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Conservation and Management Plan for Killeeneen Medieval Parish Church, Killeeneen More townland, Co. Galway.



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This report has been presented by ÆGIS to:

Client— Reilig na bhFilí Graveyard Committee
Galway County Council
The Heritage Council

Please note...

That the archaeological and other recommendations, mitigation proposals and methodology followed in this report are similar to those used on previous similar projects. The report follows most recent best practice in the compilation of Conservation and Management Plans and references are listed in section 8.

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Cover Image

Aerial view of site.

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I. Executive Summary

This report is a conservation management plan and statement of heritage significance for Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard, an example of a medieval parish church, with several important elements adding to its regional significance. It is also known as *Reilig na bhFili* (Graveyard of the Poets). Antoine Raftery, the famous poet is buried here, which gives the graveyard a national significance, as well as two poets mark and patsy Callanan, who are regionally significant. A record of the upstanding remains and a condition survey was carried out as part of this report, and a detailed inventory of the features and issues compiled. It was found that most the current issues identified were either as a direct result of invasive vegetation growth The condition survey has identified a number of issues and has made recommendations as to how to remedy these. This report sets out a plan of action to prevent this from happening.



Aerial view of Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard

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III. Abbreviations and Terms Used

ASI	Archaeological Survey of Ireland, a division of the DHLGH.
Barony, Parish, Townland	These terms refer to land divisions in Ireland. The barony is the largest land division in a county, which is formed from a number of parishes. These parishes are in turn made up of several townlands, which are the smallest land division in the country. The origins of these divisions are believed to be in the Early Medieval/Christian period (AD500-AD1000), or may date earlier in the Iron Age (500BC-AD500).
CMP	Conservation and Management Plan.
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
E	East.
F	Feature.
First Edition	This relates to editions of the OS 6-inch maps for each county. The first edition map completed for the area dates to the early 1840s and this is referred to in the text as the 'First Edition'.
HEV	Historic Environment Viewer available at https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/ or through links on https://archaeology.ie/ .
KCC	Galway County Council.
Km	Kilometre(s).
M	Metres, all dimensions are given in metres or part of a metre, unless otherwise stated.
Monitoring	Archaeological Monitoring refers to the requirement to have an archaeologist(s) on site during the earth moving/construction works to undertake a watching brief in case archaeological material is revealed.
N	North.
NGR	National Grid Reference.
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, see www.buildingsofireland.ie .
NMI	National Museum of Ireland.
NMS	National Monuments Service. Regulatory body with responsibility for archaeological heritage. A division of the DHLGH.
NPM	Natural parent material (subsoil).
OD	Ordnance Datum (height above sea level).
OS	Ordnance Survey.
OSI	Ordnance Survey of Ireland.
Pers. Comm.	Personal Communication.
Plinth	The projecting base of a wall.
PO	Preservation Order.
PS	Protected Structure.
Quoin	The dressed stone at the corner of a building.
Recessed	Architectural term for a section of a wall or side of a building that is set back from the front.
Refs	References.
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places. A paper record on which all known archaeological sites at the time of the record are marked and listed in an accompanying list. The sites marked are afforded legal protection under the National Monuments Acts 1930–2014. The record is based on the 6-inch map series for the country and is recorded on a county basis. Each archaeological monument on the RMP has a unique code known as the RMP number prefixed by GA for Galway.
RMP Number	This code is the number of the site on the RMP constraint map. It begins with the county code, for example, KE, the 6-inch sheet number, followed by the number of the archaeological monument on that sheet.
RPS	Record of Protected Structures.
S	South.
Sheet	This relates to the 6-inch map for each county, which is divided into sheets.
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record. It relates to the archive files and on-line database relating to all currently known archaeological monuments, maintained by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI). It is regularly updated. It can be viewed at http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/ .
TB	Townland Boundary.
W	West. Width; where used with dimensions.

1. Introduction

1.1 Aims and Structure

The aims of this report are three-fold: first, a baseline description and record of the Church and Graveyard at Killeeneen More, which can support potential future funding applications; second, a statement of heritage significance; and third, a conservation and management plan with policies for the church and graveyard. In addition to these main aims, an appraisal of options for the sustainable enhancement of the church and graveyard is also outlined.

The structure of this conservation and management plan report (CMP) is as follows: this section provides an introduction to the project including its genesis, scope, and purpose. An overview of the current statutory protections of the complex is provided, and guiding philosophical approaches are outlined. Methodologies used in the gathering of the data and the compilation of the report is provided. Section 2 provides background to the church in order to understand it and place it in its broader archaeological context. A brief cartographic review, which traces the place over time is included. The church as a monument and associated feature types represented, and chronology, are discussed. A summary of heritage assets of the location is provided. A description of the current remains is given. Section 3 includes an assessment of key heritage values leading to a statement of significance. Section 4 lists and defines the current management issues and vulnerabilities of the complex. Risks and opportunities for the ecclesiastical complex are outlined; while section 5 outlines future management policy aims that will assist in mitigating these vulnerabilities and includes an appraisal of options for future re-use. Section 6 is an action plan for the policies outlined in section 5. Section 7 provides a brief summary and concluding remarks. Section 8 is the bibliography, section 9 a signing-off statement, and section 10 includes supporting information set out in a series of appendices.

1.2 Statutory Protection and Policy

There is a range of existing statutory and regulatory policies upon which this report is based. Archaeological heritage is protected under the National Monuments (amendment) Act 1930–2014. Further protection is provided by the following legislation: Heritage Act, 1985; Architectural Heritage (national inventory) and Historic Monuments (miscellaneous provisions) Act, 1999; Planning and Development Act, 2000 (plus amendments); and Planning and Development Regulations, 2001. This legislation is endorsed by Galway County Council in its county development plan (Galway County Council 2022-2028). A summary of protections afforded to the church at Killeeneen More is provided in Table 1.1. A list of pertinent international charters that apply to this study is in Table 1.2.

Table 1.1. Heritage asset information.

Common name	
Townland	Killeeneen More
Civil Parish	Killeeneen
Barony	Dunkellin
County	Galway
Six-inch map sheet	GA 96
Protected Structure	N/a
National Inventory of Architectural Heritage	N/a
Structural elements	Church
RMP/SMR Nos	GA096-121---- and GA096-121001-.
Archaeological Classification	Church and Graveyard
Development & Other Plans	N/a
Ownership	Galway county Council
Other designations	N/a

Table 1.2. List of pertinent international charters consulted in this study.

Common name	Date	Charter Title
-	1972	UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Venice Charter	1964	International charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites
-	1975	The Congress on European Architectural Heritage
Burra Charter	1979 (revised 1981, 1988, 1999 & 2013)	The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance
Granada	1985	Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe
Valetta Charter	1992	Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage

The philosophical approach underlying the understanding of conservation management plans is that an understanding of the monument and its significance is first established, followed by an assessment of how this significance might be threatened or impaired in the future. Once these issues have been clearly outlined a set of measures and policies can be adopted to avoid or mitigate these potential impairments and safeguard and enhance significance for future generations (e.g. Aygen, 2012; CPRE, 2004; Forsyth, 2007; Historic Scotland, 2000; Semple Kerr, 1996).

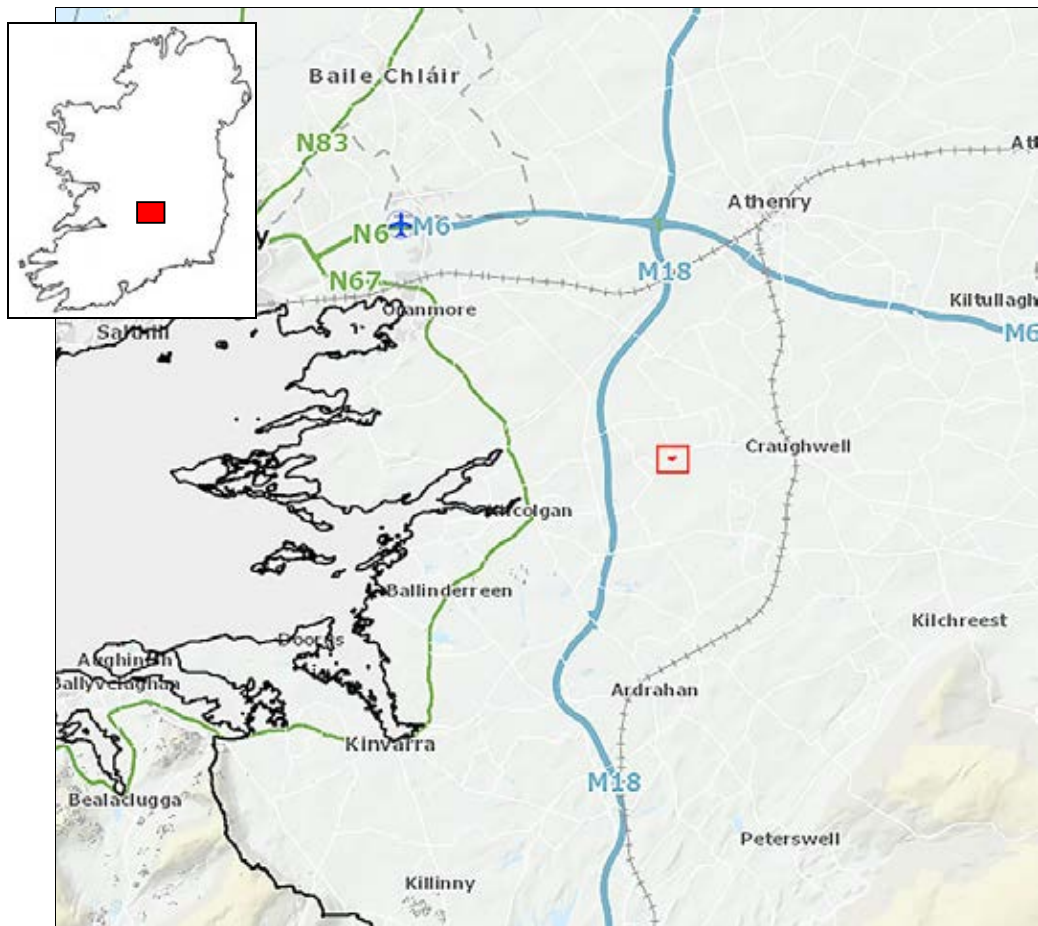


Figure 1.1. Location map, subject site indicated in red (www.osi.ie). North to top.

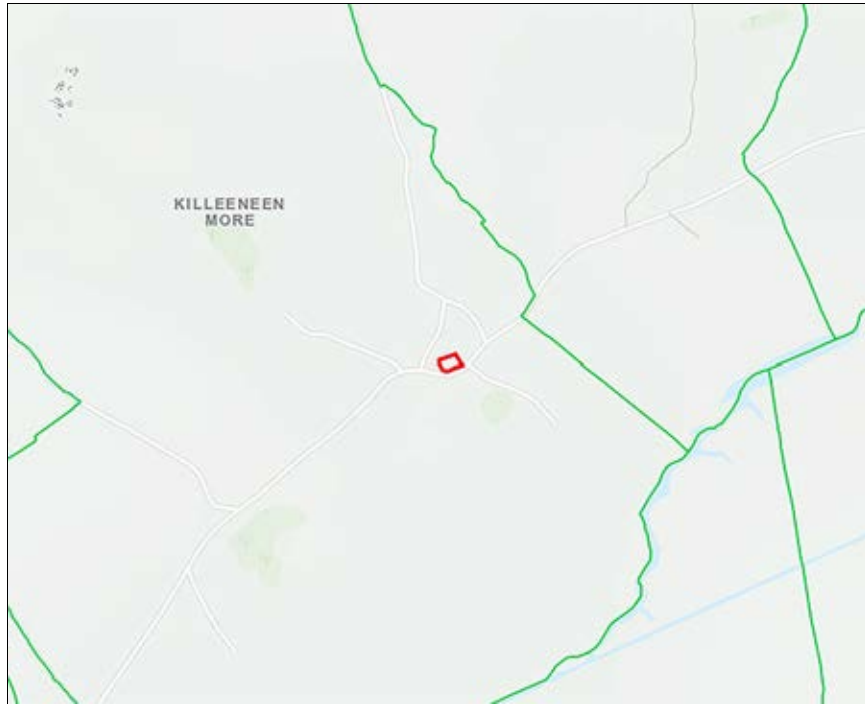


Figure 1.2. General location map, subject site indicated in red (www.osi.ie). North to top.



Figure 1.3. Detailed location map, subject site indicated in red (www.osi.ie). North to top.

1.3 Methodologies

The following resources and methods of establishing the status of the church monument at Killeeneen More were used:

- The church was inspected, photographed, recorded and a condition assessment was made during several visits;
- The church and graveyard was surveyed (appendix);
- A baseline natural heritage survey was undertaken (section 2.5.1);
- Web-based assessment: Historic mapping and photographs (section 2); placename and folklore records (section 2.4.5);
- Desk-based assessment: A wide range of historical records relevant to the church monument its type and zone of influence; The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) constraint maps and list (section 2); The topographical files housed in the National Museum of Ireland ;
- Stakeholder consultation represented by Joe Murphy.

1.4 Limitations

One limitation to the study was encountered. This was the extensive ivy on the western gable. Due to the presence of (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) in the western gable of the church, a derogation licence was granted by the Wildlife Licensing Unit, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, following an application made on behalf of the project by Ruth Minogue, Ecologist, to allow the trimming of the ivy. A subsequent application was made for Ministerial Consent to shave the ivy. This was not completed in time for the October 9th 2023 deadline.

2. Understanding the Monument

2.1 Description of Place, Topography, and Setting

Killeeneen is an example of a medieval parish church, located in the south-Galway lowlands, approximately mid-way between the villages of Kilcolgan and Craughwell (Figure 2.1). The underlying geology is Visean limestone & calcareous shale (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA>). The church site is situated approximately 250m north of the floodplain of the Rahasane Turlough, which itself is part of the Rahasane Turlough Special Conservation Area. The Dunkellin River flows in an east-west direction to the south of the site.(Figure 2.2).

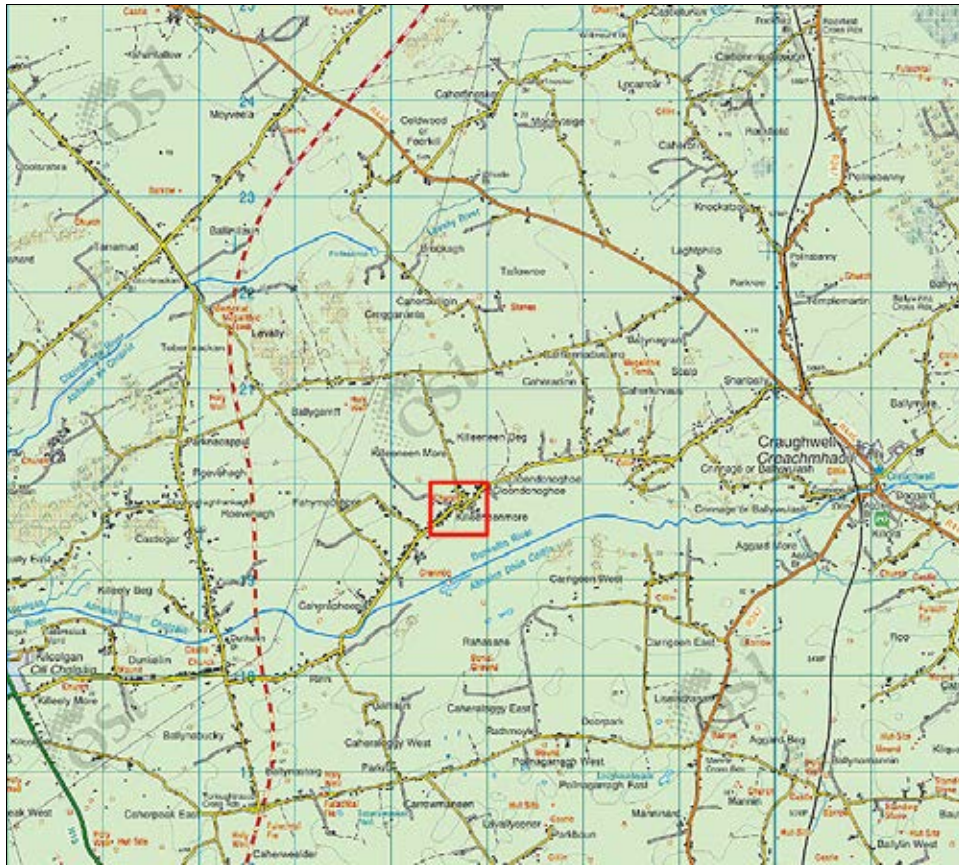


Figure 2.1. Discovery Series map (1 box = 1km). North to top. Sie indicated by red box.

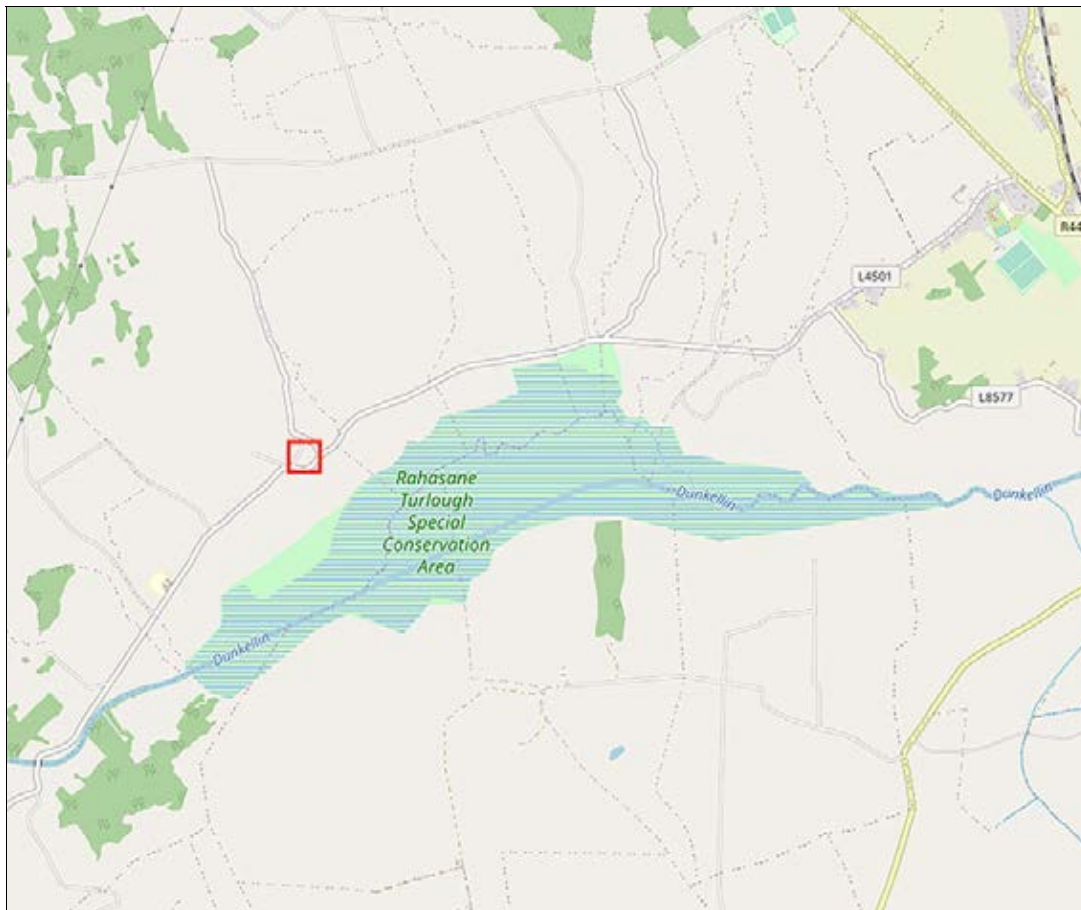


Figure 2.2. EPA map showing location of the subject site in relation to the nearby Rahasane Turlough Special Conservation Area (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA>). The church and graveyard are approximately 250m from the SAC. Note the Dunkellin River flowing from east to west through the SAC. North to top. Sie indicated by red box.

Killeeneen More Church (ITM 546704/719794) is situated in an area of generally level ground, approximately 20m above sea level. at an elevation of 147m above sea level. Views from the site are obscured by growth of mature trees in the immediate surroundings. The church and graveyard are situated in the townland of Killeeneen More, with the townland of Killeeneen Beg adjoining it to the east. Of the nine known recorded monuments (www.archaeology.ie), there are six cashels (one with an associated souterrain) and a house of indeterminate date, giving the townland a very distinct Early Medieval character. The adjoining townland of Killeeneen Beg contains five recorded archaeological monuments, all of which are cashels, all of early Medieval Date.



Figure 2.3. Aerial view of site in relation to Rahasane turlough (F. Coyne)



Figure 2.5. Killyhighney townland on the Down Survey barony map of Galway

In 1641, the landowner of Killeeneen More (Killyhighney), with the Down Survey name of Gortgannine was the Earl of Clanrickard (Protestant). The land is described at this time as 337 plantation acres of profitable land, with 68 plantation acres of unprofitable land. Later, in 1670 the landowner is again listed as the Earl of Clanrickard (Protestant).

Killeeneen is marked on various subsequent county maps of Galway, but no additional detail is depicted. The parish of Killeeneen is depicted on the Grand Jury map for Galway, dated from 1760-1820 , (Fig. 2.6). The location of village of Kileeneen is shown as a cluster of houses. In the 1837 Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Ireland map 'Killineen' is annotated, (Fig. 2.7), but no settlement is indicated.



Figure 2.6. Grand Jury map for Galway, dated from 1760-1820.



Figure 2.7. Lewis Topographical Dictionary 1837 (<https://www.swilson.info/lewismaps37.php?coid=11>).

The first detailed map of Killeeenen Church is the Ordnance Survey first edition six-inch map which dates to c. 1840 (Fig. 2.8). It depicts the site, and is annotated 'church-in ruins'. The full ground plan is depicted. Interestingly is located within a dense cluster of structures. In all, there are approximately 70 structures. While not all are houses, and some are undoubtedly outbuildings, it is still a very impressive example of a pre-famine village.

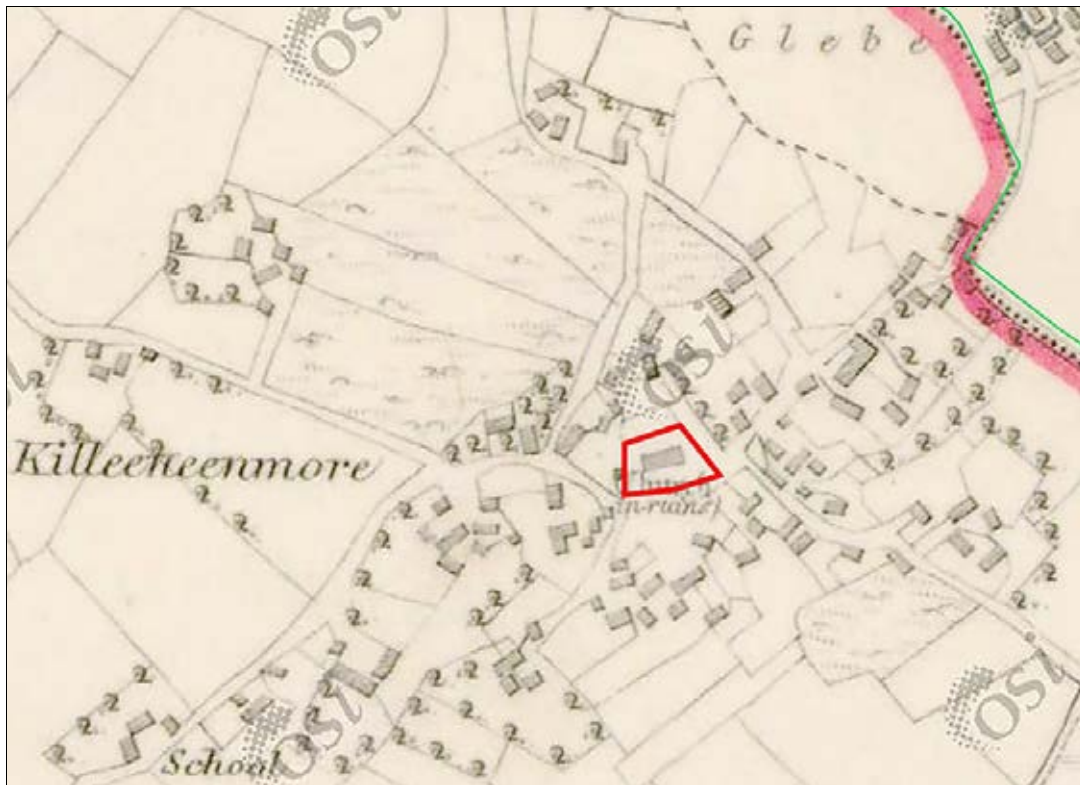


Figure 2.8. Extract of the first edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map c. 1840 (after www.archaeology.ie).

The later twenty-five inch map (Fig. 2.9) shows the monument in the middle of a less dense settlement. The church is described as 'in ruins', with only the western and southern walls depicted.

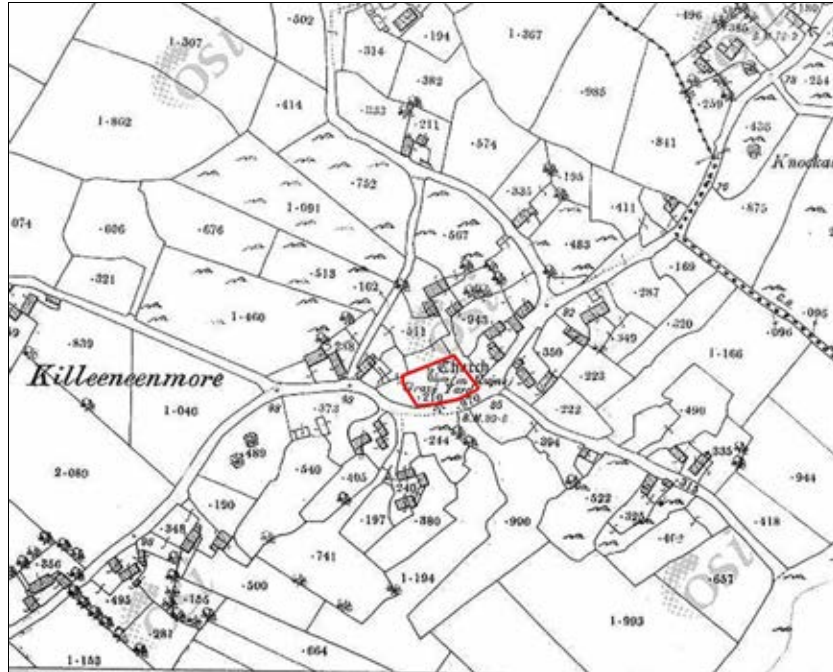


Figure 2.9. Extract of the twenty-five-inch Ordnance Survey map c. 1895 (after www.archaeology.ie).

