

Archaeological Survey,
Dunquin Graveyard,
Dingle,
Co. Kerry.



October 2010

Client: The Heritage Office,
Kerry County Council,
County Buildings,
Ratass,
Tralee,
Co. Kerry.

RMP No: KE052-014 church and graveyard

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Townland: Ballintemple

Parish: Dunquin (now amalgamated in the modern ecclesiastic parish of Ballyferriter).

Barony: Corca Dhuibhne

Local name of graveyard: Dunquin

XY Co-ords: E432276, N600985

RMP No.: KE 052-014 Church and graveyard

No. of named tombs: 0

No. of unnamed tombs: 1

No of lintelled graves: 12

No. of named headstones: 12

No. of unnamed headstones: 101

No. of architectural fragments: 0

No. of cross slabs: 4

1. Introduction

Dunquin Church and Graveyard was surveyed using a Magellan ProMark 3 Rover and Base station (Plate 1) and presented in Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM). The GPS graveyard survey datasets were exported using Hangle software from GPS Ireland and then exported into AutoCAD and finished 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 A3 plan, Figure 5). A digital photographic record and surname database was also compiled to complement the cartographic survey (Appendix 1). Digital 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 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 Development Plan 2009-2015, Built Heritage (Chapter 10).

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.

An information booklet on care and maintenance for tombs should be compiled and supplied to the relevant parish church.

All of these graveyards are recorded monuments protected under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and under the jurisdiction of Kerry County Council. All proposed works should be carried out by experience competent personnel under expert archaeological / architectural guidance and supervision. As these sites are recorded monuments conservation and restoration works can only be carried out under licence from the National Monuments Service of the Dept. of Environment, Heritage and Local Gov.

The surveyors were mandated to record the first surname on the headstones only while recording the location by GPS. The surnames are recorded as they appear on the headstones albeit in upper case letters. Furthermore in the context of headstones inscribed in Irish, the electronic surveying devices do not incorporate séimhiú's and consequently where they occur they are replaced with an 'h'.

2. Site Location & Description

Dunquin Church and Graveyard is situated on the westernmost tip of the Dingle Peninsula, indeed the most western point of the landmass of Europe and consequently the most western Christian church and graveyard in Europe. It is 8.5km west from the village of Ventry and 15.25km from Dingle (Figure 1 & Plates 1 & 2). A new graveyard for Dunquin was opened in the 1950's in the townland of Ballickeen 2km to the south.

Dunquin Church and Graveyard is a protected site, recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as KE052-014001 & KE052-014002 (Figure 2). Two crosses are also recorded in the RMP in the graveyard (KE052-014003 & 004), while a font (KE052-307) from the medieval church is currently in the modern church of Dunquin that was built around 1857.

Possibly the earliest record of the church at Dunquin is recorded in the Papal Taxation of 1302-06 in the Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland in which it records *Church of Donetyn (Dunquin) Value £4, Tenth 8s* (O'Sullivan 1931, 45-46, Cuppage). The value and amount of tithe is remarkable as it is at least four times the amount of any other church in Chorca Dhuibhne including Kilmalkedar (28s. 8d.), unless of course that *Donetyn* is not Dunquin?

A more famous or infamous mention of the desolation of Dunquin is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters from Elizabethan times viz: *'The Age of Christ, 1582. At this period it was commonly said, that the lowing of a cow, or the voice of a ploughman, could scarcely be heard from Dun-Chaoín to Cashel in Munster* AFM, O'Donovan 1856, 1785).

The above cited reference is an interesting juxtaposition from an earlier reference to Dunquin for the year 1558 with regard to the death of the Earl of Desmond viz: *'The age of Christ,*

1558. *The Earl of Desmond, James, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl, died. The loss of this good man was woeful to his country, for there was no need to watch cattle, or close doors, from Dun-caoin, in Kerry, to the green-bordered meeting of the three waters* [Suir, Nore and Barrow at Cheek Point, Co. Waterford], (*ibid*, 1561).

