological resource.

ASTAGOB CEMETERY

DO Attain Ministerial Consent before carrying out any works

DO Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

DON'T Insert services within 20m of the mound without seeking archaeological advice

DON'T Track heavy machinery across the grass in the vicinity of the site.

SECTION 4

HOWTH-MALAHIDE OPERATIONS AREA

No.	Townland	RMP
93	Malahide	DU012-023-01
94	SaintHelens	DU-012-034
95	Robswalls	DU-012-037
96	Robswalls	DU-012-038
97	Robswalls	DU-012-062
98	Robswalls	DU-012-063
99	Kinsaley	DU-015-002-01
100	Kinsaley	DU-015-002-02
101	Portmarnock (Strand Road)	DU-015-007-01
102	Portmarnock (Strand road)	DU-015-007-04
103	Portmarnock (Strand Road)	DU-015-007-05
104	Strand Road Portmarnock	DU-015-015
105	Dublin Road Kilbarrack?	DU-015-021-01
106	Dublin Road Kilbarrack?	DU-015-021-02
107	Dublin Road Kilbarrack?	DU-015-021-03
108	Church St Howth	DU-015-029-02
109	Church St Howth	DU-015-029-06
110	Carrickbrack Road	DU-015-031-01
111	Carrickbrack Road	DU-015-031-02
112	Carrickbrack Road	DU-015-031-03
113	Carrickbrack Road	DU-015-031-04
114	Balscadden road Howth	DU-016-002-01
115	Balscadden road Howth	DU-016-002-02

Location: Railway Avenue Old Street, Malahide



RMP Report: Sundays well-lies in a square at the rear of St Sylvester's church off Railway Rd. Pattern day 15th August.



FMA Report: Well of the Blessed Virgin/Sunday well/St. Sylvester's well-located to the rear of St. Sylvester's church. Annual Marian pattern day 15 August when a statue of the BVM was displayed at the well which was circled 7 times. After reciting the rosary the people went to the Abbey graveyard to clean the graves. a custom existed until 1890s of inserting an eel into the water for purity. Well has been restored and plaque with : St Sylvester's Well ca. 430AD, restored 2001. Context and setting altered by the development of apartments immediately to the west.

Significance: Medieval holy well.

Context: Related to church and possible mound site currently under St Sylvesters Church

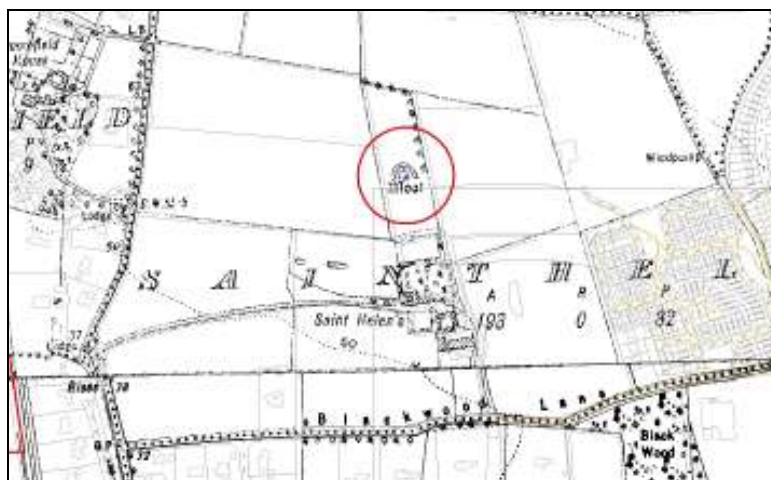
Access: From street

Threats & Issues: None apparent.

Remedial Measures: Unnecessary at this time.

Future Objectives: Signage already in place.

Location: Naomh Mearnog GAA Club



RMP Report: Access through wheat field Stud-located paddock behind walled garden-flat topped elongated mound with flat bottomed fosse enclosing N side. Indication of intervening berm 9 dimens. Top 10m l. x 7.5m wt. H.1.25-1.5m, Fosse stops abruptly on south side where ground is uneven indicating possible presence of a bailey.



FMA Report: Fingal County Council leased the area to Naomh Mearnog GAA who made a new playing pitch to the south east. The field surrounding the motte has been landscaped and put under grass right up to the fosse. Area to the south, the presumed site of the bailey is still somewhat uneven but it had been used for dumping spoil during playing pitch construction. The playing pitch has been fenced off with a steel fence although there is proposed access from the walled garden currently under negotiation. The fosse has recently been cleared out. Access to the top of the mound but sides overgrown with branches and trees. McDowell's who formerly owned the land retain the motte as they had people scattered there but the bailey is in the remit of FCC.



Significance: One of four surviving motte and bailey sites. The presence of a bailey may indicate the higher status of the occupant and/or the secure establishment of Anglo-Norman rule in the area.

Context: The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the upstanding monument.

Access: Through Naomh Mearnog GAA Club

Threats & Issues:

The sub-surface remains, particularly those of the bailey have yet to be defined, which means insertion of services, pathways, tracking of machinery etc. may have a detrimental effect.

Remedial Measures:

- As the bailey site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Geophysical survey should be undertaken to establish the full extent of the archaeological remains and ascertain the level of damage accrued during landscaping works.
- This can inform any access or fencing works that may be proposed in relation to the upstanding motte.

Future Objectives: Current proposals include a pedestrian walkway to allotments and new playing pitches. This could be an opportunity to link this monument to others in the area with a heritage trail.

SAINT HELENS MOTTE & BAILEY

DO Attain Ministerial Consent before carrying out any works

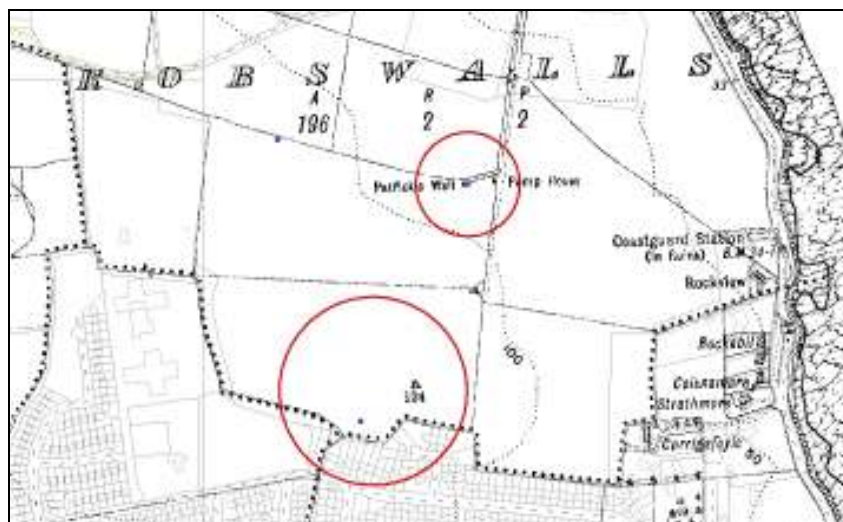
DO Undertake geophysical survey to establish extent of sub-surface remains

DO Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

DON'T Insert services within 20m of the monument without seeking archaeological advice

DON'T Track heavy machinery across the grass in the vicinity of the site.

Location: Robswalls Park



RMP Report : RMP: System of field collection and excavation at Paddys Hill in early 80s produced a major assemblage of flint artefacts and stone axes-2874 artefacts classified from the site JIA1989-90 (65-80) Ranged in date from Neo. To EBA. Only structural evidence 2 pits produced dates of 4120 +/- 70 BP and 4040 +/- 70 BP. D. Keeling.



FMA Report: High ground marked as settlement, large artificial mounding towards west but ground rising up from the coast. It is criss-crossed with footpaths and two playing pitches. Excellent views of Howth Head, Ireland's Eye and Lambay.

Significance: Major prehistoric settlement.

Context: The first of four monuments. The zone of archaeological potential includes the entire capacity of the park.

Access: Pedestrian walkways.

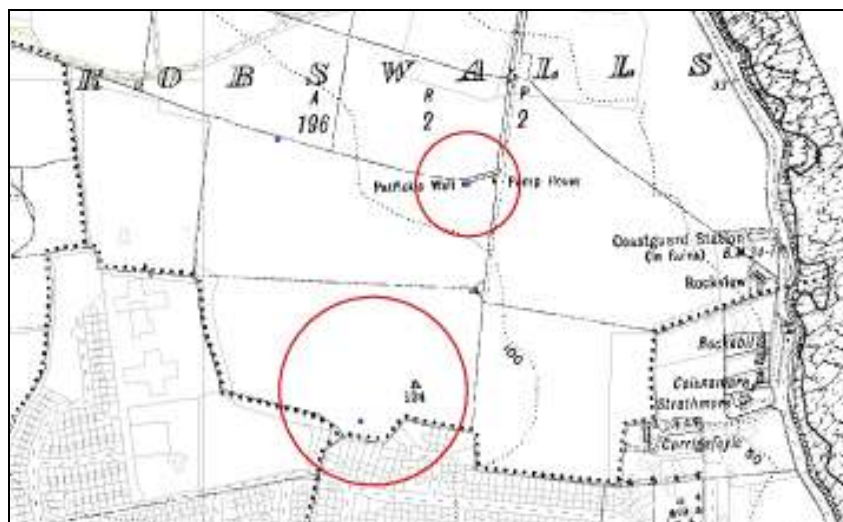
Threats & Issues: The significance of the site is generally unknown.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

Future Objectives: This monument could be linked to others in the area by a heritage trail.

Location: Robswalls Park



RMP Report : Marked Patricks well on OS 1937-located at kink in field boundary. Access from south of Robswalls castle. Natural spring incorporated into a field boundary. No evidence for covering or sign of veneration. Pump house adjacent.



FMA Report: Located at the terminus of a field boundary 324396/245069-the remainder probably removed during landscaping and insertion of footpaths. Deep area with some large stones and muddy residue visible. However there is the sound of flowing water. Very overgrown towards field boundary. Excellent views east to Lambay.

Significance: Part of an archaeological landscape.

Context: The second of four monuments. The zone of archaeological potential includes the entire capacity of the park.

Access: Pedestrian walkways.

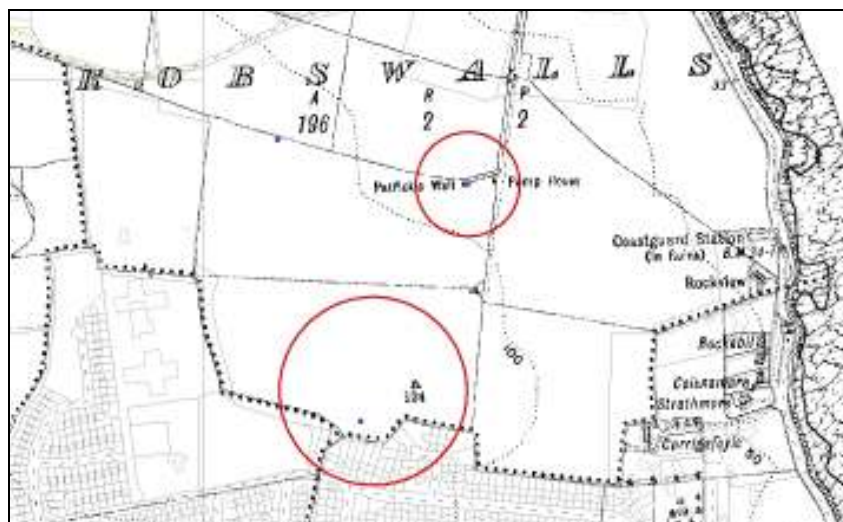
Threats & Issues: The significance of the site is generally unknown.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

Future Objectives: This monument could be linked to others in the area by a heritage trail.

Location: Robswalls Park



RMP Report : During monitoring of topsoil removal at Robswalls. Traces of shell midden revealed 1.6mx 2m x 0.9md. Sherds of local medieval pot

FMA Report:

Significance: Part of an archaeological landscape.

Context: The third of four monuments. The zone of archaeological potential includes the entire capacity of the park.

Access: Pedestrian walkways.

