Archaeological Survey, Ballyseedy Graveyard, Tralee, Co. Kerry.

#### October 2008

Client: The Heritage Office,

Kerry County Council,

County Buildings,

Ratass, Tralee, Co. Kerry.

Karen Buckley

Laurence Dunne

RMP No.: KE038-021

Written by:

## Contact details:

3, Lios na Lohart, Ballyvelly, Tralee, Co. Kerry.

Tralee, Co. Kerry.
Tel.: 066 712 0706
E-mail: tralee@eachtra.ie
Web Site: www.eachtra.ie

# Table of Contents

1.	I	Introduction	2
2.	9	Site Location & Description	2
3.	I	Boundaries	3
	3.1	Recommendation	4
4.	I	Entrance	4
5.	I	Pathways	4
6.	I	Desire Lines	5
	6.1	Recommendations	5
7.	1	Named Tombs	5
	7.1	Recommendations	5
8.	Ţ	Unnamed tombs	6
	8.1	Recommendations	6
9.	I	Inscribed Headstones & Grave Plots	··· 7
	9.1	Recommendations	7
10	). T	Unnamed Headstones & Grave Plots	8
	10.1	Recommendations	8
11	. I	Unnamed Gravemarkers	8
	11.1	Recommendation:	8
12	2. I	Dangerous areas of ground or collapse	9
	12.1	1 Recommendations	9
13	3. I	Description of buildings within Ballyseedy graveyard	9
	13.1	Church of Ireland, Ballyseedy	9
	13.2	2 Ruined Medieval Parish Church of Ballyseedy	. 10
	13 3	3 Recommendations	Т2

14.	graveyard	, ,
15.	References	15
16	Figures	17
17	Plates	21
18	Appendix 1 Named Tombs	32
19	Appendix 2 Unnamed Tombs	36
20	Appendix 3 Inscribed Headstones	42
21	Appendix 4 Unnamed Headstones and Gravemarkers	61

Copyright Notice: Please note that all original information contained within this report, including all original drawings, photographs, text and all other printed matter deemed to be the writer's, remains the property of the writer and Eachtra Archaeological Projects and so may not be reproduced or used in any form without the written consent of the writer or Eachtra Archaeological Projects.

List of Figures Figure 1: Plan of Ballyseedy graveyard 2008.	17
Figure 2: Extract from OS Discovery Series map with Ballyseedy highlighted in red	
Figure 3: Extract from RMP Sheet 38 with Ballyseedy highlighted in red.	
Figure 4: Extract from 1st edition OS map Sheet 38.	
List of Plates Plate 1: View towards modern area of graveyard with Church of Ireland church still from northeast	
Plate 2: View of older graveyard, from east	
Plate 3: View of southern and eastern boundary walls of newer graveyard, from	
west	
Plate 4: View of slight batter present along eastern boundary wall of newer graveyar south	d, from
Plate 5: View of eastern and northern boundary walls of older graveyard, from soutl	123
Plate 6: View of entrance to newer graveyard, from east	23
Plate 7: View of entrance to older graveyard, from east	24
Plate 8: View of the Hurly tomb (ref. no. 280) on the interior of the church which is overgrown and obscured by ivy	•
Plate 9: View of inaccessible, overgrown tomb located towards the northwestern are older graveyard. There is no reference number for this tomb due to inaccessibility.	
Plate 10: View of open unnamed tomb, ref. no. 260, from east	25
Plate 11: View of overgrown Benner grave (ref. no. 51) from east	26
Plate 12: View of broken Stephen's headstone (ref. no. 197), from east	26
Plate 13: View of overgrown and sunken headstone dating to 1766 (ref. no. 224), fro	om
east	27
Plate 14: View of inaccessible headstone in the northern area of the old graveyard, fr south. There is no reference number for this headstone due to inaccessibility.	
Plate 15: View of inaccessible headstone in the northern area of the old graveyard, fr There is no reference number for this headstone due to inaccessibility.	
Plate 16: View of southern elevation of ruined church showing extent of overgrowth and in immediate vicinity of the church, from west	

Plate 17: Interior view of ruined church, from west	. 29
Plate 18: Interior view of eastern elevation	29
Plate 19: Exterior view of eastern elevation, from southeast	. 30
Plate 20: Exterior view of southern elevation, from southeast	. 30
Plate 21: Exterior view of western elevation, from west. The centrally disposed arch of a blocked-up window ope is also visible.	. 31

Townland: Ballyseedy, Baile O Síoda-O'Sheedy's townland
Parish: Ballyseedy
Barony: Trughanacmy
Local name of graveyard: Ballyseedy
<b>NGR:</b> 87680, 112400
RMP No.: KE038-021
No. of named tombs: 18
No. of unnamed tombs: 24
No. of inscribed headstones: 219
No. of unnamed headstones: 22
No. of unnamed grave-markers: 0
No. of architectural fragments: 0
No. of cross slabs: 0

## 1. Introduction

Ballyseedy graveyard was surveyed using a Trimble Pro X-H GPS (Figure 1). The survey is linked to GPS and tied into the National Grid. The graveyard plan was produced using Adobe Illustrator. Reference numbers mentioned in the main body of the report relate to the ID point given when the survey was undertaken (see attached A1 plan). A digital photographic record and surname database was also compiled to complement the cartographic survey (Appendices 1-4). Photographs of the features within the graveyard are referenced in the appendix and all photographs are provided on the attached disc.

The survey was undertaken in April 2008 and was undertaken with due regard to:

- Conservation principles as produced by ICOMOS in the Venice and Burra Charters
- The publication in 2004 of the Architectural Heritage Protection-Guidelines for Planners by the DoEHLG
- The heritage objectives as outlined and adopted in the current Kerry County Council Draft Development Plan 2003-2009, (121-124).

The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe was signed at the Granada Convention in 1985 and ratified by Ireland in 1997. The conservation aims as stated in the Burra Charter are for the retention or restoration of historical significance with the minimum of physical intervention and that such intervention work be reversible, maintain the structure's character and setting and that all conservation works should be undertaken following comprehensive research.

## 2. Site Location & Description

Ballyseedy graveyard is located in the townland of Ballyseedy approximately 2.5km east of Tralee town (Figure 2).

The graveyard is situated 0.5km south of the N21, the main Tralee-Limerick road, on the western side of a third class road.

Ballyseedy graveyard comprises two sections; an older graveyard within which is the ruined medieval parish church, and a new, modern extension to the north within which is a recently restored Church of Ireland Church that dates from *c*. 1870 (Plates 1 & 2).

There are separate entrances for each section along the eastern boundary wall and there is no formal access point between the two areas once inside the graveyard.

The modern extension is well maintained and orderly, and the grass is lawnmower cut.

The older section is extremely heavily overgrown with brambles and trees and is in a very poor state of preservation especially its western limits. There is no evidence of any regular maintenance whatsoever. Some *ad hoc* localised clearance is evident around a few areas.

All tombs are located in the older section of the graveyard. Some known recorded graves i.e. Mrs. Avice Collis who died 1791 and the grave of the Rev A. Mackintosh who died in 1841 were not found due to the overgrown and neglected nature of the old graveyard (King 1931, 21).

A service tap is located to the immediate north of the entrance gate for the modern extension.

There is no set area for refuse facilities which has led to small scale dumping of graveyard cleaning waste in the vicinity of the service tap.

There is no provision for parking for visitors to the church and graveyard and this is a noticeable and dangerous deficit, given the narrow approach road.

There is no sign on the exterior boundary wall stating the name of the graveyard.

Ballyseedy is recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as KE038-021 classified as a 'church and graveyard' (Figure 3).

The recently restored Church of Ireland church is registered in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) under reference no. 21303801 where it is given a regional rating of importance.

## 3. Boundaries

The western boundary of the modern area is formed by a cement rendered wall as well as a rubble sandstone wall to the west of the church. Barbed wire also sits on top of the concrete wall in places which also extends to form the southern boundary (Plate 3). The northern boundary also forms the southern boundary of the older area of the graveyard, and comprises a rubble limestone wall in a poor state of repair. The eastern

boundary is constructed of rubble limestone and sandstone stone capped with modern con-

crete. A slight batter was also discernible along this boundary (Plate 4). Two entrances are located in the eastern boundary: one is currently in use while the other is located towards the southern end and is blocked up.

The older area of the graveyard is bounded by a limestone rubble wall over 2m high to the north which is overgrown with ivy in places (Plate 5). The southern boundary is also of the same construct and is irregular in height due to collapse etc. The entrance gate is located in the eastern boundary. The western boundary was inaccessible due to the presence of tombs and the overgrowth of brambles at the western end of the graveyard.