Another Elizabethan reference to Dunquin records that the bodies of the crew that washed ashore from the Armada ship the Santa Maria de la Rosaria (Our Lady of the Rosary), that foundered in the Blasket Sound on the the 21st of September 1588, were buried in Dunquin Graveyard (King 1931, 131, Cuppage 1984, 427). Lewis also records that it is the reputed burial place of Prince dAscule (dAscoli), base son of King Phillip of Spain who was on the Santa Maria de la Rosaria when it sank there in 1588 (Lewis 1837, 483). However, there is no memorial commemorating the mass interment at Dunquin and it is possible that the nearby ecclesiastic site and ceallúragh at Vicarstown may have been the location of their burial as O'Sullivan records that the prince was buried there (O'Sullivan 1931, 560).

The Dingle Archaeological Survey vicarage of '*The Vicaradge of Donkyne*' (Dunquin?) was recorded in the Royal Visitation in 1615 as '*waste voyde*' (Hickson 1872, 29; Cuppage 1986, 366).

The Regal Visitation Book of 1633 records '*Vicaradges of Dunquin and Marhin, John Philipps, minister, incumbent*' (Hickson 1872, 30).

In penal times mass was secretly said in a thatched chapel on the *Clasach* - routeway from Árd a Bhóthair (Ventry) to Dunquin between Croagh Marhin and Mount Eagle (O'Shea 2005, 155).

In 1756 Charles Smith records *Dunqueen, vicarial, church in ruins. Patron: William Mullens Esq. Proxy. 5s.*, (Smith 1756, 38).

In 1837 '*... the ruins of the church still remain in the burial-ground*' (Lewis 1837, 483).

The first cartographic record of the church and graveyard are denoted on the 1st Edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" map, sheet 052 of 1841 within the village of Dunquin. A cross-hatched rectangular church is denoted as *in ruins* while the rectangular graveyard is fully enclosed (Figure 3).

The ruined church and graveyard of Dunquin was surveyed by John O'Donovan in 1841 '*The old church of Dunquin is situated in a valley in the townland of Churchquarter; it was thirty-four feet nine inches long and thirteen feet ten inches broad, and its walls two foot ten inches thick, and built of hard green stone and clay cement. The two gables are destroyed nearly to the very foundations and there is a breach of fifteen feet to the north wall towards the east end, but the remaining part of the wall is standing to the height of seven feet. At the distance of three feet four inches from the east end there is on the south wall a small rectangular window measuring on the inside two feet four inches by one foot six inches, and the same on the outside, but it narrows towards the middle of the wall to four and a half inches. It is rudely formed of hammered stones. The doorway is on the north wall at the distance of eight feet six inches from the west end; it is rectangular at the top and measures on the inside five feet in height and four feet six inches in width and on the outside four feet ten inches by three feet one inch. This church stands in a small graveyard which is still in use*' (O'Donovan 1983, 93-94). Interestingly, O'Donovan incorrectly records the townland as Churchquarter and not Ballintemple.

A much shorter account of Dunquin is recorded in the OSNB by John O'Donovan in 1841 but interestingly records a Holy water font beside the E gable. This font (KE 052-307) is now in use in the vestibule of the modern church at Dunquin. O'Donovan also states in the OSNB that the church was in the '*centre of the graveyard that is three chains long and two wide enclosed with a ditch*'. He also gives the townland name of Carhoo Church Quarter (OSNB 1841).

On the 2nd Edition OS map of 1896 only the NE and SW corners of the ruinous church are denoted while the graveyard has extended and a new Roman Catholic Chapel that was built in 1857 situated in the adjoining field (Figure 4).

3. Dunquin Church and Graveyard

3.1 General

The medieval ruined church and graveyard of Dunquin is situated on a fairly level platform on gently sloping ground in a narrow glen with an extensive maritime vista of the Blasket Islands, including An Blascaod Mór and Tearaght beyond (Plate 1). This small old graveyard is still in use today although a new burial ground was opened in the townland of Ballyickeen 2km away to the south near the sea.