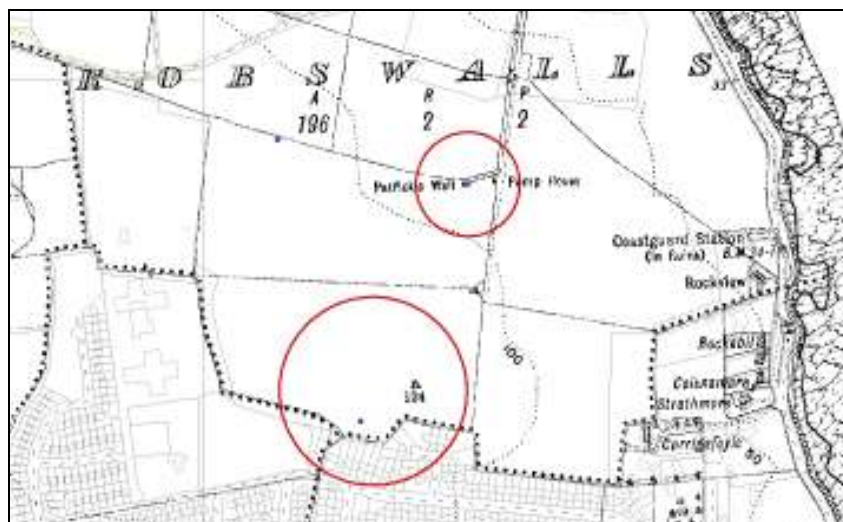
Threats & Issues: The significance of the site is generally unknown.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

Future Objectives: This monument could be linked to others in the area by a heritage trail.

Location: Robswalls Park



RMP Report : Monitoring of playing pitch complex in 1999 revealed 24 pieces of struck flint derived from water-rolled pebbles which included cores and discarded products of core production.



FMA Report: No visible remains.

Significance: Part of an archaeological landscape.

Context: The fourth of four monuments. The zone of archaeological potential includes the entire capacity of the park.

Access: Pedestrian walkways.

Threats & Issues: The significance of the site is generally unknown.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

Future Objectives: This monument could be linked to others in the area by a heritage trail.

ROBSWALL PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT COMPLEX

DO Attain Ministerial Consent before carrying out any works

DO Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

DO Integrate the Robswalls site into a heritage trail

DON'T Insert services within the park without seeking archaeological advice

DON'T Track heavy machinery across the grass within the park.

Location: Chapel Road, Kinsaley



RMP Report : Roadside church is a plain rectangular building of randomly coursed masonry. Only the nave survives (int. dims. 10.25m l. 5.10m wt. wall wt. 0.95m). Opposed pointed segmental arched doorways in W end nave. Interior lit by narrow slit opes and S wall and round arched windows at loft level in W gable which contains a double bellcote. Chancel arch is all that survives of the chancel arch-pointed and segmental.



FMA Report: Church located centrally to spacious stone walled graveyard. Church aligned EW with double bellcote to W and door in south facade. Austin Cooper's tomb at north-east corner-red brick and had been rendered-render chipped off with concrete roof. The exposed redbrick is beginning to disintegrate.



Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Dedicated to St Nicholas and probably fell to ruin in the mid-17th century.

Significance: Medieval church on possibly earlier site.

Context: The first of two monuments.

Access: Through gate from road.

Threats & Issues:

- Disintegration of Austin Cooper's tomb

Remedial Measures:

- Repair Austin Cooper's tomb

Future Objectives: Integration into heritage trail

No. 100

Kinsaley Graveyard DU017-074

Location: Chapel Road, Kinsaley



RMP Report : Kink in graveyard wall along SE section indicates possible earlier enclosure. Plaque 'sacred to memory of Austin Cooper of Merrion Square and Abbeville...built the vault AD 1813 as a burial place for self and successive heirs. Died 30th August 1830 aged 72.



FMA Report: The expansive graveyard is bounded by a high stone wall. There is a kink in the wall which may indicate an earlier date of origin. The mausoleum of antiquarian and former owner of Abbeville, Austin Cooper is located within the church but is in deteriorating.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The graveyard contains 18th, 19th and early 20th century gravemarkers. One of the oldest is mid-18th century in date and is decorated with a winged angel, a skull and cross bones.

Significance: Possible early medieval site.

Context: The second of two monuments. The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the graveyard.

Access: Through gate from road. Stile.

Threats & Issues:

- Use of weedkiller

Remedial Measures:

- Stop use of weedkiller

Future Objectives: Integration into heritage trail

KINSALEY CHURCH & GRAVEYARD

DO Attain Ministerial Consent before carrying out any works

DO Undertake conservation of the Cooper Monument.

DON'T Use weedkiller

Location: Strand Road, Burrow, Portmarnock



RMP Report : Comprises a long rectangular medieval building with gables standing to full height, the side walls to foundation levels. Built of roughly hewn limestone with dressed stone coping on west gable. Has an undivided nave and chancel. An iron gate has been placed across chancel in recent times (int. dimes. 1.17.2m, wt 4m, wall t. 0.7m). Nave lit by square headed window under a segmental arch in the west gable. Blocked up window in south wall of chancel and possible double ogee headed window in east gable. Within church is a piscina with a damaged round headed arch. Internal has been used for burial. Church formerly had a triple bellcote, remains of which are inside church. Lime mortar (mostly seasand) used.



FMA Report: At the request of John Longeran of the local Lion's Club who had undertaken 'improvements' to the church and graveyard at the behest of the local priest site was inspected in the company of Sean Kirwan and Martin Reid of the NMS (May 2010). The 'improvements' had taken the form of the following: 1. All ivy had been ripped from the walls of the church-thus destabilising the

structure. 2. Much of the stonework which had been loosened was removed-at least 4 courses at the western gable. It was piled up internally and included several worked stones. 3. The tree growth from inside the church had been removed and extensive digging had taken place around substantial roots leading to the exposure of human skeletal remains (disarticulated). In the western end of the south wall an internal alcove has been cleared out. Ownership of the site was finally acknowledged by FCC in 2011. Vegetation has since re-established itself.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The medieval church was built on the site of an earlier church dedicated to St Marnock, a disciple of St Patrick. It is suggested it was rebuilt c.1790.

Structural Survey 2011: The cut stone of the west gable is of very high quality and is of significance as a fine example of 13th century craftsmanship.

Significance: Given it's association with a holy well and ogham stone, it is possible that the site may have an early ecclesiastical origin.

Context: The first of three monuments on the site.

Access: Access by path from Strand Rd. (note stone pillars and iron gates/turnstile) across Portmarnock Golf Course lands.



Threats & Issues:

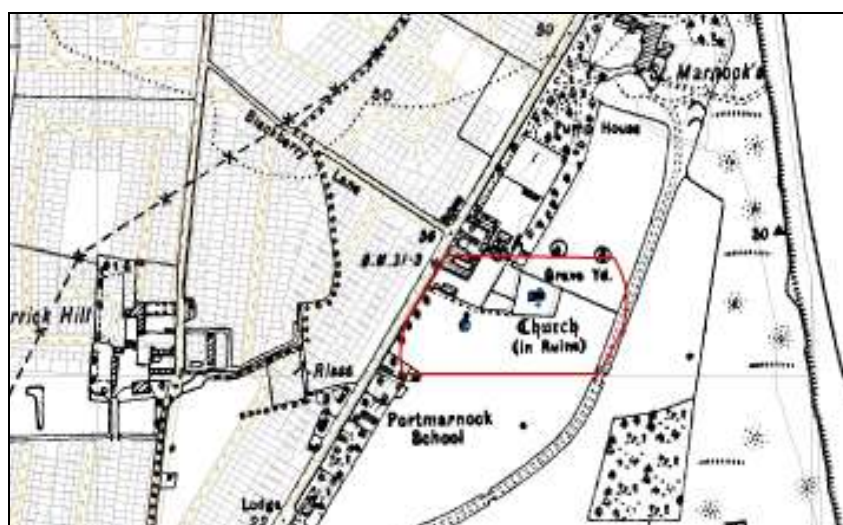
- 'improvements' undertaken without archaeological advice or supervision have destabilised the building fabric
- Attempted removal of tree bowls have uncovered skeletal material.
- Lintel in the west gable appears to be cracked and disintegrating.
- Vegetation has re-established itself

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice
- Recording of the cut stone removed during unauthorised improvements
- Repair the cracked lintel stone.
- Stabilise the structural elements of the church in accordance with best practice

Future Objectives: Hold a Conservation of Graveyards seminar for the local community.

Location: Strand Road, Burrow, Portmarnock



RMP Report : The graveyard contains the remains of the famous Dublin Lord Mayor Larry O'Neill and famous whiskey man John Jameson.



FMA Report: The graveyard on the occasion of the first visit in 2008 was under long grass but had been relatively undisturbed for a decade or more. As such it was haven for wildlife. In the intervening period the local Lion's club at the behest of the local priest and against advice issued to them by FCC undertook a graveyard cleanup. This involved the use of lawnmowers, tree cutters, strimmers and weedkiller. The Spring of 2010 has meant there has been some recovery of growth but as a consequence of the clearance a number of plots have been defined by stone and infilled with gravel as well as the insertion of new headstones all of which has had an impact on the graveyard.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: One of the earliest graveslabs dates to 1735. To the north of the church are two First War memorials.

Significance: Given its association with a holy well and ogham stone, it is possible that the site may have an early ecclesiastical origin.

Context: The second of three monuments on site. The zone of potential extends beyond the graveyard.

Access: Access by path from Strand Rd. (note stone pillars and iron gates/turnstile) across Portmarnock Golf Course lands.

Threats & Issues:

The grass within the graveyard had been treated and trees removed and paths laid. As a consequence of greater access many families have been formalising their grave plots with stone and gravel-this has led to consternation with other families who accuse them of land grabbing.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Maintenance of graveyard in line with best practice.

Future Objectives: Advise local community on appropriate grave furniture for an historic graveyard.

Location: Strand Road, Burrow, Portmarnock



RMP Report : Memorial stone near the north wall of the chancel which reads 'this stone was erected by Oliver Barnewall of Dublin Merchant for himself and his wife Mary Galtrim and their children one of who lies soules. our lord God have mercy Amen. Oliver Barnewall died the 3rd September 1690.

FMA Report: On first visit in 2008 the interior of the church couldn't be accessed because of tree growth. As this had been removed a search for the memorial stone was undertaken. Within the Plunkett tombs there was still some overgrowth. Beyond that the interior had been cleared and stones piled up. There was the possibility of a slab which was situated near the north wall but it was illegible.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The RMP record describes a late 17th century plaque within the church. This was not accessible.

Significance: Historical graveslab.

Context: The third of three monuments on the site.

Access: Access by path from Strand Rd. (note stone pillars and iron gates/turnstile) across Portmarnock Golf Course lands.

Threats & Issues:

- Weathering and erosion
- Removal

Remedial Measures:

- Establish whereabouts of graveslab
- Depending on condition take appropriate protective measures

Future Objectives: An update of the 1991 survey of the gravestones and their significance could be undertaken.

ST MARNOCKS CHURCH & GRAVEYARD

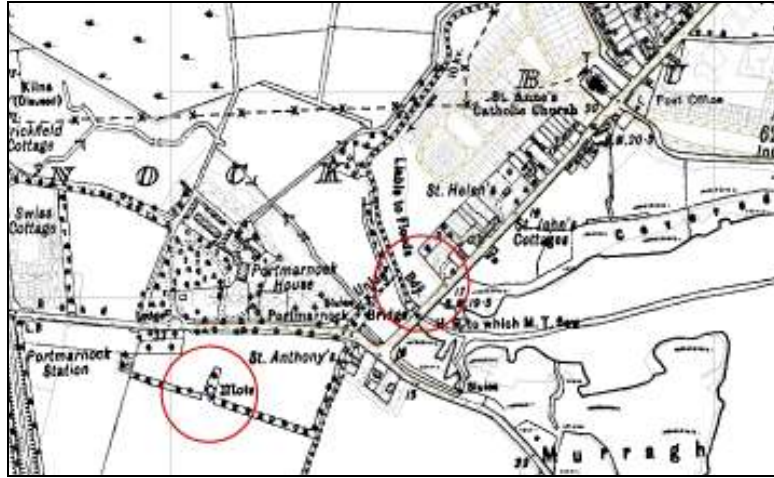
DO Attain Ministerial Consent before carrying out any works

DON'T Use ribbon-pointing.

DON'T Remove iron gateway and turnstile

DON'T Use machinery on- site.