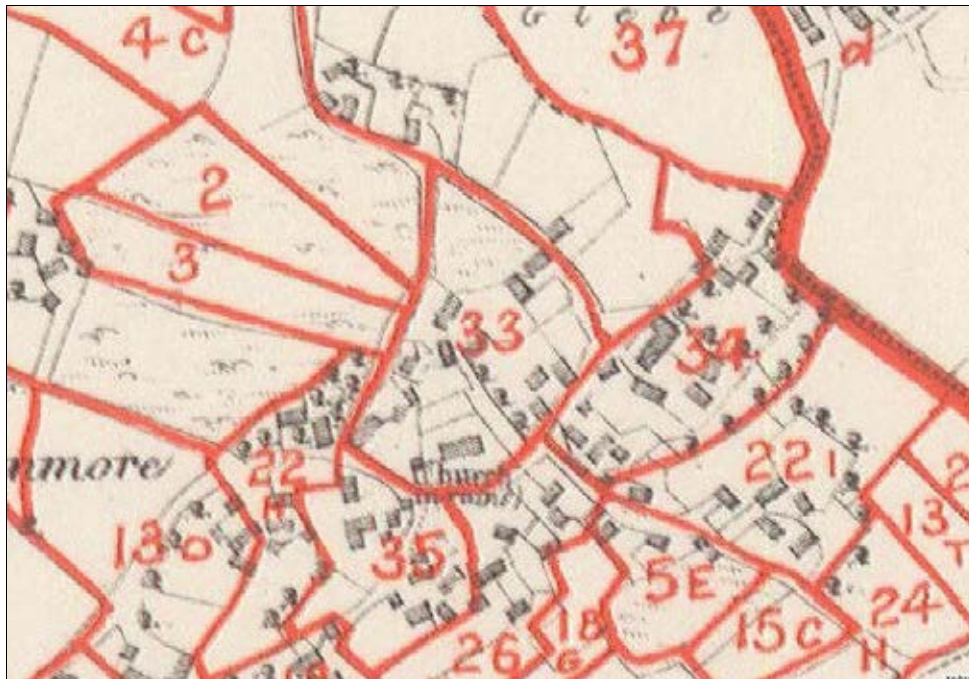


Figure 2.10. Griffith's Valuation mapping showing the land holdings in the general area (www.askaboutireland.ie).

The landowner of the time of the Griffith's Valuation in the mid-1800s is listed as James Thorngate. The church is located in Plot 33. This plot, described as 'graveyard' is rented by Bryan Kelly at this time (c. 1864).

2.3 Monument Type, Elements, and Chronology

Killeeneen More church and graveyard is a ruinous example of a twelfth/thirteenth century late medieval parish church. This church was then remodelled in the fifteenth century. While there are very little architectural features visible, the doorway displays original dressed stone from the twelfth century, and also fifteenth century punch dressed stone. The graveyard also contains many fine examples of graveslabs, headstones, table tombs and a box tomb. Architectural fragments, such as parts of the original twelfth/thirteenth century window are located in the graveyard. Part of the window head is lying on the ground at the external side of the western gable, while part of the window frame is built into the wall of the graveyard near the road. A carved stone head, part of a fifteenth century decorated corbel has also been built into the wall along the road. Several other undecorated stones displaying twelfth/thirteenth century dressing have been incorporated into the wall of the graveyard, as well as into the later fifteenth century rebuilt upper levels of the south wall of the church.

Table 2.1. List of element types comprising the church and graveyard at Killeeneen More.

Section	Element type
2.3.1	Church
2.3.2	Graveyard



Figure 2.11. RMP map extract, sheet GA096 on 1933 map for Killeeneen More indicated by No. 121 (Archaeological Survey of Ireland 1997). It is described in the accompanying manual as 'Church and Graveyard'.

2.3.1 The 'parish' in medieval Ireland

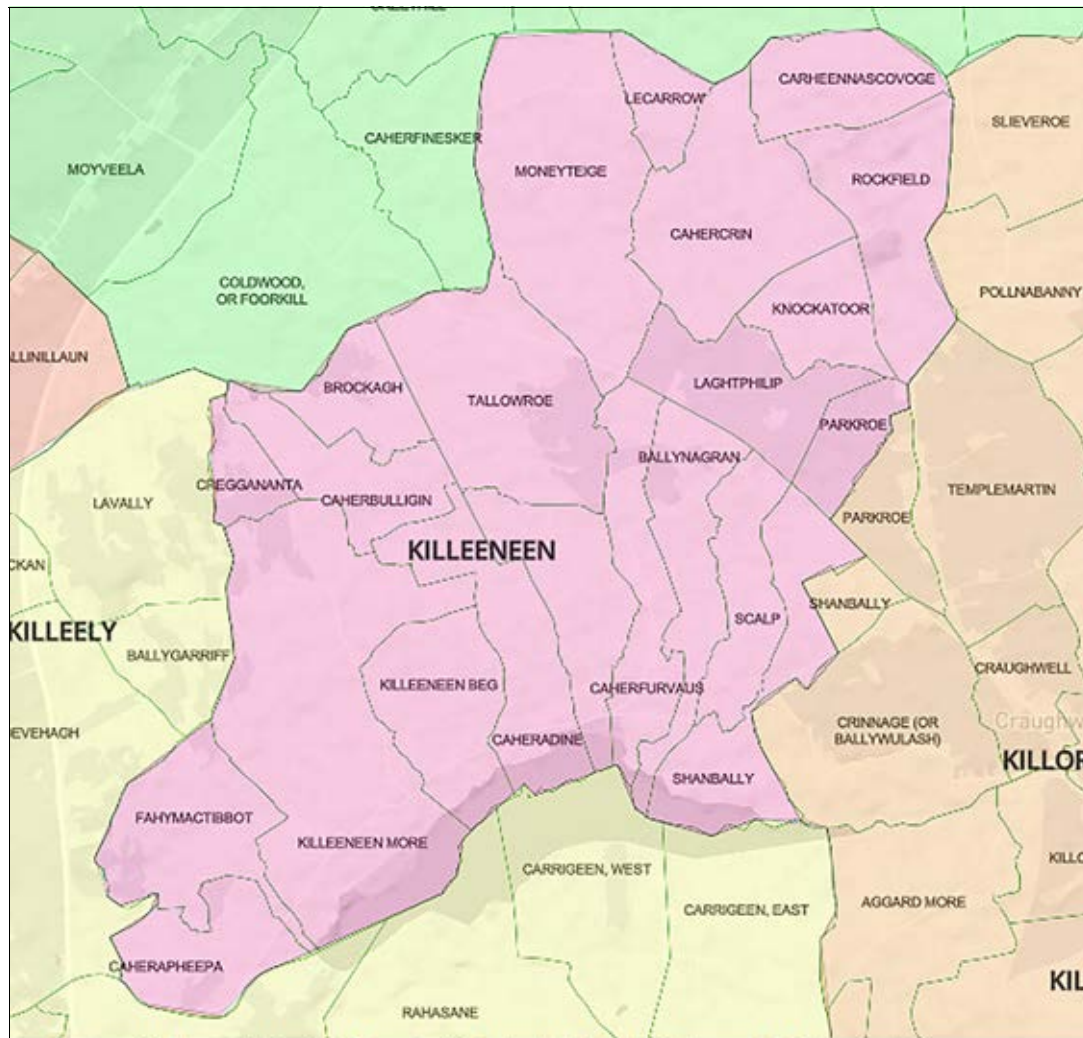


Figure 2.12. The Civil Parish of Killeeneen. Note that Killeeneen More is the largest townland.

The twelfth/thirteenth century church at Killeeneen More gives its name to the Civil Parish of Killeeneen.

The traditional belief was that there was nothing like the Gregorian reform parish in existence in Ireland before the arrival of the Normans in 1169 and that parish reform only took place after the invasion. However, it is now proposed that there is a clear relationship between pre-invasion territorial structures and Gregorian reform parishes. The secular priest lived within the community or túath under the authority of a bishop, administered the sacraments and acted as one of the community judges. The priest's income comprised labour dues and voluntary tithes (McCotter 2019, 37-39). By the early twelfth century most non-ecclesiastical burial grounds were abandoned, and some lesser churches, which led to the growth of catchment in other churches. By the twelfth

century some of these sites had acquired mortared stone churches, designed to accommodate substantial congregations (O’Carragain in McCotter 2019). Early Ireland appears to have had many churches of varying size, and the Irish material mainly of eighth century date suggests a multi-layered church hierarchy, with a proto-parish network in existence prior to the twelfth century reforms. The Irish version of this unit is best described as ‘local-túatha’, ubiquitous in eleventh and twelfth century Ireland. The term túatha means ‘people’, ‘community’ or ‘laity’. The local-túatha was a unit of society comprising a number of taxable estates (bailte), with a leader (taíseach) or steward (maor), and represents the earliest example of the local community and may be the remote ancestor of the secular elements of the modern rural parish. In areas where the Anglo-Normans did not settle, the *túath* system partially survived for centuries after the invasion (McCotter 2019, 58).

The reform period in the twelfth century had its origin in the efforts of the Uí Brian dynasty in the later eleventh century to forge links with the English Church, and indirectly with the Roman Church. By 1111 there are efforts at regulating the existing territorial episcopal structures, and it is unlikely that these reforms were enacted without a pre-existing system of pastoral care. Opponents of this view that parish-like structures were already in existence in Ireland in the pre-reform period is the absence of a compulsory tithe payment system. However, it appears that there was a system on non-compulsory tithe payment in Ireland from at least the eighth century, which continued into the twelfth century (McCotter 2019, 45-49). At the Council of Cashel in 1172 the Irish bishops agreed to apply the customs of the English church to Ireland. At this time, various ecclesiastical hierarchies had been in existence in neighbouring regions of Europe, many of these three layered, consisting of chapels under mother churches under episcopal seats. This conformity with England took the form of the creation of a parish system along English lines. Most English parishes conformed to lay estates. The parish priest was known as the rector (one who has rights) or parson. Lay ownership of churches was phased out in England was opposed by Rome and phased out after 1100. This was the system that was imported into Ireland after 1170. Many of the colonists may have come from a background where lords and landowners had influence over church income, with appointment of family members to rectories, and so a large number of clerics were among the settlers who came to Ireland after the Anglo-Norman invasion. A problem for the English church arose in the early twelfth century, which saw many vicars become absentee, substituting vicars or chaplains, often with no formal education and paid a pittance and no security of tenure, which led to general neglect. In order to counteract this, the office of perpetual vicar was created, who could only be appointed or removed by a bishop. This system was then exported to Ireland, and was adopted by the Irish bishops, who erected perpetual vicarages in places where there were absentee vicars.

Therefore, by the early twelfth century the development of the túatha church structure had become part of the reform agenda, as well as territorial reforms and enforcement of the tithe payment. The process of the Gregorian reform was a complex one, with assumed ownership of church benefices by the new landowners, who erected rectories on their new landholdings, and whose estates were erected on pre-invasion territorial units. A new relationship was also created by the erections on manors on the bounds of bailte, accounting for the relationship between parish and baile. The difficulties in the deliverance of pastoral care led to the creation of perpetual vicarages, resulting in a new wave of parish formation based on demographics and not land ownership. In many cases it was the vicarage which became the geographical template for the parish, and not the rectory (McCotter 2019 57-67).

There is a growing consensus about the evolution of pastoral care, understanding the significance of churches and their accompanying territories. To understand the parish, three strands must be recognised;

- The historic parish which emerged from the middle ages.
- The Roman Catholic parish.
- The Church of Ireland parish.

These latter two evolved from that older structure. It is the first example which we are concerned with. The common antecedent of the Catholic and Church of Ireland parishes was the late medieval parish. The parish became the earliest convenient administrative unit, and the seventeenth century parish may be taken as a reliable representation of the late medieval parish. Civil parish linkages can be established back to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in documents related to Papal taxation lists. There are broad regional contrasts in parish geography, with an evident relationship between the small parishes of the manorial regions in the areas colonised by the Anglo-Normans, and the larger parishes in the Gaelic, predominantly western regions (Duffy 2005, 33-41).

For much of the medieval period it is likely that there was more emphasis on property than pastoral duties as a defining factor of the parish. The genesis of the historic parishes has been traced back to the twelfth century reform of the Church in Ireland, especially in the decades after the Anglo-Norman invasion. As elsewhere in Europe, the development of parish territorial structures was closely associated with secular territorial structures. Therefore, the twelfth century reforms in Ireland aimed at introducing mainstream European standards to the Irish church by constructing

diocese which were synchronised with political order, and parish formation in Ireland was most closely associated with Anglo-Norman manors. (Duffy 2005, 43).

The Norman manor was an economic, political and judicial unit, which became the basic unit of the Domesday survey. These were often based on pre-existing Anglo-Saxon estates. The manor was controlled by a 'lord', which might be the King, a baron, a bishop or religious house. Manors varied in size, ranging from just a couple of farms to vast estates (<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/domesday/world-of-domesday/order.htm>). The Domesday Book (Originally known by the Latin name *Liber de Wintonia*, meaning "Book of Winchester", where it was originally kept in the royal treasury) is a manuscript record of the "Great Survey" of much of England and parts of Wales completed in 1086 at the behest of King William I, known as William the Conqueror.

On what were these Anglo-Norman manors in Ireland based? There was a strong driving force for territorial inertia, and continuity within parochial structures which were meshed in a web of local privilege, entitlement and duties of pastoral care (Duffy 2005, 46). Before the twelfth century reforms, many of the smaller local churches and their pastoral territories had been abandoned and were in ruins (Duffy 2005, 48). It is within the territorial hierarchy of the *túatha* that the parish inserted itself (Duffy 2005, 56).

2.3.2 Parish churches

The Archaeological Survey of Ireland has served to highlight the regional identities of groups of parish churches. The ruinous condition of some of the churches and the poor survival of items that may indicate parish status are an obstacle to identification of whether a church was a parish church. The primary indicators of parish church status are a baptismal font and a fenced graveyard. Other items may hint at parish status, such as a defined liturgical space, such as chancel and a nave, evidence for a rood screen, a bell tower, priest's quarters, a piscina, a stoup and an aumbry, although these features may also be found in a chapel (Fitzpatrick 2005, 62-3).

The parish church was the most significant buildings in the medieval community. The parish church, with an enclosed churchyard formed the heart of the parish. Adjacent to the church was the glebe, a small piece of land with grazing and tillage for the priest. Larger parishes might have smaller dependant chapels to serve outlying areas. These differed from parish churches in that neither burial nor baptism could be performed within them.

Little is known for certain about the endowment of the earliest parish churches. By the 13th century the situation is clearer when legislation made the priest responsible for the upkeep of the chancel, while the congregation maintained the nave, belfry and churchyard, and ensured that the church had plate, vestments, mass book and font. The primary role of the church was to provide a space for communal worship, but also functioned as a space for parishioners to store their precious goods. The psychological scars left by the Black Death in 1348 led to a renewed fixation on morality, and a renewed focus on the parish church. Church naves were expanded, and regular prayers for the souls of the departed were secured in the fifteenth century. Traditionally the main entrance to the church in Ireland was through a door in the west gable, but by the thirteenth century southern doorways had become common, and frequently contain a holy water stoop on the inner eastern jambs to facilitate blessing with the right hand when entering the church. Burials took place within the church and in its surrounding cemetery. The medieval parish churches became the property of the established Protestant church following the Reformation in the sixteenth century, and many churches, particularly in rural areas contracted in size or gradually fell into decay (Moss 2014, 172-175).

2.3.3 Key church elements



Figure 2.13. Aerial view of church (annotated by writer).

The remains of church now comprise the western and southern wall. There is no trace of a font, although portion of one is recorded in the ground close to the door by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. It was not located during field work . The door is located in the south wall. It consists of a fifteenth century pointed arched doorway, which is a later insertion.

2.3.4 Phasing



Figure 2.14. Elevation of interior of church wall (after KGSS, annotated by writer)

It is clear when view from the interior that the southern wall has two obvious construction phases. The earlier phase, belonging to the original church construction in the 12th/13th century is visible to a height of approximately 1.4m Above this is a later phase, with more uneven courses and re-used 12th/13th century dressed stones. This more than likely dates to the 15th century when the door was also re-modelled.

A possible blocked up wall niche was also note, which belongs the to the 15th century phase, and was subsequently filled in.



Figure 2.15. Door in the southern wall, from S.

Portions of the original twelfth/thirteenth century door jambs are visible, and in places have been re-dressed with fifteenth century punch dressing. The recess for a drawbar hole is visible in the interior, extending in the interior of the wall for approximately 1m towards the east, with the receiving hole located in the western side of the door. This would have served to lock the door from the inside.



Figure 2.16. Detail of drawbar socket, from NW.

2.3.5 Differentiation of interior space

The northern and eastern walls of the church are no longer extant, and are visible as a low, grass-covered ridge. The interior now contains a variety of burials, comprising late medieval tapered grave slabs, nineteenth century ledger slabs and nineteenth and twentieth century headstones and grave surrounds. There is no trace on any internal divisions, and no indication of a priest's residence at the western side of the nave.



Figure 2.17. Interior of church, from E.

2.3.6 Burial

A variety of burial markers are visible in the interior of the church and the graveyard. There does not appear to be any early, undecorated simple grave markers. In all, there are approximately 80 graves in the graveyard. The majority of these are nineteenth century in date, and comprise highly decorated ledger slabs and headstones.



Figure 2.18. Nineteenth century ledger slabs, from E.

There are also a number of table tombs, and one box tomb, all apparently of nineteenth century date.



Figure 2.19. Nineteenth century table tomb, from SE.

Three tapered slabs were also noted. These are usually of medieval date. One example has a faint inscription, probably a secondary marking, with a date that appears to be '1772'.

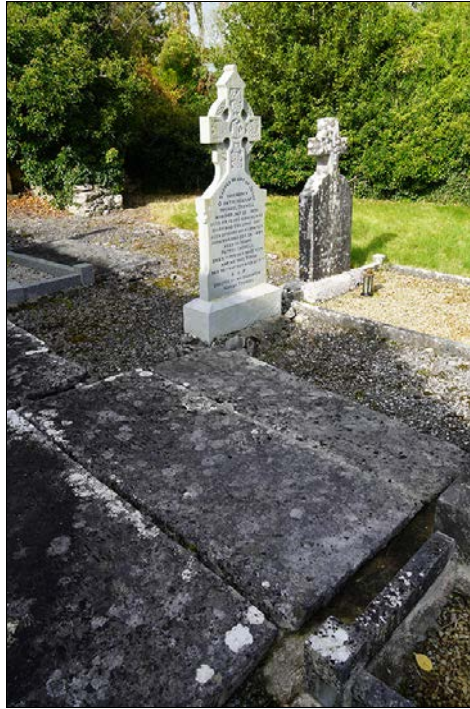


Figure 2.20. Selection of grave slabs. Note medieval tapered slab at far right. This slab also features later Celtic revival decoration.



Figure 2.21. Box tomb, located in the NW side of the graveyard.

There are also a number of table tombs, and one box tomb, all apparently of nineteenth century date.



Figure 2.22. large shouldered headstone, nineteenth century, from NE.



Figure 2.23. The most well-known plot at Killeeneen More, the grave of Anthony Raftery the Poet.

2.4 Associated Heritage Assets

2.4.1 Natural heritage by *Ruth Minogue and Associates*

Minogue Environmental Consulting (MEC) Ltd were commissioned by Aegis Archaeology Ltd to prepare the ecological baseline report and make recommendations in relation to ecology as part of the Killeeneen Church Conservation Management Plan. Killeeneen Church is located within the small village of Co. Galway, within a wider agricultural landscape now predominantly pasture for cattle.

The underlying bedrock is limestone (Visean limestone and calcareous shale) and surrounding soils comprise Ballincurra soil group - Fine loamy over limestone bedrock.

The immediate habitats on site comprise the following:

- BL1 stone walls and other stonework (ruins of Church and walls surrounding graveyard)
- BL3 built land and artificial surfaces (minor road)
- GS2 Dry meadows and grassy verges–
- WL1: hedgerow and some WS1: Scrub is present around the northern boundary of the church comprising hawthorn, sycamore, ash. Dense ivy growth is also present on the surviving church walls and the stone wall boundaries around the eastern, northern and western perimeter of the church.

A number of mature trees have been removed in recent years evidenced by the tree stumps and other than a mature ash on the roadside, saplings of self-seeded sycamore and occasion ash are present. The Kilcogan river is the nearest surface water feature and flows south of the church and flows through Rahasane Turlough. Water quality is poor where measured at the Bridge upstream of Dunkellin Bridge.

2.4.1.2 Policy framework

The Galway Heritage plan 2024 -2030 is under preparation but the following objectives from the existing plan are relevant to the Conservation Management Plan for Killeeneen Church:

NH1.1. Engage with the community using an inclusive approach.

NH1.2 Promote and facilitate citizen science – encourage and equip groups to take part in national citizen science campaigns e.g. Coastwatch, Butterfly monitoring or Volunteer bat surveys.

NH1.3 Develop Local Biodiversity and Natural Heritage Plans with communities.

NH 1.4 Develop practical conservation and restoration projects and encourage communities to become involved in the management of sites of local biodiversity interest.

NH 1.5: Encourage and support communities to apply for funding through Galway County Council and other agencies for biodiversity and natural heritage projects.

NH1.6: Encourage communities to work in partnership with various agencies on biodiversity and natural heritage projects.

NH 1.7 Highlight, promote and assist the work of community groups through www.galwaycommunityheritage.org, social and other media.

NH 1.8: Produce guidance notes for community groups undertaking biodiversity or natural heritage projects on issues that need to be considered before embarking on a project.

In addition to the relevant policies and objectives in the Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028. There are also useful resources that apply in terms of planting schemes for nocturnal pollinators and community groups, these are listed under the Recommendations Section.

2.4.1.3 Protected Sites

Rahasane Turlough Special Protection Area is located south of the church less than 200m away. This is a site of international importance for a range of bird species including Greenland White Fronted Geese, Golden Plover and Black tailed Godwit, as well as other wetland birds. A site summary is presented below:

Rahasane Turlough lies in gently undulating land, approximately 2 km west of Craughwell, Co. Galway. It consists of two basins which are connected at times of flood but separated as the waters recede. The larger of these, the northern basin, takes the Dunkellin River westwards. Rahasane was formerly the natural sink of the Dunkellin River, but now an artificial channel takes some of the water further downstream. Water escapes the artificial channel to sweep around the northern basin, and again in the west, where it flows into an active swallow hole system. Some minor collapses are found elsewhere in the turlough, as well as a small number of more permanent pools. The substrate consists largely of silty clay. The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, of special conservation importance for the following species: Whooper Swan, Greenland Whitefronted Goose, Wigeon, Golden Plover and Black-tailed Godwit. The E.U. Birds Directive pays particular attention to wetlands and, as these form part of this SPA, the site and its associated waterbirds are of special conservation interest for Wetland & Waterbirds.

2.4.1.4 Woodland habitats

The NPWS datasets for Ancient and long-established Woodland Inventory (2010) and the National Survey of Native Woodlands 2003 – 2008 were downloaded from the NPWS and reviewed to identify the presence of any such woodlands within or in the immediate vicinity of the project site.

Following this review no ancient and long-established woodlands or native woodlands that have been identified as part of these datasets occur within or adjacent to the project site.

2.4.1.5 Review of Historical Maps

A review of the historical first edition 6 inch map from 1843; the 25 inch map from 1909; and last edition 6 inch map from 1940 was completed for the project site and surrounding area. The historical maps do not indicate woodland habitat around the site just boundary walls, but 1995 aerial imagery indicates the presence of scrub establishing that is present today. This has increased the overall ecological value of the site as it provide ecological connectivity to the northwest and north east of the church.

2.4.1.6 Bat Survey

No features such as cellars or caves are present on site. The wider area comprises an area of mature broadleaved woodland to the north of the site and an agricultural landscape largely comprising improved agricultural grassland and hedgerow network. Rahasane Turlough Special Protection Area is located to the south east and south of the site, approximately 150m away. The church itself dates from the medieval period, and comprises stone walls, old graves; heavy ivy growth is present particularly on the surviving gable wall, there is no roof. The grassy area has been largely unmanaged and includes a variety of grass species and some wildflowers such as oxeye daisies.

The Bat Landscapes Database (Bat Conservation Ireland) which was accessed as part of the desktop research indicates the habitats and landscape features to have the second highest suitability(Colour coded orange for all bat species).

Daytime Inspection

During the daytime survey external evidence such as the following was taken into consideration:

- The presence of droppings on surfaces around the exterior of the building
- Urine staining beneath access points;
- Scratch marks around access points; and
- Visual signs of roosting bats.

Bat Detector Surveys and methodology

A full description of survey times and weather conditions during the surveys are outlined in Table 1 below. Ultrasonic bat detectors were used during the survey to aid the detection of bats. Sweeps

were made at lower to higher frequency to establish the presence or otherwise of all potential bat species. The bat detectors were used to generate field notes of the bats present during the survey and records later identified to species level or genus level for *Myotis* species, using Bat Explorer analysis software. Bat passes are considered as single bat calls recorded within 15 seconds intervals by the bat detector. These do not present as numbers of bats present but are a measure of the level of bat activity within the project area.

Limitations: The emergence survey was undertaken during the activity season for bats and weather conditions were conducive to bat activity, no limitations were noted.

Results

The results of the bat surveys as follows:

Visual Inspection: No obvious evidence of bat activity associated with entry or exiting the ruins.

Dusk Survey Summary

There were low levels of bat activity within the project area, with the majority of activity relating to foraging activity at the woodland habitat present at the northern and eastern boundaries of the site. The number of passes per species is detailed in Table 2 below, with the earliest and latest times of activity recorded for each species. The most active species was soprano pipistrelle bat. During the dusk survey three soprano pipistrelles were observed exiting the ivy clad gable wall at 21:37 (two) and one at 21: 46. No other bats were recorded emerging from the structure. Leisler bats were recorded primarily foraging around the linear woodland features.

Summary of records and evaluation

The survey results show that bat species notably soprano pipistrelles and leisler bats are all present within the area. Soprano pipistrelles comprise the largest number of recordings, following by Leisler bats. The ivy clad church ruins do support potential roosting features given its age, construction, location and dense ivy growth. The recording of three individual soprano pipistrelles suggests it functions as a minor roost and possibly a temporary roost

During the dusk survey, a barn owl was observed flying over the church from the northeast direction.

Invertebrates

During an earlier site visit in sunny conditions, the flowering ivy on the south facing wall of the church was supporting a range of insects that were foraging on the flower including green bottle fly (*L. sericata*) and wasps(not identified).

Recommendations

Records of the bat species and barn owl observation have been submitted to Birdwatch Ireland and the National Biodiversity Database.

A derogation license has been applied for and issued (DER BAT 2023 104) for the trimming of ivy to facilitate inspection of the church by a built heritage specialist.

Consideration should be given to provision of woodcrete bat boxes which would provide additional roosting opportunities for bats. These could be provided in the more mature trees at the site boundary.