The current church, which dates to 1857, is situated immediately beside the old graveyard with a small but ample carpark between (Plate 3 & Figure 5). The graveyard is generally well tended although there are areas of concern where vegetation growth has prevailed. Furthermore, the centre of the graveyard is bumpy and very difficult to negotiate as there are twelve dangerous open or collapsed lintelled graves hidden in the deep grass (Plates 4 & 5, Appendix 4 and Figure 5).

A substantial section of the north wall and part of the west gable of the medieval church survive (Plate 6) and see below).

Of wider cultural interest is that Dunquin graveyard was also the traditional burial ground for many of the Blasket Islanders including the writer Tomás Ó Criomhthain who died in 1937, (176, Figure 5 & Plate 7). However, Peig Sayers, who lived in the nearby townland of Vicarstown after she along with the other islanders were evacuated in 1953, is buried in the new Dunquin cemetery at Ballyickeen 2km to the south. Peig Sayers died in 1958. The maritime life and fishing context of the islanders is reflected on the headstone of Tomás Ó Criomhthain (176) by wonderful decoration depicting four islanders with their backs bent rowing their naomhóg while a leaping fish is carved above his name (Plates 8 & 9). Another headstone, (175), marking the grave of Máirtín Ó Catháin also has a naomhóg on it (Plate 10) & Figure 5).

4. Boundaries

Dunquin Graveyard is raised above the laneway to the church that runs alongside its northern limits by 1.5m and *circa* 2m outside its western end (Plate 2). The graveyard is enclosed by a random rubble drystone wall of local sandstone. A modern galvanised metal railing protects visitors along the exposed and open northern and western limits of the graveyard. A small recessed parking / turning area is situated outside and below the western boundary of the graveyard delimited on its southern side by dense fuchsia (Plates 2 & 11). The eastern boundary of earth and some stone that separates the burial ground from the carpark between the modern church is completely covered in dense vegetation mostly of fuchsia and other hedging. The southern boundary which has a wide open drain running downslope beside, is similarly covered with dense vegetation. The graveyard along its shorter western limits rises to almost 2m over the exterior ground and is protected by dense vegetation that is largely gone wild and un-managed (Plate 12).

5. Entrance

There is only pedestrian access only into the graveyard through a modern galvanised gate. The approach comprises sharply rising ground over loose gravel that is partly encroached with grass. The gate hangs between two robust square piers of local rubble sandstone bedded in cement and soft capped with sod. The left or eastern pier inclines steeply to the east and against which, also on the east side, is modern water tap. The gate does not open fully due to the upslope nature of the grassy interior, however a modern galvanised handrail is provided to aid visitors up the interior slope into the graveyard proper (Plates 13-14). There is no stile or no waste collection area or bins provided.

5.1 Recommendations

The entrance should be improved. This will require the levelling of the internal swing-area of the gate and possibly minor expansion also. The gate requires adjustment in order to open freely. This will necessitate ideally the rebuilding of the inclining pier and or in the short term a compensation adjustment to the gate hinges. A more defined possibly stepped access up into the graveyard should be provided as the ground is steep and slippery underfoot.

A separate entranceway into the grave yard could be inserted through the east boundary from the carpark by the church. This would come in level and greatly aid visitors.

6. Pathways and desire lines

An overgrown partially gravelled and poorly defined path extends around the interior perimeter of the graveyard (Plates 15-16).

6.1 Recommendations

The partially gravelled path should be extended, properly maintained and the verges more defined. The work should be carried out under archaeological supervision and advice.

7. Interior of Dunquin Graveyard

The centre of the graveyard is higher than its outer limits, substantially so along its western (downslope) limits and also its northern limits where the 2.1m high extant section of the medieval church acts today as a revetment to the large number of burials that now fill up its interior practically to full height. The interior of the graveyard is covered in dense high grass and some briars that covers or partially conceals open and partially collapsed unnamed lintelled graves, (Appendix 4 & Figure 5), that extend throughout the interior as well as several small unnamed and partially concealed gravemarkers (Appendix 3 & Figure 5). Consequently, negotiating this central area of the graveyard, where the church once stood, is now extremely difficult and dangerous underfoot masked by high dense grass (Plates 1, 4 & 17). It is obvious that the grass is regularly cut but the terrain is so bumpy and undulating that it is difficult to cut and keep low. There are two formal modern graves beside one another within the surviving limits of the old church (see below) but apart from these there are no other formal modern grave settings within the interior of Dunquin Graveyard.

