



# Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment

Methodology for Classifying the Vulnerability of National Monuments  
from Flooding in The Republic of Ireland

July 2011  
The Office of Public Works



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The Office of Public Works, Trim, County Meath



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment

There is a requirement under the first stage (Articles 4 and 5) of the EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC) for the Republic of Ireland to complete a national Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA). The objective of the PFRA is to identify 'Areas of Potentially Significant Risk of Flooding' (APSRs) using available or readily derivable data. These APSRs will form the focus of the more detailed Catchment-based Flood Risk Assessments and Management studies, which will be used to complete the next stage of the responses to the Directive for Ireland (comprising Articles 6, 7 and 8, plus the Annex, of the Directive).

The PFRA considers both Flood Hazard Areas (the areas which will be inundated during extreme flood events) and Flood Receptors (including people, places, assets or activities that would suffer harm or damage during a flood) in evaluating Flood Risk. Flood receptors have been classified across social, economic, cultural heritage and environmental categories.

Cultural heritage receptors include sites of importance from the man-made environment and cover architecturally significant sites, monuments and principal museums and galleries.

The objective of this document is to set out the key aspects of the assessment of flood risk for national monuments (archaeological assets) in the Republic of Ireland for the purposes of the PFRA. The document follows from the main PFRA report and its supporting documents<sup>1</sup>.

## 1.2 National Monuments – Irish Legislation

This section provides background information regarding the classification of the Monuments in Irish legislation. Monument data for this project has been obtained from the National Monuments Service (NMS), part of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG), who maintain a database of Monuments in Ireland (the Record of Monuments and Places).

The term 'monument' is (under the Irish National Monuments Acts 1930 (amended 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004)) a broad one including all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. The Record of Monuments and Places has been consulted and its database used for the purpose of this assessment. It was introduced following a requirement for a national database in the 1994 amendments of the Act and comprises the results of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. Monuments which are entered onto the database are known as Recorded Monuments. At the time of this classification there were 114,181 monuments on the database.

It should be emphasised that the scope of the Acts is not restricted to pre-1700 AD monuments, although all monuments in existence before 1700 AD are automatically considered to be historic monuments.

It should also be noted that the scope of the Acts is not limited to monuments of archaeological interest. Monuments of architectural and historical interest also come within the scope of the Acts. Many monuments may, of course, be of interest from several perspectives, whether archaeological, architectural or historical.

'Monuments', 'historic monuments', 'national monuments' or 'archaeological areas' are not automatically afforded 'protection' simply by being recorded. The term 'archaeological monument' does not directly

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<sup>1</sup> The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment – The Republic of Ireland, The Definition of Areas of Potentially Significant Flood Risk (Revision D, Mott MacDonald, October 2010)



appear in the Acts, but is used below to refer to monuments which are of archaeological interest or significance.

All monuments on the Record of Monuments and Places have protection through the Acts. If work is proposed on a Recorded Monument notice is required to be given in writing to the Minister, two months before commencing that work. This is to allow the National Monuments Service time to consider the proposed works and how best to proceed to further the protection of the monument.

Some monuments have been afforded additional protection through specific designations:

- **World Heritage Sites** - To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value, in other words being of international significance. World Heritage Sites are designated in accordance with the World Heritage Convention of 1972. The Irish government, by signing this convention, has responsibility for maintaining the sites.
- **Preservation Orders** - A preservation order is applied if it is thought that a national monument is in danger of being or is actually being destroyed, harmed or removed, or is falling into decay through neglect. Monuments are designated by threat level as opposed to their significance or importance. Monuments which are subject to a Preservation Order require the prior written consent of the Minister before any works are carried out at or in proximity to the monument.
- **Monuments in State Care** - National monuments in State Care include those which are in the ownership or guardianship of the Government. Some of these monuments are owned by other bodies or individuals, but their maintenance and upkeep are the responsibility of the State. Again, these monuments are not classified by their significance or importance. Monuments in State Care also require the prior written consent of the Minister before any works are carried out at or in proximity to the monument.
- **Monuments in Local Authority Ownership/Guardianship** - National monuments in Local Authority ownership or guardianship also require the prior written consent of the Minister before any works are carried out at or in proximity to the monument. These monuments are also not classified by their significance or importance.