Location: Strand Road, Portmarnock



RMP Report : Tidal mill shown on Rocques' map 1756-late bridge and sluice gates. Flanagan-site of early tidal mill at mouth of river (1984, 108).



FMA Report: View from Portmarnock bridge coincides with some visible wooden revetment to the N side of the Sluice River but locating with GPS, the site is in overgrown grassland to the rear of a pumping station.

Fingal Coastal Architectural Heritage Project: Remains of the mill comprise the footing of walls, sluice gate, 19th century mill race and fragmentary remains of the walls revetting the mill pond and inlet.

Significance: Site of corn mill since the 16th century.

Context: The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the river bank.

Access: Gated.

Threats & Issues:

- Flooding
- Dredging

Remedial Measures: None at present.

Future Objectives: Integration to into an industrial heritage guide.

Location: Dublin Road, Sutton



RMP Report : Restoration work undertaken in 1970s. Divided nave and chancel and S aisle. W gable no longer stands. Of roughly coursed masonry, Howth stone and boulders 1.9.8m wt.5.1m. N wall overgrown-blocked up doorway visible in 1970s. Two round segemental arched openings. Chamfered doorjambs.



FMA Report: Located on high ground within large square graveyard bordered to S by road and sea. Church has been extensively ribbon pointed-concrete infill and metal railings to W where the gable is absent. Some graffiti but only on the concrete. Internal vegetation growth.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Reportedly the site of an early church founded by St Berach in the 6th century AD. The ruins of the Chapel of Mone, known as the Abbey of Kilbarrack, part of which dates from the late 12th to the early 13th century.

Significance: Medieval church on an early ecclesiastical site.

Context: The first of three monuments on the site.

Access: Gate from Coast road. Grassy slope up to church.

Threats & Issues:

- Graffiti
- Internal vegetation growth

Remedial Measures:

- Removal of graffiti

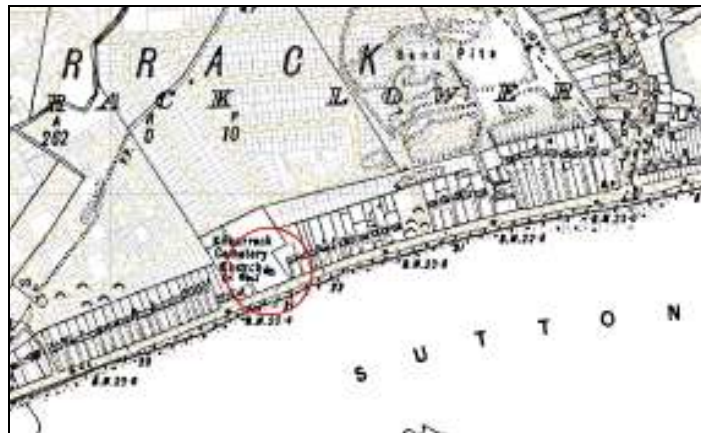
Future Objectives: Incorporate into Graveyards Heritage Trail.

No. 106

Kilbarrack Graveyard

DU015-021-02

Location: Dublin Road, Sutton



RMP Report : Roughly square raised area enclosed by masonry wall.



FMA Report: The older grave markers are concentrated around the church. The remainder of the graveyard is laid out with pathways.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The graveyard was built on the strand near the great sandbank named the North Bull and at one stage was unenclosed.

Significance: Site of early ecclesiastical origin.

Context: The second of three monuments. The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the graveyard.

Access: Pedestrian and vehicular from the Strand road Sutton.

Threats & Issues:

- Extensive use of weedkiller has caused denudation within the graveyard especially around areas of steep slope

- Use of weedkiller can cause damage to gravestones.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Re-turving of denuded areas.

Future Objectives: There are a number of notable figures interred in Kilbarrack including Francis Higgins, James Mac Neill, Eoin Mac Neill and United Irishman John Sweetman, which could be highlighted.

No. 107

Kilbarrack Graveslab

DU015-021-03

Location: Dublin Road, Sutton



RMP Report : Graveslab recorded to 1654

FMA Report: Not located.

Significance: One of the few examples of a 17th century headstone in Fingal.

Context: The third of three monuments on site.

Access: Not applicable.

Threats & Issues:

- Removal

KILBARRACK CHURCH & GRAVEYARD

DO Attain Ministerial Consent before carrying out any works

DO Provide signage informing of the significance of the site

DON'T Use weedkiller

Location: Church Street, Howth



RMP Report : Located in the retaining wall of the abbey graveyard. Traditionally described as the eye spout or holy spout. Now water issues from a short length of pipe said to have come from a holy well dedicated to Our Lady in St Marys church. No architectural features present.



FMA Report: No pipe identified in perimeter wall but best candidate is a pipe and tap at the base of the entrance steps 328699/239181-remnants of a yew tree in vicinity may infer antiquity.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Local tradition records that the well had the cure for sore eyes.

Significance: One of only two possible holy wells in the Howth-Malahide area.

Context: The holy well is within the precinct of Howth Abbey, a National Monument (No.36 O).

Access: By steep steps.

Threats & Issues: None Apparent

Remedial Measures: Unnecessary

Future Objectives: Establish if this really is the site of the holy well.

Location: Church Street, Howth



RMP Report: Walled graveyard encloses a roughly square area. Medieval graveslabs and a carved stone used as a grave marker in SW corner of graveyard wall.



FMA Report: Graveyard square in plan entered from south-west corner where it drops down significantly from street level. Houses to south and west, including Howth College, Abbey Rd. to east and sheer drop to north. Reuse of medieval graveslabs, including one as kerbing. Unusual crenallated perimeter wall depicted by Beranger in 18th century. After torrential rain in October 2011, part of the northern perimeter wall collapsed causing extensive collapse and coffin exposure. A programme of removal and reinstatement is currently underway.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Burial markers in the graveyard can be dated from c.1050 onwards.

Significance: Founded by Sitric, King of Dublin.

Context: The graveyard forms the precinct of Howth Abbey, a National Monument (No.36 O).

Access: By steep steps.

Threats & Issues:

- Collapse

Remedial Measures:

- Reinstatement of the graveyard wall

Location: Carrickbrack road, Sutton



RMP Report : Small oratory like building (DU015-031-02) is eccentrically located in a circular enclosure diam. c.28m which is defined by a flat topped bank 6m wt. 0.6m h. best preserved to the east of church. OS 1937 shows a curved boundary to west of church which is probably continuation of church which is probably continuation of this ecclesiastical enclosure. Partially preserved in south-east quadrant.



FMA Report: Enclosure survives as a flat topped bank but with grave plots dug into it. Overuse of weedkiller has denuded areas of the bank.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The oldest section of the graveyard is bounded by hedgerow which curves distinctly in the west and represents the remains of a possible ecclesiastical enclosure.

Significance: Only extant remains of an early medieval enclosure bank in Fingal

Context: First of four monuments on site. The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the site.

Access: Entered from road to south-east by pillars and gates.

Threats & Issues:

- Overuse of weedkiller has created areas of denudation especially on the slope
- The lack of awareness of the significance of the enclosure may be detrimental

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Stop the use of weedkiller

Future Objectives: Raising awareness among maintenance crews and the public as to the significance of the enclosure.

Location: Carrickbrack road, Sutton



RMP Report: Small oratory type building. Roughly square in plan 1.5m x 2.45m. Built of large blocks of sandstone granite and tufa with dressed quoins. Walls are battered. Appears to be an early Norman Church with later medieval alterations. Originally entered through W by a lintelled doorway which was replaced by a pointed arched doorway with a chamfered jamb. a square recess above the doorway has a circular ope. There is a single bellcote on W gable. In the interior are 3 wall presses E end of N wall incorporated arch of earlier window. The wall niche in S angular in plan with deeply chamfered side stones and a carved head. The 3rd wall press is square headed niche in W end of S wall. The E window is rounded with sept-foil moulding on the arch and chamfered sandstone and limestone jambs. Partial remains of window present at w end of n wall the window in NE angle is semi-circular headed whilst S is overgrown. Evidence for various phases of rebuilding. In general appears to ne pre-Norman church with 14th/15th alterations.



FMA Report:

The sept-foil moulded window in E wall has been inexpertly blocked up. Metal grilling added to roof and door. The Bellingham graveplot also defined by railing is immediately adjacent to the church on north. Recently it has been noted that the E window infill has started to fall out thus destabilising the original window fabric



St Fintan's window ope 2007 and 2010.

Fingal Historical Graveyards Project:

The standing remains consist of a small medieval structure constructed of rubble sandstone brought to irregular courses. The west gable stands to full height and has a tall narrow bellcote. It is within an ecclesiastical enclosure.

Structural Survey 2011: Much of the mortar has been washed out of the exterior of the south, north and east walls.

Significance: St Fintan's Church is the only standing pre-Norman church in Fingal.

Context: The second of four monuments on site.

Access: Through graveyard.

Threats & issues:

- Destabilised masonry
- Vegetation growth

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- The original fabric must be stabilised in line with best practice using appropriate mortar and pointing techniques.
- Vegetation removal may be necessary and should be done in accordance with best practice and to avoid any destabilisation of the medieval fabric.

Future Objectives: Incorporate into heritage trail.

No. 112

St Fintan's Graveyard

DU015-031-03

Location: Carrickbrack road, Sutton



RMP Report : A roughly square area enclosed by townland boundary on all sides except west. Contains mausoleum of Rt. Hon. Andrew Jameson 1941 and wife 1922.



FMA Report: Graveyard is irregular in plan entered to SE by pillars and gates and the remains of a blocked up house. Extension of graveyard to N and again-results in a series of terraces that extend all the way down the hill. Extension to S entered through hedge. Road to E and all weather playing pitch to W.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The oldest section of the graveyard known as the 1889 section adjoins the church. The graveyard has extensive views over Dublin Bay and the city.

Significance: Early ecclesiastic in origin.

Context: Third of four monuments on site. The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the site.

Access: Entered from road to south-east by pillars and gates.

Threats & Issues:

- Overuse of weedkiller has created areas of denudation
- Vegetation growth around the boundary of the oldest section of the graveyard.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Stop the use of weedkiller

Future Objectives: Incorporation into heritage trail.

Location: Carrickbrack road, Sutton



RMP Report : Plain granite cross with short flat arms in the second graveyard south of Church h.0.6m t.0.13m.



FMA Report: In danger of being encroached by vegetation from adjoining graveplots.

Significance: Cross associated with the early ecclesiastical enclosure.

Context: Fourth of four monuments on site. The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the site.

Access: By pathways through the earliest section of the graveyard.

Threats & Issues:

- Enroachment of vegetation
- Lack of awareness of its significance

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.

- Remove/Contain vegetation

Future Objectives: Incorporation into Heritage trail.

Location: Balscadden Road, Howth



RMP Report : 1775 Beranger sketch showed large flat topped mound with outer ring and fosse. Thought by Westropp (1922, 63-4) to be the mote castle of Almorice founder of the line of Howth. All that remains is the flat natural spur with Martello tower

FMA Report: Grass covered promontory overlooking Howth harbour.

Martello Towers Research Project: ‘in the wasteful craze for building useless Martello towers..the great mound, like other interesting and historic structures was levelled; its successor alone marks its site’ Westropp (1922).

Significance: Possible site of motte, of founder of the line of Howth.

Context: First of two monuments on site.

Access: Uphill from road.

Threats & Issues:

- The lack of awareness of the significance of the site may be detrimental to its protection.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.

Future Objectives: Geophysical survey to ascertain the extent of sub-surface archaeological remains.

Location: Balscadden Road, Howth



RMP Report : Stands on a natural spur above Balscadden Bay east of Howth village. Entrance south-west side with machicolation above doorway. Interior lit by small square opes. Extensive plastering. Chimney inserted on one side.



FMA Report: Now in use as a communications museum called ‘Ye Olde Hurdy-Gurdy Museum of Vintage Radio’. Entered by stairway to upper floor. Persistent water problem-leaking down into the basement.

Martello Towers Research Project: The tower was occupied by the Preventative Water Guard from 1820s until at least 1897. Used as a Marconi station in the early years of the 20th century.

Significance: One of twelve surviving Martello towers in Fingal.

Context: Second of two monuments on site.

Access: Uphill from road.