2.4.2 *Reilig na bhFilí*

The graveyard is also known as Reilig na bhFilí, or 'graveyard of the poets, The celebrated poet Anthony Raftery is buried here, and his grave is marked by a headstone, two cut stone memorials, and a commemorative information panel supported on painted steel legs. Two other local poets, broadly contemporary with Raftery, namely Mark and Patsy O'Callaghan are also buried here. Their graves are not identified, although there is a Callanan family plot near the church door. They are also commemorated by two information plaques mounted on the wall, either side of the door.

The Dictionary of Irish Biography (<https://www.dib.ie/biography/raiftearai-antaine-o-reachtabhra-antoine-raftery-anthony-a7572>) records the following about Anthony Raftery;



Figure 2.24. Statue of Anthony Raftery in Craughwell (Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8298234>).

Raiftearaí, Antaine (Ó Reachtabhra, Antoine; Raftery, Anthony) (1799–1835), poet, was born in Cill Liadáin (Killedan) near Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo, son of a weaver from Co. Sligo; nothing else is known of his parents. Blinded by smallpox in childhood, and illiterate, he was helped by his father's employer, Frank Taaffe, for whom he was a household entertainer, until they fell out, allegedly because he killed a favourite horse. Raiftearaí became a wandering minstrel, spending most of his time in south Co. Galway in the Kilchreest, Gort, and Kiltartan area, where the strong farmers were his patrons, and where, it is said, he found the prevailing anti-British spirit congenial. Often destitute, his life was free of normal constraint: according to an enemy and poetic rival, Peatsaí Ó Callanáin (qv), he 'went with' a woman, Siobhán, and they had two children outside marriage, one of whom, the boy, joined a travelling circus, while the girl was remembered as a famous drunk. An exact date of death is not known. He is buried in Killeenin near Craughwell, Co. Galway, where Augusta

Gregory (qv), his editor, Douglas Hyde (qv), and Edward Martyn (qv) erected a commemorative slab over his grave in 1900.

There are fifty-one compositions attributed to Raftery. These include five songs and poems in praise of a variety of locations ('An Leathbhaile', 'Béal Átha Ghártha', 'Béal Átha na hAbhann', 'Cill Liadáin', 'Cnocán an Eanaigh') and eight compositions in praise of a multiplicity of individuals, particularly tradesmen and politicians of local or national reputation ('An Fíodóir', 'An Gréasaí', 'An tAthair Ó Dúshláine', 'Plancstaí an tSrideánaigh', 'Seán Mac Conraoi', 'Liam Ó Ceallaigh', 'Pádraig Ó Dónalláin', 'Seán Ó Branáin'). Not surprisingly there are several religious poems of exquisite spirituality and impressive theological and historical accuracy, including a treatise on repentance and death ('Faoistin Raiftearaí', 'Agallamh Raiftearaí agus an Bháis', 'Achainí Raiftearaí ar Íosa Críost', 'An Táilliúir Drúisiúil', 'An Fhianaise Bhréagach'). There are two impressive poems concerning the effects of alcohol ('An Pótaire ag moladh an Uisce Beatha', 'Caismirt an Phótaire leis an Uisce Beatha'). There are seven songs in praise of women, only a small number of which could be accurately described as love-songs ('Máire Ní Eidhin', 'Máirín Staunton', 'Peigí Bláth na Scéimhe', 'Úna Ní Chatháin', 'Neansaí Walsh', 'Peigí Mitchell', 'Bridín Bhéasaí').

Local and national personalities and issues arise in a number of political poems, which are occasionally of a strikingly un-ecumenical nature ('An Cíos Caitliceach', 'Bua Uí Chonaill', 'Election na Gaillimhe', 'An Chúis á Plé', 'Bearnán Risteard', 'Na Buachaillí Bána', 'Ar scoil Lucht Bíoblaí'). There are several humorous and occasionally deeply wounding satires, some of which tend toward ribaldry and vulgarity ('Baile Locha Riach', 'Bainis an tSleacháin Mhóir', 'Comhairle Raiftearaí don Chompastóir', 'Fiach Mharcais Uí Challáin', 'Críochnú Uachta agus Éachta Pheatsaí agus Mharcais', 'Fiach Sheáin Bhradaigh').

Included also in the corpus are several hauntingly beautiful laments, which powerfully articulate the tragedy of death at both the personal and the societal level ('Caoinadh Uí Cheallaigh Chluain Leathain', 'Tomás Ó Dálaigh', 'Anthony Daly', 'Eanach Dhúin'). There is an unusual piece entitled 'An Dia darbh ainm lúpatar' which shows enormous familiarity with classical literature. There is a small number of other pieces attributed to Raftery, the authorship of which is doubtful (including a second piece entitled 'Na Buachaillí Bána', 'Amhrán Chill Chluanaigh', 'An Fear ar goideadh a Hata Uaidh', 'Hyacinth Daly', and 'Meáraí').

'Seanchas na Sceiche' is a hugely accomplished and lengthy poem outlining the history of Ireland from Noah and the flood to Patrick Sarsfield (qv) and the treaty of Limerick, using a question-and-answer form. It shows its author's familiarity with Jacobite poetry, as well as a wide range of sources for Irish historical lore, ranging from 'The psalter of Cashel' to Geoffrey Keating's (qv) Foras Feasa ar Éirinn, and reflects the influence of the prophecies of the catholic evangelist Pastorini. At the outset Raiftearaí seeks shelter from a heavy downpour under a bush near Áth Cinn (Headford, Co. Galway), and there he makes an act of repentance for fear that it is the final deluge. On his return journey the following day, he curses the bush for letting so much water in on him and is taken aback to hear it reply. In response to a question about its age, the shrub recounts the history of Ireland.

The best-known piece associated with him, 'Mise Raiftearaí' ('I am Raftery'), in which the poet laments his condition – blind, his back to the wall, playing music for empty pockets – may be no more than an amalgam of phrases about him from folklore compiled by one Seán Ó Ceallaigh (from Loughrea, Co. Galway, and later resident in Oswego, New York State), submitted to the journal An Gaodhal in 1882. Raiftearaí's poetry and song deal with contemporary views. He praises the activities of the Whiteboys and Ribbonmen and attacks those who tried to suppress rural agitation. In 'Na Buachaillí Bána' he says of Denis ('the Rope') Browne (qv) (d. 1828), high sheriff of Mayo, that he would like to stick his spear into his huge stomach. 'Bua Uí Chonail' celebrates Daniel O'Connell's (qv) victory in the Clare election of 1828, which led to catholic emancipation in 1829. Now, he says, the lion will be down and Henry VIII's betrayal of catholicism will be avenged. This virulent attitude towards the reformation and the protestant religion was influenced by the writings of Pastorini. In 'An Cíos Caitliceach' he asserts that those who do not fast on Fridays, like the Orangemen of Clonmel, will be swept away. 'Cill Liadáin' is an evocation of his native place. 'Máire Ní Eidhin' develops the tradition of the love-song in which the man goes out on a fine May morning and encounters a beautiful girl: here Raiftearaí is on his way to mass, the day is windy, and Mary Hynes invites him back to her house in Ballylee for a drink. 'Eanach Dhúin' is a lament for about twenty people who were drowned in Lough Corrib in 1828, a plank having given way in the old boat in which they were sailing. The song, sonorous and intense, captures the shock of grief. A satirist also, Raiftearaí fell into a vicious contention with the Ó Callanáin brothers, Marcas (qv) and Peatsaí, in which Raiftearaí accused Peatsaí's wife of promiscuity, leading to even more outrageous insults from the other side against Siobhán,

Raiftearaí's woman, whose rapaciousness is excused to some extent by her man's alleged impotence.

His verse arises directly from the circumstances of his own life and those of the people among whom he lived. Pre-famine Ireland, densely populated, unruly, dangerous, but energetic, is vividly portrayed. When Lady Gregory and W. B. Yeats (qv) were gathering folk material in Co. Galway in 1897 and thereafter, they encountered many stories about Raiftearaí and found that his poems were still sung and recited. He became, for the literary revival, an example of a poet of the people. 'An Pósdh', by Lady Gregory, is a play about the poet, in which he comes back from the dead to transform a young couple's poverty-stricken wedding breakfast into a feast and celebration. It was first performed with Hyde as Raiftearaí in Galway in 1902.

The Dictionary of Irish Biography (<https://www.dib.ie/biography/o-callanain-peatsai-patrick-callanan-a6288>) records the following about Patrick Callanan;

Ó Callanáin, Peatsaí (Patrick Callanan) (1791–1865), poet, was born in Carheendiveane, Craughwell, Co. Galway, in 1791, younger brother of Marcas Ó Callanáin (qv). Of his parents little has come down but that Peatsaí came by his farm of twenty acres through a will in 1852. His compositions chiefly deal with contemporary subjects and are intended primarily for recitation, although six songs are to be found transcribed in 'English character' in various manuscripts. He also composed and rendered other folk-songs into English. 'An tSlis' (1845) and 'Na fataí bána' (1846) would be regarded as typical essays and display a measured tone and a sincerity absent from the work of his brother Marcas, whose approach was more earthy and lacks the evenness of Peatsaí's compositions.

It seems clear that Peatsaí received some formal education, possibly in Esker near Athenry, as he had a good knowledge of religious and devotional material. He is most famous for reciting his brother's biting song, 'An sciolladh', in the presence of the subject's satire, Antaine Raiftearaí (qv). This literary dispute exemplified a well-founded aspect of Irish poetic performance: the contention. Peatsaí married Bríd Ní Fhíne (Bridget Feeney) of Ring, Clarinbridge, Co. Galway, and subsequently had eight children, some of whom were noted for their eloquence. Marcas, who died in 1846, aged fifty-seven, pre-deceased his brother by nineteen years. Peatsaí died in 1865 and is buried in the graveyard at Killineen, Craughwell,

Co. Galway. The brothers were often confused as one figure, being known as 'Calnan' in oral tradition. They are of minor importance in literary history but typical of the genre, and in the context of nineteenth-century folk-poetry and Connacht poetry in particular, Peatsaí's compositions are noteworthy.

The Dictionary of Irish Biography (<https://www.dib.ie/biography/o-callanain-marcas-a6287>) records the following about Mark Callanan;

Ó Callanáin, Marcas (c.1789–1846), poet, was born in Carheendiveane, Craughwell, Co. Galway. Little is known of his parents except that they were farmers and the family lived in relative comfort. According to local folklore, the Ó Callanáin family came to the area from Mayo but Antaine Raiftearaí (qv) suggests a Leinster origin in his poem 'Fiach Mharcais Uí Challáin'. Marcas's brother Peatsaí Ó Callanáin (qv) was also a poet and the two men are often confused in folklore, known collectively as 'Calnan', 'Cullán' or 'na Culláin' without any differentiation between the two. Marcas Ó Callanáin's poetry and personality are regularly ascribed to Peatsaí, although they were quite the opposite of one another in both respects. This confusion may be due to the fact that Peatsaí survived Marcas by at least eighteen years and Seán Ó Ceallaigh suggests that as the memory of Marcas faded, people began to forget there were two brothers. Both were educated in a local hedge school in Tuar an Bhualadh, Carheendiveane and later worked as farmers. Marcas Ó Callanáin was also occasionally employed as a thatcher.

Ó Callanáin usually composed in the Irish language and his repertoire included humorous verses, satires and praises. Themes include marriage and the praise of women. Six of his songs are extant, two of which, 'Mary Hynes' and 'Mickey Niland' are in English. Both brothers are particularly remembered for their altercations with the blind Raiftearaí. Ó Ceallaigh suggests that the contention between Ó Callanáin and Raiftearaí may have begun by accident and that the cause was poems by both poets in praise of a local girl. Ó Callanáin's poem 'Mary Hynes' is said to refer to the same woman praised in Raiftearaí's 'Máire Ní Eidhin'. According to another folklore account, it was Raiftearaí who initiated the contention by calling Ó Callanáin a thief. 'Sciolladh Mharcais Uí Challanáin', composed by Ó Callanáin, is a biting satire on Raiftearaí and his wife Siobhán. Raiftearaí had composed 'Ar Mharcais Ó Calláin' and 'Comhairle reachtabhra don chompostóir Patsaí Ó Calláin as

Caithrín an Duibhéin’ prior to that and according to Ó Ceallaigh, both songs are quite insulting and crude. Ó Callanáin is termed a ‘fear fánach’ (vagrant) who made ‘caint bheag’ (small talk as opposed to composing poetry) about a ‘láí’ (spade). This is a reference to Ó Callanáin’s song ‘An láí’. Peatsaí is famous for having recited the ‘sciolladh’ (scolding) in Raiftearaí’s presence in a local house in 1828 and, according to tradition, made the blind poet cry. Raiftearaí is reported to have replied: ‘Ní bhfuair mise mo bhearradh gan ‘soap’ ariamh go dtí inniu’; (‘I never got my shave without soap until today’) and retorted later with the equally biting ‘Fiadhach Mharcais Uí Challáin’. Nevertheless, the contention between the Ó Callanáin brothers and Raiftearaí does not appear to have lasted long and on his death bed, the blind poet is said to have sent for Peatsaí.

Other songs composed by Ó Callanáin include ‘A, Shéain, a mhic mo chomarsan’, a song about marriage and cleamhnas (matchmaking). The song ‘Paidín Ó Catháin’, composed in 1830, is of particular interest as it is a joint composition with his brother Peatsaí. Ó Callanáin composed the first seven stanzas and Peatsaí furnished the final seven. According to Ó Ceallaigh, the song provides a valuable insight into both men’s contrasting approaches to life as the difference between both sections is striking. Ó Callanáin’s verses are bereft of any Christian references, while Peatsaí’s are exactly the opposite.

It is not known whether Ó Callanáin ever married. He died in 1846 in the Craughwell area, aged 57 and was interred in the graveyard of Killineen, Craughwell, Co. Galway.

2.4.3 Associated archives and collections

At the time of writing there are no known archives associated with the monument at Killeeneen More. The National Museum of Ireland Topographical File Collection was consulted for artefact finds in the townland of Killeeneen More and the immediate locality. The only artefact recorded is the recently discovered stone head, identified by Christ Cunniffe during a site visit as part of this project. No artefact finds were recorded.

2.4.4 Placename evidence and dedication

The Placenames Database of Ireland contains the following information on the place name Killeeneen. Killeeneen More is a townland in South Galway, in the barony of Dunkellin and the civil parish of Killeeneen (<https://www.logainm.ie/19386.aspx> accessed 29 September 2023). The townland name is translated from the Irish *Cillín Fhínín Mhór*, meaning *cillín* (litte church) and *mór*

(*great, big*). The earliest record of the townland name is on the Down Survey, where the townland is spelt as Killyhiny

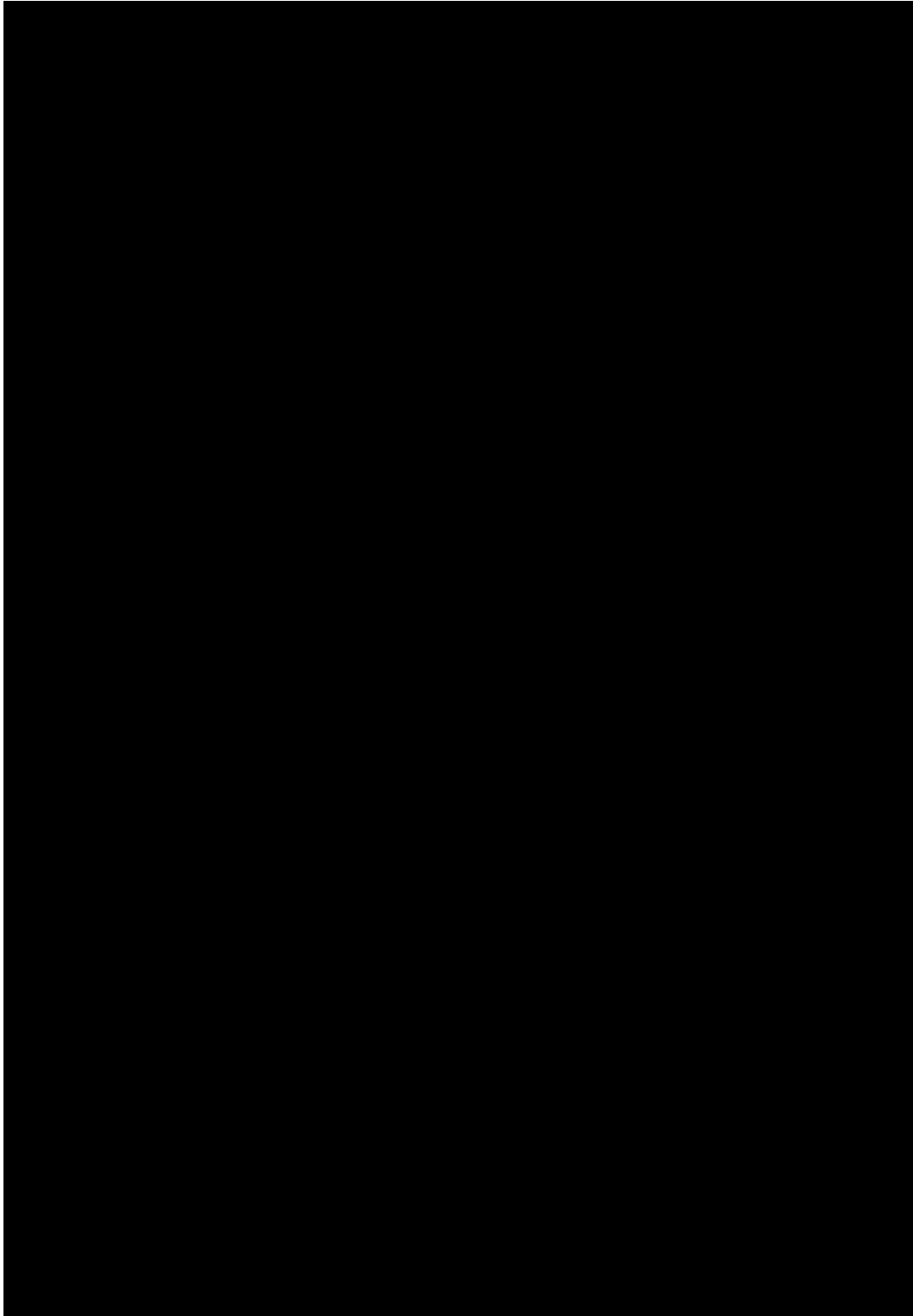


Figure 2.25. Historical references to the placename Killeeneen listed by the Placenames Database of Ireland (<https://www.logainm.ie/en/19386>).

Table

2.4.5 Folklore

The Schools Collection contains the following entry for Killeeneen. It includes a poem by John O'Loughnan (<https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4569046/4566481/4574856>).

Killeeneen Graveyard
*We have many places in Eirn's Isle
Where peace reigns around,
And no contention is ever heard
About a piece of ground
Where golden silence is supreme
Yet all love it best
For the agent ceases troubling
And his tenants are at rest.
No writ is heard upon this place
And no Sheriff's band is seen.
No man from it is sent to jail
Although it is in Killeeneen.
Beyond life this abode is found
Across the vale of tears
Where all are equal company
And have no worldly fears.*

The Schools Collection for Cill Fhíngín (roll number 16222) also contains the following, entitled 'ancient stones', from Michael Glynn of Killeeneen More (<https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4569046/4566516/4574934?Route=stories>).

There is another stone in Killeeneen called cloc Thampuan or the evil stone. There is an old story that this stone used to light up at the setting of the sun and one looking on it got a headache from which he never recovered. It is said that Saint Brendan passing through on his way to his monastery in Tubber Bracken blessed the stone and finished its evil force.

The collection also contains a poem commemorating Raftery's death (The Schools' Collection, Volume 0033, Page 0312), as told by Mary Corbett, Craughwell (<https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4569046/4566538>).

A Poem Composed about Raftery's Death

*What means this crowd of people?
What means this beat of drum?
Why go they to the church yard?
From wherefore have they come?
Why gather here the rich and poor?
From east, west, south, and north.
There is someone speaking to the throng,
And ringing cheers go forth.*

*I put these different questions
To an old and feeble man.
His hair is white as driven snow,
His face is thin and wan.
But though old age has done its work,
And still his merry eye lit up
And thus he made reply in kind and kindling smile.*

*It's now three score and five long years
Since I was but a boy
And Raftery dwelt amongst
When I was in my prime.*

*On a Sunday evening
The boys and girls would come,
And listen there with willing ear
To Raftery's latest poem,
Or dance a jig or reel while Raftery would play
Upon his good old fiddle
His comrade night and day.*

2.5 Surviving Remains



Fig. 2.26. Plan of Killeeneen More (after KGSS Surveys).

Table 2.2. List of recorded features and labelled as part of this study

Label	SMR number	Element
A	GA096-121----	Church
B	GA096-121001-	Graveyard

The site descriptions below first provide those on the Historic Environment Viewer(HEV) available at www.archaeology.ie. This report supplements the earlier descriptions where required with up-to-date written and photographic record of the elements on the site (Fig. 2.X; Table 2.3; Appendix 10.3 for site record sheets).

2.5.1 Description



Figure 2.27 View of church and graveyard from N, after KGSS Surveys).

Killeeneen More church and graveyard site are located on level ground in the south Galway lowlands, immediately to the north of Rahasane turlough.

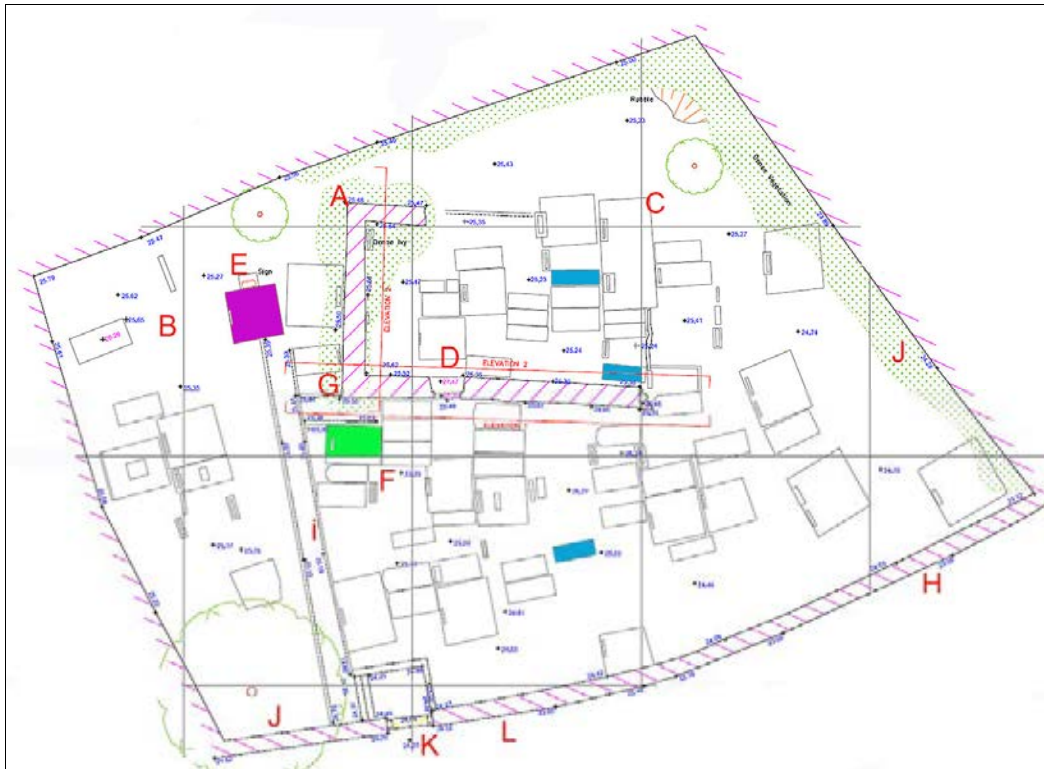


Figure 2.28. Plan of church and graveyard. Elements numbered as per descriptions below. Raftery's grave in purple, Callanan plot in green, tapered grave slabs in light blue (after KGSS survey, annotated by writer).

Element A: Church
GA096-121----

t

HEV

Within a graveyard (GA096-121001-) in Killeeneen village. This rectangular late-medieval church (>13.4m E-W; 8.5m N-S) is poorly preserved. All that survives is the S side-wall, the reconstructed W gable and the return of the N side-wall (L 3.3m); the latter two walls are heavily overgrown with ivy. The only surviving architectural feature is a pointed-arch doorway in the S wall. However, a number cut and dressed stones have been reused to mark the line of N wall of the church and along the pathway at the SW end of the church; the arch of a round-headed window is visible against the S end of the W gable (information from M. Doddy 1988). There are 23 graveslabs in the interior of the church dating from the late 18th century to the late 20th century. A possible baptismal font from the church is embedded in the ground to the S of the doorway. (Redington 1916, 57; McCaffrey 1952, 161, no. 89).

Compiled by: Galway Archaeological Survey, UCG

Date of upload: 28 February 2020 (Accessed via www.archaeology.ie February 2022).

2023 fieldwork

The western gable of the church is now almost completely overgrown with ivy. This has been cut at the base before, particularly on the interior face of the wall. However, the ivy continues to thrive. Otherwise the interior is in good condition.



Figure 2.29. South wall and west gable, from SW.

Element B: Graveyard
GA096-121001-

HEV

Almost centrally located in Killeeenmore village, this roughly rectangular graveyard (ENE-WSW c. 36m; NNW-SSE c. 25m) is delimited by an ivy-covered stone-built wall. Access is gained through a gateway at SW. Burials date from the late 18th century and are marked by table tombs, headstones and recumbent slabs. The remains of a late-medieval church (GA096-121----) occupy its central area. The graveyard is known as locally as 'Reilig na BhFilí' (the poets' graveyard) as the poets Mark and Patsy Callanan (the poets of Carheenadiveane) and Anthony Raftery (Antoine Ó Raifteirí, the Irish bard) are buried here.).

Compiled by: Galway Archaeological Survey, UCG

Date of upload: 28 February 2020 (Accessed via www.archaeology.ie February 2022).

2023 fieldwork

The graveyard is in good condition. The graves are accessible, although there are no dedicated footpaths around the graveyard.



Figure 2.30. Graveyard, from SE.

Element C: Church wall sub-surface

2023 fieldwork

The northern and eastern walls of the church are no longer extant. The remains are visible as a grass covered raised area, approximately 1m high and 0.3m high. The roots of an ornamental cherry tree growing at the northeast corner will ultimately impact on the sub-surface remains of the walls.



Figure 2.31. Line of north and east wall of church, note tree on right, from E.

Element D: Church door

2023 fieldwork

The door in the south wall is in good condition. However, minor repairs may be necessary, as some of the masonry has become loose in the drawbar socket.

The door exhibits two phases of construction-an earlier 12th/13th century original stonework, and later 15th century pointed arch and replacement jambs.



Figure 2.32. Church door, note drawbar hole, and 15th century pointed archway with punch dressing, from interior of church, from NW

Element E: Raftery's Grave

2023 fieldwork

The grave is in good condition. It has a concrete surround, and a memorial plaque donated by lady Gregory. To the north are two other memorials, one in stone, and another on a steel frame, erected in the early 1970s.



Figure 2.33. Raftery's grave with memorials, from S.