Other types of cultural heritage receptors such as museums, galleries and buildings of architectural importance have also been assessed for flood risk for the PFRA. However, this document only focuses on the evaluation of flood risk for national monument structures.

## 2. Assessment of Flood Vulnerability, Hazard and Risk for the PFRA

### 2.1 ‘Flood Vulnerability’

#### 2.1.1 Overview

This section provides a summary of the methods that have been developed for the PFRA to assess flood risk.

Flood risk can be defined as a combination of the probability of an area or receptor being flooded with the impact, or consequences, if that area or receptor were to flood.

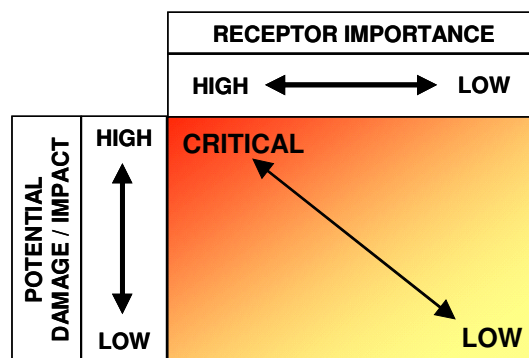
The ‘impact’ of flooding on a specific receptor can be represented as a function of:

- The ‘**Importance**’ of the receptor is based on its function, scale of influence and value.
- The ‘**Potential Damage**’ from flooding could be defined as the degree of damage to a receptor or the impairment of the ability of that receptor to function.

The combined function of the importance of the receptor and potential damage from flooding has been used to define the ‘**Flood Vulnerability**’ of each receptor.

The relationship between these parameters is illustrated in the schematic in Figure 2.1. Receptors that are of high importance and that would be likely to suffer high amounts of damage from flooding can be described as being of critical vulnerability. Other receptors that are of lower importance and that may be relatively unaffected from a flood would have a lower vulnerability level.

Figure 2.1: Schematic showing the relationship between the importance of a receptor and the potential damage from flooding in defining the receptor’s ‘flood vulnerability’



The concepts outlined above have no connection with the probability of the flood occurring. This has been assessed independently and estimated ‘**Flood Hazard**’ extents have been determined across the country for a range of flood probabilities. The flood vulnerability of a receptor and the flood hazard probability for the location of the receptor can then be combined to derive the ‘**Flood Risk**’ for that receptor.

#### 2.1.2 Deriving the Flood Vulnerability of National Monuments for the PFRA

This document sets out the methodology for categorising the national monuments according to their vulnerability to flooding. Full details of the methods used to calculate the flood risk for different receptors are included in Section 2.3. This section focuses on describing the framework that has been derived for determining the flood vulnerability for all receptors for the PFRA and how this has been applied in the case of the national monuments.

The methodology for assigning vulnerability is dependent on the type of receptor. Given the range of receptors that have needed to be considered for the PFRA across the economic, social, cultural and environmental areas, it has been recognised that the following different categories are necessary to describe the degree of impact and therefore the vulnerability to flooding:

- **Risk to Life** – Whether there is an elevated risk to loss of life from flooding, including all care homes, health centres, hospitals and schools;
- **Damage to Matters of Value** – The vulnerability of structures, buildings, monuments, etc, to damage in the event of a flood;
- **Temporary Impact to Services** – Non-permanent loss of services such as utilities, transport, infrastructure etc; and
- **Emergency Response and Recovery** – The impact from flooding on emergency services (police, fire, ambulance etc).

For the PFRA, Cultural Heritage receptors fall into the category of ‘**Damage to Matters of Value**’.

As described in Section 2.1.1 above, the method for classifying the flood vulnerability of matters of value consists of assigning receptors with a degree of importance and a degree of potential damage from flooding.

Table 2.1 shows the matrix that has been used to determine flood vulnerability levels for ‘**damage to matters of value**’. The table shows how the vulnerability levels have been categorised according to:

- The importance of the receptor, from ‘local’ to ‘international’, and;
- The probable impact of flooding from negligible damage to total loss.

This approach results in the receptors being classified into one of five categories from critical to low vulnerability.