#### 3.1 Recommendation

The overgrowth of ivy and brambles should be removed where possible, under archaeological supervision and guidance, from the boundary walls of the old graveyard and the wall assessed and made good.

## 4. Entrance

Two separate entrances exist for the two areas of the graveyard.

Access/egress to the modern area is gained through a double cast-iron gate set between two cut-stone sandstone and limestone piers capped with a modern concrete capping. A turnstile is located to the immediate south of the entrance gate (Plate 6).

Access/egress to the older graveyard is gained through original wrought iron gates set between two large square limestone and sandstone piers. A turnstile is located to the immediate south of the entrance gate (Plate 7).

# 5. Pathways

Formal tarmac and concrete pathways exist in the modern area.

A centrally disposed grass-covered gravel pathway extends westwards from the entrance gate in the older graveyard while a grass-worn path also extends along the southern boundary.

## 6. Desire Lines

No desire lines are necessary for the modern extension.

The establishing of formal paths does not appear to be feasible at present in the older area of the graveyard given the level of irregularly disposed burial markers and the *ad hoc* locations of the tombs as well as undulating and collapsed ground exacerbated by a profuse growth of grass and intense overgrowth of brambles bushes and trees.

## 6.1 Recommendations

The grass and dense overgrowth would need to be removed / reduced by hand under archaeological guidance and supervision to fully expose the full extent of the burial markers and nature of collapse. Potential desire lines and safe but meandering pathways could then be designed based on an updated plan. This work may require Ministerial Consent.

Regular grass cutting should then aid visitors to navigate the interior of the graveyard.

## 7. Named Tombs

19 named tombs were recorded.

Nine tombs can be described as being structurally sound but are overgrown with ivy to varying degrees (ref. no's 241, 248, 249, 258, 269, 270, 271, 273 and 277).

The remainder of the named tombs are in a poor state of repair, being almost completely overgrown, collapsing in parts or other structural defects (Plate 8).

#### 7.1 Recommendations

Focused targeted archaeological refurbishment and conservation should be undertaken where the tombs are collapsed. This work may require Ministerial Consent.

All vegetation on the tombs should be cut back and removed.

The tombs can then be reconstructed, repaired and repointed sensitive to their original construction. This work may require Ministerial Consent.

All open and exposed tombs should be fully repaired and sealed. This work may require Ministerial Consent.

The ivy and other growth should only be fully removed as the primary element of an agreed strategy of repairs and other conservation and restoration works. Otherwise ivy and other growth should be simply cut back and maintained at a controllable level.

Restoration works should only be carried out by qualified personnel under supervision.

## 8. Unnamed tombs

23 unnamed tombs were recorded. Approximately two additional tombs could be seen through the overgrowth to the east of the church. These tombs were inaccessible and could not be surveyed or assessed as a direct result of the poor state of the graveyard interior (Plate 9).

All the unnamed tombs were in various poor states of repair while the entrance to one tomb (ref. no. 260) had fallen outwards, exposing the human remains interred within (Plate 10).

#### 8.1 Recommendations

Focused targeted archaeological excavation should be undertaken where the tombs are collapsed. This work may require Ministerial Consent.

All vegetation on the tombs should be cut back and removed.

The tombs can then be reconstructed, repaired and repointed sensitive to their original construction. This work may require Ministerial Consent.

All open and exposed tombs should be fully repaired and sealed. This work may require Ministerial Consent.

It is likely that local information would furnish the names associated with these tombs and this information should be collected.

Construction of new tombs should not be allowed and others requiring repair should be undertaken using best practice. An information booklet should be provided on this.

## 9. Inscribed Headstones & Grave Plots

A total of 219 inscribed headstones were recorded across both the old and new areas of Ballyseedy graveyard.

A number were found to be need of some care and attention.

The O' Connor grave (ref. no. 4) is partially collapsed inwards.

The Blennerhassett grave (ref. no. 22) has loose kerbing which needs repairing.

The Blennerhassett grave (ref. no. 36) has a small collapsed area on its southern side.

The Wharton grave (ref. no. 40) is partially overgrown with shrubs on its northeastern side.

The Benner grave (ref. no. 51) is completely overgrown with shrubs which conceal the headstone (Plate 11).

The Farmer grave (ref. no. 61) is overgrown with a rose bush though the headstone itself is not fully obscured.

The Mason grave (ref. no. 176) is partially concealed by modern vegetation which conceals the iron railing formalising the plot.

The Stephens grave (ref. no. 197) is heavily overgrown and the headstone itself is broken (Plate 12).

The Cussen grave (ref. no. 204) is partially obscured by modern vegetation and brambles.

A partially named grave (ref. no. 224) of Catherine? is heavily overgrown and concealed with brambles (Plate 13). This was also the oldest recorded headstone in the graveyard and dated to 1766.

## 9.1 Recommendations

Repairs should be made to the partially collapsed graves 4 and 36.

The loose kerbing should be repaired on grave 22.

Repairs should be made to the broken headstone for grave 197.

The overgrowth of vegetation on graves 40, 51, 176, 197, 204 and 224 should be cut back and removed.

## 10. Unnamed Headstones & Grave Plots

22 unnamed headstones were recorded within the graveyard.

Several headstones could not be accessed due to the severe overgrowth of brambles within the older area of the graveyard, and should this vegetation be removed, these headstones maybe found to be inscribed with names (Plates 14 & 15).

The unnamed graves are mainly composed of 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern headstones from which the engraving has eroded, as well as modern graves which are without a headstone or the information card on the temporary metal cross has faded over time and is no longer legible.

Unnamed headstones are grouped together with the unnamed gravemarkers on the plan of the graveyard (Figure 1 and attached A1 plan).

A number of additional headstones were visible within the overgrowth but were inaccessible on the day of the survey and assessment.

#### 10.1 Recommendations

The severe overgrowth of vegetation would need to be removed/reduced by hand under archaeological guidance and supervision to fully expose the full extent and nature of the burial markers.

Any new inscribed headstones should then be added to the survey.

## 11. Unnamed Gravemarkers

No unhewn gravemarkers were recorded within the graveyard. This is quite unique out of all the graveyards surveyed to date and it may be due to the severe overgrowth in the older part of the graveyard.

#### 11.1 Recommendation:

The overgrowth would need to be removed/reduced by hand under archaeological guidance and supervision to fully expose the interior of the burial ground. This work may require

Ministerial Consent.

Any exposed gravemarkers should then be added to the survey.

## 12. Dangerous areas of ground or collapse

The whole interior of the older graveyard at present can be described as dangerous due to the profuse overgrowth of brambles, grass and trees which masks the gravemarkers and some headstones, and in some cases obscures the sunken areas of some graves.

#### 12.1 Recommendations

The overgrowth should be cut back and removed under archaeological supervision.

The grass would need to be removed/reduced by hand under archaeological guidance and supervision to fully expose the full extent of burial markers and nature of collapse. This work may require Ministerial Consent.

Maintain the grounds on a regular basis.

## Description of buildings within Ballyseedy graveyard

## 13.1 Church of Ireland, Ballyseedy

The recently restored Church of Ireland Church is recorded as part of the NIAH for county Kerry: "Freestanding double-height Gothic Revival style Church of Ireland church, built c. 1870, with five-bay nave, single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to south elevation, single-bay double height lower chancel to east gable end having single-bay single-storey lean-to vestry projection to north-east corner and rose window to west gable end having bellcote to gable. Pitched slate roof with grey clay ridge comb, limestone copings to gables, plinth to east gable, off-centre bellcote to west gable, lower chancel roof, and having cast-iron gutters, hoppers and downpipes. Snecked limestone walls with red sandstone surrounds, tooled limestone sills and stained glass panels. Rose window to west gable containing four quatrefoils. Paired lancets to chancel. Double-leaf boarded door to porch. Graveyard to site with various cut-stone grave markers and mausolea, c. 1870-

present. Gateway, built c. 1870, to north comprising pair of stone piers with wrought-iron gates. Gateway, built c. 1870, to east comprising pair of cut-stone piers with cast-iron gates".

Jeremiah King

This church is in regular use and no recommendations for care / maintenance are addressed in this report as the building was recently restored with Heritage Council and Kerry County Council funding.

## 13.2 Ruined Medieval Parish Church of Ballyseedy

A record from 1417 states that Patrick Offighillig was the vicar of Balissidia (King 1931, 21). This medieval parish church was in ruins in 1756 and its patron was the Blennerhassett family in whose demesne lands the church was built and within which are many of their family graves (Smith 1756, 37).