Threats & Issues:

- Vandalism-copious graffiti around circumference of the Martello tower.
- Exterior crack from the window downwards may be source of internal leaking
- Long-term water damage has lead to mould problem

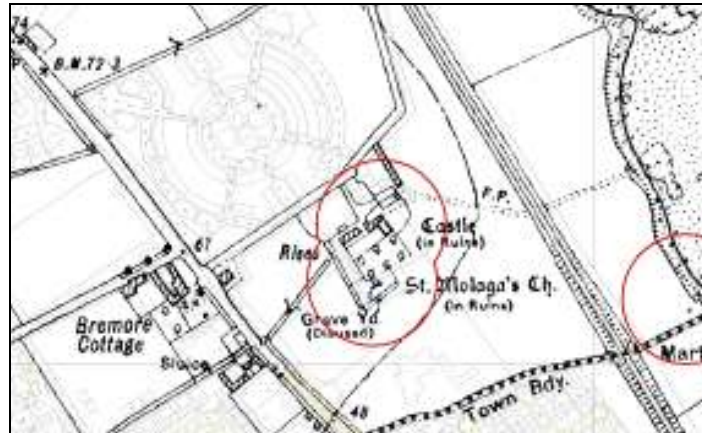
Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Removal of external graffiti
- Water-proof Martello tower

SECTION 4
PARKS & HERITAGE PROPERTIES

No.	Townland	RMP	Classification
116	Bremore	DU-002-002-01	Fortified House
117	Bremore	DU-002-002-02	Church
118	Bremore	DU-002-002-03	Graveyard
119	Bremore	DU-002-002-04	Cross (original location)
120	Bremore	DU-002-002-05	Architectural Fragments
121	Bremore	DU-002-002-06	Architectural Fragments
122	Mill Hill Park Skerries	DU-005-027	Windmill
123	Townparks	DU-005-027-02	Enclosure
124	Mill Hill Park Skerries	DU-005-028	Windmill
125	Mill Hill Park Skerries	DU-005-029	Watermill Site
126	Mill Hill Park Skerries	DU-005-030	Well
127	Portrairie	DU-008-030	Tower House
128	Bridge St Swords	DU-011-034-01	Castle
129	Newbridge Demesne	DU-012-004	Tower House
130	Malahide Demesne	DU-012-029	Earthworks Site
131	Malahide Demesne	DU-012-030	Castle
132	Malahide Demesne	DU-012-031-01	Church
133	Malahide Demesne	DU-012-031-02	Sheela-na-gig
134	Malahide Demesne	DU-012-031-03	Sheela-na-gig
135	Malahide Demesne	DU-012-031-04	Stoup
136	Malahide Demesne	DU-012-031-05	Tomb
137	Malahide Demesne	DU-012-031-06	Graveyard
138	Newbridge Demesne	DU-012-060	Dwelling Possible
139	Santry Demesne	DU-014-030	Dwelling Site
140	St Catherines park	DU-017-001	Dwelling site
141	St Catherines park	DU-017-002-01	Holy well
142	St Catherines park	DU-017-002-02	Holy well
143	St Catherines park	DU-017-003	Church

Location: Balbriggan



RMP Report: The remnants are situated on level ground overlooking Balbriggan harbour. Comprises on L-shaped range of buildings, rising to two-storey (h. 4m) with slight external batter. Built of coursed masonry + dressed limestone quarts. Barrel-vault over ground floor which shows traces of wicker-centring. Opening via S wall of E-W range gives access to two compartments. W compartment (dims. 15m E-W, 16m N-S) lit by slit opening + rectangular chamfered limestone opening on S wall. Corbells for first floor visible in west compartment. E compartment of E-W range has two chambers. S chamber has bread kiln. N-S range (dims 24m N-S, 12m E-W) lit by 16th century round-headed chamfered limestone opening. Gun opening in E wall of N-S range. Projecting turret midway along E wall of N-S range. Memorial seat of the Barnwell family from 14th century. Mentioned in Civil Survey 1654-56 as a burnt castle.



FMA Report: Now at 5 storeys with various decorative features, embellishments and turret-made by those employed on Fás course. Bremore Castle has been undergoing 'improvement' for over 10 years now. Lately the nature of these improvements have caused concern. There is currently no overall plan for the future development access and use of the site. An archaeological assessment undertaken as part of a ministerial consent resulted in a site visit from the DoE. Concern centres around the effects of the new build on the limited original remains. The site is to undergo a Conservation plan. New boundary walls and gatepost are currently being constructed. There are important archaeological and architectural fragments in the outbuildings that should be protected.



Significance: Late medieval complex.

Context: The first of five monuments on site.

Access: Down laneway.

Threats & Issues:

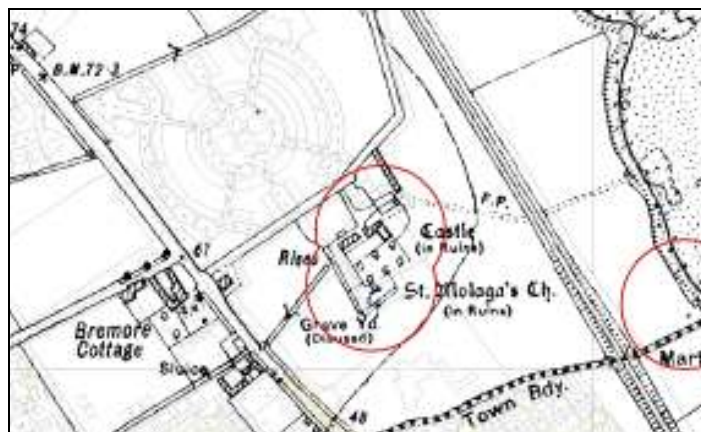
- Over 'improvement' of castle has resulted in inauthentic reconstruction
- Ground works have taken place without archaeological supervision

Remedial Measures:

- . As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.

Future Objectives: Currently the subject of a Conservation Plan.

Location: Adjacent Bremore Castle, Balbriggan



RMP Report: Remains overgrown and in ruins. Neglected & vandalised condition. A stone decorated arch feature has been removed and housed in Lusk Church for safety by OPW (1989).



FMA Report: St Mologas forms part of the Bremore castle 'improvement' scheme. It will form part of the Conservation Study. It is significantly overgrown since the time of first visit (2007). Gravestones are no longer visible and access to the interior is impossible.

Fingal Historic Graves Project: The remains of the church are located in the centre of the graveyard and are in very poor condition. One wall survives to a height of approximately 2m and is constructed of coursed limestone. The remains of a late 17th century chimneypiece are located on the north side of the wall.

Significance: St Mologa's Church has its origins as a religious site in the seventh century and is directly linked in documentary sources to two saints. The upstanding remains are of late medieval date and may constitute the manorial chapel for the castle, one of just two surviving within Fingal.

Context: The second of five monuments on site.

Access: Access through the grounds of Bremore Castle.

Threats & issues:

- Overgrowth of vegetation
- Vandalism

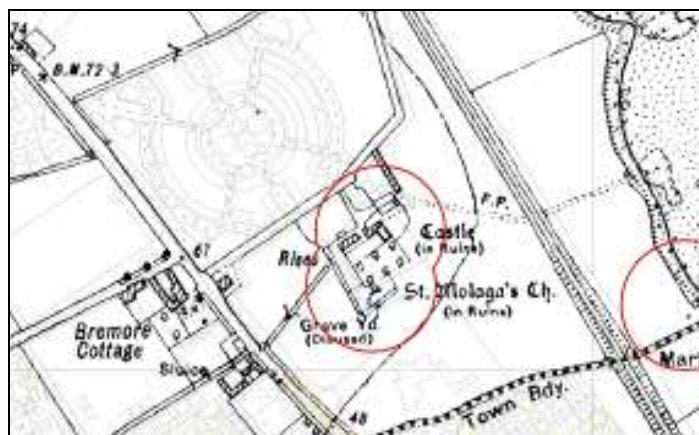
Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- The growth on site should be removed in accordance with best practice and by hand as there are several gravestones surviving. Advice on flora and fauna should be obtained before proceeding.
- A plan for the future use of the architectural fragments should be formulated. If they are to be removed this must be done with Consent and under strict advisement and supervision.
- A structural survey and recording of the original fabric remains should be undertaken by a suitably qualified practitioner prior to the undertaking of any works.

Future Objectives: Currently the subject of a Conservation Plan.

No. 118 **St Mologas Graveyard** DU002-002-03

Location: Adjacent to Bremore Castle, Balbriggan



RMP Report : Remains overgrown and in ruins. Neglected & vandalised condition.



FMA Report: It is significantly overgrown since the time of first visit (2007). Gravestones are no longer visible and access to the interior is impossible. Unpublished survey by Balbriggan Historical Society.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded to the north and west by a stone wall and to south and east by modern fencing.

Significance: St Mologa's Church has its origins as a religious site in the seventh century and is directly linked in documentary sources to two saints.

Context: The third of five monuments on the site.

Access: Access through the grounds of Bremore Castle.

Threats & issues:

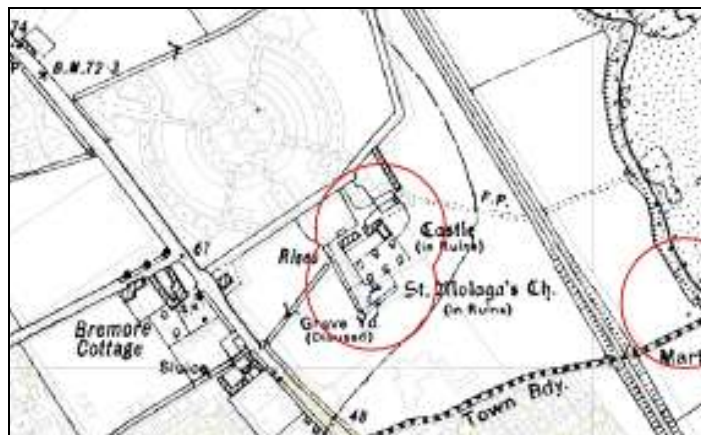
- Overgrowth of vegetation
- Vandalism

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- The growth on site should be removed in accordance with best practice and by hand as there are several gravestones surviving. Advice on flora and fauna should be obtained before proceeding.

Future Objectives: Currently the subject of a Conservation Plan.

Location: St Mologas Church, Bremore



RMP Report: A late medieval carving of the crucifixion on a cross lay near remains of the late medieval church.



Cross and lintel 2007 and 2010

FMA Report: This cross was affixed to a chimney lintel that had been set along the north face of the church remains. It was removed in 2008 to Ardgillan Castle for safekeeping.

Significance: Only example in Fingal.

Context: The fourth of five monuments on site.

Access: Through grounds of Bremore Castle

Threats & Issues:

- Removal and storage.

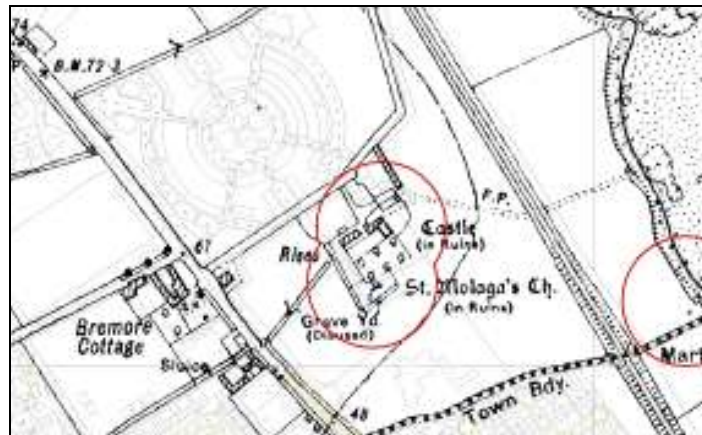
Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- A plan for the future use of the architectural fragments should be formulated. If they are to be removed this must be done with Consent and under strict advisement and supervision.

Future Objectives: Currently the subject of a Conservation Plan.

No. 120 **St Mologas Architectural Fragments** DU002-002-05

Location: Bremore Castle, Balbriggan



RMP Report : Fragments of two ogee-headed windows near the remains of the medieval church.



2010



2011

FMA Report: Remains of two double ogee headed windows with curly headed angels depicted at arch. E has tulips, W rosettes. Decoration similar to that on 1689 architectural fragment (DU002-002-06). Both set on a concrete plinth adjacent to N end of church. Their condition has deteriorated since 2010.

Significance: Windows may be original to the church or fortified house.