Element F: Callanan plot

2023 fieldwork

The grave is in reasonably good condition. It has a concrete surround, and a modern headstone. Two memorial plaques commemoration mark and Patsy Callanan are screwed to the wall, and held in place with cement on either side of the church door.



Figure 2.34. Callanan family plot with memorial plaques, from SW.

Element G: Ex situ window fragment

2023 fieldwork

The round head of a 12th/13th century window, probably part of the original east window of the church lies on the ground externally at the western gable. It is in good condition, but it is in a vulnerable position.



Figure 2.35. 12th/13th century window head fragment at W gable of church, from W

Element H: Ex situ fragments in graveyard wall

2023 fieldwork

There are several ex situ fragments in the graveyard wall, some visible as dressed stone, and other recognisable fragments, such as a decorated stone corbel, and part of a twelfth century window. They are in good condition. The location of the carved stone head makes it vulnerable to being stolen.



Figure 2.36. Carved stone head on corbel, from SE.



Figure 2.37. 12th/13th century window fragment in wall, from N.

Element i: Footpath

2023 fieldwork

Raftery's grave is accessed by means of a narrow tarmac footpath. It is uneven, and not suitable for access for elderly visitors.



Figure 2.38. Uneven footpath, from S.

Element J: Graveyard wall

2023 fieldwork

The graveyard is surrounded by a stone wall, bonded with mortar. It is substantial along the curving southern side of the graveyard where it meets the public road.

Elsewhere, the boundary is formed of an overgrown wall, with an area of collapse at north. The boundary is in need of maintenance, and the vegetation need to be controlled. A pile of stone here may be from collapse, and should be sorted and checked for architectural fragments.



Figure 2.39. Graveyard wall, from SW.



Figure 2.40. Stone pile, collapsed wall of graveyard at N, from SW.

Element K: Graveyard gate

2023 fieldwork

The graveyard is access through a wrought iron gate and two cut stone piers. It appears to be of nineteenth century date. The piers have been set in concrete, and a small access ramp made for tarmacadam has been constructed externally.

It is in good condition.



Figure 2.41. Graveyard entrance, from S.

Element Lw: OS Benchmark

2023 fieldwork

An Ordnance Survey benchmark stone is visible in the external face of the boundary wall close to the gate. This benchmark is indicated on the 25 inch Ordnance Survey map, surveyed 1893 and published in 1895. Its value is annotated as 89.6 feet.

It is in good condition. It has been inscribed on an earlier architectural stone, possibly 12th/13th century. Its setting as the lower courses of the wall give it a good degree of protection from being stolen.



Figure 2.42. Ordnance Survey benchmark, from S.

2.5.2 Current management information

The site is in the ownership of Galway County Council.

2.5.3 Condition survey

During the recording of the site a detailed condition survey was undertaken on various dates between August and September 2023. The site is in good condition. It is clear from comparison with earlier mapping, particularly the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map, c. 1840 that the building has deteriorated since then. At that time the building was complete, or at least, was distinctly visible in

ground plan. By the time of the OS 25 inch map, c. 1900, only the west gable and south walls are standing. The main issue with the site is the growth of ivy on the western gable, which, if left unchecked will have a serious detrimental effect on the structure. The boundary wall of the graveyard, with the exception of the southern stretch is also becoming overgrown, particularly with ivy. Otherwise, the church is in good repair, and in need of only minor repairs.

The graveyard itself is in quite good condition, with a variety of grave markers being utilised. A graveyard survey would be very useful.

Similarly, it is imperative that the problem of vegetation overgrowth is tackled now. A long term solution to the issue of the management and maintenance of vegetation growth should be considered, such as regular maintenance, such as yearly visits to trim ivy and manage any other vegetation issues.

The main access route to Raftery's grave is via a narrow tarmac footpath. This is undulating and uneven, and is increasingly becoming a trip hazard, particularly for elderly visitors to the site.

The Raftery and Callanan graves are in reasonable good condition, but would benefit from some maintenance.

An information sign at the entrance would be very beneficial, and add to the visitor experience. A QR code could be included to allow access to an external app, which could be updated.

2.6 Zone of Influence

Killeeneen More is located in the parish of Killeeneen. Killeeneen has an area of 20.1 km² / 4,975.1 acres / 7.8 square miles (<https://www.townlands.ie/en/galway/killeeneen/>). While the focus of this report is the church and graveyard at Killeeneen More, based on the fact that it is the parish church of Killeeneen, its zone of influence can be said to extend to all the townlands in the parish. There is no other parish church listed in the SMR for the parish of Killeeneen. There are 22 townlands in the parish.

Table 2.3 List of townlands in the parish of Killeeneen.

Townland name English	Irish translation
Ballynagran	Bhaile na gCrann
Brockagh	An Bhrocach
Caheradine	Cathair an Daingin
Caherapheepa	Cathair an Phíopa
Caherbulligin	Cathair Bhoilgín
Cahercrin	Cathair Chruinn
Caherfurvaus	Cathair Fhormháis
Carheenadiveane	Caithrín an Duibhéin
Carheennescovoge	Caithrín na Scamhóg
Creggananta	Creig an Neanta
Fahymactibbott	Faiche Mhic Thiobóid
Killeeneen Beg	Cill Fhínín Bheag
Killeeneen More	Cillín Fhínín Mhór
Knockatoor	Cnoc an Tuair
Laghtphilip	Leacht Philip
Lecarrow	An Leithcheathrú
Moneyteige	Muine Thaidhg
Parkroe	An Pháirc Rua
Rockfield	Gort na Carraige
Scalp	An Scailp
Shanbally	An Seanbhaile
Tallyroe	An Talamh Rua

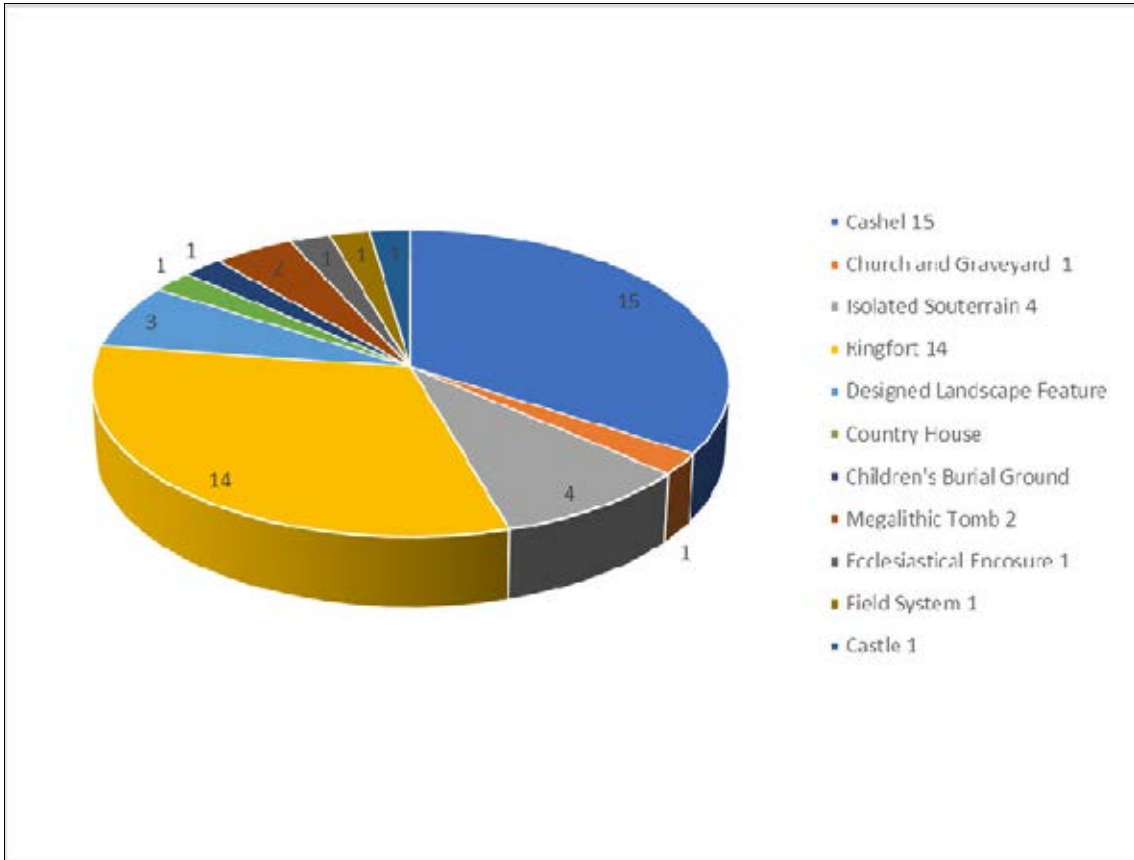


Figure 2.43. Distribution of monuments in Killeeneen parish.

Of the 42 discrete monuments in the parish, 29 are either cashels or ringforts, with 4 isolated souterrains recorded. There is one ecclesiastical enclosure in Shanbally (GA096-159002-). Therefore, the overwhelming character of the parish is early Medieval. It is possible that Killeeneen Church is located within an earlier unrecorded ecclesiastical enclosure. Certainly, the road pattern around the graveyard would suggest that there may originally have been an earlier larger site at this location, particularly the curving road along the southern boundary.

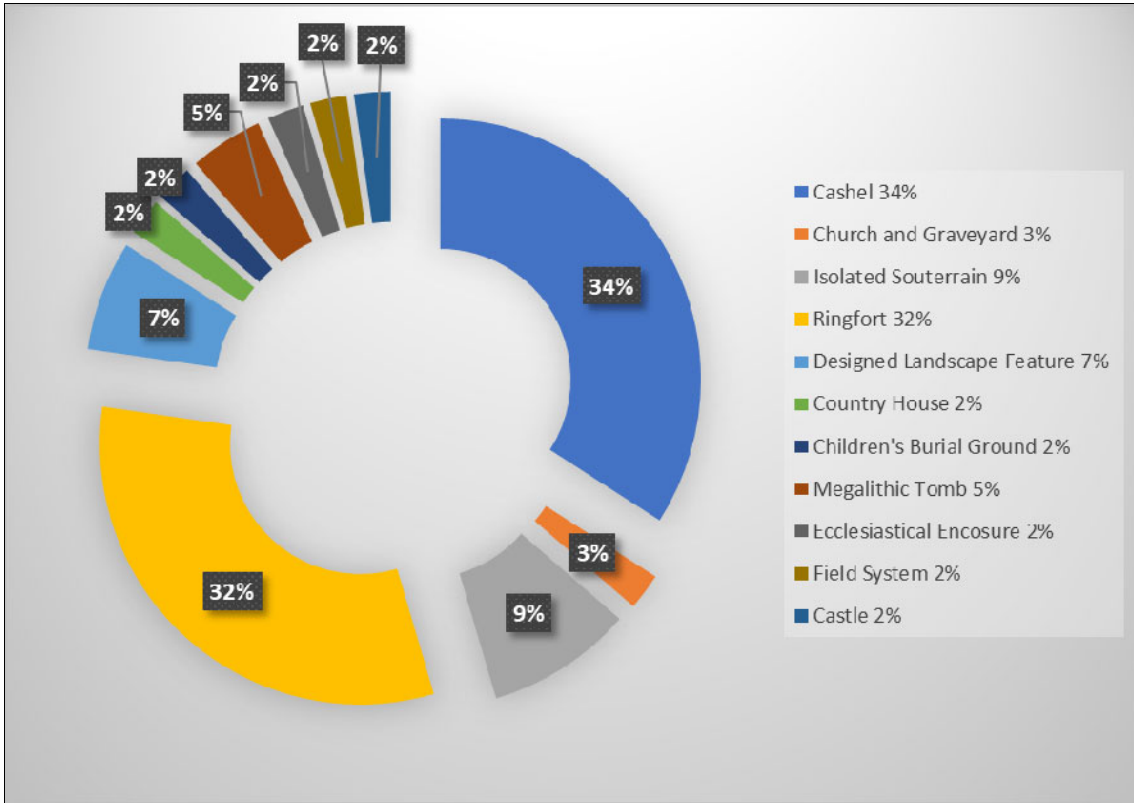


Figure 2.44. Pie chart showing numbers of monuments by type.



Figure 2.45. Aerial view of Killeeneen More church and graveyard. Note curving road at the far side (southern side) of the graveyard. (F. Coyne).

3. Statement of Significance

This section shows the assessment and statement of heritage significance which is an essential aspect of the plan. It sets out why Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard is important, which encompasses a variety of reasons of equal merit.

3.1 Key Values: Assessment of Significance

A variety of guidance informs this assessment (Bond and Worthing, 2016; Clark, 2001; CPRE, 2004; DAHG, 2011; DCHG, 2017; English Heritage, 2000; 2008; Historic England, 2019; Lithgow and Thackray, 2009: 17; Semple Kerr, 2013). Killeeneen More was assessed using a number of stated criteria ‘a family of heritage values’ (Fig. 3.1; see English Heritage, 2000 for context; English Heritage, 2008: 23; Historic England, 2019: 16).

‘Value’ and ‘significance’ are loaded terms, embodying different things to different groups. In this report it is defined as ‘an aspect of worth or importance, ascribed by people to qualities of places or monuments’. Value is categorised: aesthetic, communal, evidential or historical. These valuations are subjective, and are thus defined as an assessment

that reflects the values of the person or group making that assessment. Significance is defined as the *sum* of the cultural and natural heritage values (English Heritage 2008, 24, 60). This assessment has

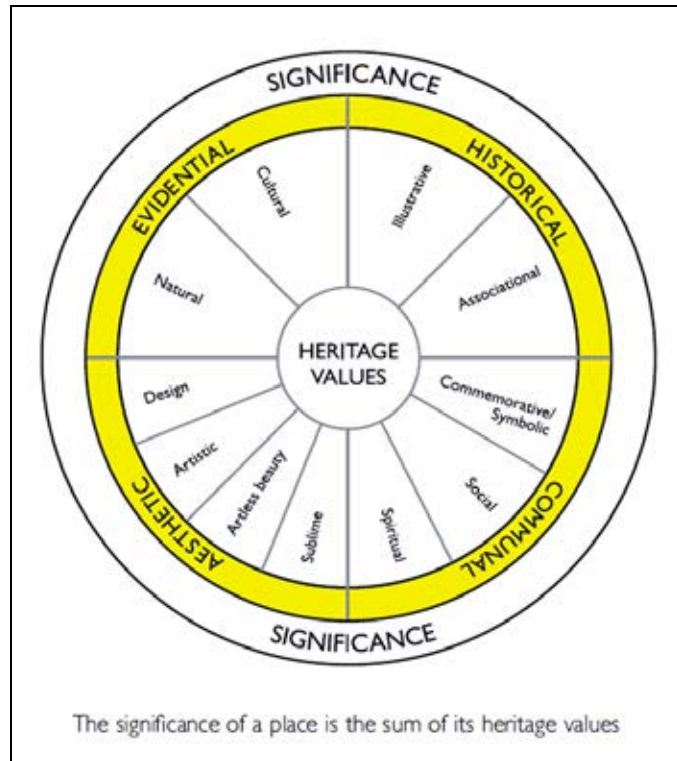


Figure 3.1. Chart illustrating values in an assessment of significance (after English Heritage 2007).

been compiled with consultation and is tabularised in Table 3.1. It has used English Heritage’s heritage values (2008) and more recent heritage interest guidance (Historic England 2019, 16).

Table 3.1. Assessment of significance of Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard.

Value Category	Heritage Value (interest)	Assessment
Evidential	Archaeological and Cultural	Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard has a high evidential value as it is an excellent example of a late parish medieval church and surrounding graveyard.
	Natural	Killeeneen More has some potential for supporting research in disciplines such as wildlife species (bats) and their habitats. It has the potential to become a site for increased biodiversity in a landscape increasingly dominated by housing dominated by grazing.
	Architectural (architectural)	Killeeneen More Church has an architectural value as it contains It has evidence of two phases of construction. The first phase is evidenced by 12 th /13 th century stonework, most notable in portion of the door in the southern wall. ,A second phase of construction is marked by 15 th century stone, particularly in the pointed arch of the doorway. The graveyard also contains a variety of headstones, graveslabs and tomb types.
Historical	Illustrative (historic)	Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard is considered to be of some historical value as it is an excellent example of a parish church.
	Associational (historic)	The graveyard is known as <i>Reilig na bhFíli</i> (graveyard of e poets) It is associated with a the nineteenth century poet, Antoine Raiftearaí, as he was buried here in 1835. It is also the burial place of two local poets, Mark and Patrick Callanan, who were contemporaries of Raftery.
Communal	Commemorative/Symbolic	The ecclesiastical site is a landmark that can be identified from St Finian’s Bay and throughout the valley known as ‘The Glen’. It has occasional ‘unofficial’ visitors, like walkers. The holy well and shrine once drew pilgrims who followed the rounds at the well, who touched the relics in the shrine and deposited votive offerings.
	Social	It currently has a relatively low social value but has the potential to raise its social value, significantly, through increased awareness such as the dissemination of information and improvements in access.
	Spiritual	The monument has a significant spiritual value having several elements associated with late medieval parish church, for example, the assorted grave, dating from the late medieval period to fine stone carved headstones and grave slab of the nineteenth century.
	Landscape and amenity	The landscape and amenity value of the Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard is high. It is set in a beautiful flat countryside of south Galway It has potential for amenity in the form of a destination point for visitors interested in the architecture of late medieval Ireland, as well as Irish and international visitors who have an interest in the literature of eighteenth and nineteenth century Ireland The site is easy to access, although there is no dedicated parking, (sections 4; 5; and 6).
Aesthetic	Sublime (artistic)	Killeeneen More church and graveyard is considered as being of ‘sublime’ aesthetic value, as its architectural design and surrounding graveyard are fine examples of late medieval ecclesiastical archaeology.
	Artless Beauty, Artistic and Art Historical	Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard is not considered as having an ‘artless beauty’, in itself but in its local setting is regionally important.
	Design (architectural and artistic)	Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard is a pleasing design and a typical example of its type.

3.2 Statement of Significance

Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard is of regional significance as a fine example of its type. It contains numerous elements that one would expect to find in a late medieval church and graveyard, for example, the church which exhibits at least two phases of construction, medieval grave slabs, fine examples of nineteenth century headstones and graveslabs, table tombs and a box tomb. The graveyard is of national significance, as it is the burial place of the Gaelic poet, Antoine Raiftearaí (Raftery the Poet), who was buried here in 1835, and the regionally important poets, Mark (1789-1846) Patsy Callanan (1791-1865), who were contemporaries of Raftery. Through Raftery, there is an association with Lady Gregory of Coole Park, who was responsible for raising the profile of Raftery in the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. It maintains historic links with the local community, and visitors, (particularly national and international visitors with an interest in nineteenth century Irish literature and the Irish language).

4. Risk: Defining Management Issues and Assessing Vulnerability

There are some factors that are either already risks or are potential risks to Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard that make the monument vulnerable (Table 4.1). There are also a number of opportunities that would improve the overall condition and environment of the monument which would protect it for future generations to enjoy (Table 4.2). This section assesses those risks and lists potential opportunities, while the following section 5 makes suggestions to mitigate risks and presents options for stabilisation or re-use of the monument.

Table 4.1. List of risks and vulnerabilities to Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard (relative risks: Low; Medium; High).

Risks and vulnerabilities No.	Sub-risks	Commentary	Relative risk level
1. Fabric Condition	Current condition Future deterioration Issues and lessons learned	Structurally, the fabric of the church is in relatively stable state. Limited intervention is suggested, primarily flaunching of the top of the walls, and minor works at the drawbar hole at the doorway. Conservation without regular maintenance is of limited effectiveness. The main threat to the structures is from overgrowth, particularly ivy.	M
2. Use levels: changes and appropriateness	Levels of use over time and changes to use Access Vandalism Antisocial behaviour	There is no evidence of antisocial behaviour (littering, graffiti) or vandalism. This is publicly accessible graveyard. There is a dedicated walkway to lead the visitor to Raftery's grave. walkways to control circulation.	L
3. Site constraints	Resources Statutory controls Boundaries Other legal constraints	Funding is intermittent and ad hoc, being available in emergencies. Statutory controls are beneficial and serve to protect monument as an archaeological monument. Local authority policies are supportive. Boundaries are unclear on ground, the complex is in private ownership, though access is freely permitted. There is no formal management plan for maintenance in place	L
4 Wider context issues	Siting Proper knowledge, understanding and appreciation of monument Other external factors	The siting of the monument is good. While the site is very well known locally and perhaps regionally; few know the detail of its history, archaeology or architectural features.	H

4.1 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

As part of this assessment, a SWOT analysis was undertaken in an attempt to tease out strengths and opportunities for the monument in order to capitalise on these aspects, while acknowledging the inherent weaknesses and threats to the monument—which fed into the risks considered in Table 4.1. Strengths and weaknesses relate to internal forces, while opportunities and threats are external forces to the monument, some of which, it must be acknowledged may not be easily controlled or mitigated for in the future (see section 5). In some cases, forces might be considered both a strength and also a threat.

Table 4.2. Results of SWOT analysis.

		Strengths (S)	Weaknesses (W)
<i>Internal forces</i>		S1. Fine example of a late medieval parish church, with evidence of 12/13 th century original fabric, and later 15 th century alterations.	W1. Th location of the graveyard and church at a dangerous bend.
		S2. Generally, in good condition and repairs required relate to overgrowth on the western gable	W2. There is no maintenance regime.
		S3. Within a short drive from the main roads and the Wild Atlantic Way	W3. Access to monument is not demarcated. Visitors access from the main road. It is not connected to known waymarked walking routes.
		S5. Many tourists visit the Wild Atlantic Way, Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard site presents an opportunity to visit a medieval parish church, and the grave of the renowned Gaelic poet, and other regionally important poets such as the Callanan brothers.	W4. While there is information available at the site, the signage is dated.
		Opportunities (O)	Threats (T)
<i>External forces</i>		O1. Many local authority policy objectives in both the Development Plan and local authority initiatives encourage the re-use of heritage sites.	T1. Future climate changes may see monument inundated. Strong winds/gales have a detrimental effect on structural fabric.
		O2. There are increasing opportunities for new novel tourism products Galway and its hinterland, such as walking tours and looped walks.	23. Vegetation growth impacting structures and underlying archaeology.
		O3. Community Monument Funding or Heritage Council funding for conservation, a plan and maintenance into the future and other funding opportunities.	
		O4. Opportunities for research projects.	

4.2 Gap Analysis

Killeeneen Church is currently overgrown with ivy on its western gable, which is obscuring the graves externally on its western side. This ivy is due to be trimmed as part of his project. The graveyard is accessible, through a wicket gate and partway from south. This path is now uneven, and requires relaying. This path leads to the grave of Anthony Raftery, which is indicated by signage erected in the

1950s. With a moderate amount of conservation work and signage it will become an important destination, where the architecture of a medieval parish church can be appreciated, and where the grave of one of Ireland's pre-eminent Gaelic poets can be visited. A number of options as to how this 'vibrant place' might be practically achieved are outlined in section 5.3.

5. Conservation Management Policy Aims

5.1 Policy Context

Conservation policies for Killeeneen Church and Graveyard are based on the statement of significance assigned in section 3.2, the relative levels of significance in section 3.3, and identified vulnerabilities outlined in section 4. This in turn informs positive strategic aims that can be achieved through the conservation policies below. The implementation of these policies is ideally via a future agreed action plan between all the stakeholders (section 6). The process is informed by a vision statement formulated after the statement of significance. These policies are aligned to the objectives set out in local authority documentation (appendix 8.6).

5.2 Vision

Killeeneen church and Graveyard shall be conserved, maintained and introduced to a new generation of visitors. Its ultimate conservation and repair as an archaeological monument, shall maintain its integrity, authenticity, and significance for future generations. Its conservation and ongoing maintenance shall be sensitive to its original use as a medieval parish church. As the last resting place of Anthony Raftery, the Poet, is should attract a new generation of visitors, who are interested in Irish literature and the Irish language. The proposed conservation work will help facilitate visitors, allowing universal access to the grounds of the church, and in particular to the grave of Raftery, and also to the grave plot of the Callanan brothers, the poets of Carheenadiveane. Knowledge and understanding about the monument and its setting shall be advanced. Measures shall be taken to ensure the continued protection of character of the monument.

5.3 Future Options and Appraisal

Following consultation and research on similar projects as a benchmarking exercise, the following options were suggested. It is important to note that (excepting the “do-nothing” option required for comparison; EPA 2017) only options that respect the statement of significance and embody the vision for the monument were listed (table 5.1). All options are in keeping with local authority objectives and national regulation (appendices 8.6; 8.7). A major advantage is that there is already an electricity supply to the lighthouse cottage and a new fuse board installed. A general heritage impact assessment for capital works has been undertaken as part of this study (appendix 8.5).

Table 5.1. Options and individual appraisal matrix.

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages	Outline of Extent of Works Required
1. Do Nothing	No cost implications	Monument will rapidly become ruinous	N/a
2. Stabilisation	Lower cost implications Considerations such as visitor welfare and access do not need addressing.	Monument will in time become ruinous.	Cut vegetation (ivy) growth. Establish a programme of regular maintenance.
3. Repair	Maintaining complex for future generations to enjoy. Improve access for visitors	Cost implications; Schedule of future maintenance required to keep building sound; Future cost implications	Minor repairs to structure around door. Footpath levelled and re-dressed. Improved disability access at the gate.
4. Re-purpose for public presentation as part of looped walk or trail.:	In addition to 3. above public access (physical and intellectual) will be promoted.	Increased footfall and insertion of information boards etc. may lead to increased erosion on site.	Information panel to be added.

5.4 Management Policies

Overarching conservation policies are recommended for the conservation of Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard regardless of the preferred option from table 5.1. They are in no particular order. The themes are deliberately broad and there is some overlap where policies straddle a number of topics:

Table 5.2 Conservation management plan policies.