The church is illustrated in ruins on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map 1842 (Figure 4) towards the northwestern corner of the graveyard. A centrally disposed pathway is shown as a dotted line which is now grassed over. Curry recorded the ruined church in 1841 and states that *its walls are nearly perfect* (O'Donovan 1841, 66). However, an effective assessment of the medieval fabric of the church is not possible today without first removing or reducing the almost jungle like vegetation that completely covers this structure. Trees, including ash, sycamore and oak are growing within, on the walls and indeed out of the many tombs inside it. Profuse impenetrable brambles, ivy and other growth also inhibit any worthwhile survey. Consequently, limited surveying was undertaken using a combination of hand measurements allied to the reduced number of points that were available with the GIS system due to the trees.

The ruin of this rectangular medieval church, 16.35m east-west by 7.9m north-south externally (internally 14.35m X 5.9m) is located in the northwestern corner of the graveyard. The church is almost completely overgrown with ivy and trees, with the exception of the exterior west elevation (Plate 16). Most of the walls survive either to full height or close to it. The eastern gable survives to around the same height as the side walls.

Large tree roots are growing within the fabric of the building and on the tombs and are pushing out some stones which will eventually cause large areas of collapse.

Two very large tombs are located within the interior on the eastern end, severely limiting access to the eastern elevation to a narrow gap between them. This is currently impassable due to brambles (Plate 17). However, limited difficult access to the east window was eventually gained and is described below.

Immediately inside the southern doorway to the east, a grave has collapsed exposing a small opening through which the human remains can be seen (ref. no. 290). On the day of the survey, two young boys entered the church and were attempting to retrieve the skull, and they were also aware of the open tomb (ref. no. 260) described above. At least three other tombs are hidden beneath the growth at the western end of the church.

#### Eastern elevation

The eastern elevation is completely overgrown with ivy and is virtually inaccessible due to the location of tombs and overgrowth in general (Plate 18). Curry records it as ...formed of brown sandstone and limestone chiselled; it is pointed on the outside and divided into two lights by a stone mullion... (ibid).

Subsequent to clearing and scrambling a limited examination of the interior of the east window was possible. Apart from the window very little else could be seen and no fabric was exposed. It was apparent however that gable did not survive much over the height of the window. The window as Curry recorded is indeed twin lighted, 175mm in width, with intact ogee heads carved from limestone, most likely dating from the fifteenth century. The dividing limestone mullion, 140mm in width, also survives to full height, however the vertical central dividing section between the double rebate only partially survives. The exterior of the mullion appears to be sharply chamfered. The sides of the window are made with sandstone as well as limestone. The window is set in a widely spayed embrasure that expands from a width of 0.60m at the window to 1.2m at its outer limits. Two sets of draw bar sockets were also noted within the embrasure. The base or cill of the window and embrasure could not be determined due to build up of earth and growth however a measured current height of *circa* 1.7m was taken for the embrasure and 1.5m for the interior of the window (Plate 19). The outer vousoirs of the embrasure arch have been robbed out. The window is not visible on the outside.

#### Southern elevation

This side wall is almost fully obscured by ivy but appears to survive almost to full height. The entrance door is located towards the western end 4.5m from the southwest corner, where some of the rubble sandstone construction can be seen (Plate 20). The southern doorway was rebuilt just before Curry's visit in 1841, who goes on to state that no part of the old work of the doorway survives (*ibid*). Access to the church interior is gained up a limestone step against which the dilapidated remains of an iron gate pivoting from the east side of the doorway.

#### Western elevation

The interior of the western elevation is completely obscured by ivy and was inaccessible due to the presence of tombs and overgrowth in general.

The exterior of the west gabled elevation is the best preserved section of the church and survives virtually to full height (Plate 21).

The limestone and sandstone rubble stone wall is almost free from ivy on its exterior.

A blocked up window ope is also visible, c. 1.2m above present ground level (Plate 21).

#### Northern elevation

Virtually no access could be made to assess the interior of the north side wall that does appear to survive to a good height. A partially blocked up opening, 1.16m wide, and possibly a doorway is located 3.9m from the northeast corner.

The exterior of this wall was inaccessible for assessment.

#### 13.3 Recommendations

The building has been examined as much as was possible but the upper levels of the walls and much of the overall fabric was not accessible for close inspection. Consequently, it is recommended that the vegetation cover be removed under archaeological supervision and the revealed fabric comprehensively recorded. Samples of *in situ* fabric, stone, mortars, renders etc should be recorded and removed. Where possible and in principle, all original fabric should be re-used or similar substitutes sourced and matched.

Access into the church should be prevented immediately to prevent more children entering and investigating the tombs and human remains.

The ruined church should be preserved and protected.

The church interior should be cleared of the dense growth of trees and brambles.

An evaluation of the interior fabric should be undertaken.

There are several collapsed and dangerous tombs within the interior. These should be repaired and made good.

No further burials should be allowed within the interior.

No conservation restoration works should be undertaken without an additional comprehensive individual report based on the results of invasive archaeological and architectural investigation specific to the particular site.

# 14. Summary of recommendations for future management/conservation of Ballyseedy graveyard

- Remove overgrowth of ivy and brambles from the boundary walls, especially those surrounding the older graveyards. The walls can then be repaired sensitive to their original construction. This work may require Ministerial Consent.
- The vegetation in the graveyard grounds in general would need to be removed / reduced to a manageable level by hand under archaeological guidance and supervision to fully expose the full extent and nature of the burial markers, as well as previously hidden graves and sunken areas. This work may require Ministerial Consent. The survey should then be updated with this new information.
- Regular grass cutting should then aid visitors to navigate the interior of the graveyard.
   Repairs should be made to the partially collapsed graves 4 and 36.
- The loose kerbing should be repaired on grave 22.
- Repairs should be made to the broken headstone for grave 197.
- The overgrowth of vegetation on graves 40, 51, 176, 197, 204 and 224 should be cut back and removed.
- Focused targeted archaeological conservation and refurbishment should be undertaken where the named and unnamed tombs have collapsed. All open and exposed tombs should be fully repaired and sealed. All vegetation on the tombs should be cut back and removed. The tombs can then be reconstructed, repaired and repointed sensitive to their original construction. This work may require Ministerial Consent.
- It is likely that local information would furnish the names associated with these tombs and this information should be collected.
- Construction of new tombs should not be allowed and others requiring repair should be undertaken using best practice. An information booklet should be provided on this to the church currently in use in the modern extension.
- The upper levels of the ruined church walls were not accessible. It is recommended that the vegetation cover be removed under archaeological supervision and the exposed fabric recorded. Samples of *in situ* fabric, stone, mortars, renders etc should be recorded and removed. Where possible and in principle, all original fabric should be re-used or similar substitutes sourced and matched.
- The church should be closed off immediately to prevent children and indeed adults from entering. The interior of the church is in a dangerous condition.

- The ruined church should be preserved and protected.
- The church interior should be cleared of the dense growth of tress and brambles.
- The interior should be fully recorded and surveyed.
- An evaluation of the interior fabric should be undertaken.
- There are several collapsed and dangerous tombs within the interior. These should be repaired and made good.
- No further burials should be allowed within the interior.
- Refuse disposal facilities, which do not currently exist at the graveyard, should be provided as soon as possible.
- The use of broad spectrum weedkillers, often used for maintaining the grounds of the graveyards, is not deemed acceptable and should be discouraged.
- An information board similar to one already existing at Killury graveyard, in Lissycurrig townland near Causeway, should be established at a suitable location within the older and newer areas of the graveyard.
- The Care and Conservation of Graveyards, a publication from The Office of Public Works (OPW) is recommended reading for future maintenance of the church and graveyard.
- An informative booklet on Ballyseedy graveyard should be compiled by Kerry County Council and supplied to the relevant parish church. It should include helpful tips for parishioners on caring for the graveyard, and the individual plots, as well as giving advice about works which may professional services such as the cleaning of old headstones etc.
- The ivy and other growth within the graveyard and on the walls of the church should only be fully removed as the primary element of an agreed strategy of repairs and other conservation and restoration works. Otherwise ivy and other growth should be simply cut back and maintained at a controllable level. This work may require Ministerial Consent.
- No conservation restoration works should be undertaken without an additional comprehensive individual report based on the results of invasive archaeological and architectural investigation specific to the particular site.
- All primary ground works should be archaeologically monitored and all features recorded and protected.

#### Note on Recommendations

All recommendations as set out above are recommendations only based on visual site fieldwork undertaken by the writer. No invasive or other intervention work was undertaken in the course of producing this report. Ultimately, no responsibility will be accepted by the writer with regard to the undertaking of the conservation work as recommended in this report and based only on visual inspection. The ultimate decision on recommendations etc rests with Kerry County Council.