Context: The fourth of five monuments on site.

Access: Access through the grounds of Bremore Castle.

Threats & issues:

- Overgrowth of vegetation
- Removal

Remedial Measures:

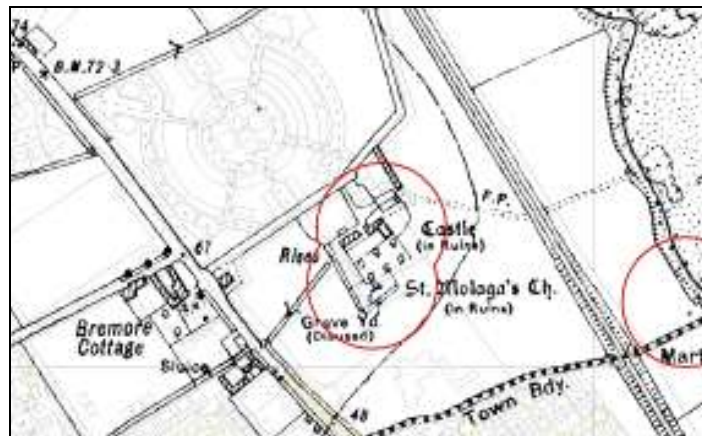
- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.

- A plan for the future use of the architectural fragments should be formulated. If they are to be removed this must be done with Consent and under strict advisement and supervision.

Future Objectives: Currently the subject of a Conservation Plan.

No. 121 St Mologas Architectural Fragments DU002-002-06

Location: Bremore Castle, Balbriggan



RMP Report : A chimney lintel stone dated 1689 with emblems of the Passion. Near the remains of the medieval church. Probably came from nearby fortified house.



FMA Report: Chimney piece inscribed with angels/figurines set against the north wall of church on a concrete plinth-east of the windows pieces (DU002-002-05). The crucifixion piece has been removed and is reportedly in Ardgillan Castle. Vegetation is encroaching. There is a second chimney lintel located in grass just outside the entrance way to the graveyard that is deteriorating.



2009



2011

Significance: Chimney lintel may be an original piece from the fortified house.

Context: The fifth of five monuments on site.

Access: Access through the grounds of Bremore Castle.

Threats & issues:

- Overgrowth of vegetation
- Removal

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.

- A plan for the future use of the architectural fragments should be formulated. If they are to be removed this must be done with Consent and under strict advisement and supervision.

Future Objectives: Currently the subject of a Conservation Plan.

BREMORE CASTLE COMPLEX

DO Attain Ministerial Consent prior to any works.

DO Take cognisance of recommendations of Conservation Plan

DO Clear graveyard of vegetation in line with best practice

DO Remove vegetation from architectural fragments in line with best practice

DO Formulate a plan for the future use of the architectural fragments.

DO Protect architectural fragments from removal, weathering and erosion

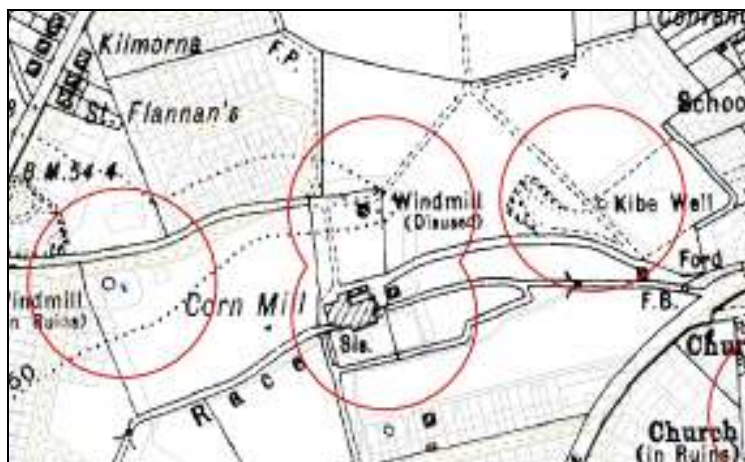
DO Protect architectural fragments in outbuildings

DON'T Undertake any groundworks without presence of an archaeologist

DON'T Remove architectural fragments without permission or advice

DON'T Undertake cleaning of architectural fragments without Conservation advice

Location: Mill Hill, Skerries



RMP Report: Straight sided cylindrical structure built of coursed limestone blocks. Diametrically opposed entrance in E + W with rectangular windows above doors and on S side. Plinth at base (H:0.30m, W:0.20m). Internal diameter is 3.80m, wall width 1.8m.



FMA Report: Known as the 'Small' windmill. Located towards the western limit of a high EW ridge. The highest point in the town. Windmill c.12.2m high, diam. of sail c.16m. Difference of 3m between the windmills. A 'tower' windmill (cap alone turns), 4-sail (would have been canvas). Approximately three stone courses were added to the original structure and a concrete capping. The replica thatch and wooden beamed cap then added. A raised rounded bank surrounds the base. Forms part of the Skerries Mills Complex.

Significance: This mill probably occupies the site of an earlier one mentioned in a lease in 1565 of the monastic lands of Holmpatrick to Thomas Fitzwilliam.

Context: The first of five monuments on site.

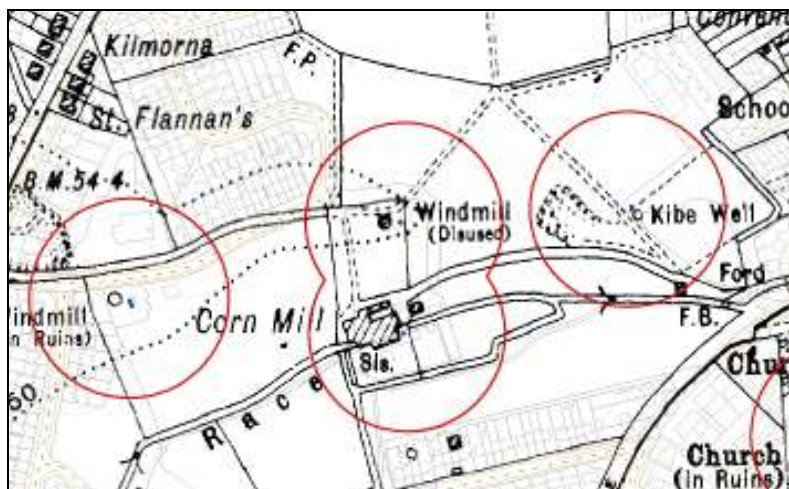
Access: Via Skerries Mills Complex. Although there is a gate immediately to the SW on Mill Hill Road.

Threats & Issues: None apparent.

Remedial Measures: Unnecessary at this point.

Future Objectives: The complex is well known for its industrial heritage but information about its archaeological origin should be included.

Location: Skerries Mills Complex



RMP Report: No indication of any enclosing embankment. On eastern end of ridge, west of Skerries village. Shown in circular enclosure marked “fort” on 1837 6” OS map. This may actually have been a track for tail pole. Moland’s map of Holmpatrick estate, 1703 shows a windmill wheel is probably this one built on the side of an earlier windmill.

FMA Report: Digging has been undertaken in the vicinity of the enclosure recently.

Significance: Possible early enclosure.

Context: The second of five monuments on site.

Access: Through Skerries Mills complex; Via adjacent gate.

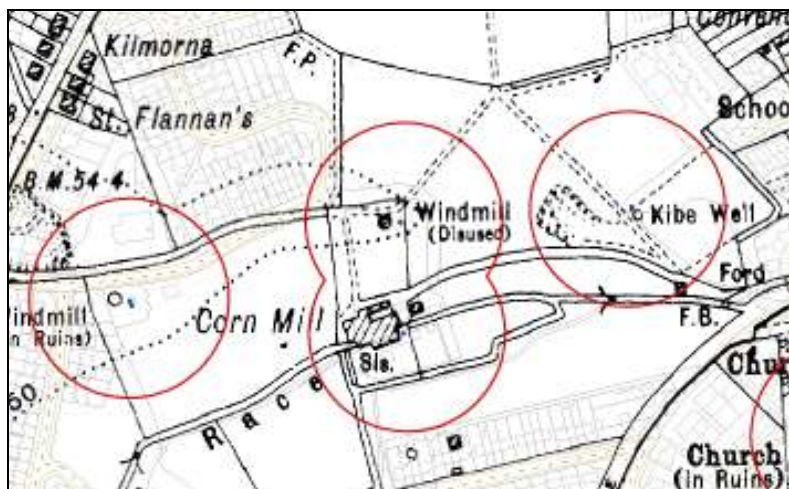
Threats & Issues:

- Insertion of services
- Lack of awareness of the archaeological potential

Remedial Measures: None at this time.

Future Objectives: Awareness initiative for maintenance crews

Location: Mill Hill, Skerries



RMP Report: A five-storey, tapering tower (int dims 4.50m) with dramatically opposed entrances in N + S + three pairs of windows in the E + SW. There is a pair of millstones on the spindle in the interior. Shown in circular enclosure marked 'fort' on the 1837 ed. OS map. Not trace today except for the scarped ridge. Probably constructed as a track for the tail pole + to keep cattle away from the sails.



FMA Report: Located on Chanon Hill (east end of high EW ridge). Dramatic views of the town. The 'Great' Windmill measures c.15m in height; diam. sail c.20m. It was originally built as a 4 sail windmill but following a fire c.1844 was transformed into a 5 sail shuttered. Contains two pairs of grinding stones and hoist. Part of the Skerries Mills complex which involved a six year restoration project by Fas, Fingal county council and the community. Opened in 1999.

Significance: This mill probably occupies the site of an earlier one mentioned in a lease in 1565 of the monastic lands of Holmpatrick to Thomas Fitzwilliam.

Context: The third of five monuments on site.

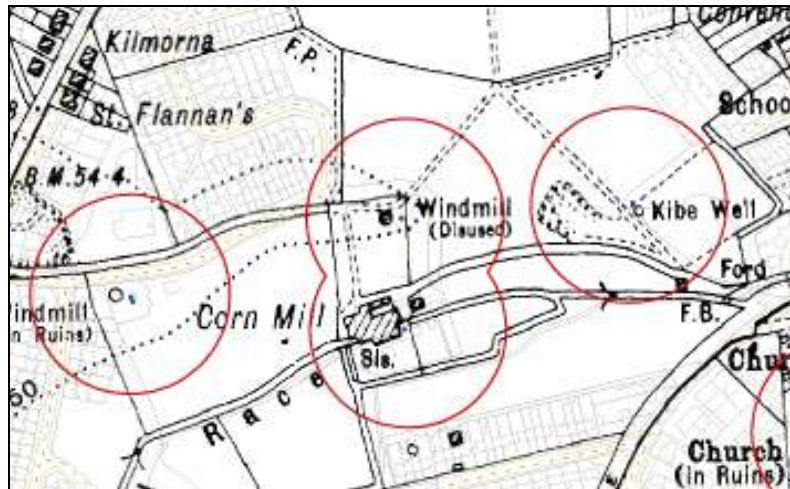
Access: Through Skerries Mills Complex. Gate to the west on Mill Hill Road.

Threats & Issues: None apparent.

Remedial Measures: Unnecessary at this point.

Future Objectives: The complex is well known for its industrial heritage but information about its archaeological origin should be included.

Location: Mill Hill, Skerries



RMP Report : Cornmill situated on the SE face of a prominent ridge overlooking Skerries. A 19th century mill complex occupies the site of a watermill valued at 40 shillings in 1540-1. Described in the Civil Survey 1654-56 as a 'decayed watermill'. Later 19th century mill complex. L-shaped, four storey building with gates.



FMA Report: Current watermill powered by a head of water controlled by sluice gates-anti clockwise rotation. Mill race leads to reed beds. Mill complex a bakery until 1986. Opened as visitors centre in 1999. To south was used as an FCC depot which is the process of being removed. Immediately adjacent to the current building an outdoor seating area has recently been constructed.

Significance: Watermill probably present here from the 6th century A.D.

Context: The fourth of five monuments on site.

Access: Via Skerries Mills Complex.