Policy Number	Policy	Description
CMPP1	Protection	<p>There will be the presumption in favour of retaining and conserving all <i>in situ</i> portions of the monument of all periods whether they are extant or sub-surface as important contributions to the character development of the monument. The levels of significance in this document will be adhered to.</p> <p>Ensure the protection of the monument as an architectural/archaeological resource by allowing architectural/archaeological investigations only where it is deemed necessary, justifiable and appropriate and where such work will contribute to a better understanding of the monument. Any work should be in accordance to an agreed research framework.</p> <p>No interventions for conservation or architectural/archaeological purposes shall be permitted without agreed and approved provision for research, recording, analysis, publication and archiving. Under the current legislation at the time of writing, consents are required for such works.</p>
CMPP2	Future conservation, prioritisation of repairs, inspection and maintenance	<p>To conserve the monument and to provide an effective and continuous maintenance programme thereafter for conservation and repair through a programme of works (see section 6 below). The following policies are adopted for repair and conservation works:</p> <p>To be done on a phased basis, in a sustainable way;</p> <p>Archival quality photographic record to be undertaken prior to conservation works;</p> <p>To provide a suitable environment in which conservation workers and visitors are accommodated to ensure safety;</p> <p>To save money in the longer term through effective maintenance;</p> <p>No damp proof courses to be inserted in structures that did not have one previously;</p> <p>That lead should be repaired. If possible, all lead should be replaced with a lead alternative. There are several new materials available which, apart from the environmental benefits, would also prevent future vandalism and theft as it would have no re-sale value;</p> <p>During these works, information and interpretation will be provided to explain what is happening and to increase public awareness and understanding.</p> <p>A regular programme of inspection should commence for the monument by a designated person, which could include for safety, structural and conservational issues. It is recommended that this take place on a regular basis for the purposes of monitoring the stability of the monument. Appropriate craftspeople and professionals will be utilised for all work where feasible. Training will be provided for continued maintenance personnel. Advice from regulatory bodies such as the NMS architectural division should be sought in this regard. The Heritage Officer to approve all specialist contractors and conservation specialists.</p> <p>There is a presumption against removal of material from a historic location. Consideration in favour of repair rather than replacement should always be applied in the first instance.</p> <p>Where materials cannot be salvaged from the monument and re-used, new local materials may be sourced, with appropriate regulation followed.</p>
CMPP3	Understanding,	The known recorded history and archaeology have been recorded in this

	Education and Research, Access	<p>document. An oral history project was beyond the remit of this plan but there may be a wealth of local oral history and tradition associated with the monument that has yet to be recorded. An oral history project could collect this information in order to increase public awareness and to provide opportunities for increased awareness.</p> <p>Encourage research and understanding, for all, including 1st and 2nd level curriculum development and through a variety of media. For example, interpretive tools which would include but not be limited to maps, guides, trails, videos, DVD, posters, an information board, an educational pack, which are publicly accessible.</p> <p>Develop ideas to provide for both physical and intellectual access of the monument. This should take into account disability and other pertinent legislation, and might include signage in Braille, or access to support those with limited mobility.</p> <p>The interpretation of the monument will be as holistic as is possible to include histories, natural, cultural, social history and archaeology in the context of the wider landscape of south Galway.</p>
CMPP4	Management	<p>A graveyard committee is already in place, and should undertake ongoing decision-making and conflict resolution where it may occur.</p> <p>The steering committee to take responsibility for funding support and ongoing budgeting.</p>
CMPP5	Archive management (paper archive; collections, contents)	<p>Steering committee to oversee the creation of an ongoing archive of records of conservation work as it proceeds and the ongoing collection of material of relevance.</p>
CMP6	Environment and wider landscape context	<p>Cognisance to be taken of the ecology of the monument and its surroundings. An ecology survey should be considered in advance of any conservation/re-purposing work and undertaken at the correct time of year.</p> <p>Care should be taken to preserve the current landscape setting of the monument in so far as is practicable.</p>

6. Action Plan: Future Implementation

Table 6.1 outlines a plan of action in order to achieve the management policies and vision for Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard while strictly adhering to its statement of heritage significance. It is suggested that a steering committee be formed of stakeholders to take responsibility for the actioning of this plan (CMPP4).

Table 6.1 Conservation management plan actions (short within 1 year; medium 2-3 years; long 4-5 years).

Action No.	Description	Management policy reference	Action duration (short, medium, long term)
1	Undertake regular maintenance (grass cutting and ivy trimming) in consultation with Galway County Council.	2	Short
2	Display panels should be erected with information in relation to the site and its history, in particular connection with Anthony Raftery and the Callanan brothers. Consideration should be given to removing the older information signs if deemed appropriate.	3	Short
3	Carry out a graveyard survey to record all headstones and grave slabs.	3	Short
4	Repair of the partially collapsed wall of the graveyard at north, and sort through the collapsed stones.	2	Short
5	Repair and resurfacing of footpath	2	Short
6	Resurfacing and maintenance of the Raftery and Callanan graves.		Medium
7	Carry out minor repairs around doorway and tops of walls as needed.	2	Medium
8	Carry out a feasibility study to see if an access ramp can be achieved at the entrance to the graveyard.	2	Medium
9	Complete removal of ivy and a programme of consolidation and repair of the church.	2	Long

6.2 Indicative Costs

Table 6.2. Indicative costs.

Task	Net (Euro)	Vat 13.5%	Vat 23%
Display panel and app development	5,000.00		1,150.00
Graveyard Survey (local group) with assistance from heritage professional	4,000.00		920.00
Repair of graveyard wall	4,000.00	540.00	
Minor repairs around doorway	2,000.00	270.00	
Repair and resurfacing of footpath	10,000.00	1,350.00	540.00
Repair and cleaning of Raftery and Callanan graves	3,000.00	405.00	
Allow pc sum for heritage specialists to oversee works	12,000.00		2760.00
Long term-west gable works	70,000.00		16,100
Sub total	110,000.00	2565.00	21,470.00
Total inc. VAT	134,035.00		

7. Conclusion

This is a conservation management plan and statement of heritage significance for Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard. This site has been a vital part of the heritage of Killeeneen Parish its establishment in the 12th/13th century. A condition survey was carried out as part of this report, and a detailed inventory of the features and issues compiled. It was found that, in general the surviving church remains are in good condition. Vegetation growth on the gable (ivy) is an issue). However, it is the opinion of the conservation professionals that trimming the ivy, and establishing an ongoing programme of maintenance would be sufficient to keep the growth in check. The ivy may be supporting the wall, and its complete removal, in the absence of ongoing funding to carry out major structural interventions would only jeopardise the stability of the western gable. The remainder of the church, namely the south wall is in good condition and will require only

The condition survey has identified a number of access issues and has made recommendations as to how to remedy these issues. However, the overarching conclusion is that, with appropriate intervention, Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard can become a stop for visitors to south Galway, who have an interest in church archaeology, graveyards and also an interest in Irish literature, due to the presence of the poet Raftery's grave, and also the lesser know poets, the Callanan brothers.

Killeeneen More Church and Graveyard has been part of the landscape south Galway since at least the thirteenth century, and with care and attention will continue well into the twenty-first century and beyond.

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9. Signing-Off Statement

Archaeological Firm: ÆGIS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

Writer: Frank Coyne MA MIAI,
Aegis Archaeology,

Client: Reilig na bhFilí Committee

Signed:



For ÆGIS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

Report status: Draft

Dated: 9 October 2023

10. Appendices

10.1 Ecology Report *by Ruth Minogue*

10.2 Engineers report *by Martin English, ACP*

10.3 Conservation architect's report *by Karol O'Mahony*

10.3 Survey drawings and images *by Kevin Dodd KGSS Surveys*



An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council



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1. Kileeneen Church Conservation Management Plan – Ecology

1.1 Introduction:

Minogue Environmental Consulting (MEC) Ltd were commissioned by Aegis Archaeology Ltd to prepare the ecological baseline report and make recommendations in relation to ecology as part of the Kileeneen Church Conservation Management Plan. Kileeneen Church is located within the small village of Co. Galway, within a wider agricultural landscape now predominantly pasture for cattle. See Plate 1 below for view from the road.

Photo 1: View of Church, looking northwards from main entrance



The underlying bedrock is limestone (Visean limestone and calcareous shale) and surrounding soils comprise Ballincurra soil group- Fine loamy over limestone bedrock.

The immediate habitats on site comprise the following:

- BL1 stone walls and other stonework (ruins of Church and walls surrounding graveyard)
- BL3 built land and artificial surfaces (minor road)
- GS2 Dry meadows and grassy verges–
- WL1: hedgerow and some WS1: Scrub is present around the northern boundary of the church comprising hawthorn, sycamore, ash. Dense ivy growth is also present on the surviving church walls and the stone wall boundaries around the eastern, northern and western perimeter of the church.

A number of mature trees have been removed in recent years evidenced by the tree stumps and other than a mature ash on the roadside, saplings of self seeded sycamore and occasion ash are present.

The Kilcogan river is the nearest surface water feature and flows south of the church and flows through Rahasane Turlough. Water quality is poor where measured at the Bridge upstream of Dunkellin Bridge.

1.2 Policy framework

The Galway Heritage plan 2024-2030 is under preparation but the following objectives from the existing plan are relevant to the Conservation Management Plan for Killeeneen Church:

NH1.1. Engage with the community using an inclusive approach.

NH1.2 Promote and facilitate citizen science – encourage and equip groups to take part in national citizen science campaigns e.g. Coastwatch, Butterfly monitoring or Volunteer bat surveys.

NH1.3 Develop Local Biodiversity and Natural Heritage Plans with communities.

NH 1.4 Develop practical conservation and restoration projects and encourage communities to become involved in the management of sites of local biodiversity interest.

NH 1.5: Encourage and support communities to apply for funding through Galway County Council and other agencies for biodiversity and natural heritage projects.

NH1.6: Encourage communities to work in partnership with various agencies on biodiversity and natural heritage projects.

NH 1.7 Highlight, promote and assist the work of community groups through www.galwaycommunityheritage.org, social and other media.

NH 1.8: Produce guidance notes for community groups undertaking biodiversity or natural heritage projects on issues that need to be considered before embarking on a project.

In addition to the relevant policies and objectives in the Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028. There are also useful resources that apply in terms of planting schemes for nocturnal pollinators and community groups, these are listed under the Recommendations Section.

2 Desktop Research

2.1.1 Protected Sites

Rahasane Turlough Special Protection Area is located south of the church less than 200m away. This is a site of international importance for a range of bird species including Greenland White Fronted Geese, Golden Plover and Black tailed Godwit, as well as other wetland birds. A site summary is presented below:

Rahasane Turlough lies in gently undulating land, approximately 2 km west of Craughwell, Co. Galway. It consists of two basins which are connected at times of flood but separated as the waters recede. The larger of these, the northern basin, takes the Dunkellin River westwards. Rahasane was formerly the natural sink of the Dunkellin River, but now an artificial channel takes some of the water further downstream. Water escapes the artificial channel to sweep around the northern basin, and again in the west, where it flows into an active swallowhole system. Some minor collapses are found elsewhere in the turlough, as well as a small number of more permanent pools. The substrate consists largely of silty clay. The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, of special conservation importance for the following species: Whooper Swan, Greenland Whitefronted Goose, Wigeon, Golden Plover and Black-tailed Godwit. The E.U. Birds Directive pays particular attention to wetlands and, as these form part of this SPA, the site and its associated waterbirds are of special conservation interest for Wetland & Waterbirds

2.1.2 Woodland habitats

The NPWS datasets for Ancient and long-established Woodland Inventory (2010) and the National Survey of Native Woodlands 2003 – 2008 were downloaded from the NPWS and reviewed to identify the presence of any such woodlands within or in the immediate vicinity of the project site.

Following this review no ancient and long-established woodlands or native woodlands that have been identified as part of these datasets occur within or adjacent to the project site.

2.1.3 Review of Historical Maps

A review of the historical first edition 6 inch map from 1843; the 25 inch map from 1909; and last edition 6 inch map from 1940 was completed for the project site and surrounding area. The historical maps do not indicate woodland habitat around the site just boundary walls, but 1995 aerial imagery indicates the presence of scrub establishing that is present today.

This has increased the overall ecological value of the site as it provide ecological connectivity to the northwest and north east of the church.

Figure 2-1 Aerial imagery of Church



2.2 Species

A 10km (M41) search was undertaken using the National Biodiversity Centre database, see Figure 1.7 below. The following protected mammals under the EU Habitats Directive and/or Wildlife Act are recorded within 10km of the site:

- Brown Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*)
- Daubenton's Bat (*Myotis daubentonii*)
- Eurasian Badger (*Meles meles*)
- Eurasian Pygmy Shrew (*Sorex minutus*)
- Eurasian Red Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*)
- European Otter (*Lutra lutra*)
- Lesser Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*)
- Lesser Noctule (*Nyctalus leisleri*)
- Natterer's Bat (*Myotis nattereri*)
- Pine Marten (*Martes martes*)
- Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato*)
- Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*)
- West European Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*)

The following protected birds and mammal species were returned.

Table 1 Protected Bird Species (NBCD)

Species	Count	Date	Source	Status
Barn Owl (<i>Tyto alba</i>)	3	01/02/2018	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Barn Swallow (<i>Hirundo rustica</i>)	25	21/05/2016	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>)	2	31/12/2001	Irish Wetland Birds Survey (I-WeBS) 1994-2001.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>)	3	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Bewick's Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus</i> subsp. <i>bewickii</i>)	2	31/12/2001	Irish Wetland Birds Survey (I-WeBS) 1994-2001.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Black Tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>)	1	31/12/2001	Irish Wetland Birds Survey (I-WeBS) 1994-2001.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species
Black-headed Gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>)	24	09/02/2023	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>)	8	14/01/2013	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List

Species	Count	Date	Source	Status
Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla</i>)	2	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>)	32	23/02/2023	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)	2	31/12/2001	Irish Wetland Birds Survey (I-WeBS) 1994-2001.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Grasshopper Warbler (<i>Locustella naevia</i>)	1	31/07/1972	The First Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland: 1968-1972.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>)	4	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>)	19	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>)	2	29/02/1984	The First Atlas of Wintering Birds in Britain and Ireland: 1981/82- 1983/84.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List

Species	Count	Date	Source	Status
Common Linnet (<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>)	9	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Pheasant (<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>)	19	13/01/2023	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species
Common Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>)	9	14/01/2013	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>)	15	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Common Sandpiper (<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>)	2	31/12/2001	Irish Wetland Birds Survey (I-WeBS) 1994-2001.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>)	1	31/12/2001	Irish Wetland Birds Survey (I-WeBS) 1994-2001.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>)	21	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List

Species	Count	Date	Source	Status
Common Starling (Sturnus vulgaris)	32	27/02/2021	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Swift (Apus apus)	10	21/05/2016	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Wood Pigeon (Columba palumbus)	36	27/12/2014	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species
Corn Crane (Crex crex)	1	31/07/1972	The First Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland: 1968-1972.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Dunlin (Calidris alpina)	11	09/02/2023	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Eurasian Curlew (Numenius arquata)	18	09/02/2023	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Eurasian Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus)	4	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Eurasian Teal (Anas crecca)	26	27/02/2021	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive

Species	Count	Date	Source	Status
				Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Eurasian Wigeon (Anas penelope)	22	23/02/2023	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Eurasian Woodcock (Scolopax rusticola)	4	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
European Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria)	14	14/01/2013	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Gadwall (Anas strepera)	5	14/01/2013	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List

Species	Count	Date	Source	Status
Goosander (Mergus merganser)	2	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Great Black-backed Gull (Larus marinus)	4	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Great Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo)	7	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus)	1	31/12/2001	Irish Wetland Birds Survey (I-WeBS) 1994-2001.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Great Northern Diver (Gavia immer)	4	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species
Greater White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons)	5	14/01/2013	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Grey Partridge (Perdix perdix)	1	31/07/1972	The First Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland: 1968-1972.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of

Species	Count	Date	Source	Status
				Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola)	1	29/02/1984	The First Atlas of Wintering Birds in Britain and Ireland: 1981/82-1983/84.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Hen Harrier (Circus cyaneus)	1	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Herring Gull (Larus argentatus)	4	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
House Martin (Delichon urbicum)	6	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
House Sparrow (Passer domesticus)	23	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Jack Snipe (Lymnocyptes minimus)	1	29/02/1984	The First Atlas of Wintering Birds in Britain and Ireland: 1981/82-1983/84.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species
Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus)	6	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Little Egret (Egretta garzetta)	8	09/02/2023	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species

Species	Count	Date	Source	Status
Little Grebe (Tachybaptus ruficollis)	16	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos)	37	23/02/2023	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species
Merlin (Falco columbarius)	2	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Mew Gull (Larus canus)	7	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Mute Swan (Cygnus olor)	33	09/02/2023	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Northern Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus)	28	11/12/2022	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Northern Pintail (Anas acuta)	6	14/01/2013	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List

Species	Count	Date	Source	Status
Northern Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>)	13	14/01/2013	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Northern Wheatear (<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>)	4	27/07/2020	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	6	27/12/2014	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species
Pink-footed Goose (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>)	1	31/12/2001	Irish Wetland Birds Survey (I-WeBS) 1994-2001.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species
Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)	2	31/12/2001	Irish Wetland Birds Survey (I-WeBS) 1994-2001.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>)	5	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Sand Martin (<i>Riparia riparia</i>)	7	21/05/2016	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Short-eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)	2	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation

Species	Count	Date	Source	Status
				Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Sky Lark (<i>Alauda arvensis</i>)	16	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Spotted Flycatcher (<i>Muscicapa striata</i>)	1	31/07/1972	The First Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland: 1968-1972.	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Stock Pigeon (<i>Columba oenas</i>)	6	31/12/2011	Bird Atlas 2007 - 2011	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>)	16	27/02/2021	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Water Rail (<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>)	2	31/07/1991	The Second Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland: 1988-1991	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>)	21	23/02/2023	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Yellowhammer (<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>)	16	26/05/2014	Birds of Ireland	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List

2.3 Bat Survey

No features such as cellars or caves are present on site. The wider area comprises an area of mature broadleaved woodland to the north of the site and an agricultural landscape largely comprising improved agricultural grassland and hedgerow network. Rahassane Turlough Special Protection Area is located to the south east and south of the site, approximately 150m away.

The church itself dates from the medieval period, and comprises stone walls, old graves; heavy ivy growth is present particularly on the surviving gable wall, there is no roof.

The grassy area has been largely unmanaged and includes a variety of grass species and some wildflowers such as oxeye daisies.

The Bat Landscapes Database (Bat Conservation Ireland) which was accessed as part of the desktop research indicates the habitats and landscape features to have the second highest suitability (Colour coded orange for all bat species).

Figure 2-2 Bat Landscapes for Kilneeneen church (biodiversity Ireland.)



The National Bat Database and database of Lesser Horseshoe Bats were accessed from the National Biodiversity Centre database. The closest recorded bat roost is south east less than a kilometre away. It is a recorded bat roost for lesser horseshoe bats.

Figure 2-3 Recorded Bat Roosts Kilneeneen Church



2.3.1 Daytime Inspection

During the daytime survey external evidence such as the following was taken into consideration:

- The presence of droppings on surfaces around the exterior of the building
- Urine staining beneath access points;
- Scratch marks around access points; and
- Visual signs of roosting bats.

2.3.2 Bat Detector Surveys and methodology

A full description of survey times and weather conditions during the surveys are outlined in **Table 1** below. Ultrasonic bat detectors were used during the survey to aid the detection of bats. Sweeps were made at lower to higher frequency to establish the presence or otherwise of all potential bat species.

TABLE 2 SURVEY TIMES AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

Date	Time	Duration	Weather conditions
13.08.2023 Sunset Craughwell	21:09	2 hours	Calm, little breeze, 15C 69% relative humidity 7/8 cover..

The following equipment was used:

- Elekon M2 Batlogger x 2
- High-powered hand torches and head torches.

The bat detectors were used to generate field notes of the bats present during the survey and records later identified to species level or genus level for *Myotis* species, using Bat Explorer analysis software. Bat passes are considered as single bat calls recorded within 15 seconds intervals by the bat detector. These do not present as numbers of bats present but are a measure of the level of bat activity within the project area.

Limitations: The emergence survey was undertaken during the activity season for bats and weather conditions were conducive to bat activity, no limitations were noted.

2.4 Results

The results of the bat surveys as follows:

Visual Inspection: No obvious evidence of bat activity associated with entry or exiting the ruins.

2.5 Dusk Survey Summary

There were low levels of bat activity within the project area, with the majority of activity relating to foraging activity at the woodland habitat present at the northern and eastern boundaries of the site. The number of passes per species is detailed in Table 2 below, with the earliest and latest times of activity recorded for each species.

The most active species was soprano pipistrelle bat. During the dusk survey three soprano pipistrelles were observed exiting the ivy clad gable wall at 21:37 (two) and one at 21: 46. No other bats were recorded emerging from the structure.

Leisler bats were recorded primarily foraging around the linear woodland features.

TABLE 3 BAT SPECIES RECORDED

Bat Species	Dusk Survey Number of bat passes and time of 1 st pass)
Leisler's bat (<i>Nyctalus lesileri</i>)	10 passes First pass: 21:29
Soprano pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrelle pygmaeus</i>)	25 passes First pass 21:32

2.6 Summary of records and evaluation

The survey results show that bat species notably soprano pipistrelles and leisler bats are all present within the area. Soprano pipistrelles comprise the largest number of recordings, following by Leisler bats.

The ivy clad church ruins do support potential roosting features given its age, construction, location and dense ivy growth. The recording of three individual soprano pipistrelles suggests it functions as a minor roost and possibly a temporary roost. See Plate 1 for location of dense ivy growth on surviving gable wall and approximate exit of soprano pipistrelles.

PLATE 1 GABLE WALL - SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE ROOST APPROXIMATE.



2.7 Observation of barn owl activity

During the dusk survey, a barn owl was observed flying over the church from the northeast direction.

2.8 Invertebrates

During an earlier site visit in sunny conditions, the flowering ivy on the south facing wall of the church was supporting a range of insects that were foraging on the flower including green bottle fly (*L. sericata*) and wasps(not identified).

2.9 Recommendations.

Records of the bat species and barn owl observation have been submitted to Birdwatch Ireland and the National Biodiversity Database.

A derogation license has been applied for and issued (DER BAT 2023 104) for the trimming of ivy to facilitate inspection of the church by a built heritage specialist.

Consideration should be given to provision of woodcrete bat boxes which would provide additional roosting opportunities for bats. These could be provided in the more mature trees at the site boundary.

Swift boxes could also be provided at the gable subject to compliance with archaeological licensing.

2.9.1 Landscape:

The avoidance of any artificial lighting would be important to reduce disturbance to birds and mammals.

The All Ireland Pollinator Plan provides useful guidance including to community groups for actions for pollinators, as well as actions for nocturnal pollinators which could comprise relevant actions for planting schemes or actions around the churchyard. Some are presented below and can all be accessed at the following link: [Resources » All-Ireland Pollinator Plan \(pollinators.ie\)](http://www.pollinators.ie)



Photographic record 13th August 2023







ACP *Architectural Conservation Professionals*



International Preservation and Conservation Award 2021



Winners

Condition Assessment and Method Statements and Specifications:

For Works to
Killeeneen More Graveyard,
Killeeneen More,
Galway

Client:

Reilig na bhFilí (Killeeneen) C/O Aegis Archaeology



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Copies of this report have been presented by ACP to:

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Acknowledgements:

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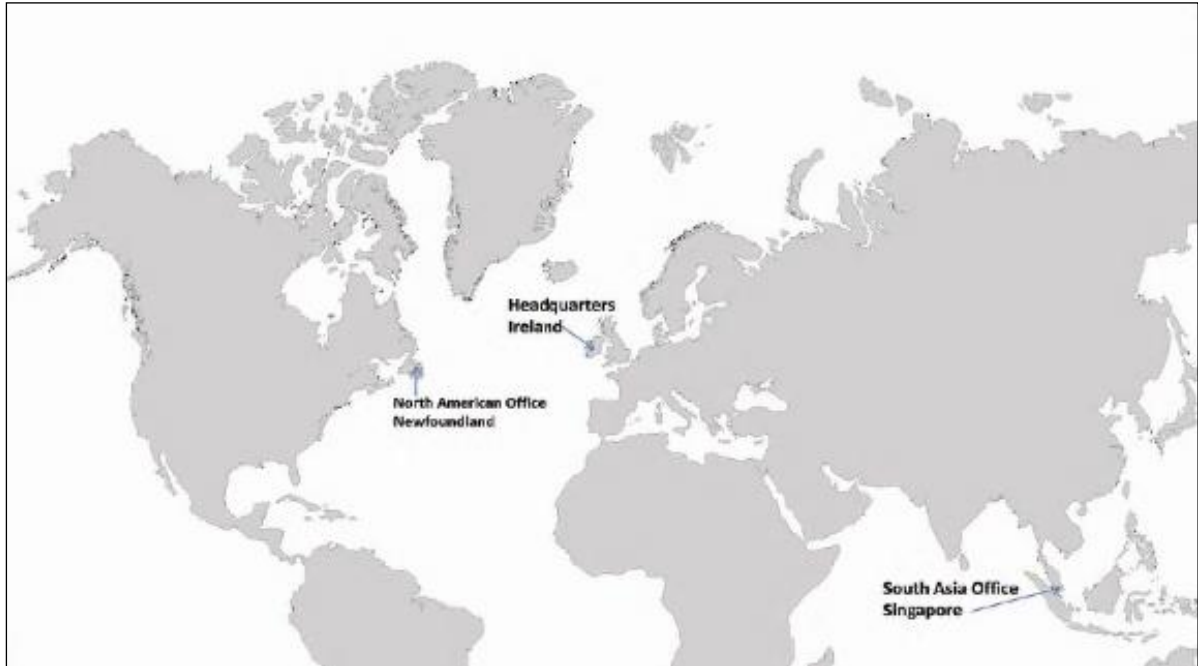
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. ACA

An Architectural Conservation Area is a place, area, group of structures or townscape that is of special architectural, scientific, social or technical interest, or that contributes to the appreciation of a protected structure, whose character it is the objective of a development plan to preserve - Section 52 (1) (b) of the 2000 Act.

2. Area of Special Planning Control

Areas of Special Planning Control provide powers to planning authorities not alone to give protection to the character of certain qualifying areas, but also to enhance that character, that is, to restore it and to require owners and occupiers to conform to a planning scheme – Section 84, of the 2000 Act

3. NIAH

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. NIAH surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the planning authorities for the inclusion of structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS)

4. Protected Structure

A “**protected structure**” is defined as any structure or specified part of a structure, which is included in the Record of Protected Structures. The term “structure” is defined by Section 2 of the 2000 Act to mean ‘any building, structure, excavation or other thing constructed, or made on, in or under any land, or any part of a structure so defined, and where the context so admits, includes the lands on, in, or under which the structure is situate’. – Section 2 (1) of the 2000 Act

5. Section 57 Declaration

Section 57 Declaration Owners or occupiers of a protected structure may request a ‘declaration’ under Section 57 of the 2000 Act. The purpose of which is for planning authorities to clarify in writing the kind of works that would or would not materially affect the character of that structure or any element of that structure which contributes to its special interest. Declarations guide the owner as to what works would and would not require planning permission in the context of the protection of the architectural heritage. This is because the character of a protected structure cannot be altered without first securing planning permission to do so.

6. RMP

Archaeological sites are legally protected by the provisions of the National Monuments Acts, the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997 and the Planning Acts. The National Record of Monument & Places (RMP) is a statutory list of all known archaeological monuments provided for in the National Monuments Acts. It includes known monuments and sites of archaeological importance dating to before 1700AD, and some sites which date from after 1700AD.

7. RPS

Record of Protected Structures. A Protected Structure is a structure which is considered to be of special interest from an architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or



technical point of view. The Record of Protected Structures (RPS) is a list of the buildings held by a Local Authority which contains buildings considered to be of special interest in its operational area. Section 51 (of the 2000 Act) requires that the development plan shall include a Record of Protected Structures and that the Record shall include every structure which is, in the opinion of the Planning Authority, of special interest.

8. SAC

Special Area of Conservation are prime wildlife conservation areas in the country, considered to be important on a European as well as Irish level. Most Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are in the countryside, although a few sites reach into town or city landscapes, such as Dublin Bay and Cork Harbour.