The outer peripheral limit of the graveyard surrounding the old church central area is serviced by the pathway and is not easily traversed in places. The majority of the modern graves are dispersed around this outer band of ground. The extreme western limits of the interior is rough and overgrown and used for the collection of fuchsia and other scrub cuttings etc (Plates 11 & 12 & Figure 5).

7.1 Recommendations

The grass should be cut low and kept low by non bladed strimmers.

The partially concealed unnamed headstones should be fully revealed by low grass cutting and maintained as such .

The exposed, open and partially collapsed lintelled graves should be properly repaired under archaeological guidance and supervision with appropriate local sandstone flagstone lintels. This will require judicious, primary de-sodding works.

The repairs to the lintelled graves should only be carried out by personnel experienced in such work and with a proven track record.

The repair of the graves allied with the low and regular grass cutting will enable the establishing of informal grassy pathways throughout the interior.

All the works should be carried out under archaeological licence including a comprehensive method statement.

There should be no formal grave settings or modern tall headstones or high crosses allowed in the interior section of the graveyard.

8. Ruins of medieval church

A coherent 11m section of the north elevation survives to full height (2.6m) including part of its stone soffit that extends from the north-west corner for 5m. A short 4m return section of the west gable also survives (Plates 6 & 17 and Figure 5). Otherwise the limits of the church are completely reduced and the basal courses concealed beneath grass and unmarked lintelled graves.

The extant walls are generally constructed with small split sandstones bedded in lime mortar with several areas re-pointed or repaired with cement and are 0.75m in thickness.

The north elevation is pierced by a single doorway that is more or less entirely blocked up on the interior by burials. The 0.90m wide doorway is flat lintelled and 1.2m high and is supported by a wide buttress feature on its west side that was no doubt added to support the surviving wall from the outward weight of the much higher interior (Plate 6).

On the exterior at the eastern end of the north elevation is a small carved stone of an emerging figure with raised arms-possibly depicting the crucifixion (Plate 18 & Figure 5). It is most likely modern.

A little over 4m survives of the west gable and is pierced by a single flat lintelled window with stepped ingoings. The window, 0.58m wide x 1.32m high, is eccentrically positioned at the north side of the west gable and indeed looks more like a door than a window. This opening is also filled up on the inside (Plate 18).

There are two prominent modern graves within the limits of the church, (182 and 183), as well as numerous unnamed headstones. The burials, the majority of which appear to be grass covered lintelled graves within the church are more or less up to the full height of the surviving 2.6m high walls. A prominent 'High Cross' type modern headstone (183) is precariously set alongside a partially collapsed grave within the old church (Plates 17 & 19 and Figure 5).

8.1 Recommendations

The open grave beside the modern High Cross in the limits of the old church should be repaired. The ground here is not suitable for the erection of heavy headstones or indeed modern formalised graves.

No modern burials with formalised grave settings should be allowed in the limits of the ruins of the medieval church.

Damaged grass covered graves should be repaired.

9. Named Tombs

There are no named tombs in Dunquin Graveyard

9.1 Recommendations

No recommendations necessary

10. Unnamed tombs

There is only one unnamed tomb in Dunquin Graveyard (160).

It is a low rectangular flat tomb rendered with coarse cement (Plate 20 & Figure 5).

10.1 Recommendations

No recommendations necessary.

11. Lintelled graves

There are twelve grass covered unnamed lintelled type mounded graves dispersed around the interior of the graveyard (Appendix 4). Many of them are partially collapsed, open and dangerous (Plates 5 & 21 and Figure 5).

11.1 Recommendations

The exposed lintelled graves should be repaired properly under archaeological expert advice and supervision. The graves should then be covered with earth and re-sodded or re-seeded. The grass should be cut and kept low.