Threats & Issues:

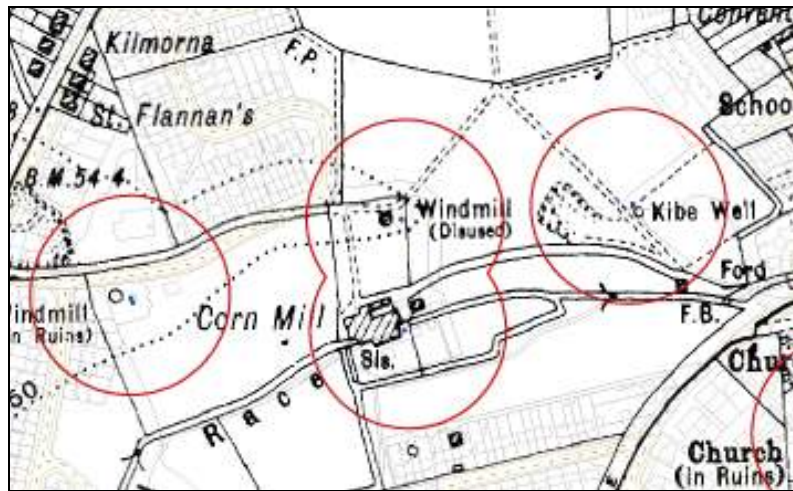
- Proposed Biomass unit for the Mill Complex.
- Lack of awareness regarding the antiquity of the site.

Remedial Measures:

- .Sympathetic siting of the Biomass Unit.

Future Objectives: The complex is well known for its industrial heritage but information about its archaeological origin should be included.

Location: Mill Hill, Skerries



RMP Report: Situated in a field of pasture W of the Church of Ireland, Holmpatrick. Access over stream. This is an enclosed spring well. Access down steps. The name 'Kibe' according to the placenames commission means 'chilblain' in Middle English, suggesting that this may have had curative powers and be of medieval origin.



FMA Report: Site formerly a hockey pitch that was always subject to flooding-allowed to return to a pond and is currently a bird sanctuary. The Kybe well is located to the north-west corner of the pond but is completely inaccessible. Marked by a dead tree to the north of which is a manhole cover. Fenced off from road to the west from road entrance to the Mill Complex carpark.

Significance: Holy well dating from the medieval period. Located in proximity to medieval religious house.

Context: The fifth of five monuments on site.

Access : Adjacent to Skerries Mills Complex carpark but no access.

Threats & issues:

- Drainage
- Removal-its unobtrusive nature could in the future lead to its removal

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Assessment of condition-has insertion of drainage damaged well? Has flooding of area covered/removed remains. Requires archaeological assessment.

Future Objectives: Dependant on condition. Clearance of surrounding vegetation and signage

SKERRIES MILLS COMPLEX

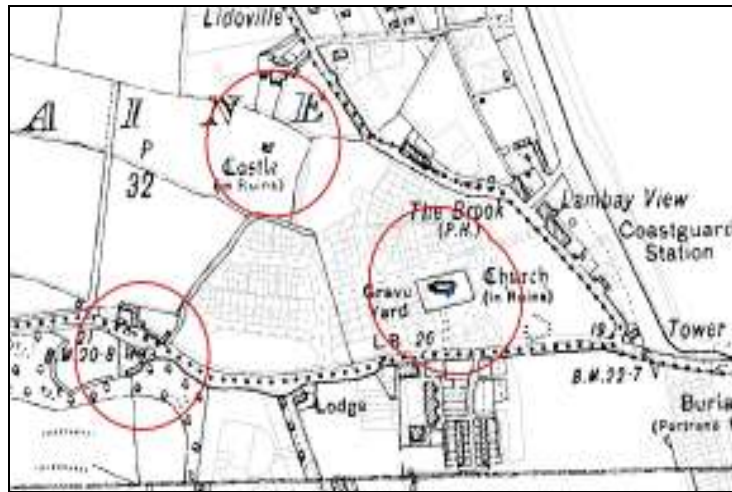
DO Attain Ministerial Consent prior to undertaking works.

DO Raise awareness of the archaeological significance of the complex

DON'T undertake groundworks in the vicinity of the monuments

DON'T Allow Biomass Unit to impact on the archaeological or visual integrity of the complex

Location: Open Space of St Catherine's estate, Portrane.



RMP Report: Small tower house castle, entrance in side. Projecting stair turret at NE corner. Stone barrel-vault over ground floor. Two storeys above. Upper part of tower has 17th century additions (windows, brick chimney + brick battlements). Said to have been inhabited by Swift's Stella in 18th century.



FMA Report: Tower is heavily covered in ivy. One chimney stack in precarious position. Evidence for interior collapse within undercroft. Only visible remains of once large complex of buildings-Inquisition of 1541 describes the castle as having divers buildings including a threshing house, hemp yard and haggard. Medieval pottery and worked flint found during site visit. Improvement in the context between visits as access to nearby housing estate had been blocked-cessation of anti-social behaviour in immediate vicinity of tower. On most recent visit the ivy is dying back on the south façade but recent ploughing has been undertaken almost up to the tower walls.

Structural Survey Report 2011: There is no doubt that the extensive ivy is damaging the integrity of the structure. The brick chimney is in a very precarious state. There is a serious danger that it could blow down in strong winds if remedial action is not taken.

Significance:

Historical associated with Jonathon Swift's Stella. Significant example of 18th century remodelling of 15th century building. OPW identified 'the brick chimney which is in poor condition is nonetheless of outstanding architectural interest'.

Threat:

- Collapse-specifically the chimney.
- Extensive ivy growth which may further destabilise the building fabric.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- A structural survey and recording of the original fabric remains should be undertaken by a suitably qualified practitioner prior to the undertaking of any works.
- Removal of ivy in line with best practice and under advisement of the Conservation Officer.
- No groundworks should be undertaken in the vicinity of the castle without an archaeological assessment.
-

Future Objectives:

As described in historical sources the castle did not exist in isolation and the recovery of artefactual material in the soil surrounding it indicates the presence of further archaeological remains. Field walking, geophysical survey and research excavation should be undertaken to ascertain its full extent and feed into a conservation and management plan for the castle. Future use of the castle could be linked to its historical significance and Swift associations.

Location: Bridge Street, Swords



RMP Report: Built c.1200, manorial residency of Archbishop of Dublin. Centre wall forms irregular polygon in plan enclosing 1.3 acres. Entrance to south through barrel vaulted arching provides access to range of buildings in east and west. To E chapel and residential tower, 3 storeys with vaulted ground floor. Double light trefoil headed with traverse S wall, second floor. Chapel entered from E. 14th century tiles in 1970s (Fanning 1975 47). SE angle curtain wall there is the trace of 2 storey build-thought to have been oratory. E section curtain wall, 3 storey tower immediately S of building referred to as the Great Hall. Domestic range W. of entrance castle. Curtain wall, a parapet wall defined by E N SW towers. N tower surviving to 3 storeys. SW tower beyond the line of wall-turret on a stepped squinch arch and corbels. Building W entrance-3 compartments all barrel vaulted at ground level, 1st floor of one carries over gateway-pointed arch window on S side with Dundry stone. Monitoring south boundary 1993 revealed cut of rock cut ditch c.2.2m from base of wall, perhaps an outer castle moat.



FMA Report: Swords Castle has undergone a series of "improvements" without the benefit of consultation with the Conservation Architects of FCC. Based on a design by David Newman Johnson the process is ongoing. A Conservation Plan has recently been undertaken.

Significance: The only surviving Archbishop's Palace in Dublin. A National Monument.

Context: The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the castle walls.

Access: Narrow vehicular entrance through gatehouse. Pedestrian entrance along river wall.

Threats & Issues:

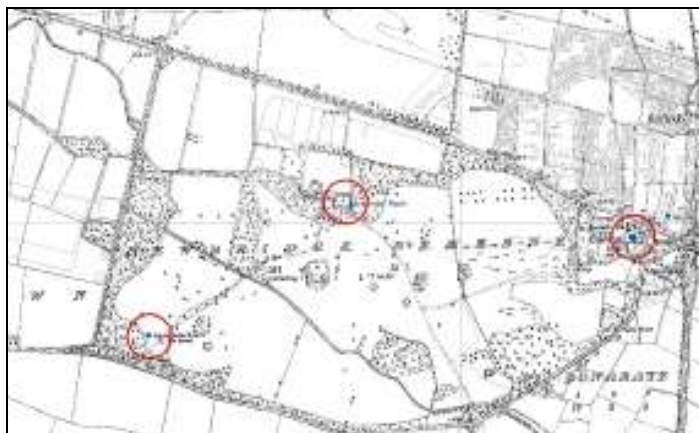
- The level of restoration, and conservation must be decided
- Health & Safety require more entrances exits which would impinge on the fabric of the Castle
- The gatehouse and knight's apartments are structurally unstable
- Proposed uses for the castle may impact upon the interior sub-surface remains

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- As outlined in the Conservation Plan.

Future Objectives: Effort should be made to make Swords castle accessible to locals and visitors alike, a usable space as well as an archaeological and historical monument.

Location: Newbridge Demesne



RMP Report: Three storey tower house with stepped battlements marked by a cornice and stair turret in the SW angle. Formerly entered through a segmental-arched doorway to the north side. There is a barrel vault over the ground floor. Ref: T. Moylan in 1940s (DHR 1961) 'The ground floor now used as a cattle shelter is the only roofed..in the W wall is a narrow door which seems to have been the usual entrance. Inside is a circular stairway of 45 stone steps. there was another arched entrance that is now blocked up. Another stairway of 19 steps led to the 1st floor. Additional features-barrel vault roof, garderobe shoot in the W wall, 1st floor fireplace in W wall with a machicolation carrying the flue to the 2nd floor. SW tower with corbelled apartments carried on squince arches. Ref. Bates 2001 in 1376 William Fitzjohn de Bathe granted the lands of Lanistown, they owned the castle until c.1600 when Allen family held it until 1698 when purchased by Sir William Handcock. Ref: Irish Builder 1897 states 'Mr Cobbe, the proprietor of Newbridge Demesne used this old castle 100 years ago as his dining hall but after this time it was no longer kept up'.



FMA Report: Located within S. entrance of Newbridge Demesne, in parkland. Gable of removed buildings visible on E facade. W. facade subject to burning. Damage to SE corner. Also sporadic ivy growth damage. All opes in filled with brick and concrete. Castle had been used as a cattle shelter for many years..residence of the landowners of Lanistown and probably dates from the time of the Bathe family who first possessed the lands in 1376. A 1776 survey shows large single storey residence to E-used into the 19th century when Cobbe family purchased tenants (John Grace) interest in surrounding lands and demolished house in c.1820. John O'Donovan told by Charles Cobbe in 1830s that there were extensive buildings to N and E of castle prior to demolition. Ruins of St Colman's Church which stood near castle seen by O'Donovan. On return visit appearance of ivy having been removed from N & NE corner has uncovered significant damage including area of stairwell. Base of SE corner has significant cracks. The blackened area on the eastern façade is covered in a white substance-could this be a fungus?



Structural Survey 2011: The monument is vulnerable at present because there are structural problems which could lead to a collapse of sections of masonry if they are not addressed.

Significance: One of four surviving tower houses in Fingal.

Context: The zone of archaeological potential extends beyond the castle.

Access: Across grass from Newbridge Demesne entranceway.

Threats & Issues:

- Vegetation growth, its removal and subsequent re-establishment have destabilised masonry.
- There are significant cracks in the masonry at the south-east and north-east corners of the tower.
- Area of the rear façade which appeared blackened is now covered with white matter-is this a fungus?

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- A structural survey and recording of the original fabric remains should be undertaken by a suitably qualified practitioner prior to the undertaking of any works.
- Stabilisation of masonry, suitable repair and conservation.

- Removal of vegetation in accordance with best practice.

Future Objectives: Lanestown Castle will be subject to a Conservation management plan.