9. SPA

Ireland is required under the terms of the EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the protection of:-

- Listed rare and vulnerable species;
- Regularly occurring migratory species;
- Wetlands especially those of international importance.

Levels of significance – NIAH Definitions 2021

International Significance

Structures of sufficient architectural heritage significance to be considered in an international context. These are exceptional structures that can compare with the finest architectural heritage of other countries. Examples include the Custom House in Dublin and Saint Fin Barre's Cathedral in Cork

National Significance

Structures that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland. These are structures that are considered to be of considerable architectural heritage significance in an Irish context and examples include Ardnacrusha Generating Station in County Clare; Sligo Courthouse; the Carroll Cigarette Factory in Dundalk; Emo Court in County Laois; and Lismore Castle in County Waterford.

Regional Significance

Structures that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of their region. They also bear comparison with similar structures in other regions in Ireland. Examples include the Georgian terraces of Dublin and Limerick; the Wikinson-designed workhouses in each county; and the Halpin-designed lighthouses around the Irish coastline. Increasingly, structures that warrant protection make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of their locality. Examples include modest terraces and commercial buildings with early shopfronts.

Local Significance

These are structures that make a contribution to the architectural heritage of their locality but which do not merit inclusion on the RPS.

Record only

These are structures that are considered to have insufficient architectural heritage significance at the time of recording to warrant a higher Rating.



Penalties for Offences

Architectural Heritage Protection

A Protected Structure and built fabric within its curtilage is protected by law under Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000. The penalties for breaches of this Act are severe. Section 156 of the Act states:-

(1) A person who is guilty of an offence under *sections 58(4), 63, 151, 154, 205, 230(3), 239 and 247* shall be liable—

(a) on conviction on indictment, to a fine not exceeding £10,000,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or to both, or

(b) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £1,500, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to both.

Monuments and Places included in the Record

Section 12 (3) of the Act provides for the protection of monuments and places included in the record stating that

"When the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded under subsection (1) of this section or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Commissioners and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Commissioners, commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice."

A person contravening this requirement for two months notification to the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland of proposed works at or in relation to a recorded monument or place shall (under Section 13 of the Act) be guilty of an offence and be liable on summary conviction to a maximum penalty of a £1000 fine and 12 months imprisonment and on conviction on indictment to a maximum penalty of a £50,000 fine and 5 years imprisonment.

It should also be noted that Section 16 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 amended the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987 (the Act of 1987) so that under Section 2 (1) (a) (iv) of that Act **the use or possession of a detection device**

"in, or at the site of, a monument recorded under section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994,"

is prohibited otherwise than in accordance with a consent of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland granted under the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of 1987.

A person contravening the above provisions relating to use or possession of detection devices shall (under Section 2 (5) of the Act of 1987) be guilty of an offence and be liable (under Section 23 (1) of the Act of 1987) on summary conviction to a maximum penalty of a £1000 fine and 6 months imprisonment or on conviction on indictment to a maximum penalty of a £50,000 fine and 12 months imprisonment.

It should be further noted that under Section 7 (1) (a) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 a member of the Garda Siochana may without warrant seize and detain:

"a detection device found in, at the site of, or in the vicinity of a monument recorded under Section 12 of the Act unless the person in possession of the device has a consent of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of 1987.



1.0 Scope of Study

These Method Statements have been prepared following a request by the client, Reiligna bhFilí (Killeeneen) C/O Aegis Archaeology. These Method Statements are an Appendix to the overall report and Management Plan for the site.

The Method Statements herein set out the remedial actions proposed to the extant church ruin see “Figure 1 Site Map Below”.

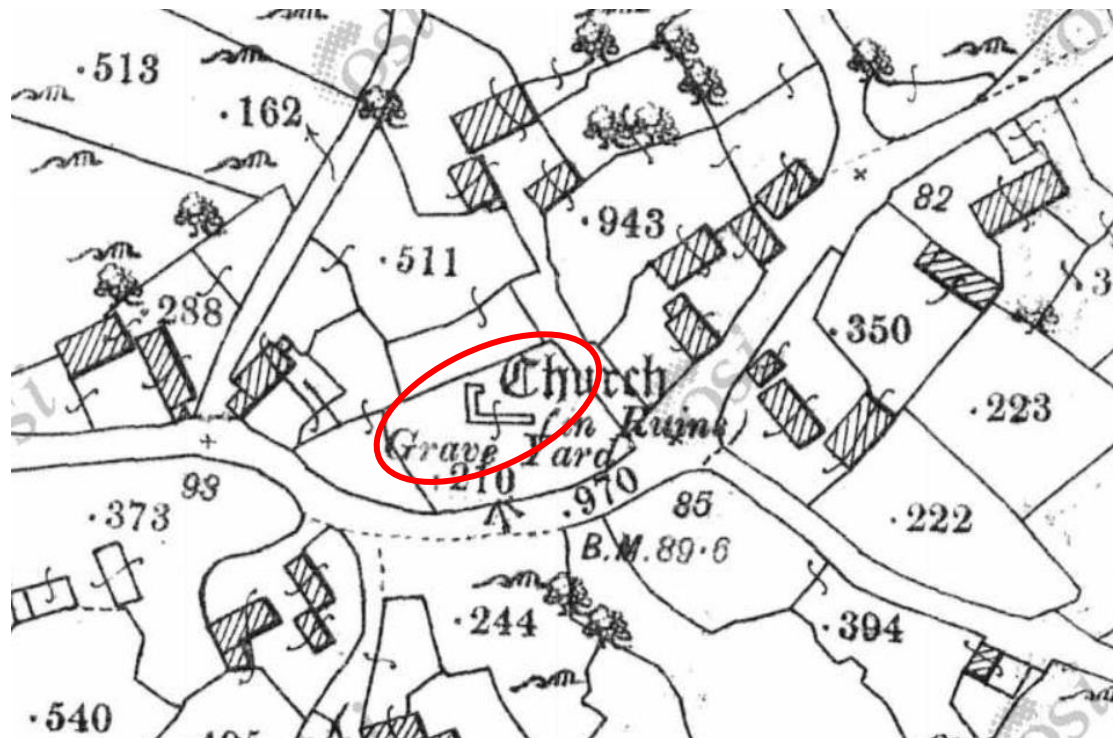


Figure 1 Site Map ¹

¹

Source:
<https://osi.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=bc56a1cf08844a2aa2609aa92e89497e>

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1.1 Method of study

The following methods and resources were used in establishing this Site and Building Inspection Report. This list is not exhaustive.

- The subject site was studied, visited and inspected by a qualified Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor and licensed Archaeologist on the 30th August 2023.
- The Record of Protected Structures constraint maps and lists (RPS) and the sites were studied.
- The Record of Monuments and Places from the National Monuments Service website was studied.
- The National Parks and Wildlife Service website was studied.
- The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was studied.

2.0 Existing Environment

2.1 Location

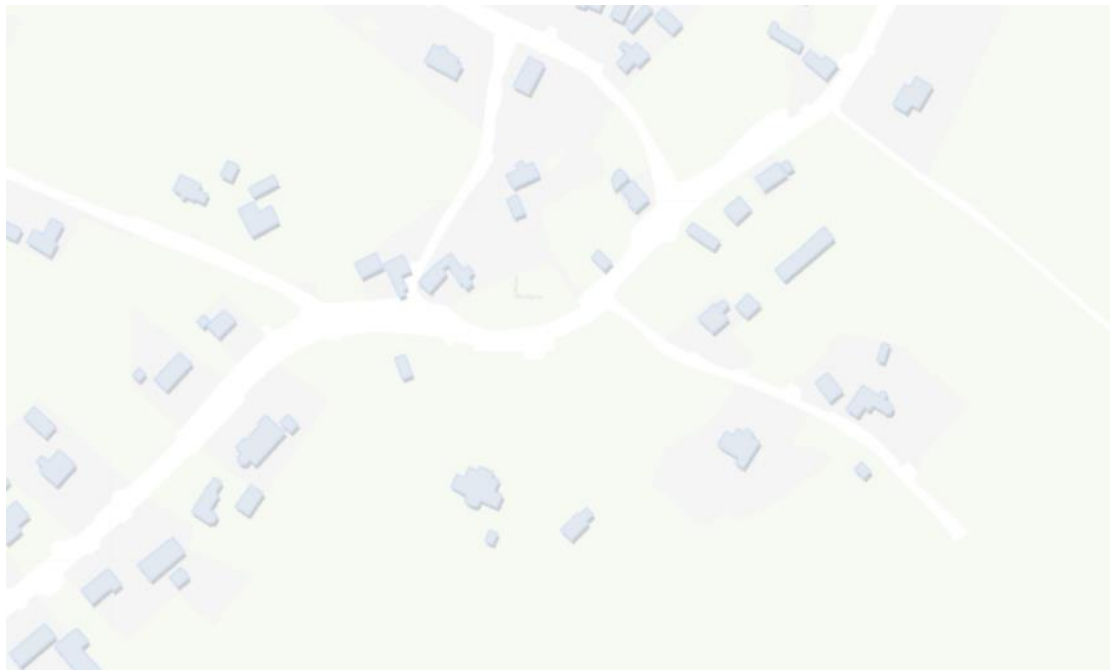


Figure 2 OSI Map ©OSI License ACP Architectural Conservation Professionals CYAL50272186

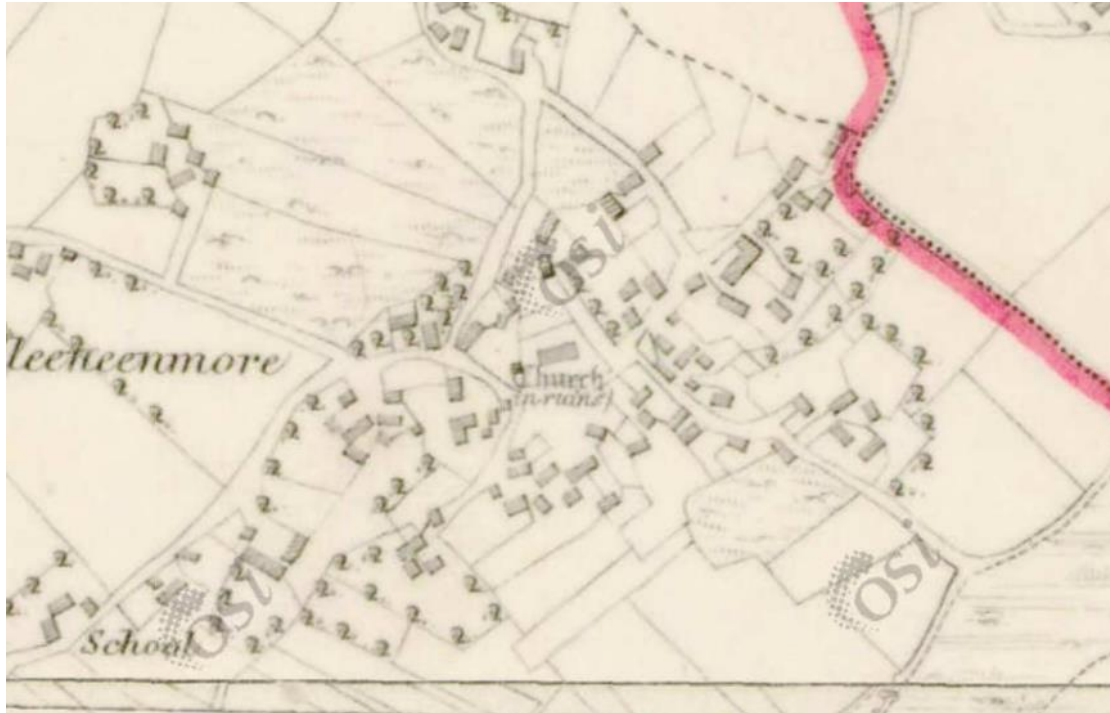


Figure 3 1st Edition Map ©OSI License ACP Architectural Conservation Professionals
CYAL50272186

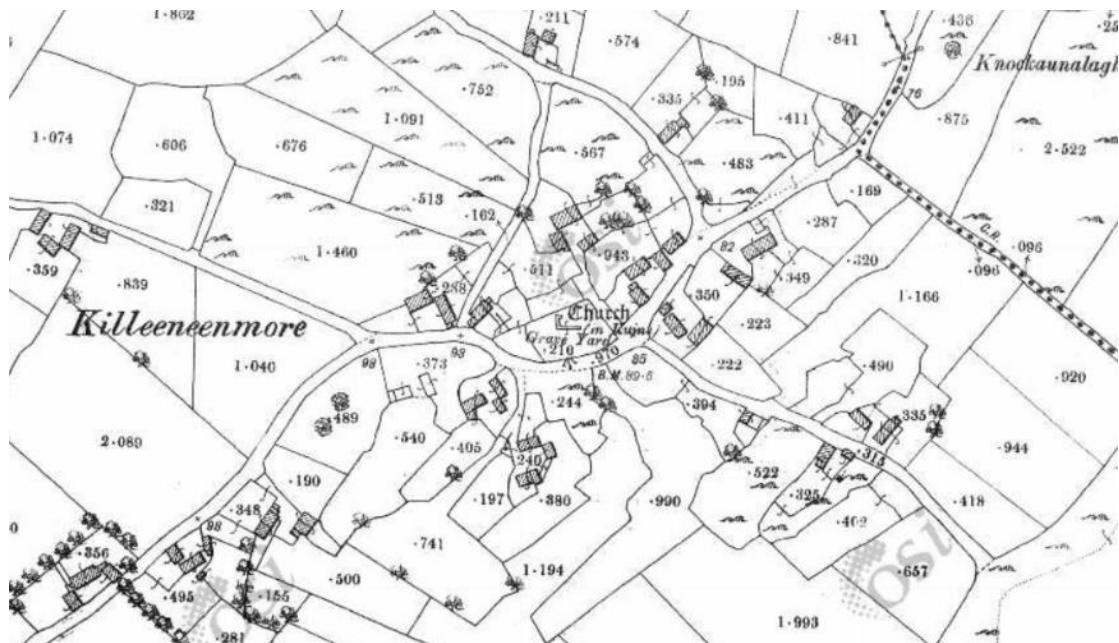


Figure 4 2nd Edition Map ©OSI License ACP Architectural Conservation Professionals
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**Figure 5 Digital Globe ©OSI License ACP Architectural Conservation Professionals
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2.2 Protection Status

Protection Status	Y/N	Details
Record of Protected Structures (RPS)	N	
Recorded Monument (RMP)	Y	GA096-121---- : Church : KILLEENEEN MORE, GA096-121001- : Graveyard : KILLEENEEN MORE
Architectural Conservation Area (ACA)	N	
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	N	
Special Protection Area (SPA)	N	
National Heritage Area (NHA)	N	
Zone of Archaeological Potential preservation order	N	
State Guardianship or ownership	N	
NIAH Building Record	N	
NIAH Garden Record	N	

Table 1 – Protection Status List

2.2.1 National Monuments Description

GA096-121---- : Church : KILLEENEEN MORE:

Description: Within a graveyard (GA096-121001-) in Killeeneen village. This rectangular late-medieval church (>13.4m E-W; 8.5m N-S) is poorly preserved. All that survives is the S side-wall, the reconstructed W gable and the return of the N side-wall (L 3.3m); the latter two walls are heavily overgrown with ivy. The only surviving architectural feature is a pointed-arch doorway in the S wall. However, a number cut and dressed stones have been reused to mark the line of N wall of the church and along the pathway at the SW end of the church; the arch of a round-headed window is visible against the S end of the W gable (information from M. Doddy 1988). There are 23 graveslabs in the interior of the church dating from the late 18th century to the late 20th century. A possible baptismal font from the church is embedded in the ground to the S of the doorway. (Redington 1916, 57; McCaffrey 1952, 161, no. 89) Compiled by: Galway Archaeological Survey, UCG Date of upload: 28 February 2020

Six-Inch First edition: 'Church (in ruins)'

Six-Inch Latest edition: Indicated.²

GA096-121001- : Graveyard : KILLEENEEN MORE:

Description: Almost centrally located in Killeeneenmore village, this roughly rectangular graveyard (ENE-WSW c. 36m; NNW-SSE c. 25m) is delimited by an ivy-covered stone-built wall. Access is gained through a gateway at SW. Burials date from the late 18th century and are marked by table tombs, headstones and recumbent slabs. The remains of a late-medieval church (GA096-121----) occupy its central area.

² Source: National Monuments Service:
<https://heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0c9eb9575b544081b0d296436d8f60f8>



The graveyard is known as locally as 'Reilig na BhFilí' (the poets' graveyard) as the poets Mark and Patsy Callanan (the poets of Carheenadiveane) and Anthony Raftery (Antoine Ó Raifteirí, the Irish bard) are buried here. Compiled by: Olive Alcock Date of upload: 2 March 2020

Six-Inch First edition: Not indicated

Six-Inch Latest edition: Not indicated³

³ Source: Nation Monuments Service;
<https://heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0c9eb9575b544081b0d296436d8f60f8>



3.0 General Assessment and projected project budget.

3.1 Assessment of Church Ruin.

The subject structure, a ruinous church, with the western gable wall (described as a reconstruction in the National Monuments Record), the a nib or return of the northern wall and the southern wall the only surviving elements of the building extant.

The western gable is noted to be heavily overgrown with ivy, which has not been attended to in some time (evident by the thickness of the growth). An accurate assessment of the condition of this wall is not possible due to the presence of the afore-mentioned ivy growth. It is noted however that when viewed in plane from inside the building footprint, the upper section of the gable appears to be listing westwards.



Photograph 1 Exterior western façade of Killeeneen Church Ruin.



Photograph 2 Interior façade of the western gable.

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In order to arrive at an informed assessment of the gable end, it is recommended that the ivy is cut back to the wall face (not killed off or fully removed at this point). An outline scope of possible works is included in section “4.0 Outline Scope of Works”.

The same conclusion is true for the return section of the wall to the surviving northern elevation section.

NOTE: On completion of the inspection to the Gable End wall, as described above, it may be necessary to install a temporary support to the gable end wall should it be found to be unstable. These Temporary works (constructed with rolled steel columns) would remain in place until such a time that the budget for the full remedial works becomes available.



Photograph 3 View of the upper western gable end from inside the footprint of the building ruin.

The southern wall appears largely intact with a gothic arched opening present. There is light vegetation growth noted to this section of the ruin. There is a heavy presence of lichen growth to the wall. The wall is also noted to not be true in plane (straight), with a slight batter noted to the exterior façade. However, it is also noted that there are no visible (patent) defects of a structural nature.



Photograph 4 Southern wall external façade.



Photograph 5 Southern Wall internal façade.

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Photograph 6 Detail of the surviving door opening.

The southern section of the ruin will require full removal of the vegetation, with localised repointing and grouting works using a Natural Hydraulic Lime based mortar and growth. A soft capping is recommended to the wall top (a limecrete rounded top is optional, but will eventually give way to vegetation growth, in an area difficult to access for maintenance works). An outline scope of possible works is included in section 4.0.



3.2 Budget Estimate

Description	Estimated Cost	V.A.T. @13.5% or 23% where indicated.	Total Estimated Cost	Totals
Western Gable End Enabling Works				
Vegetation works	€3,500.00	€472.50	€3,972.50	
Temporary Stabilisation Works.	€15,000.00	€2,025.00	€17,025.00	
Access (23% VAT)	€2,500.00	€575.00	€3,075.00	
				€24,072.50
Western Gable End Works				
Masonry Remedial Works	€11,460.00	€1,547.10	€13,007.10	
Access (23% VAT)	€6,000.00	€1,380.00	€7,380.00	
Soft Capping	€1,250.00	€168.75	€1,418.75	
				€21,805.85
Southern wall Works				
Vegetation Removal Works	€1,880.00	€253.80	€2,133.80	
Masonry Remedial Works	€7,120.50	€961.27	€8,081.77	
Access (23% VAT)	€4,700.00	€1,081.00	€5,781.00	
				€15,996.57
			Contingency of 14%	€8,662.49
			Total	€70,537.41



4.0 Outline Scope of Works

The ruin is constructed of natural limestone masonry units, coursed random rubble, with banked door opening surround surviving (other banked architectural features are noted around the graveyard which most likely originated from the church).

The following is the recommended scope of works required to consolidate the church ruin.

Please refer to accompanying drawings for proposed location of the remedial works.

Western Gable Wall Generally:

The subject section is approximately 8.5m in length (N-S) by 7.5m in height (to gable apex) with the surviving return nib to the northern wall approximately 3.3m in length and 3.5m in height.

Required works (to inform definite scope of works)

1. Erection of access towers for works at height.
2. Careful cutting back of the ivy to the face of the stone using hand shears.
 - a. Ivy should not be pulled, due to the uncertainty around the condition of the underlying masonry.
 - b. Any masonry units in imminent danger of collapse, coming loose from the wall should be marked clearly, but not indelibly and recorded in place, before being carefully set aside for later reinstatement.
3. On completion of the above, the wall will be inspected by the appointed Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor and the Licensed Archeologist who will agree a suitable course of action / scope of works.

Probable Works to Western Gable end:

1. Ahead of works, the subject section of the structures on site will be recorded in full by way of annotated photography.
2. Where a section of the gable end will require dismantling:
 - a. The wall will be carefully dismantled and stored onsite to the front of the wall, ready for reinstatement.
 - b. The exposed core of the wall will be visually examined and recorded by the appointed licensed Archeologist as required.
 - c. On completion of the investigations, the works to the wall are proposed to proceed as follows:
 - d. Recording of the subject section (s) of wall prior to dismantling under the supervision of a licensed Archeologist.
 - e. Dismantling of the wall, down to the required level (where the wall is deemed stable) for rebuilding.
 - f. Rebuilding of the wall, in a traditional manner using a Natural Hydraulic Lime based mortar. Mortar to be recessed back from the masonry arris in order to minimise the impact of the repairs visually with the surrounding intact walls.
 - i. The sequence and coursing of the rebuilding is to match the existing style of the surrounding wall in this section of the site



2. The capping of the completed wall using soft capping, to match existing onsite.

Works to the Southern extant wall:

The subject section is approximately 13.4m in length (E-W) by 3.5m in height.

1. Erection of access towers for works at height.
2. Removal of the vegetation growth present.
 - a. Application of effective weed killer to the vegetation growth, applied ahead of the proposed remedial works.
 - b. Careful removal of the vegetation.
 - c. Any masonry units in imminent danger of collapse, coming loose from the wall should be marked clearly, but not indelibly and recorded in place, before being carefully set aside for later reinstatement.
3. Undertake necessary remedial dismantling and rebuilding of the masonry as required.
 - a. The wall will be carefully dismantled and stored onsite to the front of the wall, ready for reinstatement.
 - b. The exposed core of the wall will be visually examined and recorded by the appointed licensed Archeologist as required.
 - c. On completion of the investigations, the works to the wall are proposed to proceed as follows:
 - d. Recording of the subject section (s) of wall prior to dismantling under the supervision of a licensed Archeologist.
 - e. Dismantling of the wall, down to the required level (where the wall is deemed stable) for rebuilding.
 - f. Rebuilding of the wall, in a traditional manner using a Natural Hydraulic Lime based mortar. Mortar to be recessed back from the masonry arris in order to minimise the impact of the repairs visually with the surrounding intact walls.
 - i. The sequence and coursing of the rebuilding is to match the existing style of the surrounding wall in this section of the site.
 - g. Undertake necessary raking, repointing and grouting works using a Natural Hydraulic Lime based mortar and or grout.
4. The capping of the completed wall using soft capping, to match existing onsite.



5.0 Method Statements

5.1 Method Statement – General

The Contractor is to prepare a construction management plan and a waste management plan, which is to be agreed with the Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor prior to taking possession of the site.

Any changes or amendments to the agreed schedule are to be notified and agreed with the supervising Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor and appointed licensed Archeologist prior to implementation.

All the works will be carried out within the criteria of the best practice of conservation of historic buildings – Department of Environment guidelines No.'s 1, 2, 4, 7, 8 & 15.

All works to be supervised by a Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor with experience in conservation/restoration of historic buildings and the appointed licensed Archeologist as required during works.

Detailed daily records including photographs are to be kept of the works at all stages by the contractor.

All contractors/site personnel and their staff will be required to have read this method statement document and associated documents and sign an undertaking stating that they have done so.

5.2 Method Statement – Dismantling works

Machine operated equipment is only allowed on the removal of modern material. Hand operated equipment is required when working directly with historic fabric. The use of pneumatic drills and hammers is not permitted in this project. The contractor is to take all necessary precautions to protect the fabric from collapse/damage during the works.

NOTE: Where fabric is to be taken down, opened up, altered or demolished, this is to be undertaken under the supervision of the Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor and appointed licensed Archeologist and it is to be phased to allow for recording and compiling necessary samples.

The phasing is to be agreed on site with the contractor and the supervising Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor and appointed licensed Archeologist. The contractor is to ensure that adequate time and attendances are provided to carry out this recording – Retention by Record to ICOMOS standard is to be achieved.

5.3 Method Statement – Scaffolding / access

All scaffolding is to be erected by a qualified competent person. The scaffolding must support itself. No screws or fixings to be placed/mounted on the historic fabric. Scaffolding is to be carefully assembled, complete with ladders, loading platforms, hoist mounts, safety rails, debris nets and shelter as required.

All required Certification is to be supplied to the contractor on completion of



scaffolding for inclusion in the safety file. Scaffolding signs and tags and all other safety notifications as required under Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 are to be displayed on completion of scaffolding.

Scaffolding is to be sufficient to perform the full scope of works as specified in the contract documents and onsite with the Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor.

The contractor is to ensure that where a scaffold is designed for purpose for nonstandard work that it is sufficient to access and complete the full scope of works. No deviations will be allowed for within the scope of works.

5.4 Method Statement – Removal of vegetation

Remove all vegetation, including woody plants prior to undertaking repair works. Plants including buddleia, valerian etc. root systems and associated soil/debris should be carefully removed from joints, voids, and face work.

Clean moss growth with biocide treatment for organic growths – SOPP (Sodium Orthophenylphosphate) water soluble approved by the Health and Safety Authority or approved equivalent. Apply to manufacturer's instructions/recommendations.

5.5 Method Statement – Masonry remedial works

Where required, the masonry is to be carefully dismantled in sections, and then rebuilt under supervision with inspections undertaken by the appointed Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor and appointed Licensed Archeologist. The following methodology shall be used:

- An analysis of the existing mortar/binder in place is to be undertaken ahead of any works, with a report produced on same. This report will inform the mortar/binder to be used for the masonry remedial works.
- Prior to commencement of works, the contractor is to carefully record the masonry units. The stone is to be marked clearly, but not indelibly, on face of masonry units or parts of units to be removed. Transcribe markings to drawings/high resolution photographs for reference for future reinstatement of the units.
 - This record will be presented to the supervising consultants for approval prior to continuing with the works.
- The masonry units are to be removed in full (not cut down in any way) from the top down and placed with the masonry course from which they came within the site of the wall, ready for reinstatement.
 - The wall core will be examined by the appointed licensed Archeologist during the process of the dismantling of the wall.
- The dismantled masonry units will be reinstated to their original position in so far as is practical on the outer face of the wall.
 - The masonry units are to re-laid in a Natural Hydraulic Lime based mortar and or mortar based on the results of the mortar sample analysis report.
 - The record of the defective section taken prior to commencement of works shall be used to ensure the accurate rebuilding of the wall.
 - The wall core is to have a Natural Hydraulic lime based grout applied during the course of the repointing works as required.