12. Named Headstones

There were twelve modern named headstones associated with eight formal grave settings recorded at Dunquin graveyard (Appendix 3, Figure 5). All the headstones are in good condition.

12.1 Recommendations

No recommendations necessary

13. Unnamed Headstones

There were thirty-six unnamed headstones (HWN & Appendix 4) in total recorded in the course of this survey. All of the unnamed headstones are simple grave markers of unhewn local sandstone and are disposed around the graveyard (Plate 4 & Figure 5). Some of them mark a number of lintelled graves that are partially exposed on the surface especially around the remains of the ruined church and centre of the graveyard.

13.1 Recommendations

These unhewn gravemarkers form a particular type of grave marker and are an important part of the life function and history of the graveyard. The grass in the interior of the graveyard around these graves should be cut low and maintained at a lower level so that these graves have a greater visibility which also helps in greater safety while walking.

14. Cross slabs

There were four cross slabs recorded in Dunquin in the course of this survey, two of which were recorded in the Dingle Archaeological Survey as ‘...2 *grave-markers in the form of rough stone crosses*’ (Cuppige 1984, 366). The two stones correspond with crosses 180 and 184 in this survey (Plates 22 & 23 and Figure 5).

A third similar roughly hewn anthropomorphic type cross (44) of local green siltstone was also recorded partially exposed and askew, abutting a lintelled grave in the interior of the graveyard (Plate 24 & Figure 5).

The fourth cross-slab (30) comprises a small rectangular sandstone situated in the north-western limits of the graveyard, *circa* 3.5m from cross-slab (180). The gravemarker is lightly incised with an equal armed cross whose arms extend across the full width of the stone (Plate 25 & Figure 5).

14.1 Recommendations

The cross-slabs should be archaeologically illustrated.

15. Architectural fragments

No previously unrecorded architectural fragments were recorded in Dunquin Graveyard. A stone font (KE052-307) previously found near the old church is now in the vestibule of the current modern church.

15.1 Recommendations

No recommendations required.

16. Summary of recommendations for future management/conservation of Dunquin graveyard

- The dense grass especially within the centre of the old graveyard and ruins of medieval church should be cut back and kept low.
- Scrub and other vegetation currently accumulated and stored at the west end of the graveyard should be removed and properly disposed.
- All future cuttings should be removed from the graveyard.
- The overgrown area at the west end should be tidied up and properly managed.
- A program of focussed archaeological conservation and repairs should be undertaken on the collapsed, partially collapsed, damaged, partially covered and grass covered lintelled graves.
- The exposed lintelled graves should be sensitively repaired with matching material and then covered with earth and re-sodded leaving the unhewn unnamed headstones *in situ*.
- This work should be done under the supervision of an archaeologist qualified in this area under licence from the NMS.
- The existing perimeter pathway should be more clearly defined and maintained.
- The existing entrance gate need to be re-aligned and the east pier repaired or re-built.
- The immediate area inside the gate need to be levelled off and steps inserted for ease

of access up into the graveyard.

- A new or second entrance should be inserted into the east boundary to directly link the modern church and carpark to the graveyard. This entrance would come in level and be of more benefit to visitors.
- Provision for the proper disposal of waste and vegetation cutting should be put in place.
- An information board similar to one already existing at Killury graveyard, in Lis-scurrig townland near Causeway, should be established at a suitable location at the graveyard, most likely beside the entrance gate on its interior.
- *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 Dunquin 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 head-stones etc.

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. Access into the surviving church tower was not possible as the entrance was boarded up. 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 and the National Monuments Service of the Dept. of Environment Heritage and Local Government.

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Figure 2: Ortho-image extract from National Monuments Service online database of recorded monuments.



Figure 3: Extract from OS 1st Edition 1841 map, sheet 052.