Table 2.1: Classification of flood vulnerability from damage to matters of value for the PFRA

Probable Impact of Flooding	Degree of Receptor Importance			
	International	National	Regional	Local
Total Loss	Critical	Critical	Extreme	High
Severe Degradation	Critical	Extreme	High	Moderate
Moderate Damage	Extreme	High	Moderate	Low
Minor Damage	High	Moderate	Low	Low
No/Negligible Damage	Low	Low	Low	Low

The application of this table for the PFRA can be illustrated using examples of other cultural heritage receptors where flooding could result in permanent damage to matters of value.

For the example of museums and art galleries, the damage from flooding would be damage not only to the building, but probably most significantly, to the books and records contained in the building. For this type of receptor, the probable flood damage could include the ‘Total Loss’ of all or part of the literature or art collection.

For the National Museum and the National Gallery, both clearly under the ‘Nationally Important’ classification, the flood vulnerability would be ‘Critical’ (as indicated by the blue oval on the table).

For more regional or local museums and galleries a decrease in the importance of the collection and potentially a decrease in the amount of damage that would be caused, leads to a reduction in the flood vulnerability according to the above table.

There are around 130,000 designated National Monuments in Ireland. As the PFRA is intended to be a high level flood risk assessment across the whole of the country it is not possible to assess the flood vulnerability of each of these individual monuments.

In a similar way to the approach described above for the various types of museums and galleries, it would be appropriate for the objectives of the PFRA to differentiate between the importance and potential flood damage for different types of national monument. However, Section 1.2 describes how the different types of legislative designations for national monuments are not automatically suited to categorising the national monuments in this way. The different types of designations are, instead, a reflection of the level of threat to the monument or the ownership of the monument.

A method has therefore been defined specifically to assess the importance of monuments in the Republic of Ireland (see Section 3). A separate method for categorising the probable impact of flooding to the monuments is described in Section 4.

Section 2.2 lists the types of flood hazard that have been considered under the PFRA.

Section 2.3 provides a brief description of how flood vulnerability and flood hazard are used to determine flood risk under the PFRA as background information for the reader.

## **2.2 ‘Flood Hazard Areas’**

Flood hazard areas define areas that would be subject to flooding during major flood events. Four main sources of flood hazard have been assessed under the PFRA:

- Fluvial flooding from rivers;
- Coastal flooding from extreme tide levels and tidal surges;
- Flooding from the emergence of groundwater; and
- Pluvial flooding from intense rainfall events.

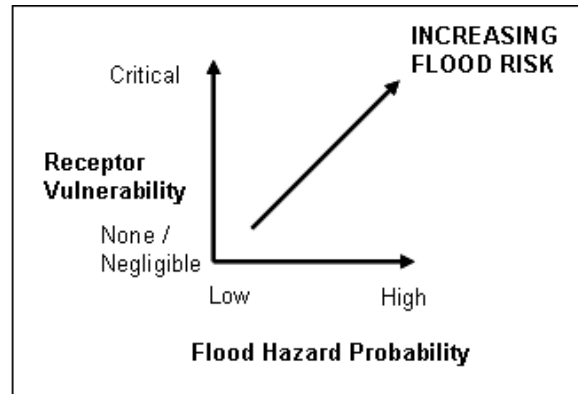
Three event magnitudes were considered, where possible, ranging from floods that, as a long-term average would reoccur once every 10-years to those that would reoccur only once every 100-years or every 1000-years.

## **2.3 Combining Flood Vulnerability and Flood Hazard to Define Flood Risk for Each Receptor**

Figure 2.2 shows how the concepts of the vulnerability of the receptor that is flooded and the probability of the flood event can be combined to estimate the levels of flood risk. For the PFRA, the methods for defining receptor vulnerability and flood hazard extents were kept independent until the calculations to determine the APSRs were completed.

For example, the location of the receptors is not considered when classifying the vulnerability of monuments, even if the monument is typically on high ground (such as raths or cashels) and therefore potentially outside flood hazard areas. Flood risk was only determined once the locations of the receptors, with assigned categories for their vulnerability levels, were compared to the estimated flood hazard areas using automated procedures in GIS (Geographical Information Systems) computer software. Therefore, whilst some structures maybe regarded as being ‘vulnerable’ to flooding, they will not be regarded as being at flood risk for the purposes of the PFRA if they are located outside the calculated flood hazard areas.