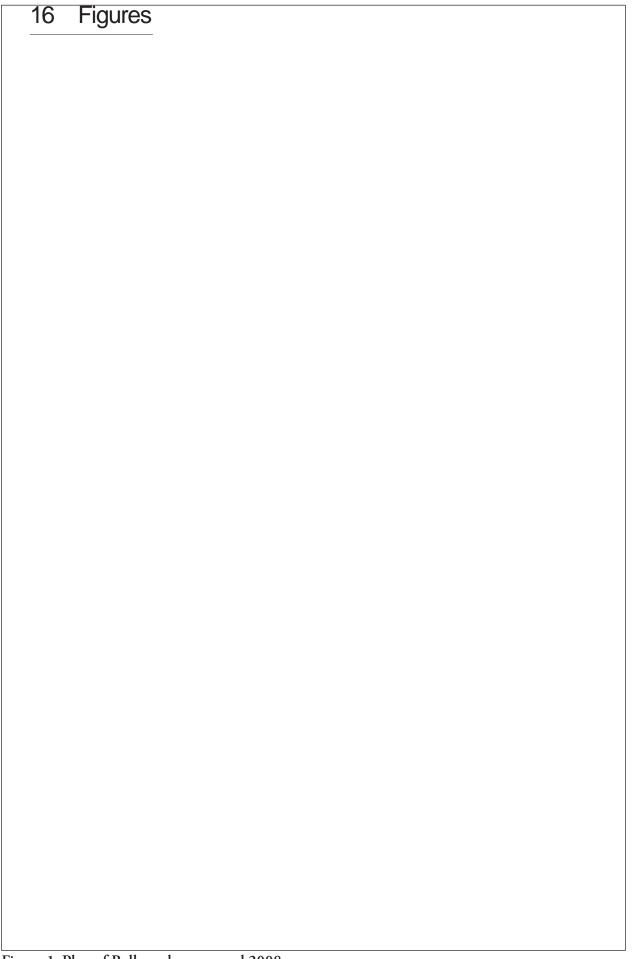
## 15. References

- Burra Charter 1979. (Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance).

  Australia.
- Condit, E (ed). 1987. Recording the Past from Ancient Churchyards and Other Sources. Wordwell Ltd., Dublin 2.
- Cuppage, J. et al, 1986. Archaeological Survey of the Dingle Peninsula, Oidhreacht Chorca Dhuibhne.
- Fitzpatrick, E (ed). 1995. *The Care and Conservation of Graveyards*. Stationary Office, Dublin.
- Granada Convention 1985. (Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe). Granada.
- Heritage Council, 1999. Regulatory Environment for the Management and Repair of Historic Buildings. Dublin
- ICOMOS, 1990. Guide to Recording Historic Buildings. London.
- King, J. 1931. County Kerry Past and Present, Facsimile edition 1986, Mercier Press, Cork.
- O'Donovan, J. 1841. *The Antiquities of County Kerry*, Royal Carbery Books facsimile edition 1983.
- Smith, C. 1756. *The Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry*, facsimile edition 1979, Mercier Books, Cork.

- The Office of Public Works, 1995. *The Care and Conservation of Graveyards*. Stationary Office, Dublin.
- Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, 1995. *Guidelines for the Conservation of Buildings*. Dublin.
- Venice Charter 1964. (Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites). Venice.

County Kerry Development Plan, Draft, 2003-2009.



17

Figure 1: Plan of Ballyseedy graveyard 2008.

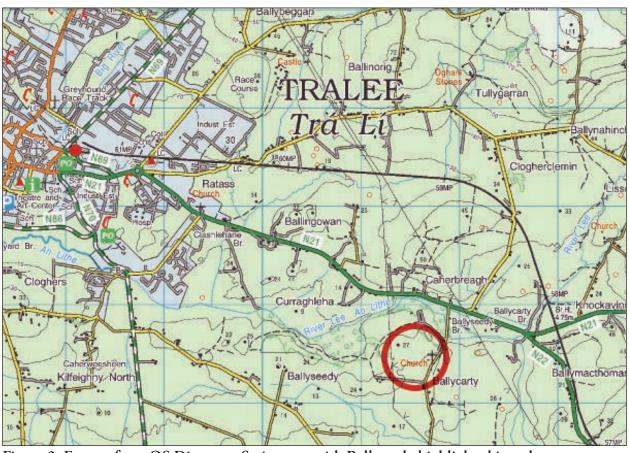


Figure 2: Extract from OS Discovery Series map with Ballyseedy highlighted in red.

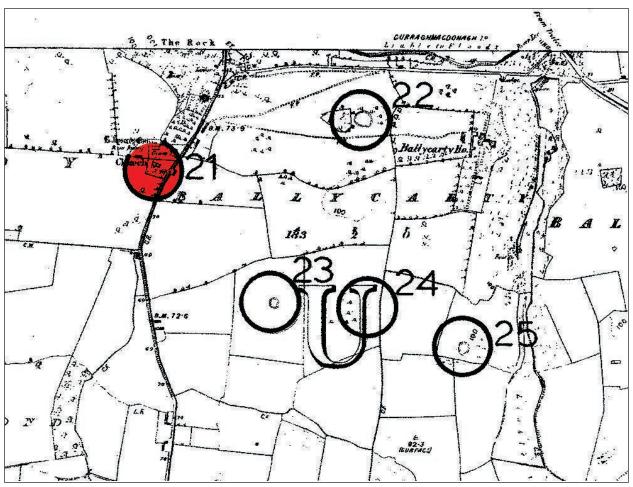


Figure 3: Extract from RMP Sheet 38 with Ballyseedy highlighted in red.

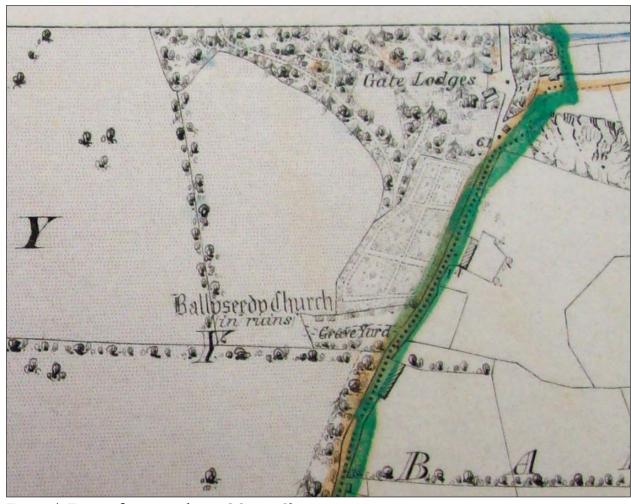


Figure 4: Extract from 1st edition OS map Sheet 38.

# 17 Plates



Plate 1: View towards modern area of graveyard with Church of Ireland church still in use, from northeast



Plate 2: View of older graveyard, from east



Plate 3: View of southern and eastern boundary walls of newer graveyard, from west



Plate 4: View of slight batter present along eastern boundary wall of newer graveyard, from south



Plate 5: View of eastern and northern boundary walls of older graveyard, from south



Plate 6: View of entrance to newer graveyard, from east



Plate 7: View of entrance to older graveyard, from east



Plate 8: View of the Hurly tomb (ref. no. 280) on the interior of the church which is heavily overgrown and obscured by ivy



Plate 9: View of inaccessible, overgrown tomb located towards the northwestern area of the older graveyard. There is no reference number for this tomb due to inaccessibility.

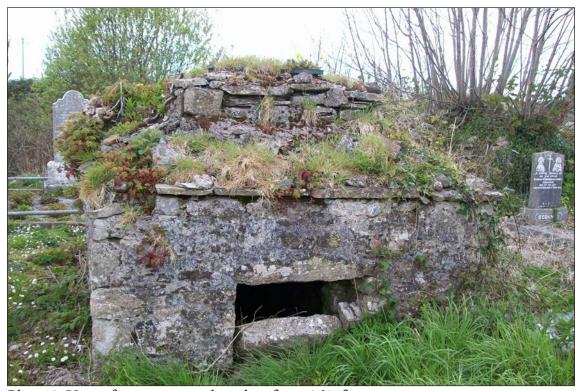


Plate 10: View of open unnamed tomb, ref. no. 260, from east



Plate 11: View of overgrown Benner grave (ref. no. 51) from east



Plate 12: View of broken Stephen's headstone (ref. no. 197), from east



Plate 13: View of overgrown and sunken headstone dating to 1766 (ref. no. 224), from east



Plate 14: View of inaccessible headstone in the northern area of the old graveyard, from south. There is no reference number for this headstone due to inaccessibility.