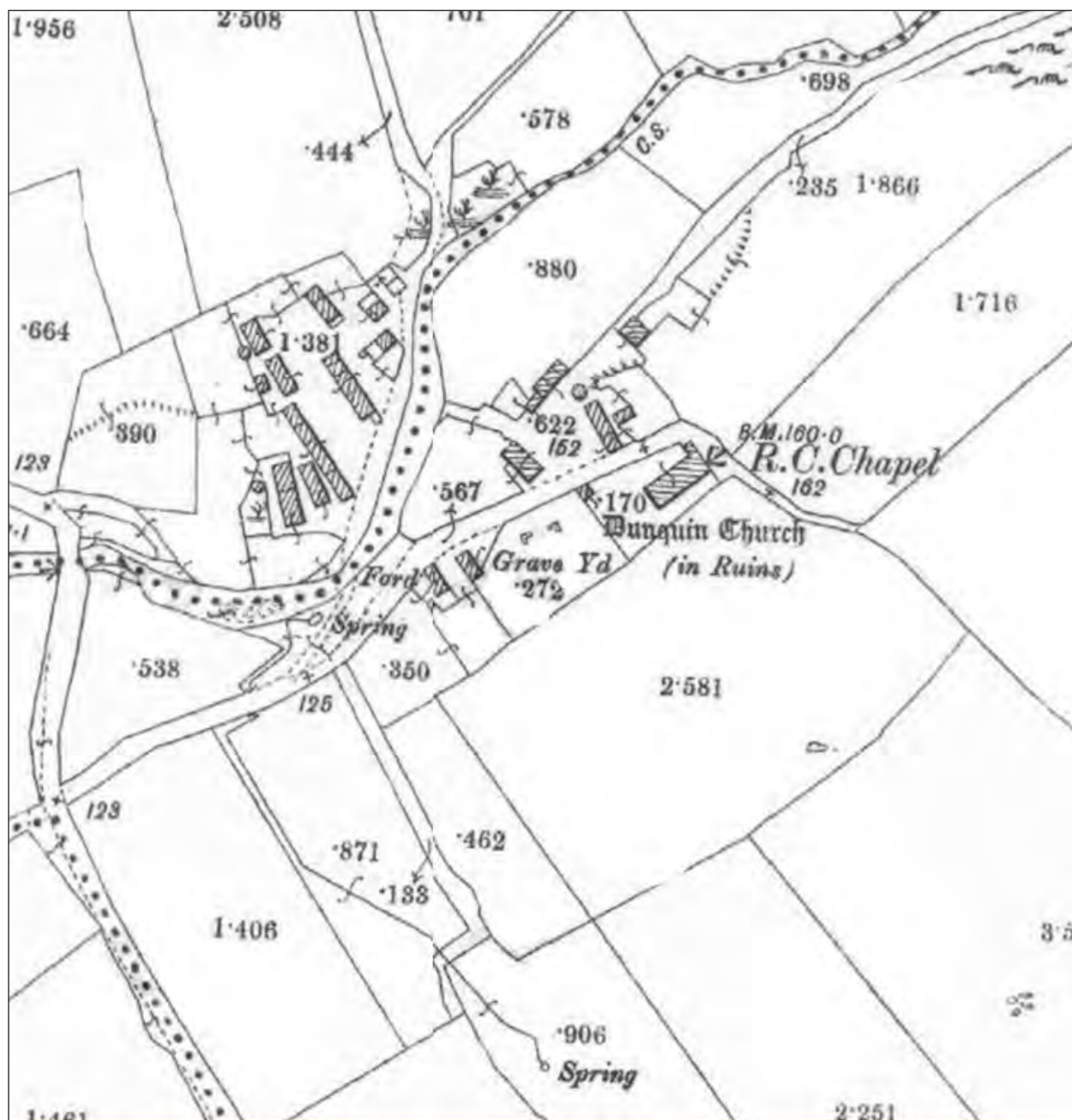


Figure 4: Extract from OS 2nd Edition 25" 1896, sheet 052.