Figure 2.2: Schematic showing the relationship between receptor vulnerability and flood event probability in defining ‘flood risk’



The basis for the calculations of flood risk for each receptor is shown in Table 2.2. Whilst the details of this process are beyond the objectives of this report, the table provides some useful context regarding the implications of the vulnerability classifications on the final flood risk assessments.

As explained in Section 2.1.2, there are five different sets of vulnerability classifications and each of these aims to classify the receptors against a consistent scale ranging from low to critical vulnerability. Therefore, it has been possible to establish a consistent method for combining flood risk levels for a range of different receptors.

As documented in the main PFRA report<sup>1</sup>, decisions have been made to differentiate each type of receptor across the scale of vulnerability levels. For example, electricity power stations have been classified as having a higher vulnerability level than the more regional high voltage substations. In both cases, the flooding of these receptors would result in a significant loss of a service, with the loss of the power stations having a national impact over a very long duration and the loss of substations potentially causing a regional impact over long durations. The final vulnerability levels were ‘critical’ and ‘extreme’ for power stations and sub-stations respectively.

Table 2.2: Flood Risk Index Scores Derived from Receptor Vulnerability Classes and the Probability of Flooding

Vulnerability Class	Vulnerability Class Factor	Probability of Flood Event (Annual Exceedance Probability)		
		10% - High	1% - Medium	0.1% - Low
<b>Critical Vulnerability</b>	<b>2500</b>	25000	2500	250
<b>Extreme Vulnerability</b>	<b>250</b>	2500	250	25
<b>High Vulnerability</b>	<b>25</b>	250	25	2.5
<b>Moderate Vulnerability</b>	<b>2.5</b>	25	2.5	0.25
<b>Low Vulnerability</b>	<b>1</b>	10	1	0.1

The above information on calculating flood risk is important background information when considering the implications of classifying the importance of, and potential damage to, the monuments. For the PFRA, the flood risk index threshold above which APSRs might be defined is 250, based on the aggregate flood risk index for multiple receptors in a local area.

As with all types of receptors, there is an obvious and inherent problem for the PFRA project if the vulnerability class of all of the monuments is set to a uniformly high level. Although only a proportion of the 130,000 national monuments would be located inside the flood hazard areas and would therefore be at

risk, there would still be a disproportionate and unfeasible number of APSRs generated solely due to potential flooding to the monuments. The PFRA is designed to be a national screening exercise for flood risk ahead of more detailed catchment and local studies and therefore differentiating on the basis of vulnerability, and therefore risk levels, for all instances and all types of receptors is critical for the success of the project.

The remainder of this document details the methods used for categorising the **vulnerability** of national monument receptors to flooding.

Full details of the overall methods for evaluating flood risk across Ireland for this and other types of receptors are contained in the main PFRA report<sup>1</sup>.

## 3. Classification of Importance of Monuments

### 3.1 National Monuments

The Republic of Ireland does not have legislation in place which requires monuments to be designated by their importance. Therefore a method of designating importance of groups of assets has been produced for use with the PFRA.

A method based on the 'State Care' and 'Preservation Order' designation categories alone was considered too simplistic and not suitable for direct use as surrogate indicators of monument 'importance' or 'potential damage' (see Section 1.2). Instead, an alternative classification of importance (and damage) has been used.

This method has been adapted from the criteria for Scheduling monuments used in the UK and the method helps to classify the degree to which each type of monument is 'important'. These criteria are also regularly used in Environmental Impact Assessments to define the level of significance of archaeological remains for defining the level of an impact, in a similar way to the PFRA. It should be noted that this methodology has been specifically designed for this high-level assessment and it would not be appropriate to use it for other, more detailed studies.

The criteria include: period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential.

The Scheduling criteria were designed to assess the importance of individual monuments as opposed to groups of monuments and therefore the only criteria which can be applied for the purposes of this high-level, national assessment are:

1. **Period** - This does not refer to the age of the asset, but instead whether types of monument are characteristic of that category or period. Examples of these types would include:
  - Barrows which characterise burial and ritual in the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age periods;
  - Raths and Cashels which typify defensive sites in Ireland in the early medieval period; and
  - Religious Houses of particular orders that are characteristic of the religion during certain periods (e.g. Knights Templar in the later medieval period).
2. **Rarity** - Monuments which in certain periods are so scarce that there are few surviving examples:
  - Tau Crosses of which there are only 6 in Ireland and all of these are on the western side of the country;
  - Bee-boles of which there are only 14 in Ireland, all of which are in the south-eastern area of the country; and
  - Passage Tomb Art – there are only 15 examples of this Neolithic art in Ireland, most of which are grouped to the north of Dublin.
3. **Diversity** - Some monuments may be selected for Scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute. Examples of these types would include:
  - Sheela-Na-Gigs which are thought to originate in Ireland and have special significance due to their unusual dual role as church ornaments and status as fertility symbols within Irish folklore;
  - Fulacht Fia – these mounds of fire-cracked stone are only found in Ireland and have special significance relating to cooking processes in the later prehistoric period; and
  - Mausoleums – which are fairly rare, represented high status burial in the post-medieval period and have architectural significance.

Monuments identified within the Irish monuments database as 'unclassified' are given a status of 'local' as they have no identifying features with which to categorise their importance.

### **3.2 World Heritage Sites**

UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) has defined a World Heritage Site List (WHS), which identifies sites that it considers as having "outstanding universal value".<sup>2</sup>

Although the national monuments data set includes a monument 'type' against each location on the list, the site names and full descriptions are not available. In order to ensure that the UNESCO sites are included in the receptor analysis, the details of these sites have been added to the list of national monuments. As shown in the table in Appendix B.1, UNESCO sites have been assigned as 'Critical Vulnerability' given their international importance and the potential for severe degradation of the site during flood events.

The classification system on the UNESCO list divides the sites between locations that are on the existing WHS list and a provisional list where applications for the inclusion of the sites on the full list have been submitted but no formal decision has been made at present.

A summary of the sites included on these two lists is provided in Table 3.1. On the proposed list, 'Clonmacnoise' is entered twice with different site descriptions, although this location has only been included once in the receptor analysis.

The entry for 'The Burren' has been shaded in grey in the table to show that it has not been used in the analysis. The description on the UNESCO site record shows the site as an area of exposed limestone landscape covering 72,000 hectares and therefore the vulnerability of this type and area would not be significant within the context of the PFRA. In addition, the designated area for the North West Boglands has not been included in the receptor list for the UNESCO sites. These sites are designated for their natural habitat value and as an illustration of their environmental history and therefore would be accounted for under the receptors covering the environmental designations.

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<sup>2</sup> UNESCO World Heritage Sites, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>



Table 3.1: UNESCO Sites - Existing and Proposed World Heritage Site Lists

Sites on List		Lat / Long Reference	Irish Nat Grid	
Description	Easting		Northing	
Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne		N53 41 30.012 W6 27 0	301572	272989
Skellig Michael		N51 46 18.984 W10 32 18.996	24825	60722

Proposed List		Lat / Long Reference	Irish Nat Grid	
Description	Location		Easting	Northing
Early Medieval Monastic Sites	Clonmacnoise	N53 19 40 W7 58 43	201033	230689
	Durrow	N53 16 22 W7 48 01	213415	222771
	Glendalough	N53 0 37 W6 17 25	312316	196802
	Inis Cealtra	N52 48 46 W8 26 35	169880	184958
	Kells	N53 43 33 W6 52 45	273968	275878
	Monasterboice	N53 46 48 W6 24 12	304350	282054
The Burren	The Burren	N53 03 08 W9 03 43	128838	200668
The Céide Fields and North West Mayo Boglands	The Céide Fields	N54 16 48 W9 22 15	110759	337663
	North West Mayo Boglands	N54 14 12 W9 43 11	87919	333337
The Historic City of Dublin	Dublin	N53 20 39 W6 16 3	315437	234033
The Monastic City of Clonmacnoise and its Cultural Landscape	Clonmacnoise	N53 19 40 W7 58 43	201033	230689
The Royal Sites of Ireland	Cashel	N52 31 17 W7 53 16	207467	140928
	Dún Ailinne	N53 7 3 W6 45 50	282042	207904
	Hill of Uisneach	N53 29 16 W7 31 43	229088	248961
	Rathcroghan Complex	N53 46 46 W8 15 18	179924	283447
	Tara Complex	N53 35 9 W6 33 42	291872	259622
Western Stone Forts	Dun Aonghusa, Aran	N53 7 33 W9 46 5	81769	209869
	Cahercommaun	N53 0 53 W9 4 14	128198	196503
	Caherconree	N52 12 11 W9 51 14	72653	106618
	Benagh	N52 6 00 W9 37 60	46050	111589
	Staigue	N51 48 19 W10 0 57	61039	63260

## 4. Classification of Potential Damage to Monuments from Floods

The second component of assessing flood vulnerability concerns the potential damage to the receptor from flooding. In order to assess the different monument types, a number of rules have been applied which relate specifically to the type of flooding experienced in Ireland, the likelihood that a monument will have been previously flooded (and therefore proved itself robust to flood damage) and the material from which the monument has been constructed.