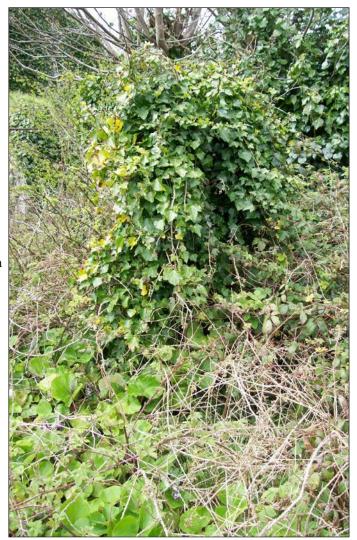


Plate 15: View of inaccessible headstone in the northern area of the old graveyard, from east. There is no reference number for this headstone due to inaccessibility.



Plate 16: View of southern elevation of ruined church showing extent of overgrowth on and in immediate vicinity of the church, from west



Plate 17: Interior view of ruined church, from west

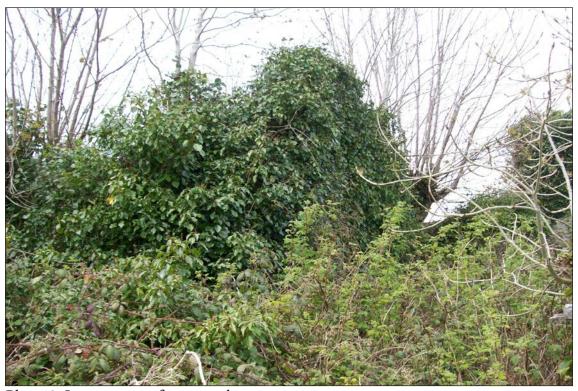


Plate 18: Interior view of eastern elevation



Plate 19: Interior view of window ope in eastern elevation



Plate 20: Exterior view of southern elevation, from southeast

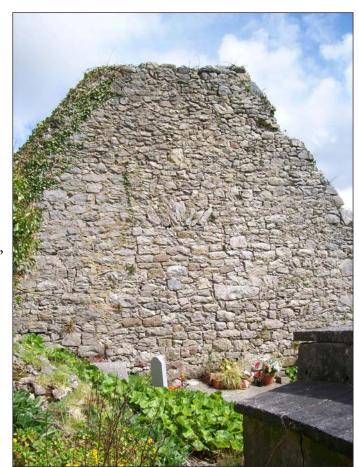


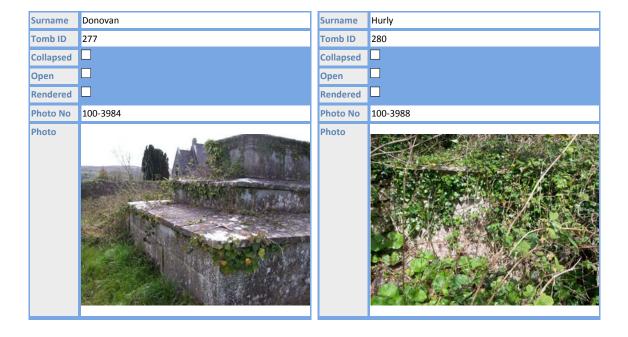
Plate 21: Exterior view of western elevation, from west. The centrally disposed arch of a blocked-up window ope is also visible.