- The repointing is to be recessed on completion in order to match the appearance of the surrounding masonry units.
- The “Soft Capping Method” e.g. *“the use of grass and other plants plus soil to cover largely horizontal masonry surfaces to protect the wall below.”* Is to be used to finish the wall capping (both Gable Apex and southern wall).

5.6 Method Statement –Raking and repointing works

The joints of the masonry are to be raked out as required in areas of failure or where vegetation has been removed, to a depth of 25mm or three times the width of the facing joint, whichever is greater, and re pointed using a NHL 3.5 based mortar, mix ratio 2.5:1 to be agreed with the supervising Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor on site prior to application of mortar.

Sharp sand from the following two locations, mixed in a 50:50 ratio is to be used only.

- Calcareous sand from Ballinasloe, Co. Galway up to 4mm
- Silica sand from Broadford, Co. Clare up to 6mm.

Two Number samples of the mortar finishes are to be prepared by the contractor for approval. See appendix for further details.

NOTE: Where at the requisite raking depth the bedding mortar is found to be unstable, the joint is to be raked back until a stable mortar bed is met within the joint.



6.0 Method Statement - Recording of Works

The recording of the works as it progresses by the contractor is a very important aspect of this project. The contractor is required to prepare a daily record of works as per the Template below:-

Project: _____	
RPS No/Reference: _____	
Description	of
Works: _____	
Client: _____	
Contractor: _____	
Conservation Consultant: ACP Architectural Conservation Professionals. www.acpgroup.ie	
<hr/>	
Date: _____	Weather
Conditions: _____	
Works Undertaken:	
Problems Encountered:	
Solutions Used:	
Photographic Record (digital photographs with date stamp):	
Signed:	
Daily record of <u>all</u> works to a Protected Structure or Proposed Protected Structure to be prepared by the Contractor for inspection by the Conservation Consultant and added to the Record on completion of the works.	

The contractor is to keep an up to date record of works to the historic fabric of the subject building. This record is to be sent by email in Portable Document Format (PDF) weekly to the Project Team.



7.0 Health & Safety

The contractor is to ensure that the site is secure at all times and that every effort is made to protect works staff, site visitors etc. from injury from the works. The contractor is responsible for the disposal of all waste material through a licensed waste disposal company. The contractor is to undertake the role of PSCS for the contract.

8.0 Sequencing of Work

The contractor will be required to prepare a program of work and work method statements for the approval of the supervising Archeologist and Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor prior to the commencement of the works, to ensure the sequencing of work is compatible with the fabric.

The contractor must be experienced in working with Historic buildings and protected structures and therefore be able to provide sufficient evidence of previous works of a similar nature carried out under best conservation practice.

The contractor must be tax compliant i.e. have current Tax Clearance Certificate, and hold appropriate insurances and be in compliance with all current Health & Safety Legislation.



9.0 Signing off statement

Conservation Company:

ACP Archcon Professionals Limited. (Registration No: 591604). Trading as ACP.

Author(s):

David Humphrey's, BAgrSc(Landscape), MSc, PGDipBAdmin(Project Mgmt),
DipBldgCons(RICS), C.Build.E., FCABE, BCAS, CMLI, MILI, MAPM,
MIPM, IHBC, MRICS, MSCSI, MICRI.

Group Director

RICS Certified Historic Building Professional

SCSI Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor

Chartered Building Engineer

Chartered Building Surveyor

Chartered Landscape Architect

Chartered Project Manager

Chartered Environmentalist

And

Martin English, BSc (Hons) Building Surveying, BSc (Const. Mgmt),
C.Build.E., MCABE, BCAS

Director of Building Surveying

RICS Certified Historic Building Professional

SCSI Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor

Historic Building Fabric Specialist / Project Manager

Chartered Building Engineer

Registered Building Surveyor

of ACP Archcon Professionals Limited.

Client:

Reilig na bhFilí (Killeeneen) C/O Aegis Archaeology

Signed:

For ACP Archcon Professionals Limited.

Dated:

1st October 2023



10.0 Project References

The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013.

<http://australia.icomos.org/>

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/>

Planning and Development Act 2000, Part IV

[http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2000/act/30/section/51/enacted/en/html#part
iv](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2000/act/30/section/51/enacted/en/html#part_iv)

Architectural Heritage Protection – Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DAHG 2011

[http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/FindOutMore/Architectural%20Heritage%20
Protection%20-%20Guidelines%20for%20Planning%20Authorities%20\(2011\).pdf](http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/FindOutMore/Architectural%20Heritage%20Protection%20-%20Guidelines%20for%20Planning%20Authorities%20(2011).pdf)

Irish Architectural Archive

<https://iarc.ie/>

National Monuments Service Ireland

<https://www.archaeology.ie/>

County Council Web Site

<https://www.galway.ie/en/>

Ordnance Survey Ireland

www.osi.ie

Trinity College Dublin – Glucksman Map Library

<https://www.tcd.ie/library/map-library/>



11.0 Specifications

Lime Specification -

To be either:

NHL 3.5 (Otterbein) and sharp well washed sand in a 2.5:1 mix.

Mortar sampling to ascertain the original mix used may be undertaken if deemed necessary by the supervising Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor.

NHL 3.5 Natural Hydraulic Lime

Stonework

a) All stonework to be the best of its kind and laid on its natural quarry bed.

Stone finish is to match existing where repairing or replacing existing stone finishes e.g. the size of the individual units is to match the existing. The stone is to be hewn in the same manner as the existing.

The Stone is to be laid in sympathy with the existing (corbelling detailing, dentil detailing, random rubble and coursed random rubble finishes).

Source Guarantee

Each repair or replacement is to be carried out using stone of similar type and appearance to the original limestone or stone type present.

Quality

Stone is to be free from defects that will affect integrity in use adversely and free from defects visible in completed work.

Samples

Submit samples of stone sufficiently large enough to show natural variations and specified finishes for approvals before ordering. Ensure that the delivered commodities match samples. Prepare sample of facing stone at least 1m² in size for approval prior to undertaking the remainder of the stone works

Seasoning

Stone is to be thoroughly seasoned at time of delivery.

Dismantling and rebuilding of existing defective masonry sections

Prior to commencement of works the contractor is to carefully record the masonry units. The stone is to be marked clearly, but not indelibly, on face of masonry units or parts of units to be removed. Transcribe markings to drawings/high resolution photographs for reference for future reinstatement of the units.

This record will be presented to the supervising consultants for approval prior to continuing with the works.

The masonry units are to be removed in full (not cut down in any way) from the top down, and placed with the masonry course from which they came within the site of the wall, ready for reinstatement (Any excess mortar will be removed from the



masonry units).

The masonry units and now exposed wall core will be examined by the appointed consultant during the process of the dismantling of the wall.

On completion of the dismantling of the defective section of the wall, any loose earth or debris will be removed from the exposed wall core, leaving the wall ready for construction.

The dismantled masonry units will be reinstated to their original position on the outer face of the wall. The record of the defective section taken prior to commencement of works shall be used to ensure the accurate rebuilding of the wall.

The defective section will be rebuilt using a mortar mix sympathetic to the original mix used, arrived at using the recommended mix from the mortar sample analysis report.

Biocides and Fungicides

SOPP (sodium orthophenylpneate), water soluble.



REABILITA CAL Grout

NHL based injection grout for ancient masonry

TC.E.069.1 EN

1. DESCRIPTION

The REABILITA fluid injection grout is a pre-dosed mortar, formulated exclusively with Natural Hydraulic Lime, for the structural reinforcement of ancient masonry, in which injection techniques are applied.

It features high fluidity and excellent workability properties that allow the filling of the voids in the interior of the structure that needs consolidation.

Its exclusive, natural hydraulic lime based formula ensures a total chemical and mechanical compatibility with ancient substrates, with optimized characteristics such as, elasticity, water vapor permeability, resistance to salts and the moderate development of the mechanical resistance over time, that ensure an excellent conservation of historic heritage buildings.

The absence of soluble salts in the REABILITA fluid injection grout eliminates the appearance of degradation phenomena associated to the formation of efflorescence.

2. FIELD OF APPLICATION

The REABILITA fluid injection grout is used in the injection of ancient brick, stone or mixed masonry substrates with reinforcement needs, such as resistant walls, foundations, pillars, arches and vaults.

Its exceptional fluidity allows the consolidation of the interior of structures, as well as the treatment of cracks.

3. PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

PRODUCT IN POWDER	Value	Standard
Granulometrics # 200 µm (%)	≤ 2,0	-

PRODUCT IN PASTE	Value	Standard
Mixing Water (%)	30,0 ± 0,5	EN 1015-2
Theoretical consumption (kg/lt)	1,4	-
Slump flow (mm)	>170	NP EN 445
Density (kg/m ³)	1900	EN 1015-2

HARDENED PRODUCT	Value	Standard
Flexural Strength (MPa)	> 4,5	EN 1015-11
Compressive strength (MPa)	> 16	EN 1015-11

4. APPLICATION

Preparing the masonry

The substrate must be submitted to a mincing intervention, in order to remove old renders, for the verification of the masonry's condition.

The surface must be previously washed with water in order to eliminate any soluble or insoluble substances, harmful to the reinforcement technique. Washing can be carried out with the use of a water jet, taking the necessary caution measures in order to avoid damaging the wall, namely on joints or cracks. As an alternative, cleansing may be done mechanically, with metallic brushes.

Cracks must be sealed and the masonry mortar must be re-pointed in order to avoid grout leakage during injection. In this case, we recommend the use of REABILITA Cal Consolidation mortar, REABILITA RA 01 or REABILITA RJ 35, depending on the type of façade requested.

The holes where the tubes will be introduced are executed, in general, with a driller. Avoid drilling the masonry units, conducting the drilling, whenever possible, over the joints. The holes normally have a variable diameter of 20 to 40 mm, executed with a slight downward inclination, and with a depth of around 2/3 of the wall thickness.

In structures with a thickness below 60 cm, the holes are normally conducted on only one side of the wall, for higher thicknesses, we recommend intervention on both sides of the wall

Secil Argamassas

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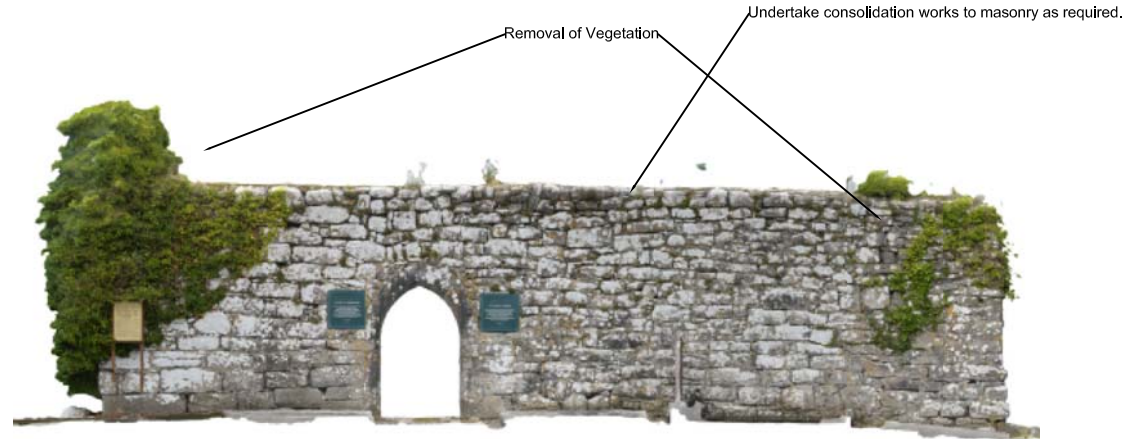
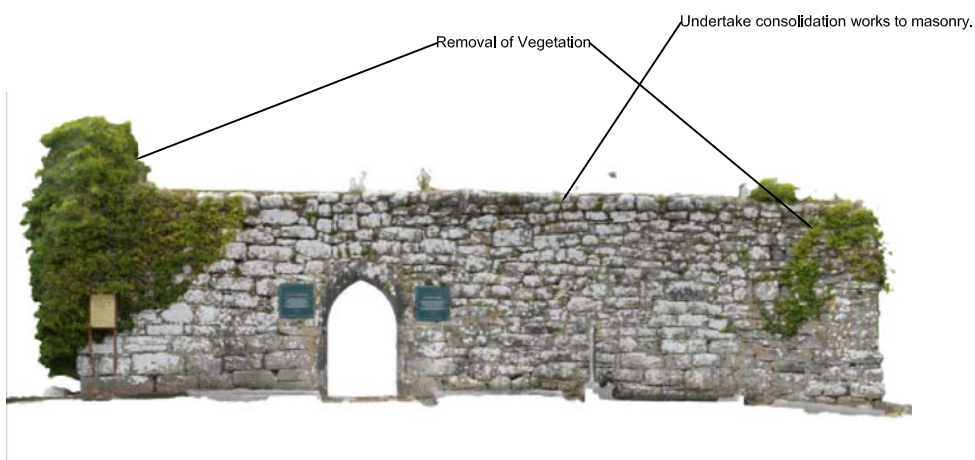
Project Managers, Quantity Surveyors and Building Economists

Historic Metalwork Consultants

UAV Aerial Surveys (Licensed By IAA)

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Outline Scope of Works

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The following is the recommended scope of works required to consolidate the church ruin.

Please refer to accompanying drawings for proposed location of the remedial works.

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The subject section is approximately 8.5m in length (N-S) by 7.5m in height (to gable apex) with the surviving return nib to the northern wall approximately 3.3m in length and 3.5m in height.

Required works (to inform definite scope of works)

1. Erection of access towers for works at height.
2. Careful cutting back of the ivy to the face of the stone using hand shears.
 - a. Ivy should not be pulled, due to the uncertainty around the condition of the underlying masonry.
 - b. Any masonry units in imminent danger of collapse, coming loose from the wall should be marked clearly, but not indelibly and recorded in place, before being carefully set aside for later reinstatement.
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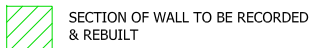
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Legend:



Project Status:

Revised:

1	-
2	-
3	-



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Project:
JPSL Kilbreen More Graveyard, Galway

Scale:
NTS

Date:
01/10/2023

Client:
Rottig as bhFhú (Kilbreen) C/O Aegle Archaeology

Tasks Outline of Proposed Remedial Works

Drawing By: ME
Drawing No: 3961D001
Checked By: ME
Revised: 00

Architectural Conservation Professionals
Cavanagh House, Capatone, Capatone, Co. Limerick, IRELAND
Phone: 087 2366666
Email: info@acp.ie



Removal of vegetation, followed by an inspection of the underlying masonry which will inform the definite scope of works required.

Outline Scope of Works

The ruin is constructed of natural limestone masonry units, coursed random rubble, with banked door opening surround surviving (other banked architectural features are noted around the graveyard which most likely originated from the church).

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Legend:



SECTION OF WALL TO BE RECORDED & REBUILT

Project Status:	_____
Revised:	_____
1 - _____	_____
2 - _____	_____
3 - _____	_____



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Project:
JPS1 Binneneen More Graveyard, Galway

Client:
Rottig as bhFh (Kilbencea) C/O Aegle Archaeology

Scale:	NTS	Date:	01/10/2023
Drawing By:	ME	Checked By:	ME
Drawing No:	3961D002	Revised:	00





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Legend:

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Project Status:
 01/ -
 02/ -
 03/ -

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Project:
 1961 Killineen More Graveyard, Galway

Scale:
 NTS

Date:
 01/10/2023

Drawing By:
 ME


Checked By:
 ME

Revised:
 00

Task:
 Outline of Proposed Remedial Works

Drawing No:
 1961D003

Client:
 Rollig as bhFhí (Killineen) C/O Aegle Archaeology



Architectural Conservation Professionals
 Craggan House, Capatone, Capatone, Co. Limerick, IRELAND
 Phone: 011 91960
 Email: info@acp.ie

Killeeneen Church & Graveyard, Co. Galway

Conservation Architect's Report

Karol O'Mahony M.RIAI, Conservation Architect Grade 2
In support of Conservation Management Plan by Aegis Archaeology



Introduction

These advisory notes follow on from a site visit on October 3rd 2023 prior to vegetation cutback. We have studied all previously available information relating to the site and have engaged closely with the lead archaeologist, Mr. Frank Coyne. This report is to be read in conjunction with the survey drawings.

West Gable and North Wall part return

The west gable survives for its full height and a portion of the North side wall adjoins.

Both are currently obscured by heavy ivy growth making inspection of the masonry very limited. It is intended to trim the ivy shortly once statutory licensing allows. A re-inspection should take place following the cutting and these recommendations updated if required. In the interim the following advice applies:

- Ivy should be cut back but stems and branches should not be cut or pulled off the walls.
- The walls appear structurally stable, no movement or cracks of concern were visible.
- Some areas of loose masonry and open joints will become evident once ivy is trimmed, not least on the upper areas of the gables east face.
- After cutback of ivy, any loose stones that are in danger of falling should firstly be photographed in-situ before being marked in a non-permanent fashion, and removed to safe storage on site.
- A number of holes currently exist at height on the gables east face. These may in some instances indicate former, beam or structural stone pockets. The shape and edges of these must be maintained as found. Any infill or reshaping of existing holes is only to be carried out on approval of the conservation architect.
- Loose masonry areas and open joints will require infill with lime mortar and stone pinning. The mortar specification and the extent of such works should be instructed by the conservation architect following a closer inspection after ivy cutback.
- The wall tops will require some consolidation to be agreed once access at height for inspection is available. The general approach should be as follows:
 - Sand cement Flaunching - appears to be in place at some portions. If this is strong and solidly embedded, it is to be left in place. Broken or small non continuous areas of sand cement on the wall top can be removed.
 - Broken wall top with plant/ moss growth - there is not enough established growth or organic material to provide protection to the masonry. This undulating surface will in places be allowing significant rainwater into the wall core. I recommend that open wall tops are cleaned of all organic material and plants, to allow lime flaunching.
 - Lime flaunching - Protection of the standing masonry in the long term can be improved by reducing water penetration at the wall tops, thereby removing water flow in the wall cores. This is increasingly important given the intensity of our current rainfall patterns.
 - Lime mortar flaunching should be applied to provide a slightly domed or alternatively a straight sloped surface, both designed to throw the majority of rainfall to one or other face.

If curved/ domed the height should be minimal so that the flaunching is not overly visible on horizontal wall tops from ground level.

South side wall including Arched Doorway

- The side wall appears stable with no major flaws or movement being evident at the time of inspection. The masonry appears to show two building phases vertically, original stonework to the lower wall half and rebuilt masonry to the upper half incorporating some salvaged dressed stones from earlier centuries. It is suggested that the church may have fallen into ruin and was then rebuilt (c. 15th/16th century) on the older walls (c. 12th century).
- The arched doorway similarly shows two distinct phases. The lower dressed reveals are now largely smooth but some evidence of tooling can be seen. The upper reveals and arch are decorated with a sparrow pecked finish. The doorway in itself is in good condition but erosion of portions of the adjoining random rubble masonry could create a vulnerability if allowed to continue.
- Voids have formed in the random rubble masonry at both upper corners of the internal square head door recess. These voids are above the dressed arch stones and are open out to the external wall face. Both voids should be infilled with small random rubble and lime mortar to provide stable surrounds to the door reveals and prevent further erosion.

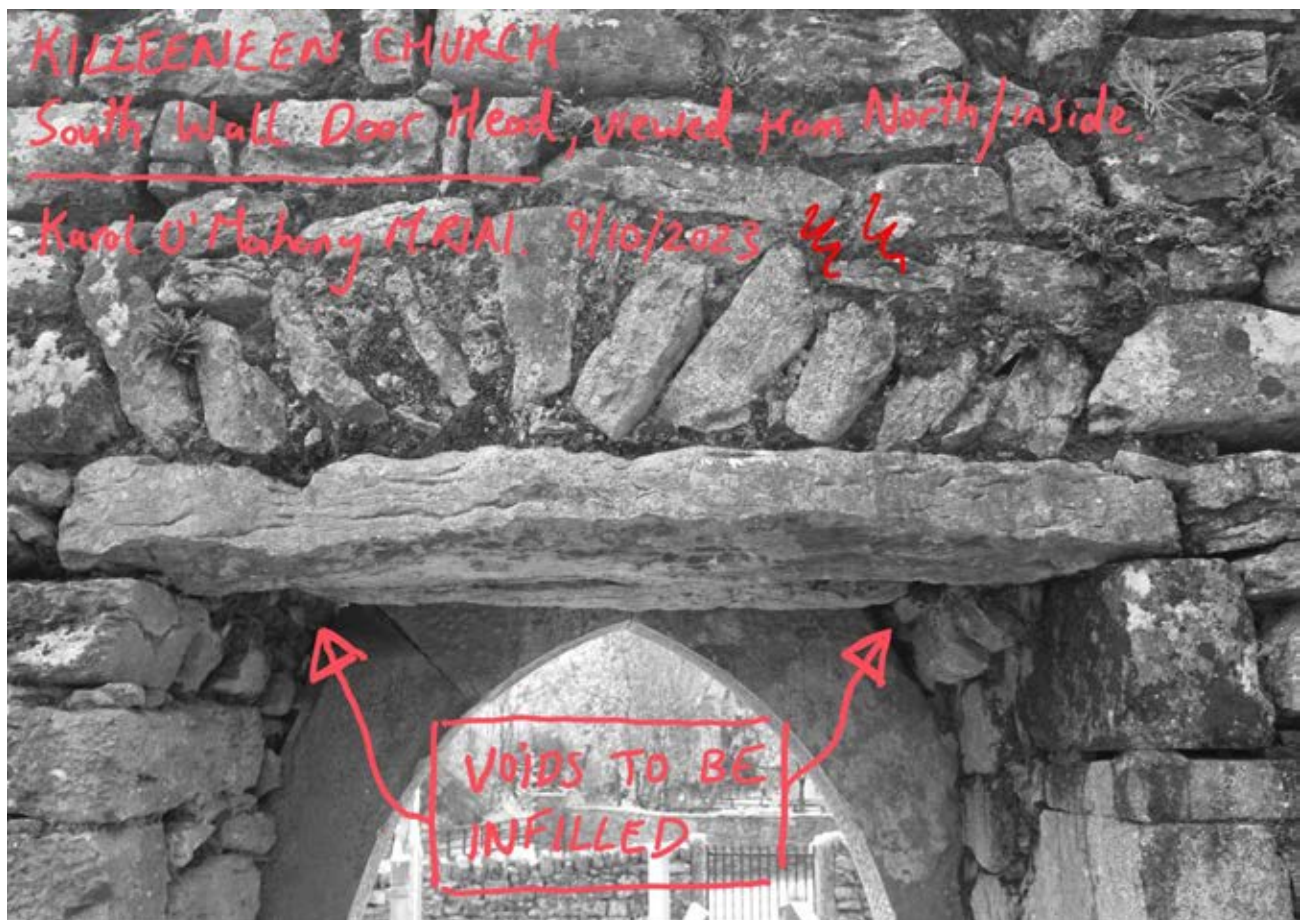


Fig 1: Proposed infill at south doorhead

- A draw bar slot exists on the eastern inner reveal of the door recess. It measures approx. 150mm high x 200mm wide x 1.55m long. This would have held a timber beam or posts which was drawn across the back of the closed door into a receiving pocket on the opposite western reveal.
- The shape of the draw bar slot at the reveal has been lost due to masonry breaking away. Remaining edge stones are loose and this hole will therefore continue to get larger. I recommend that the draw bar slot opening should be stabilised and given a more defined edge, which can be interpreted from the slot sizing deeper within the wall.



Fig 2: Drawbar slot at south doorway reveal

- The draw bar recess on the opposite western reveal is not extant and the area has had modern sand cement repairs. There are however two parts of the recess shape remaining, but these are difficult to read due to later repairs. The alignment appears to differ in level and the stone containing a square cut corner may possibly have been dropped in level during previous adjustments.
- The full draw bar recess is lost and no attempt should be made to recreate it. However, minor cleaning back of the later repairs including sand/ cement mortar would be beneficial as it will allow easier public reading of the original stones which formed part of the recess.

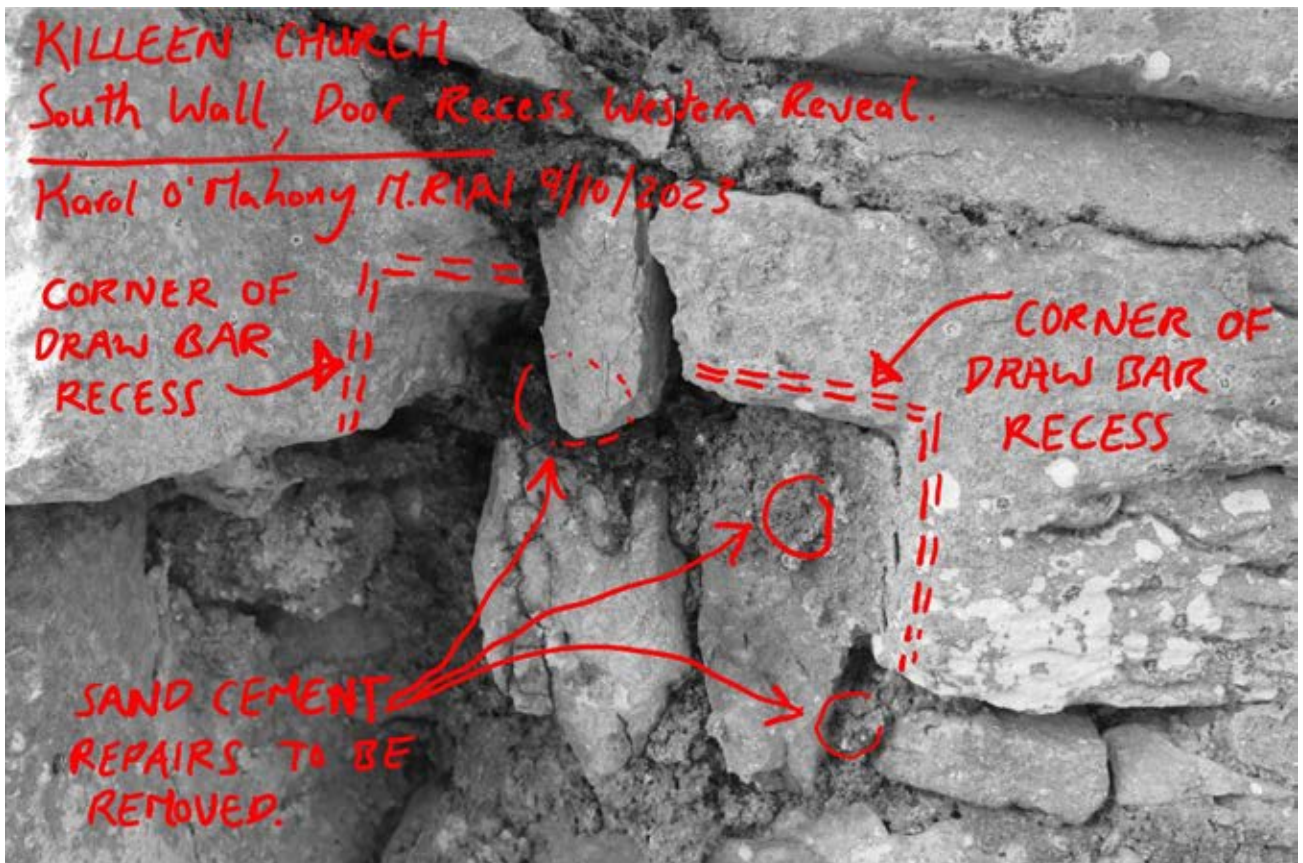


Fig 3: Drawbar recess at door reveal

- There are other sand cement mortar repairs and infill on the inner door reveals. None of these are cause for concern and should be left as they are if stable.
- Two large information signs are fixed to the wall, one to each side of the doorway outside. While welcome for their information sharing, they certainly detract visually from the south wall, its impressive masonry pattern and its intact doorway. As part of any improved design for presentation of site information, consideration must be given to removal of these signs from the church wall and placement of their information elsewhere.
- At least one of these signs, on the left, is mounted on sand cement plaster which provides a flat backing. If the signs are removed, sand cement should be delicately removed by hand to reveal the original masonry.