The following assumptions have been made for the purposes of this methodology:

1. Any monument type lacking definition in the description of the monument in the national list (e.g. anomalous stone group, cairn – unclassified) has been classed as having negligible risk of damage from flooding;
2. Flooding of areas with monuments (e.g. pit alignments or middens) that are located below ground are assumed not to be damaged, as monuments that are below ground will also be continually affected by varying soil moisture and water table levels (i.e. would be continually affected by water even when floods are not occurring). It might also be noted that the PFRA considers surface flooding only and below ground remains will not be affected by this process;
3. Flooding to earthworks is assumed to cause negligible damage. Flooding in Ireland is generally from slow rising and moving water as opposed to high velocity flooding and therefore it is considered that these types of monuments will typically not suffer significant damage. Examples of earthwork monuments would include embanked enclosures and burial mounds;
4. Water features are assumed to have negligible potential for damage from flooding if they have been designed to hold water and / or, as for below ground monuments, would be continually affected by varying water level and flow conditions. Furthermore items which have been deliberately placed adjacent to water bodies can be assumed to have previously flooded and therefore have proved themselves to be resilient during flood events, e.g. a crannog or bridge;
5. Landscapes are considered to have no / negligible potential for flood damage as the character of the area will only be temporarily changed by flooding. Other aspects of the landscape, such as environmentally protected areas, are included under other receptor categories. Examples would include designed landscapes and deer parks;
6. Any monument type considered to be over 1,000 years old (Ancient) has been classified as having negligible potential damage due to flooding. If they are located at sites prone to flooding, the sites are likely to already have been flooded once or multiple times since their construction (e.g. megalithic tombs or prehistoric houses) and hence have proved themselves robust during flood events. It should be noted that the assessment considers the effects of a single flood event and does not take into account cumulative impacts of flooding;
7. Damage to single stone items is judged to be minor as they would only suffer erosion from continual and long-term water movement, although there will be a risk of displacement of the item from its original position e.g. a decorated stone or standing stone;
8. Most monument types generally constructed from stone or earth would be considered to have minor potential for damage from flooding due to the hard wearing material they are constructed from e.g. a cairn or rath. There may be exceptions to this rule where there are 'soft' deposits within the monument (particularly human remains) and these have been considered within the assessment;
9. Architectural features are considered to have minor potential for damage as they are generally made from stone, although elements of these monuments could be displaced by flooding e.g. Sheela-Na-Gig or armorial plaque;

10. Agricultural, industrial and military buildings (e.g. barn or barracks) would be considered to suffer moderate damage from flooding as they may be made of wood or other less hard-wearing material and may contain hard fixtures and fittings;
11. Any features thought to be constructed from wood or other softer material, such as a gallows, are considered to have moderate potential for damage from flooding; and
12. Residential, religious and government buildings (e.g. almshouse, cathedral or town hall) are classified as being susceptible to severe degradation as they may be made of wood or other less hard-wearing material and also have soft furnishing.

## 5. Conclusions and Proposed Way Forward

This document explains the key principles and concepts in the PFRA methodology behind the classification of receptors according to their vulnerability to flooding. The central objective of the report is to set out the method for the analysis of flood vulnerability for national monument structures in the Republic of Ireland.

Section 2.3 explains the rationale for categorising the national monuments according to levels of flood vulnerability and identifies the obvious difficulties of trying to achieve this across all of the 130,000 designated monuments in Ireland.

It is recognised that the 'State Care' and 'Preservation Order' designation categories are not suitable for direct use as surrogate indicators of monument 'importance' or 'potential damage'. Instead, alternative categories are defined in Sections 3 and 4 using a classification system for monument importance that is analogous to the UK Monument Scheduling criteria and a set of rules on the degree of potential damage to specific types of monuments from flooding.