## 18 Appendix 1 Named Tombs









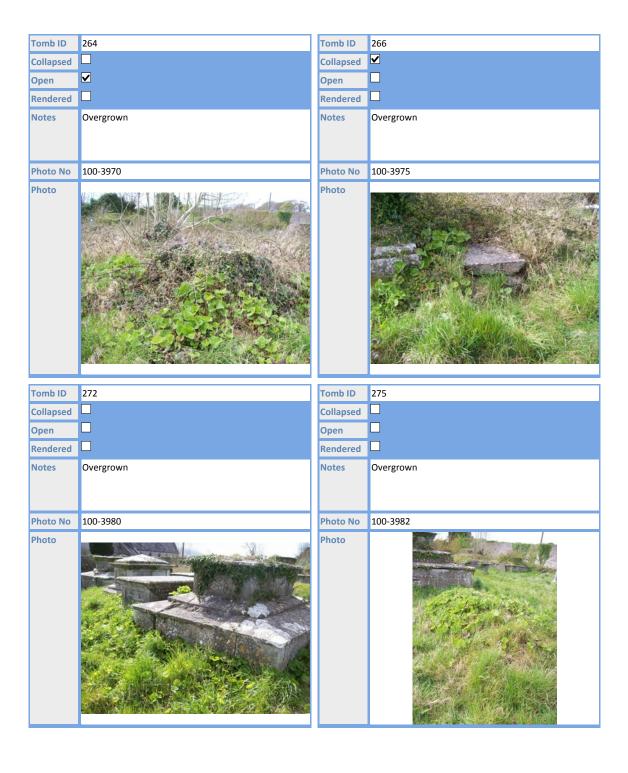
35

## 19 Appendix 2 Unnamed Tombs









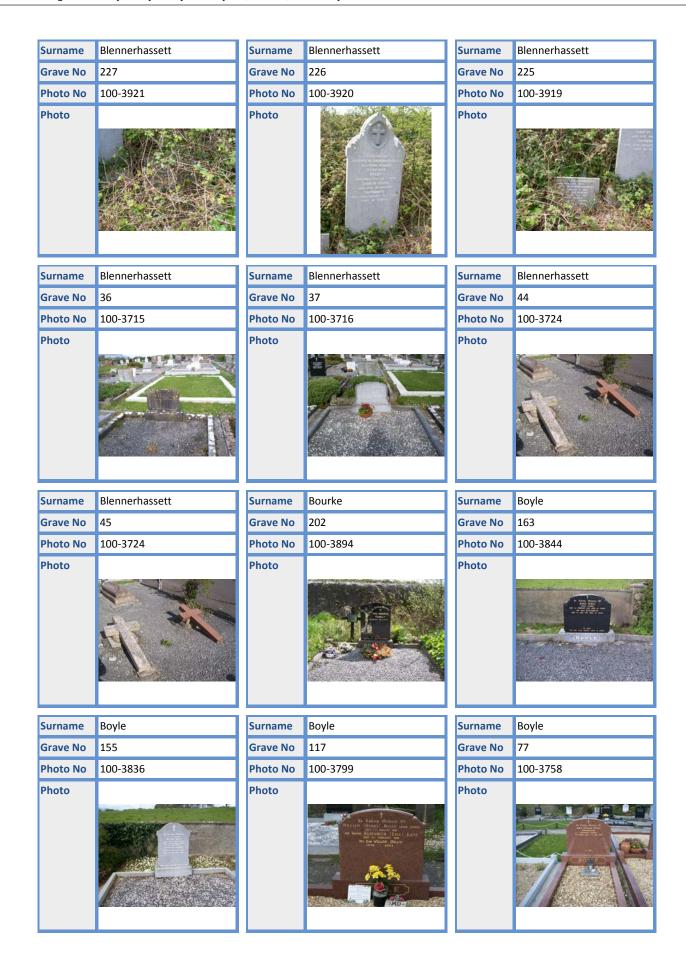


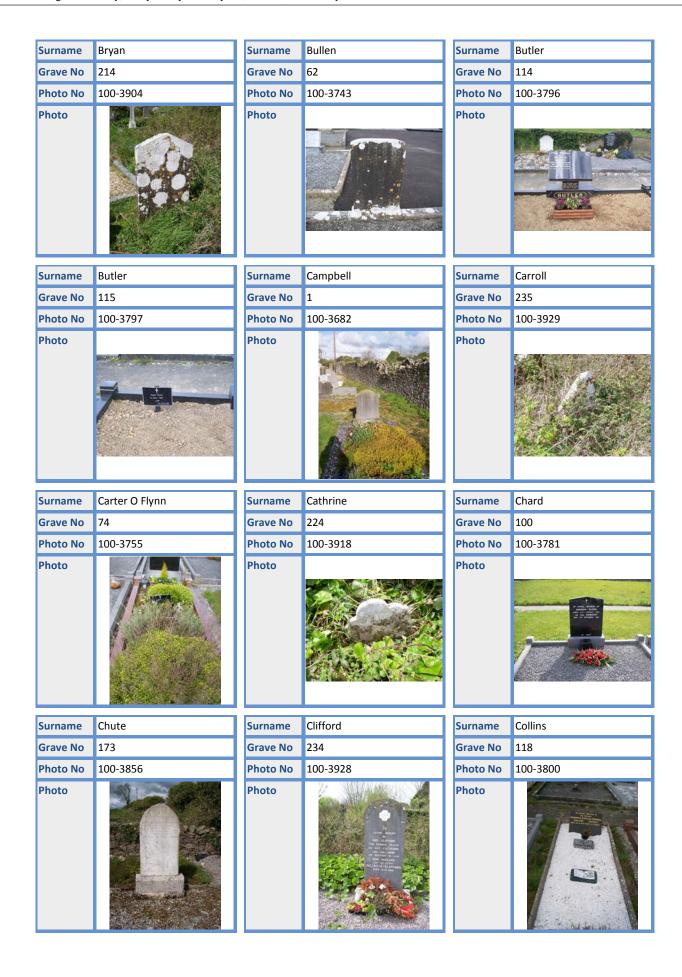


## 20 Appendix 3 Inscribed Headstones

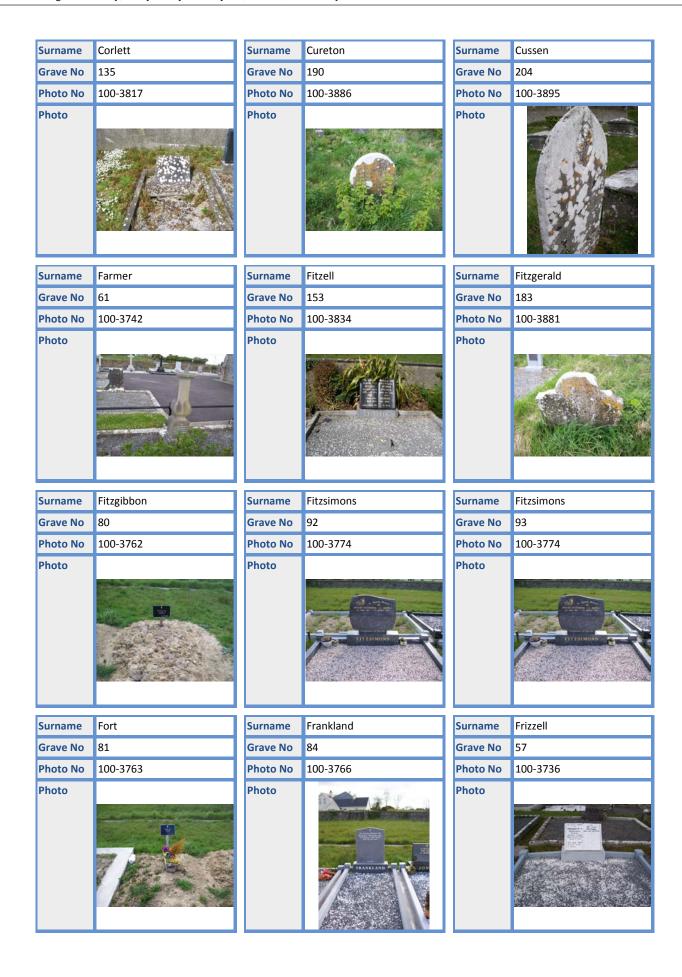


Surname	Blennerhassett	Surname	Blennerhassett	Surname	Blennerhassett
Grave No	148	Grave No	150	Grave No	47
Photo No	100-3829	Photo No	100-3831	Photo No	100-3726
Photo		Photo		Photo	
Surname	Blennerhassett	Surname	Blennerhassett	Surname	Blennerhassett
Grave No	72	<b>Grave No</b>	22	Grave No	8
Photo No	100-3753	Photo No	100-3700	Photo No	100-3688
Photo		Photo		Photo	
Surname	Blennerhassett	Surname	Blennerhassett	Surname	Blennerhassett
Grave No	13	Grave No	14	Grave No	15
Photo No	100-3691	Photo No	100-3692	Photo No	100-3693
Photo		Photo		Photo	
Surname	Blennerhassett	Surname	Blennerhassett	Surname	Blennerhassett
	Blennerhassett 167	Surname Grave No	Blennerhassett 17	Surname Grave No	Blennerhassett 46
Surname Grave No Photo No					