LANESTOWN CASTLE

DO Attain Ministerial Consent before carrying out any works

DO Stabilise the masonry

DO Remove vegetation in line with good practice

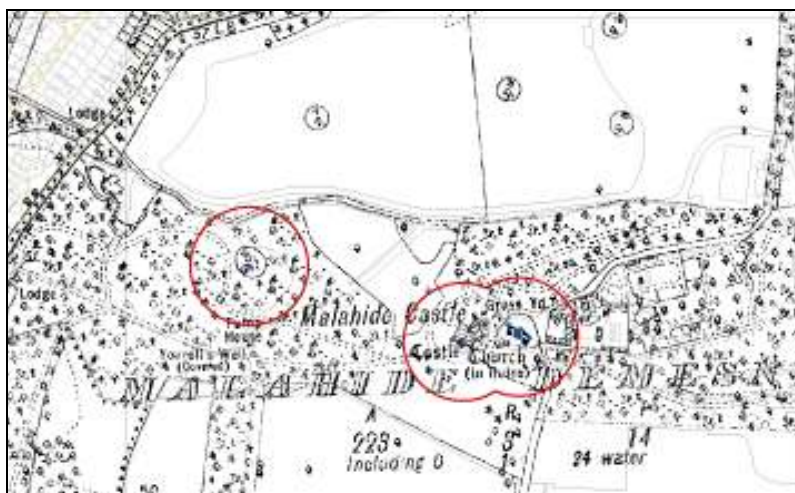
DO Ascertain if there is a fungal issue and attain advice on its removal

DO Establish the full extent of sub-surface archaeological remains with geophysical survey

DON'T Use ribbon pointing

DON'T Insert services without attaining archaeological advice

Location: Malahide Castle Demesne



RMP Report : Possible site of a ringfort in ornamental grounds-no visible trace-site quarried for gravel. According to Westropp (1915) the site originally comprised an earthen platform c.17m diam. Enclosed by fosse 3-4m wide, a bank 2m wide and an outer fosse 3-4m wide and 1m deep. Ref: Westropp 1915 'Earthwork near Malahide' JRSAI vol.45 p.152 ' a pit 8ft deep had been dug out 27ft across leaving a mere crescent of the original platform....impossible to say from the mere aspect whether the ring mound was a liss or the base of a bretesche'.

FMA Report: No visible remains.

Significance: Possible site of a monument

Context: The first of eight monuments within Malahide Demesne.

Access: Pedestrian and vehicular access

Threats & Issues:

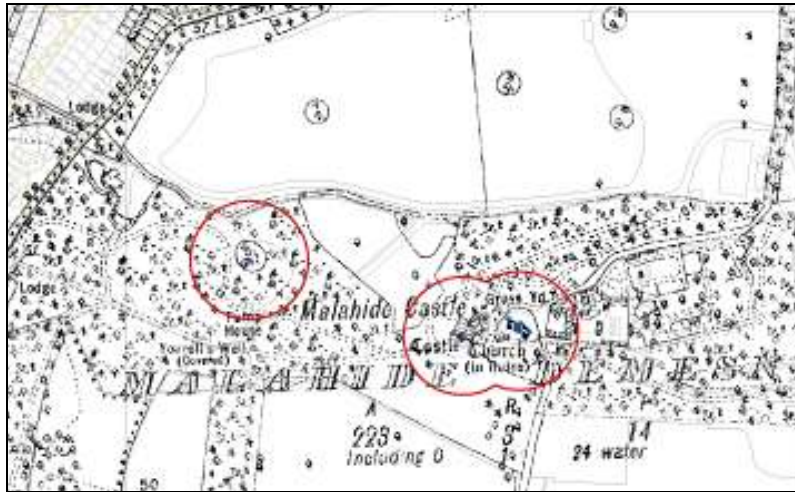
- Lack of awareness regarding possible archaeological remains.

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.

Future Objectives: Integration into the new Malahide Castle development and museum in terms of information, and branding.

Location: Malahide Castle Demesne



RMP Report : The medieval core 'the oak room' incorporated into q 17th/18th century with 19th/20th century renovation work and additions. Lands granted to Richard Talbot by Henry II of England in 1174. The Talbot family remained in the Catholic faith until 1779. The Castle was the home of the Talbot family until 1976 when sold by Rose Maud Talbot to the State, with the exception of a short time during the Cromwellian period c.1653 when the lease was granted to Miles Corbet.



FMA Report: Malahide Castle is currently undergoing Conservation works overseen by the Architects Department of FCC.

Significance: Almost continuously occupied from its construction for 800 years.

Context: The second of eight monuments within the demesne.

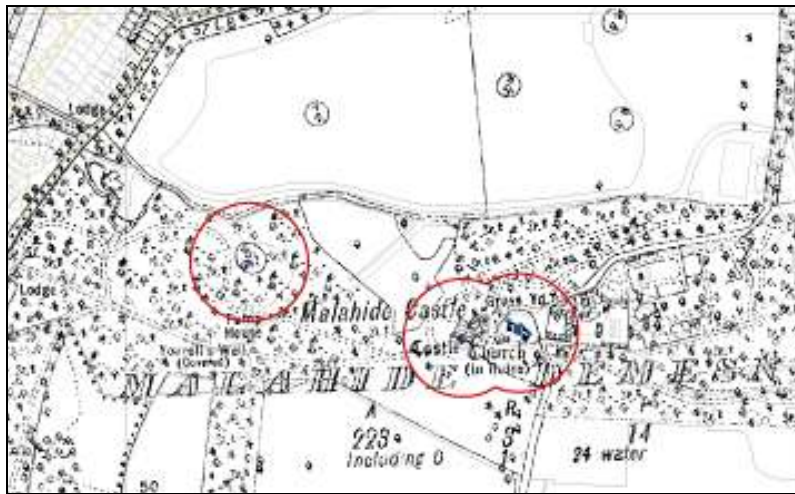
Access: Pedestrian & Vehicular

Threats & Issues: None apparent.

Remedial Measures: Unnecessary at present.

Future Objectives: Integration into the new Malahide Castle development and museum in terms of information, and branding.

Location: Malahide Castle Demesne



RMP Report : Church in ruins-located in grounds of Malahide Castle divided into nave and chancel, sacristy SE corner, stepped battlements on side walls of nave. Coursed well mortared limestone, buttresses W gable, batter SW corner. W end of nave, two opposed doorways with pointed arches and chamfered jambs and hood mouldings. Apex of exterior of S door has a mitred head and zoomorphic figure on moulding stop (int. dims. 16.9m l. 6.8m wt). interior red sandstone stoup-secured to S wall. Altar tomb dedicated to Maud Plunkett d.1494-recumbent effigy of female figure with horned cap. Triple light ogee headed W window and two double light tracery window to E. W gable triple bellcote with steps leading to it. Chancel is entered through segmental chancel arch (int. dims. 8.80m W 0.60m) flat archaed window S wall. E tracery triple light. Ext.stair to first floor. At extreme of E gable wall is a sheela-na-gig. Another one built into the quoin at NE angle of chancel.



FMA Report: Church aligned EW with triple bellcote and three ogee windows in W gable and tracery arch. Two storey sacristy attached to SE corner of the church-upper floor 3 windows and fireplace and chimney. Lower floor barrel vaulted-step down from interior of the church. Access to upper floor via external steps. Uneven clay interior within church with a mix of recumbent stones and box tombs. In 2010 the tree and vegetation growth which dominated the south of the church has been removed which

opens up the entire south facade. By 2011 there is significant small vegetation growth on all facades of church. There also appeared to be significant leaking of water into 'sacristy'.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: The church was destroyed by Myles Corbet under Cromwell who used the church to stable his horses and used the lead from the roof to make bullets.

Structural Survey 2011: The church is in stable condition at present and appears to be well looked after. Fairly small works will ensure its sustainability into the future.

Significance: Manorial Chapel of the Talbots.

Context: The third of eight monuments within Malahide Demesne.

Access: Church accessed through graveyard.

Threats & Issues:

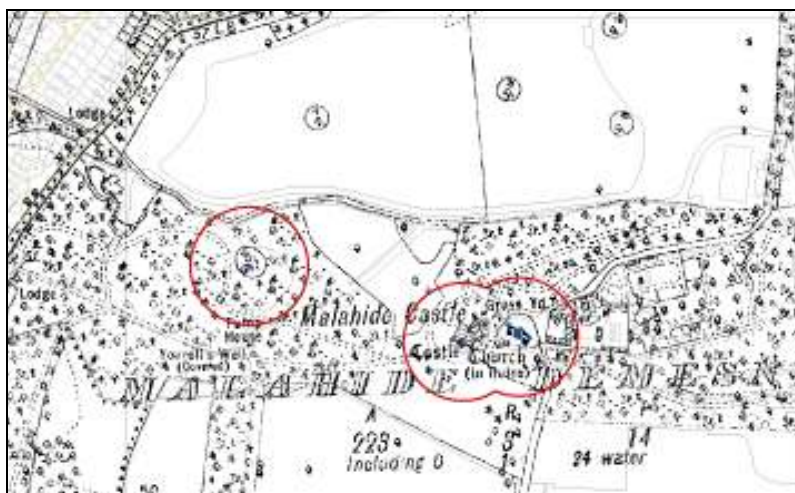
- Vegetation growth on fabric of the building
- Extensive moss growth within interior of the church
- Sacristy roof leaking

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice
- Stabilisation and conservation of stonework.

Future Objectives: Integration into the new Malahide Castle development and museum in terms of information, and branding.

Location: Malahide Castle Demesne



RMP Report: Exterior of east gable of medieval church-carved head and neck in red sandstone-lower portion damaged-well pronounced facial features.



FMA Report: This sheela-na-gig has been significantly eroded.

Significance: One of only two sheela-na-gigs in Fingal

Context: The fourth of eight monuments within Malahide Demesne

Access: Through graveyard

Threats & Issues:

- Weathering and Erosion

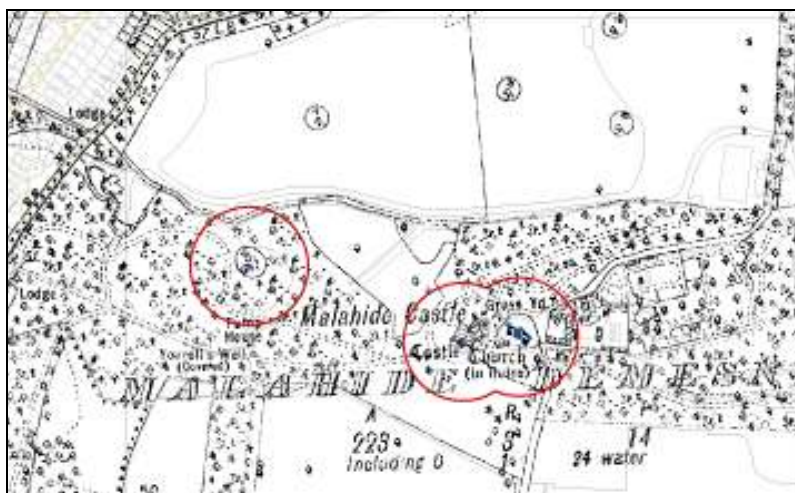
Remedial Measures:

- 3-D laser scanning will record the detail of the sheela-na-gig

- Appropriate protection from the elements

Future Objectives: Integration into the new Malahide Castle development and museum in terms of information, and branding.

Location: Malahide Castle Demesne



RMP Report: Quoin at NE angle of chancel of church comprises a framed seated figure carved in false relief on red sandstone block-large shapeless head, short neck, and squashed body.



FMA Report: Lichen growth is beginning to obscure the sheela-na-gig and although not as weathered as that on the eastern gable the nature of sandstone means it will decline.

Significance: One of only two sheela-na-gigs in Fingal

Context: The fifth of eight monuments within Malahide Demesne

Access: Through graveyard

Threats & Issues:

- Weathering and Erosion
- Lichen growth

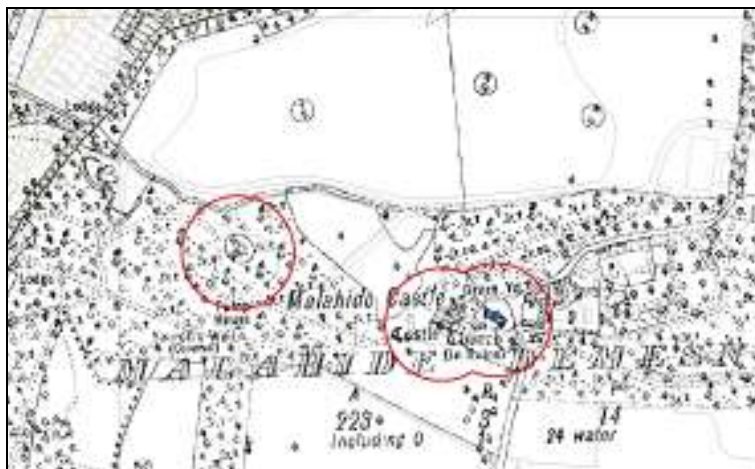
Remedial Measures:

- 3-D laser scanning will record the detail of the sheela-na-gig

- Appropriate protection from the elements
- Assessment of lichen growth and if appropriate its removal

Future Objectives: Integration into the new Malahide Castle development and museum in terms of information, and branding.