The final vulnerability levels for each structure have been determined according to the matrix in Table 2.1. The results of these classifications for each monument type are listed in Appendix A. These vulnerability levels will be applied under the PFRA for the assessment of flood risk to the national monuments in Ireland.

# Appendices

Appendix A. Classification of Vulnerability of Monuments \_\_\_\_\_ 15

# Appendix A. Classification of Vulnerability of Monuments

Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment – The Republic of Ireland  
Classifying the Vulnerability of National Monuments to Flooding



**Key**

Extreme Vulnerability	48
High Vulnerability	786
Moderate Vulnerability	6,499
Low Vulnerability	106,848

**Overall Total 114,181**

\* The reasons for classifying the importance and potential damage of each monument are given as numbers following the classification. The numbers relate to the rules for classification of importance (Section 3.1) and potential damage (Section 4).

Monument Classification	Total	Description of Monument	Importance*		Potential Damage*		Vulnerability
Almshouse	9	A house endowed by a benefactor devoted to the shelter of the poor. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	National	2	Severe	12	Extreme
Altar	29	A structure of stone in the form of a table or block used as the focus for a religious ritual, but not part of a church. This class term is also used for features named 'Altar' on Ordnance Survey maps where there is no surviving visible trace above ground. These can be of any date from prehistory onwards. See also Mass-rock.	Regional	2	Minor	7	Low
Anomalous stone group	154	A group of stones, usually standing, which cannot be classified as any other known archaeological monument type on present evidence. They may be all that remains or is visible of a partially destroyed or obscured archaeological monument which may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Local	-	Negligible	1	Low
Architectural feature	42	Part of the cut-stone fabric of a building/structure (e.g. window, doorway) that has been removed from its original position. These may date to any period from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Local	-	Minor	9	Low
Architectural fragment	496	A piece of worked wood or carved stone that has been removed from a building. These may be of any date from the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD) onwards.	Local	-	Minor	9	Low
Armorial plaque	96	A stone tablet or slab bearing a coat of arms, sometimes accompanied by a date and/or inscription. See also Memorial stone. These date from the late medieval or post-medieval periods (c. 1400-1600 AD) up to the 20th century.	Local	-	Minor	9	Low

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Armorial plaque (present location)	22	A stone tablet or slab bearing a coat of arms, sometimes accompanied by a date and/or inscription. See also Memorial stone. These date from the late medieval or post-medieval periods (c. 1400-1600 AD) up to the 20th century.	Local	-	Minor	9	<b>Low</b>
Axe factory	1	A place where stone axes were quarried and/or manufactured. In Ireland identified axe factories date to the Neolithic period (c. 4000-2400 BC).	National	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Barn	2	A building used primarily for storing hay, grain, farm equipment or as a shelter for livestock. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	National	2	Moderate	10	<b>High</b>
Barracks	5	A building or group of buildings used to house members of the police or armed forces. These date from the late 17th century AD onwards.	National	2	Moderate	10	<b>High</b>
Barrow - bowl-barrow	132	A circular or oval raised area (generally over 1m above the external ground level) with an external fosse and sometimes an outer bank. The name 'bowl-barrow' refers to the mound element which is like an inverted bowl. They contain and/or cover burials and were in use from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Barrow - ditch barrow	224	A circular or oval level or slightly raised area (less than 1m above the external ground level) defined by a fosse; generally less than 20m in diameter. They are often found in clusters or in association with other barrow types. They are funerary monuments that may date to the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) but more usually date to the Bronze/Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Barrow - embanked barrow	48	A circular or oval raised area, generally less than 20m in diameter, enclosed by a continuous broad/large bank with a level or a concave interior. Generally there is no external fosse and no entrance. The proportion of the bank size (large) in relation to the internal diameter (small) is important in identifying this site type. These are part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Barrow - mound barrow	234	A circular or oval earthen or earth and stone mound with no external features. Mounds found in association with other barrow types are likely to be mound barrows. They are funerary in nature and contain and/or cover burials. Excavated examples have been dated to the Bronze and Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>