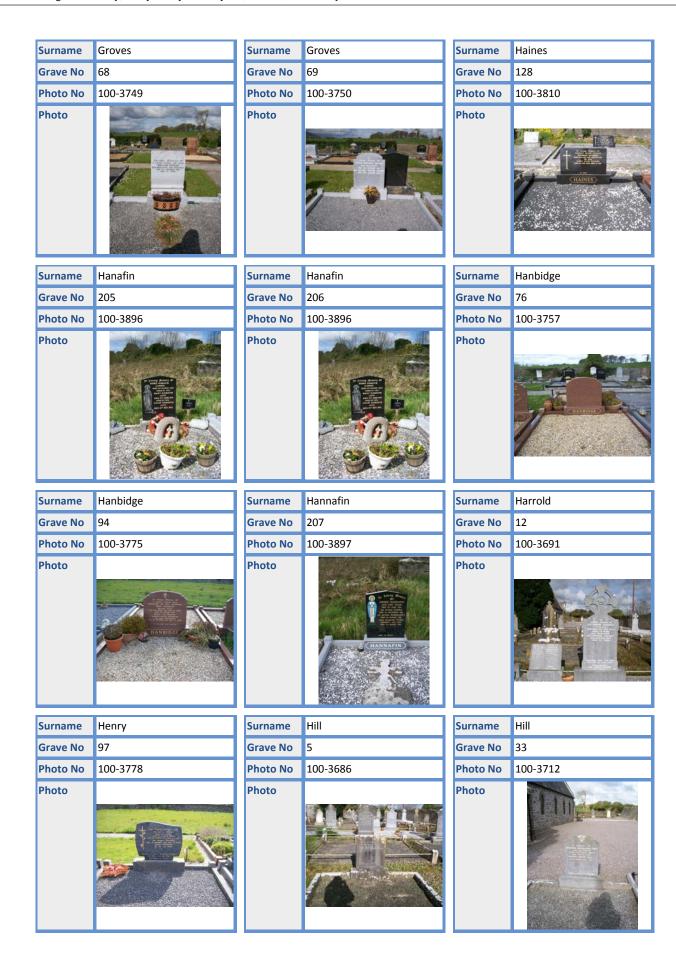


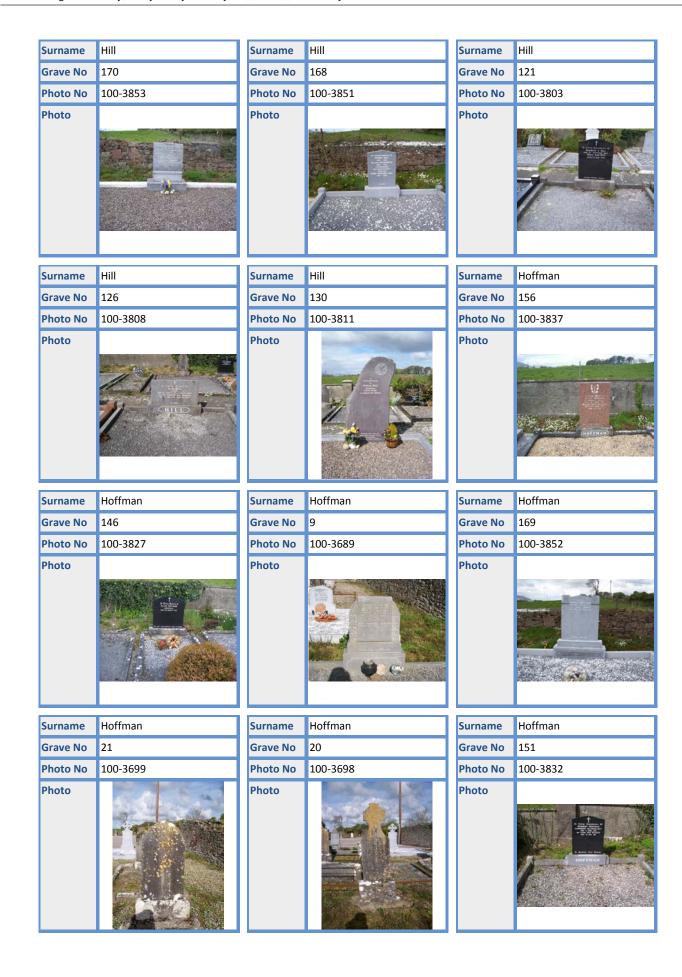
45

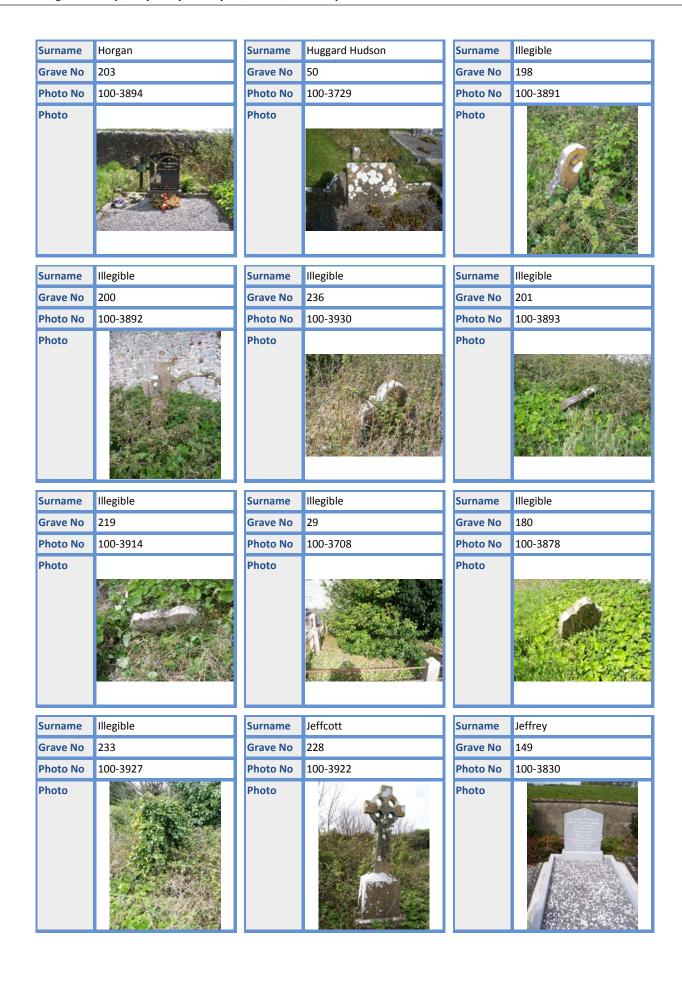


46

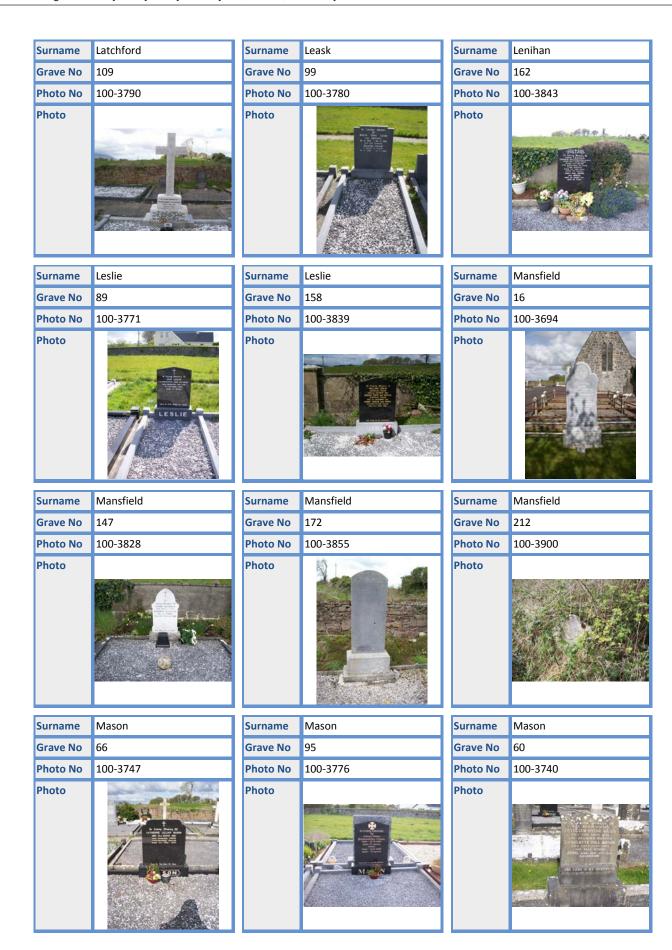


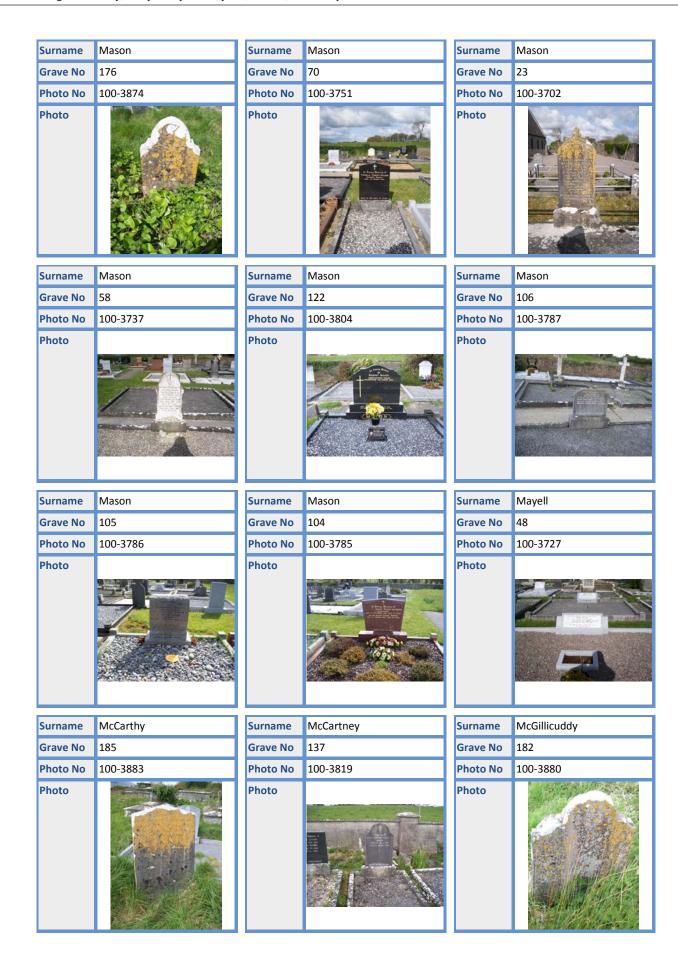


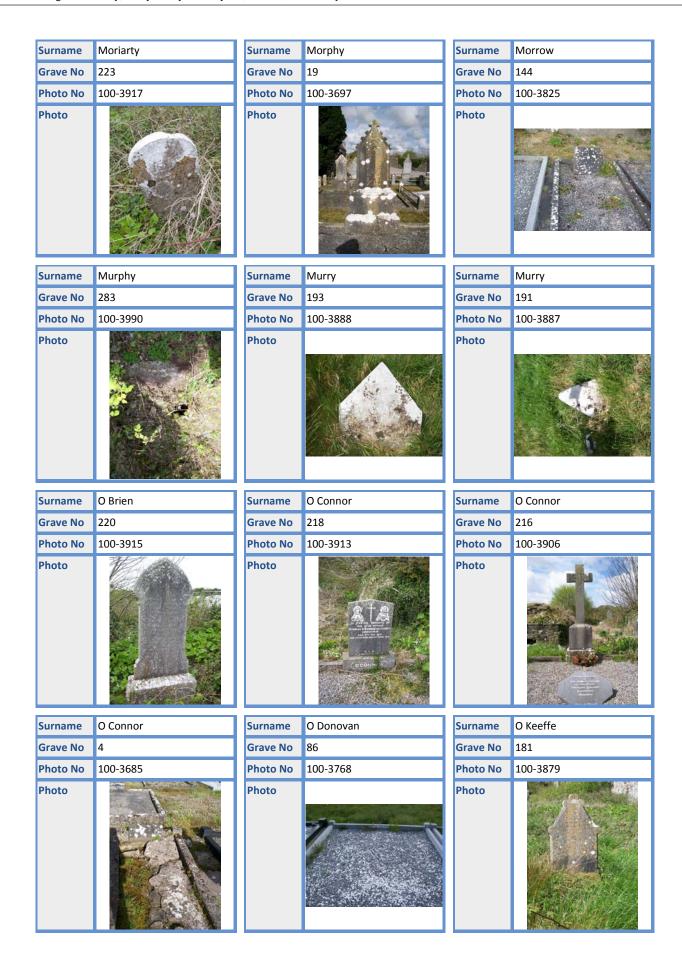


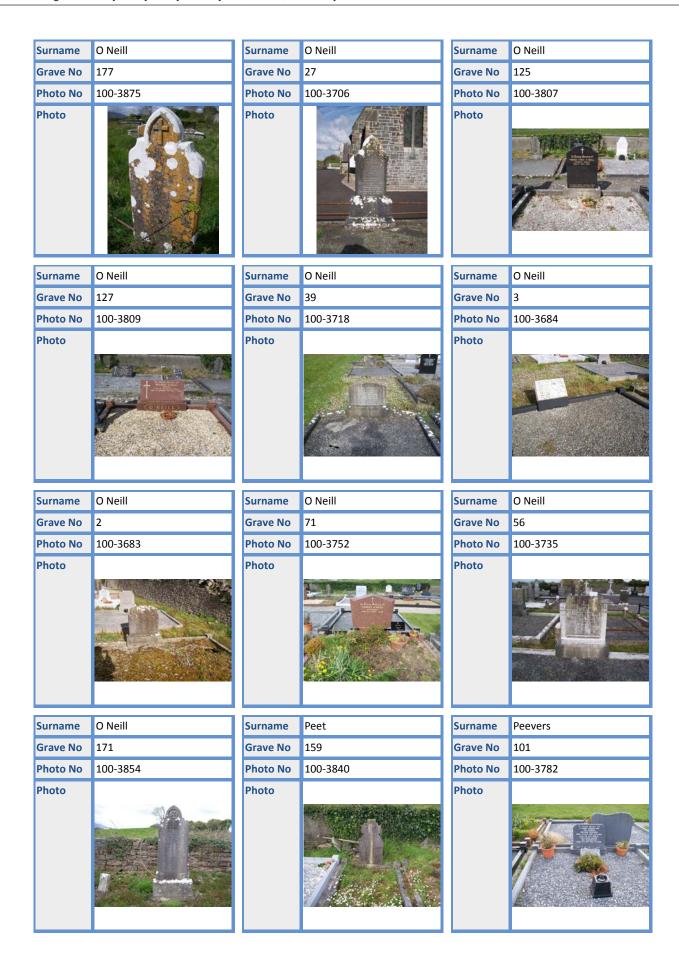


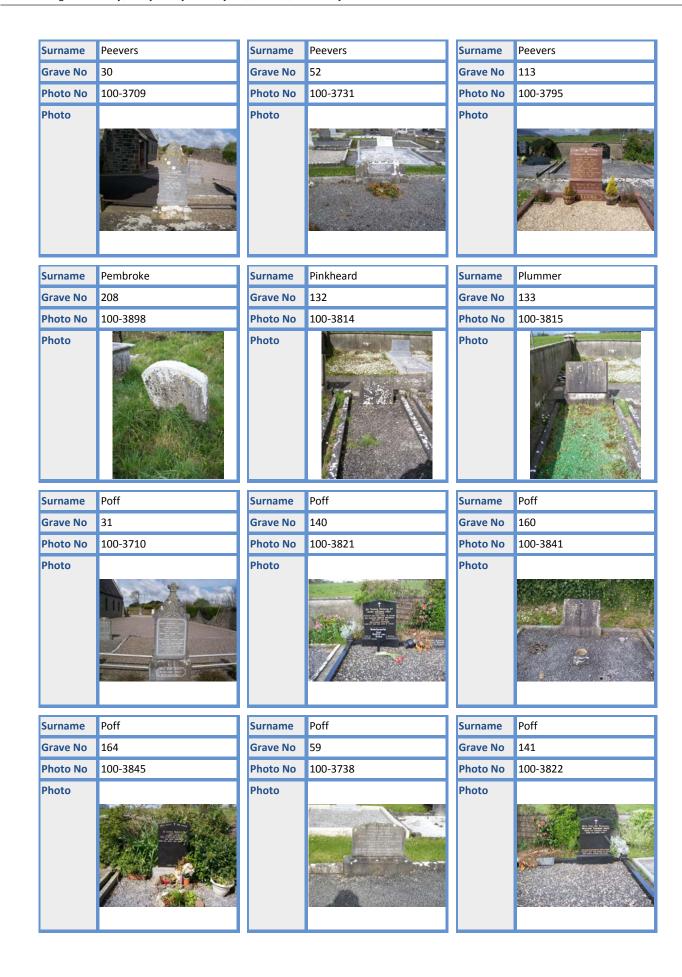


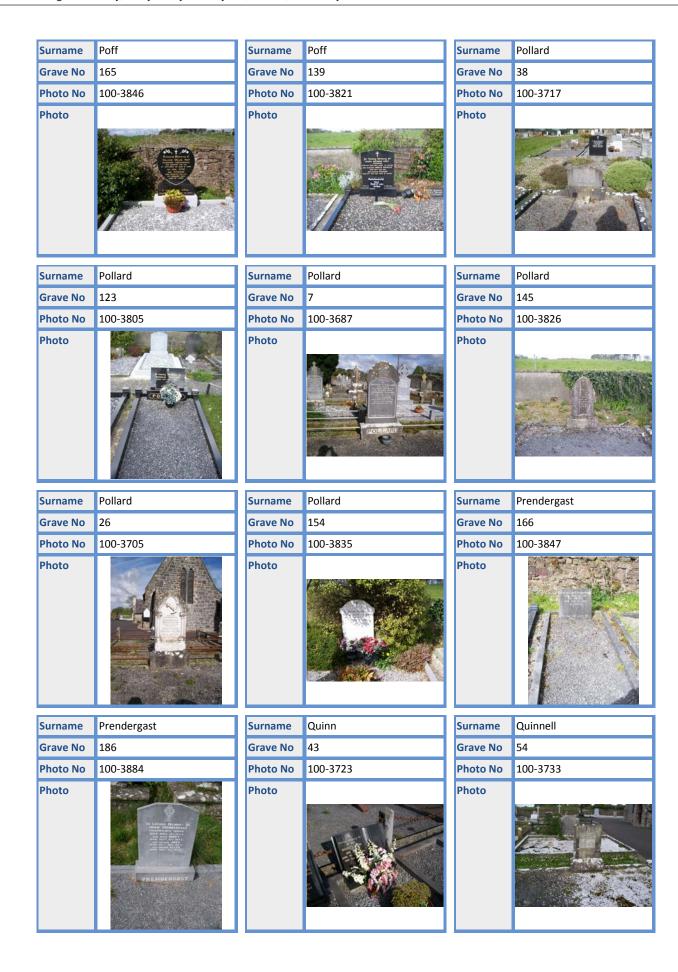