Location: Malahide Castle Demesne



RMP Report: Interior red sandstone stoup-secured to south wall of church



FMA Report: Stoup located to east of south door.

Significance: One of two surviving stoups in Fingal.

Context: The sixth of eight monuments within Malahide Demesne.

Access: Through church.

Threats & Issues:

- Currently in good condition but the nature of sandstone means its condition will decline.

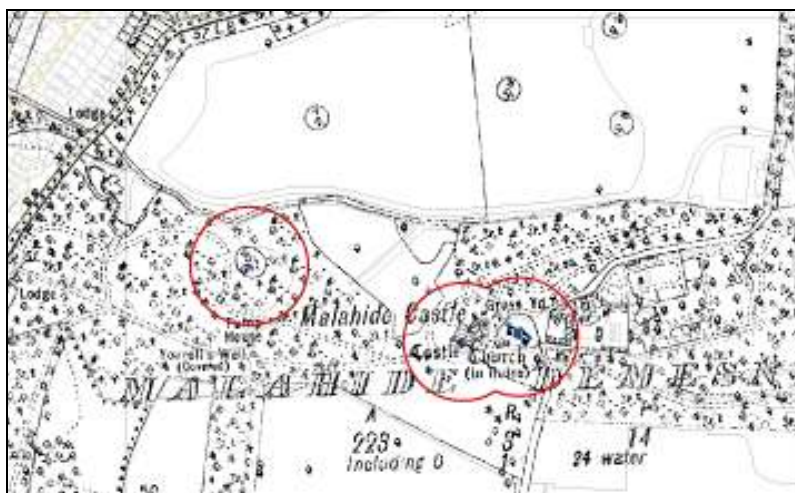
Remedial Measures:

- Monitoring of condition
- Appropriate protection from the elements

Future Objectives: Monitoring of condition of sandstone stoup.

No. 136 Malahide Demesne, Tomb DU012-031-05

Location: Within Malahide Demesne graveyard.



RMP Report : Altar tomb dedicated to Maud Plunkett d.1494-recumbent effigy of female figure with horned cap.



FMA Report: Effigial tomb surrounded by decorative iron railing. West end (N and E) corners have been modified and consist of brick supports. East corner looking fragile, north-east broken. Base decorated with Plunkett shields. Effigy set in thick slab (w end has been damaged and repaired).By return visit vegetation had become established in north-corner of tomb. Significant lichen growth. Mostly recently candles have appeared on the tomb.

Structural Survey 2011: Consideration should be given to repairing Maud's tomb by reattaching pieces of masonry which have broken off and repairing cracks to the ashlar.

Significance: Only medieval effigial graveslab in Fingal.

Context: The seventh of eight monuments on the site.

Significance: One of just two effigy tombs identified in Fingal and the only one in original position.

Threats & Issues:

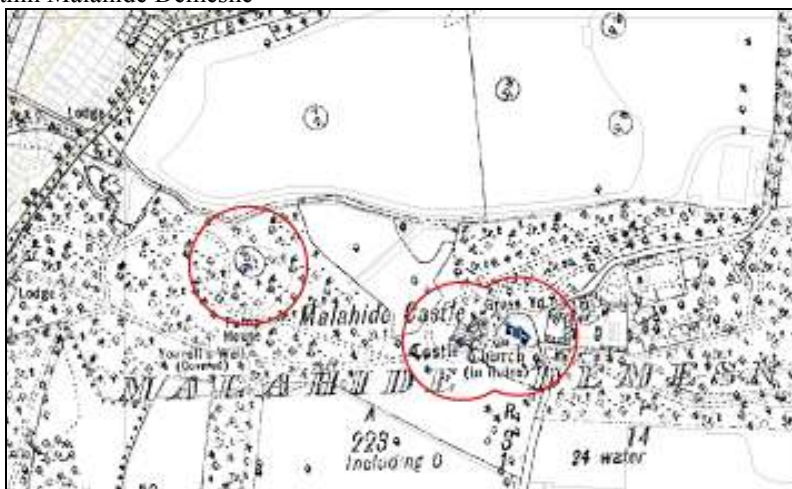
- Supporting slabs of the effigy have deteriorated and fragments have broken off.
- Vegetation

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Repair to the tomb will require specialist assessment and advice
- Lichens to be assessed for damage potential

Future Objectives: Integration into the new Malahide Castle development and museum in terms of information, and branding.

Location: Within Malahide Demesne



RMP Report: Circular graveyard defined by a wall and well manicured hedge.

FMA Report: Very uneven with scattered architectural fragments. Majority of gravestones early 19th century. At least two examples of fallen slabs (one eternal and one internal to church) that have been replaced by modern stones with original inscriptions eg. Lambs-1789 Peter 109 years, his wife died 1791 100 years, they lived together for 80 years. Recent works uncovered burials outside the graveyard wall.

Fingal Historic Graveyards Project: Sub-circular graveyard bounded by curving hedgerow and random rubble limestone wall with curved battlements and rubble limestone gate piers with iron gates in north.

Context: The eighth of eight monuments on the site.

Significance: Surviving manorial graveyard.

Threats & Issues:

- The uneven nature of the graveyard means that maintenance is an issue
- Replacement of graveslabs with new
- Use of weedkiller

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- Do not use machinery within site
- Stop use of weedkiller

Future Objectives: Integration into the new Malahide Castle development and museum in terms of information, and branding.

MALAHIDE DEMESNE CHURCH COMPLEX

DO Attain Ministerial Consent prior to undertaking works

DO Remove vegetation from church facades in line with best practice

DO Repair Maud's Tomb with specialist Conservation advice

DO Assess the sacristy roof for leaks

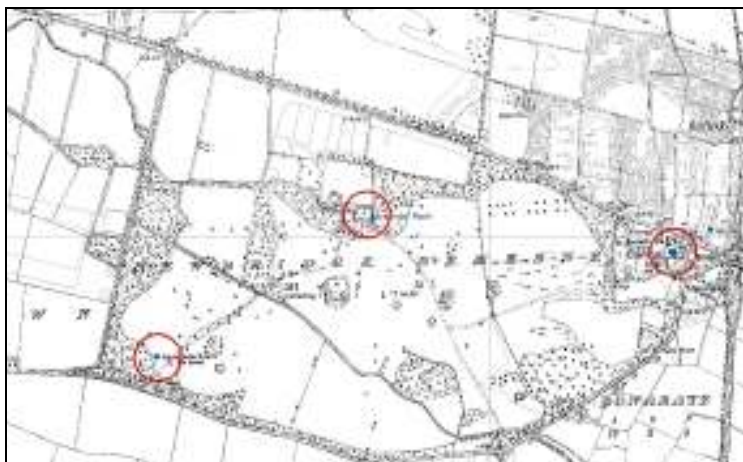
DO Repair and maintain stonework

DO Monitor Condition of sandstone elements

DON'T Use Weedkiller

DON't Use machinery within the graveyard

Location: Newbridge Demesne



RMP Report: Designed possibly by Richard Castle and built in 1737 for Charles Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin (1746-1765). The west wing was built in 1765. Residence of the Cobbe family until 1985 when purchased by Dublin County Council.

FMA Report: House and surrounding demesne functioning successfully as a tourist attraction.

Significance: Reference to a 1698-1705-foundation underneath E of present house, probably in garden and orchard.

Context: Lanestown Castle is situated at Newbridge Demesne western entrance.

Access: From carpark and via pedestrian walkways through parkland.

Threats & Issues:

- Lack of awareness to its status as a recorded archaeological monument.

Remedial Measures:

- Awareness initiative for staff and visitors

Future Objectives: It is currently functioning successfully as a heritage attraction.

No. 139 Santry Dwelling Site DU014-030

Location: Santry Park



RMP Report: Within Santry demesne N. of village. Levelled. Santry Court was erected c.1702 the residence of CW Domville and erected by Henry 3rd Lord Barry. Described as a long brick mansion comprising a centre and two wings, the latter thrown forward and connected to the main body by covered passages. Many of the windows contained stained glass. Destroyed by fire in the 1940s.

FMA Report: No visible remains. Archaeological monitoring and testing has taken place in the vicinity but yielded nothing of archaeological significance.

Significance: Remains of early 18th century house

Context: Within former demesne lands

Access: Through parkland

Threats & Issues:

- Lack of awareness of existence of recorded monument

Remedial Measures:

- Signage

Future Objectives: Information initiative

No. 140 St Catherines Dwelling site DU017-001

Location: St Catherines Park, Lucan



RMP Report: RMP: N bank of Liffey and W of Church 17-003. Down Survey shows gabled house. Incorporated into mansion in 18th century. Destroyed by fire in early part of 19th century. No trace.



FMA Report: Site thought to be high ground above the Liffey in front of the church. St Catherines derives its name. the priory house was assigned to St Thomas Abbey in 1323. Described in 1754 as 'downright ugly' it became residence of the La Touches before being destroyed by fire.

Significance: Continuity of occupation from the Anglo-Norman period.

Context: The first of four monuments on site.

Access: Pathways

Threats & Issues:

- Lack of awareness to its location

Remedial Measures:

- Use of existing signage.

Future Objectives: Incorporation into a heritage trail.

Location: St Catherines Park, Lucan.



RMP Report: Located along side entrance on E side, two wells side by side with arched coverings, one in N higher than other. Lower well has hollowed out granite facing at base. In 1958 carved stone head was fixed to higher arch (Rep Nov p.82). No longer present. Tradition of water from wells curing sore eyes. No longer venerated. Concrete culverts have been erected W end of well and pipe runs into lower well.



FMA Report: Located at the base of wooded slope and adjacent to tarmaced pathways. Steps down into wells. The upper well has since disimproved from the last visit-the arched covering has fallen been broken off-shows in section as corrugated iron and possible asbestos rendering.

Significance: Only double holy well in Fingal.

Context: The second of four monuments on site.

Access: By path.

Threats & Issues:

- Vandalism

Remedial Measures:

- Either repair or complete removal of well covering.

Future Objectives: Information board to highlight the significance of the site.

Location: St Catherines Park, Lucan



RMP Report:

This appears to be a late 18th? century structure with medieval insertions. Single chambered building, the lower portion built of limestone masonry, upper of brick and plastered, brick crenellations. Entered through Tudor style doorway on W gable. Interior is overgrown w.7.1m x l. 8.2m. Walls plastered. There is a double light window with cusped tracery in E gable and two tall pointed arched windows in brick in S wall.



FMA Report:

Located at the base of a hill by tarmaced walkway within St Catherine's Park. Belonged to Dr Stephen's hospital at one point. Squareish building survives to roof height. Two pointed gables, brick-lined. Rough limestone with red brick inserts. Completely overgrown internally and ivy growth on three facades. Accompanied on return visit by Con Manning (2010). He believes W gable not to be original.

Damage to fabric around E window ope where be used for entry. Internal plasterwork falling. The site has continued to deteriorate and is now fenced off.

Structural Survey 2011: The structure is very vulnerable and decaying rapidly. It is a good example of the damage that can be inflicted on buildings by uncontrolled vegetation.

Significance: Presence of original fabric including 14th century window mullion.



14th century window mullion

Context: The fourth of four monuments on site.

Access: Pathways

Threats & Issues:

- Vegetation
- Fabric Degeneration
- Collapse

Remedial Measures:

- As the site is within the ownership of FCC, Ministerial Consent will be required PRIOR to the commencement of ANY works. Consent will require a detailed plan of works to be undertaken.
- A structural survey and recording of the original fabric remains should be undertaken by a suitably qualified practitioner prior to the undertaking of any works.
- Dependant on the result of above and advice of the Conservation Officer, a programme of consolidation and repair should be instigated.
- Removal of vegetation in line with best practice and with advice of the Conservation Officer.
- No groundworks should be undertaken within or in proximity of the church without an archaeological assessment.

Future Objectives:

The location of the site immediately beside a public footpath within a public park has issues for its future protection. The formation of a conservation and management plan is advised. The various phases of usage and that of its proximity to the site of St Catherine's House could form the basis for heritage projects for local societies and schools.