Fig 4: Signage Dominates the South Wall & Doorway.

Overall Site

It is intended that a design would be prepared in due course to improve the pedestrian access route in so far as is possible within the site constraints.

For the benefit of any pending feasibility exercise, I note the following:

- The road edge could be raised slightly for a number of metres in the vicinity of the gate, thereby the entrance route could start at a somewhat higher level.
- The step at the gate line and the 3 perpendicular steps inside are all concrete, not of particular historic interest and can be removed or adjusted to facilitate an improved access.

- The inward swinging iron gate and its cut stone parts are of historic interest and must be maintained on site. The gate swings close to the ground meaning the inside ground cannot be raised if the gate is to stay swinging at its current level.
- The gate foot can be raised as there is a few inches of travel left in the top pin at the existing hanger. This will allow minor ground adjustment without affecting the post or hanger.
- Alternatively if it were beneficial to reposition the gate higher to allow raising of the ground, consideration can be given to resetting both gate posts in a new raised foundation.

Conservation Principles

The proposed repair works to the site shall be in line with:

- The Burra Charter. ICOMOS, Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (1979, Revised 1999).
- The Venice Charter, ICOMOS, International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites 1966).

Signed:

Karol O'Mahony M. RIAI.

Karol O'Mahony B.Arch M.RIAI Grade 2 Conservation Architect
09.10.2323



*Fig. 5 - Southern Doorway Arch,
Sparrow Pecked Surface Detail.*

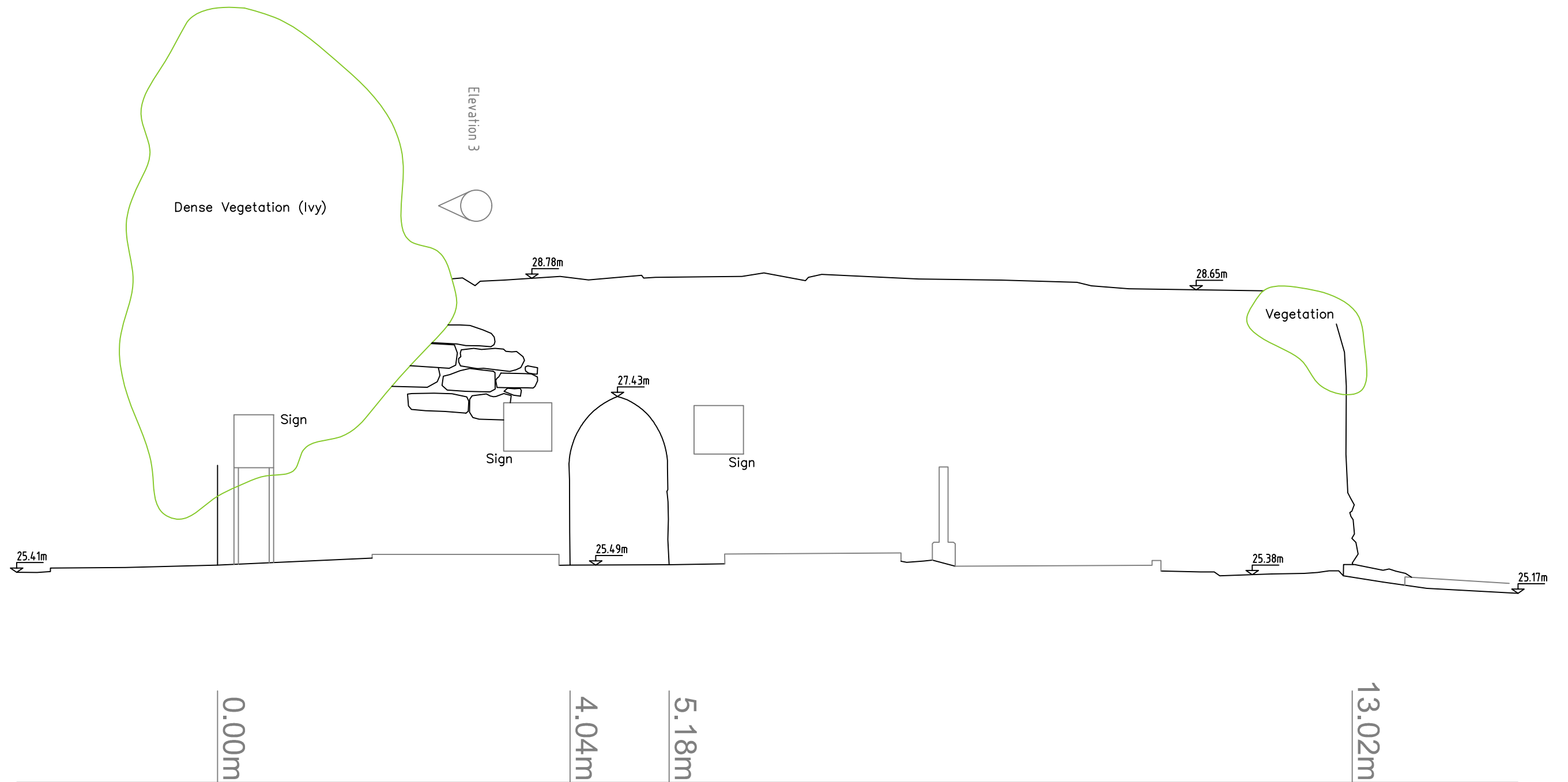


LEGEND :

Survey Point		Manhole (General)		Survey Point Level	100.00
Contour		Storm Water		Roof / Wall Level	200.00
Fencing		Foul Water		Digitised OSI data:	
Gate		Access Junction		Folio Setout:	
Building / Structure		Sluice Valve		Setout Coordinate	
Wall		Fire hydrant		Window	
Road Edge		Water Meter		Door	
Kerbed Road		Telecom Pole		Structural H Beam	
Path / Track		ESB Pole			
Banking / Drain		Lamp Post			
Detail		Overhead ESB			
Overhead Detail		Overhead Telecom			
Vegetation					
Tree Trunk					
Tree Spread					



Client: Aegis Archaeology Limited	Survey Type: Topographic	Drawing No: (1)	Project No. KG23349	Project Location: Killeeneen, Co. Galway																			
Horizontal Datum: ITM IRENET95 / EPSG: 2157	Level Datum: OSGM15	Scale: 1:150	Surveyed By: KD	Survey Finish Date: 27/09/2023	Drafted By: KD																		
Issue Date: 27/09/2023																							
Survey Notes:																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There were large areas of dense vegetation/other materials on this site that would need to be cleared before surveying accurately. - Any boundaries shown may not define the legal boundary between properties. - It is strongly recommended that a CCTV/GPR survey is undertaken in order to locate any underground services that are not visible/accessible from the surface. - Please report any anomalies to the KGSS office for rectification. 																							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Modifications</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Rev.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>						Modifications	Date	Rev.															
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<p>Thomas Street, Castlebar, Co. Mayo, Ireland, F23 H978. Tel : +353 (0) 94 901 0103 - Email : info@kgss.ie - Web : www.kgss.ie</p> <p>Geo Spatial Solutions: Topographic Services Engineering Surveying Legal Mapping Monitoring Solutions</p>																							



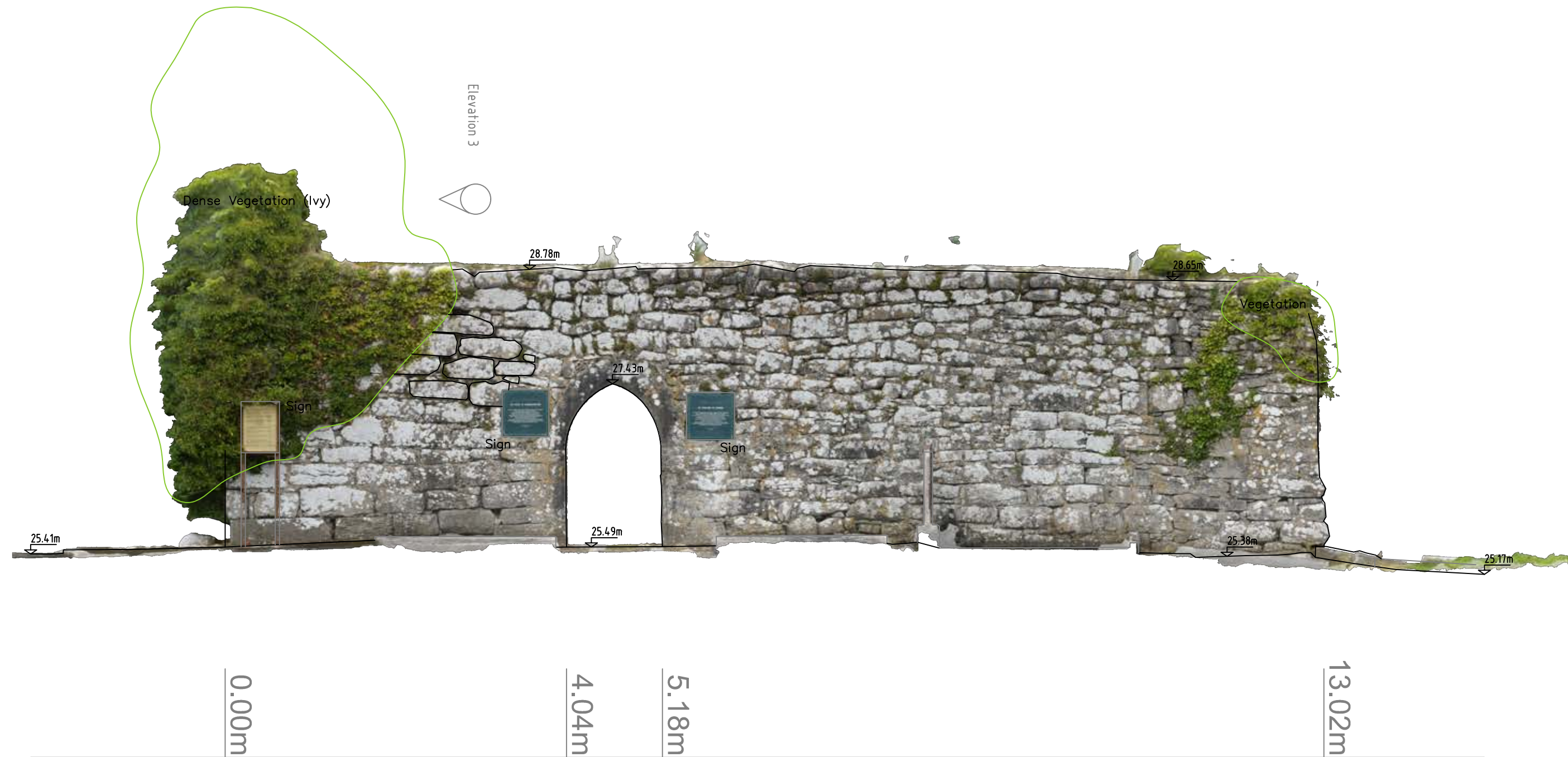
Elevation 1 Datum : 23.00m

LEGEND :			
Survey Point		Manhole (General)	
Contour		Storm Water	
Fencing		Foul Water	
Gate		Access Junction	
Building / Structure		Sluice Valve	
Wall		Fire hydrant	
Road Edge		Water Meter	
Kerbed Road		Telecom Pole	
Path / Track		ESB Pole	
Banking / Drain		Lamp Post	
Detail		Overhead ESB	
Overhead Detail		Overhead Telecom	
Vegetation		Survey Point Level	100.00
Tree Trunk		Roof / Wall Level	200.00
Tree Spread		Digitised OSI data:	
		Folio Setout:	
		Setout Coordinate	
		Window	
		Door	
		Structural H Beam	



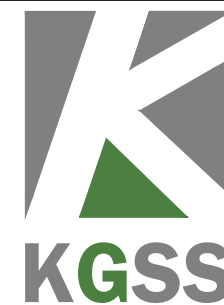
Client: Aegis Archaeology Limited	Survey Type: Topographic	Drawing No: (1)	Project No. KG23349	Project Location: Killeeneen, Co. Galway		
Horizontal Datum: ITM IRENET95 / EPSG: 2157	Level Datum: OSGM15	Scale: 1:50 A3	Surveyed By: KD	Survey Finish Date: 27/09/2023	Drafted By: KD	Issue Date: 27/09/2023
Survey Notes: - This survey was drafted from point cloud derived by using a Laser Scanner. Reattachment to ITM and OSGM15 datum was undertaken using GPS. - Only visible detail was recorded. - Please report any found anomalies to the KGSS office for rectification.			Modifications		Date	Rev.

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Elevation 1 Datum : 23.00m

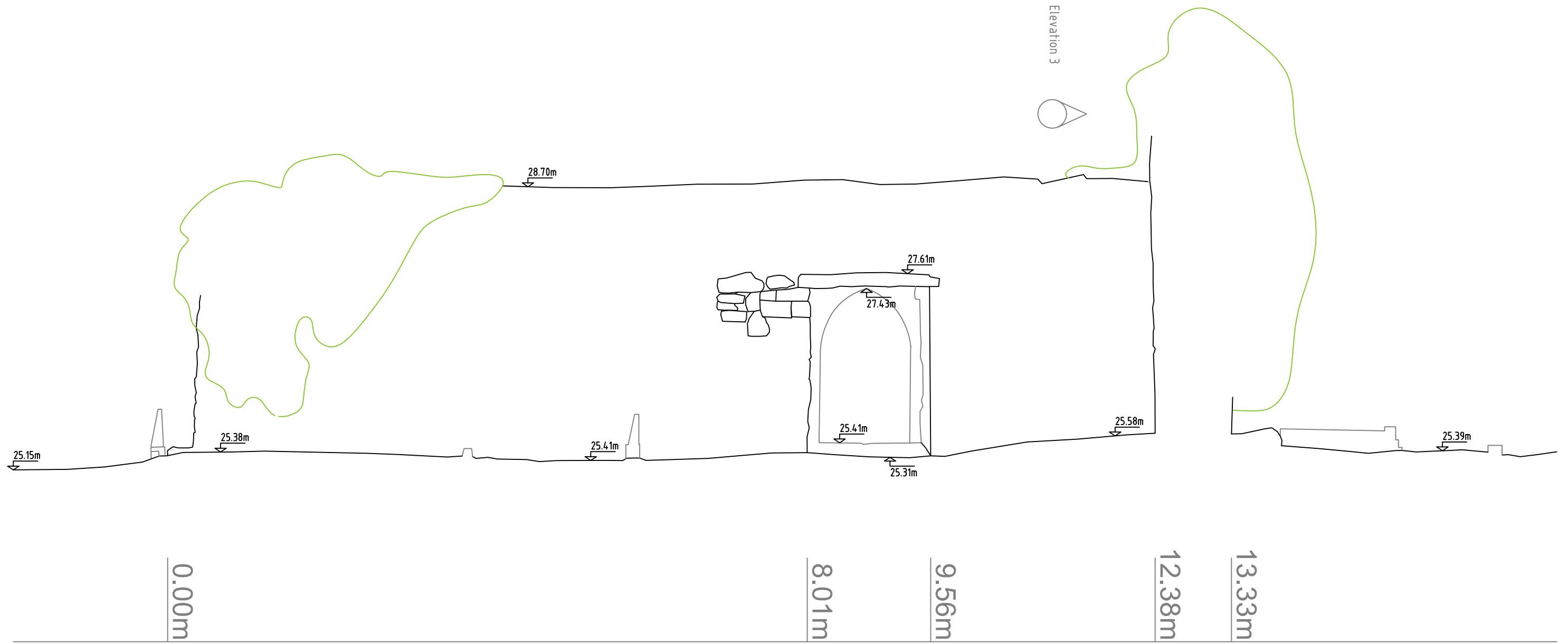
LEGEND :			
Survey Point		Manhole (General)	
Contour		Storm Water	
Fencing		Foul Water	
Gate		Access Junction	
Building / Structure		Sluice Valve	
Wall		Fire hydrant	
Road Edge		Water Meter	
Kerbed Road		Telecom Pole	
Path / Track		ESB Pole	
Banking / Drain		Lamp Post	
Detail		Overhead ESB	
Overhead Detail		Overhead Telecom	
Vegetation		Survey Point Level	100.00
Tree Trunk		Roof / Wall Level	200.00
Tree Spread		Digitised OSI data:	
		Folio Setout:	
		Setout Coordinate	
		Window	
		Door	
		Structural H Beam	



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Client: Aegis Archaeology Limited	Survey Type: Topographic	Drawing No: (1)	Project No. KG23349	Project Location: Killeeneen, Co. Galway		
Horizontal Datum: ITM IRENET95 / EPSG: 2157	Level Datum: OSGM15	Scale: 1:50 A3	Surveyed By: KD	Survey Finish Date: 27/09/2023	Drafted By: KD	Issue Date: 27/09/2023
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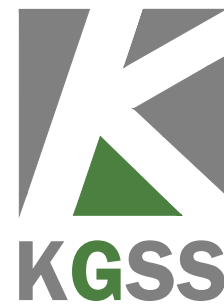
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Elevation 2

Datum : 23.00m

LEGEND :			
Survey Point		Manhole (General)	
Contour		Storm Water	
Fencing		Foul Water	
Gate		Access Junction	
Building / Structure		Sluice Valve	
Wall		Fire hydrant	
Road Edge		Water Meter	
Kerbed Road		Telecom Pole	
Path / Track		ESB Pole	
Banking / Drain		Lamp Post	
Detail		Overhead ESB	
Overhead Detail		Overhead Telecom	
Vegetation			
Tree Trunk			
Tree Spread			
		Survey Point Level	100.00
		Roof / Wall Level	200.00
		Digitised OSI data:	
		Folio Setout:	
		Setout Coordinate	
		Window	
		Door	
		Structural H Beam	



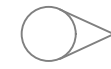
Geo Spatial Solutions:

Client: Aegis Archaeology Limited	Survey Type: Topographic	Drawing No: (2)	Project No. KG23349	Project Location: Killeeneen, Co. Galway		
Horizontal Datum: ITM IRENET95 / EPSG: 2157	Level Datum: OSGM15	Scale: 1:50 A3	Surveyed By: KD	Survey Finish Date: 27/09/2023	Drafted By: KD	Issue Date: 27/09/2023
Survey Notes: - This survey was drafted from point cloud derived by using a Laser Scanner. Reattachment to ITM and OSGM15 datum was undertaken using GPS. - Only visible detail was recorded. - Please report any found anomalies to the KGSS office for rectification.			Modifications		Date	Rev.

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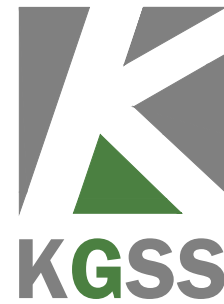
Elevation 3



Elevation 2

Datum : 23.00m

LEGEND :			
Survey Point		Manhole (General)	
Contour		Storm Water	
Fencing		Foul Water	
Gate		Access Junction	
Building / Structure		Sluice Valve	
Wall		Fire hydrant	
Road Edge		Water Meter	
Kerbed Road		Telecom Pole	
Path / Track		ESB Pole	
Banking / Drain		Lamp Post	
Detail		Overhead ESB	
Overhead Detail		Overhead Telecom	
Vegetation			
Tree Trunk			
Tree Spread			
		Survey Point Level	100.00
		Roof / Wall Level	200.00
		Digitised OSI data:	
		Folio Setout:	
		Setout Coordinate	
		Window	
		Door	
		Structural H Beam	



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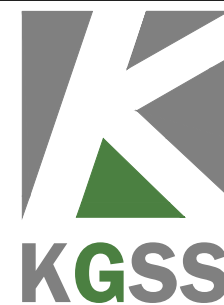
Client: Aegis Archaeology Limited	Survey Type: Topographic	Drawing No: (2)	Project No. KG23349	Project Location: Killeeneen, Co. Galway		
Horizontal Datum: ITM IRENET95 / EPSG: 2157	Level Datum: OSGM15	Scale: 1:50 A3	Surveyed By: KD	Survey Finish Date: 27/09/2023	Drafted By: KD	Issue Date: 27/09/2023
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Elevation 3 Datum : 23.00m

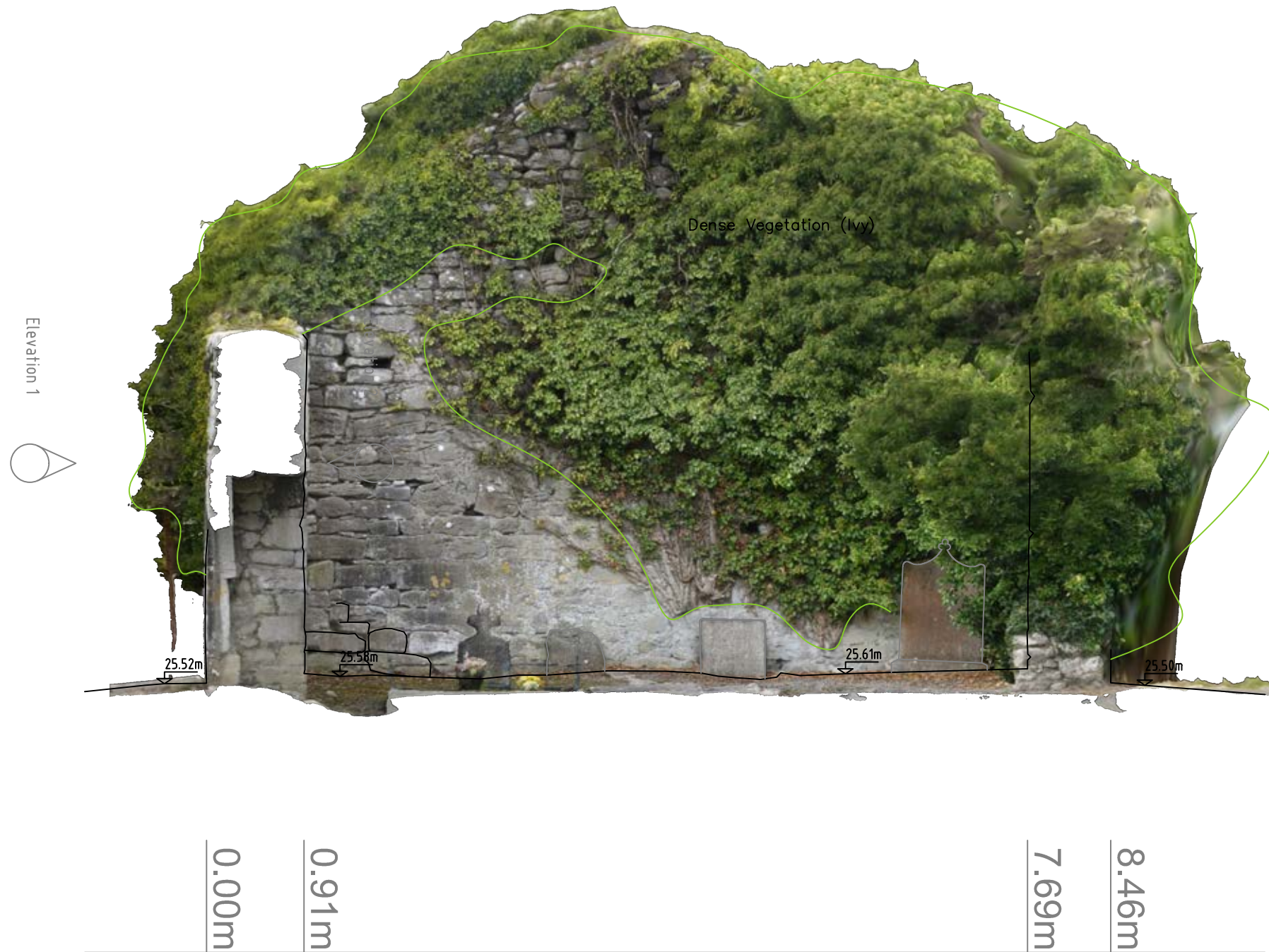
LEGEND :			
Survey Point		Manhole (General)	
Contour		Storm Water	
Fencing		Foul Water	
Gate		Access Junction	
Building / Structure		Sluice Valve	
Wall		Fire hydrant	
Road Edge		Water Meter	
Kerbed Road		Telecom Pole	
Path / Track		ESB Pole	
Banking / Drain		Lamp Post	
Detail		Overhead ESB	
Overhead Detail		Overhead Telecom	
Vegetation			
Tree Trunk			
Tree Spread			
		Survey Point Level	100.00
		Roof / Wall Level	200.00
		Digitised OSI data:	
		Folio Setout:	
		Setout Coordinate	
		Window	
		Door	
		Structural H Beam	



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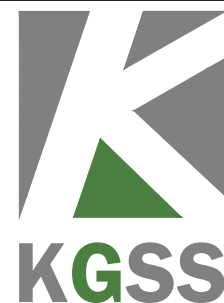
Client: Aegis Archaeology Limited	Survey Type: Topographic	Drawing No: (3)	Project No. KG23349	Project Location: Killeeneen, Co. Galway		
Horizontal Datum: ITM IRENET95 / EPSG: 2157	Level Datum: OSGM15	Scale: 1:50 A3	Surveyed By: KD	Survey Finish Date: 27/09/2023	Drafted By: KD	Issue Date: 27/09/2023
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Elevation 3 Datum : 23.00m

LEGEND :			
Survey Point		Manhole (General)	
Contour		Storm Water	
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Overhead Detail		Overhead Telecom	
Vegetation		Survey Point Level	100.00
Tree Trunk		Roof / Wall Level	200.00
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Horizontal Datum: ITM IRENET95 / EPSG: 2157	Level Datum: OSGM15	Scale: 1:50 A3	Surveyed By: KD	Survey Finish Date: 27/09/2023	Drafted By: KD	Issue Date: 27/09/2023
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