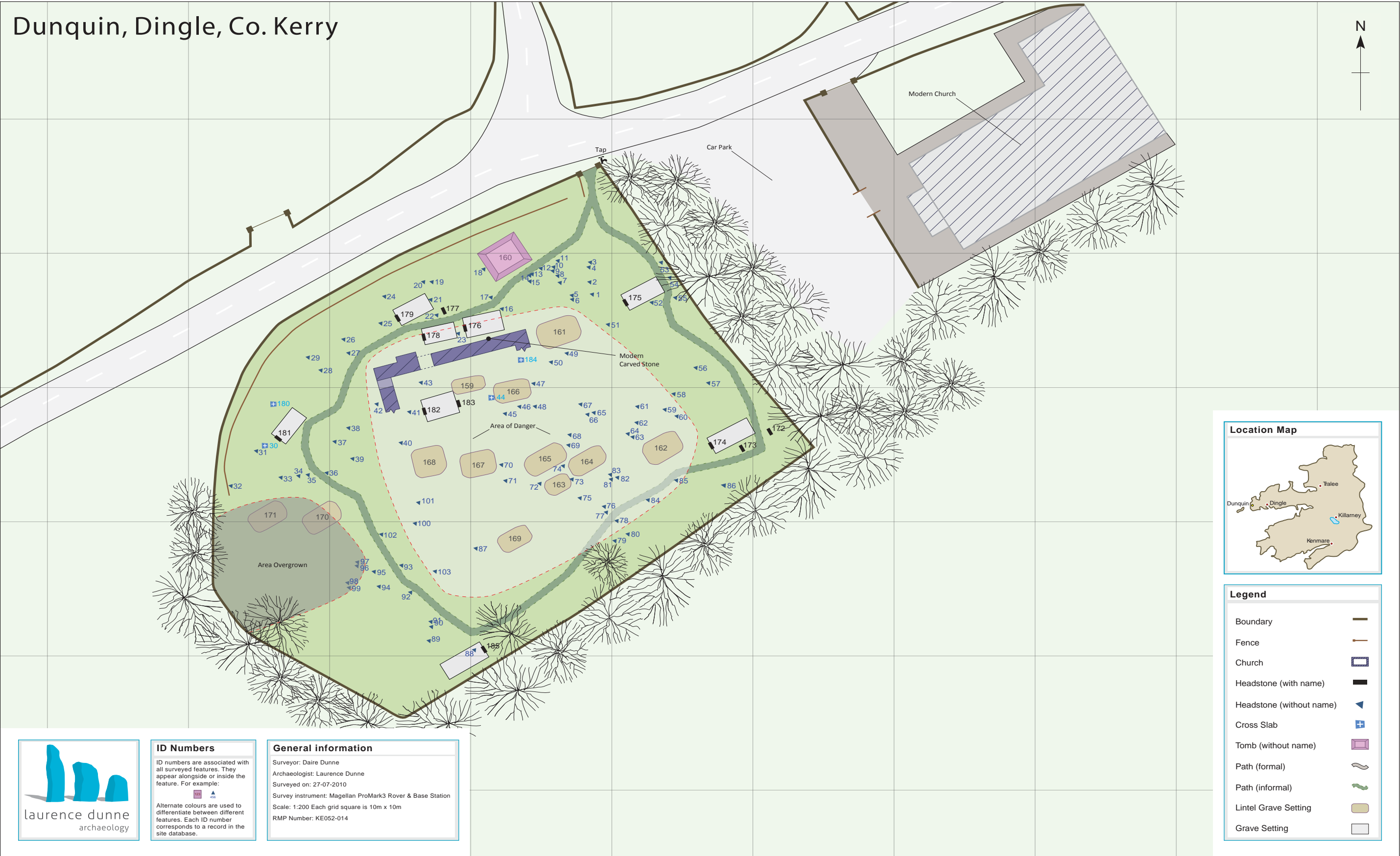


Figure 5: Archaeological survey plan of Dunquin Graveyard, 2010.