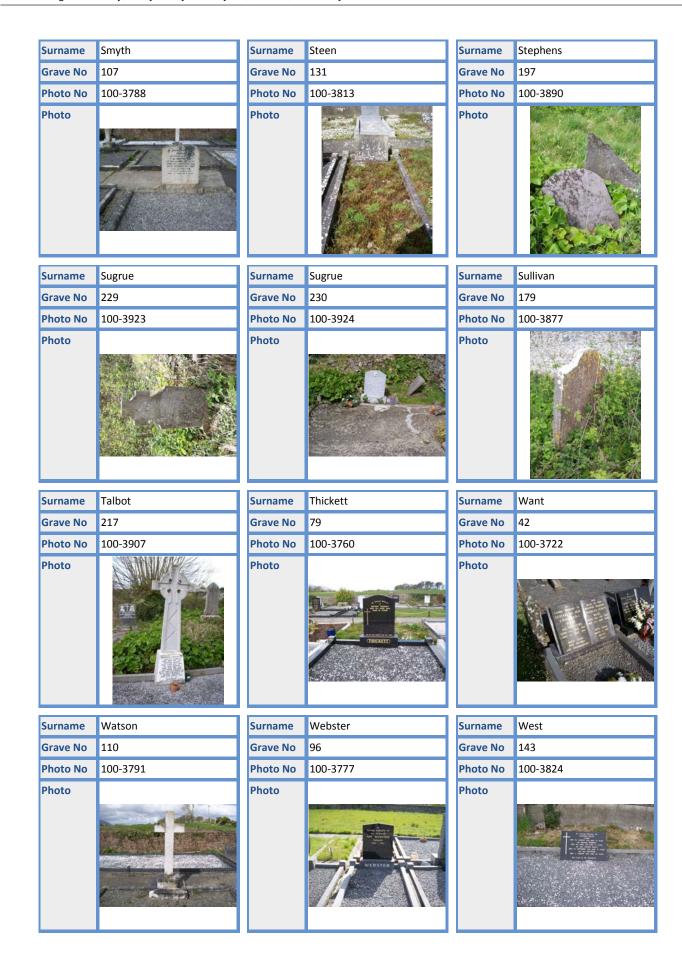














## 21 Appendix 4 Unnamed Headstones and Gravemarkers

Grave No.	Notes	Photo No.
188	Grave Marker	
189	Grave Marker	
192	Grave Marker	
194	Grave Marker	
195	Grave Marker	
199	Grave Marker	
209	Grave Marker	100-3899
210	Grave Marker	100-3899
211	Grave Marker	100-3899
222	Grave Marker	
261	Grave Marker	
262	Grave Marker	
268	Grave Marker	100-3976
274	Grave Marker	