19. Plates



Plate 1: Interior view of Dunquin Graveyard from east. Note An Blascaod Mór and Tearaght in background



Plate 2: View of entrance to Dunquin Graveyard from NE



Plate 3: View of modern church of Dunquin and carpark from SW



Plate 4: View of interior of graveyard from E



Plate 5: Close up view of partially collapsed lintelled grave



Plate 6: View of NW limits of ruined medieval church of Dunquin from W

Plate 7: View of Tomás Ó Criomhthain's grave in Dunquin Graveyard



Plate 8: Close-up very fine detail on rear of Tomás Ó Criomhthain's headstone of four Blasket Islanders rowing a naomhóg



Plate 9: Close-up detail of jumping fish on Tomás Ó Criomhthain's headstone



Plate 10: View of Máirtín Ó Catháin' headstone. Note depiction of naomhóg



Plate 11: View of western limits of Dunquin Graveyard boundary wall



Plate 12: View of overgrown western limits of graveyard. Note dumped mound of fuchsia etc



Plate 13: Exterior view of entrance into Dunquin Graveyard. Note sharp incline to left pier and further not that gate does not open fully



Plate 14: View from south of steep grassy entrance up into Dunquin Graveyard



Plate 15: View from S of western limits of raised interior of Dunquin Graveyard. Note top of 2.5m high ruined church barely visible due to burials. Note graveled pathway on left



Plate 16: View of interior southern limits of Dunquin Graveyard. Note partially covered graveled pathway. Note proximity of modern church of Dunquin



Plate 17: View of west gable of ruined medieval church of Dunquin. Note unusual eccentric positioned window (?) on left



Plate 18: View of modern depiction of emerging crucifixion on stone on N elevation of ruined church.

Plate 19: View of high-cross type headstone (183) in ruined medieval church. Note partially collapsed grave beside it



Plate 20: View of unnamed tomb in Dunquin Graveyard (160)



Plate 21: Close up view of partially collapsed lintelled grave



Plate 22: View of stone cross (180) at NW limits of graveyard



Plate 23: View of stone cross (184) at NW limits of graveyard



Plate 24: Partial view of anthropomorphic stone cross (44) at centre of ruined medieval church

Plate 25: View of cross-slab (30) at NW limits of Dunquin Graveyard



20. Appendix 1 Unnamed Tombs

Tomb No:	160
Photo No:	188
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N


21. Appendix 2 Named Headstones

Surname:	CATHASAIG
Grave No:	177
Photo No:	206
Photo:	

Surname:	CHIOBHAIN
Grave No:	182
Photo No:	IMG_3329
Photo:	

Surname:	ILLEGIBLE
Grave No:	178
Photo No:	207
Photo:	

Surname:	MAC SITHIGH
Grave No:	173
Photo No:	159_0146
Photo:	

Surname:	Ó CONCÚBAIR
Grave No:	179
Photo No:	208
Photo:	

Surname:	Ó CRIOMTHAIN
Grave No:	176
Photo No:	204
Photo:	

Surname:	Ó DÁLAIG
Grave No:	181
Photo No:	159_0150
Photo:	

Surname:	O'CATHÁIN
Grave No:	183
Photo No:	159_0154
Photo:	

Surname:	Ó'CATHÁIN
Grave No:	175
Photo No:	203
Photo:	

Surname:	O'DALAIG
Grave No:	172
Photo No:	159_0145
Photo:	

Surname:	O'SÉAGHDHA
Grave No:	174
Photo No:	159_0143, 159_014
Photo:	

Surname:	O'SULLIVAN
Grave No:	185
Photo No:	159_0148
Photo:	

22. Appendix 3 Unnamed Headstones

Grave No	Notes
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Grave No	Notes
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Grave No	Notes
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23. Appendix 4 Lintelled Graves

Grave No	Collapsed	Open	Overgrown
159	Y	Y	Y
161	Y	Y	Y
162	Y	Y	Y
163	Y	Y	Y
164	Y	Y	Y
165	Y	Y	Y
166	Y	Y	Y
167	Y	Y	Y
168	Y	Y	Y
169	Y	Y	Y
170	Y	Y	Y
171	Y	Y	Y

24. Appendix 5 Cross Slabs

ID No:	30
Photo No:	img_3318
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	44
Photo No:	img_3310
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	180
Photo No:	img_3319
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	184
Photo No:	img_3311
Photo:	
Notes:	