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Barrow - pond barrow	20	A shallow, man-made, circular depression enclosed around its rim by an earthen bank. These are part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Barrow - ring-barrow	1756	A circular or oval raised area (generally up to 1m above the external ground level or level with it) enclosed by fosse(s) and outer bank(s), with or without an entrance. These are part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Barrow - stepped barrow	28	An oval or circular platform with a raised, flat-topped or rounded central area, giving the monument its characteristic 'stepped' profile, sometimes with a bank on the outer edge of the platform. These are part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Barrow - unclassified	582	An artificial mound of earth or earth and stone, normally constructed to contain or conceal burials. Used where it is not possible to identify the specific type. See also Barrow - bowl-barrow, Barrow - ditch barrow, Barrow - embanked barrow, Barrow - mound barrow, Barrow - pond barrow, Barrow - ring-barrow and Barrow - stepped barrow. These are part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Bastioned fort	52	A fort with projecting works, generally level with the ramparts, for mounting artillery to provide for flanking fire: the early rounded or semicircular form was gradually replaced by the four-sided, Italian-style, angled bastion from the early 16th century AD onwards. These are popularly called star-shaped forts	Regional	3	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Battery	14	A structure of earth and/or stone where artillery is mounted. Examples generally date from the later 16th century AD onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Battlefield	14	A battle is defined as a significant military engagement, excluding sieges and urban warfare, which took place before 1800 A.D. and which involved in the order of one thousand or more combatants. Military engagements which involved lesser numbers of combatants may be included where they are considered to be of special historical or archaeological significance. A battlefield is the identifiable and definable geographic area(s) where a battle took place. For mapping purposes its extent is determined as the outer limit of the area(s) within which the majority of the fighting took place and may also include any directly related sites intrinsically linked with the conduct, command or direction of the battle	National	3	Negligible	5	<b>Low</b>

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Bawn	499	Walled courtyard of a medieval house, tower house or fortified house (12th-17th centuries AD). There are some instances where the bawn survives but the building it was constructed to defend does not.	Regional	1	Minor	8	Low
Bee-boles	6	A series of recesses in a wall in which bee skeps/bee-hives are placed. These are found in walled gardens accompanying houses dating from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	National	2	Moderate	10	High
Blockhouse	2	A detached fort occupied by a garrison, usually sited so as to command a strategic location. These date from the early 16th to the mid- 17th century AD.	Regional	2	Moderate	10	Moderate
Booley hut	25	A circular or rectangular dwelling, occupied seasonally, associated with the summer pasturing of livestock, usually on upland or marginal land. Generally considered to date from the 17th to the 19th century AD	Regional	2	Moderate	10	Moderate
Boulder-burial	137	A large boulder or capstone of megalithic proportions, resting on a number of supporting stones, usually three or four in number, which, in most cases, do not form a recognisable chamber structure. Excavations suggest a Bronze Age date for this burial monument (c. 2400-500 BC).	National	1	Negligible	6	Low
Boundary mound	1	A mound constructed primarily of earth located on or near a known boundary. These date from the 19th century onwards	National	2	Negligible	2	Low
Boundary stone	25	A stone that indicates the limit of an area. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	7	Low
Boundary stone (present location)	1	A stone that indicates the limit of an area. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	7	Low
Bowling green	1	A closely mown piece of ground used for the game of lawn bowling. These date to the 17th and 18th centuries.	National	2	Negligible	5	Low
Breakwater	2	A structure which protects a beach or harbour by breaking the force of the waves. These date to the Viking period (9th -12th centuries AD) onwards.	National	2	Negligible	4	Low
Brewery	2	A commercial complex of buildings for the brewing of beer. These date from the 19th century AD onwards	National	2	Moderate	10	High
Bridge	288	A structure of wood, stone, iron, brick or concrete, etc., built to span a river or ravine in order to facilitate the crossing of pedestrians or vehicles. These date from the medieval period (5th - 12th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	3	Negligible	4	Low

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Building	406	A structure that has or had a roof where there is insufficient evidence to determine function. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Local	-	Severe	12	<b>Moderate</b>
Bullaun stone	780	The term 'bullaun' (from the Irish word 'bullán', which means a round hollow in a stone, or a bowl) is applied to boulders of stone or bedrock with hemispherical hollows or basin-like depressions, which may have functioned as mortars. They are frequently associated with ecclesiastical sites and holy wells and so may have been used for religious purposes. Other examples which do not appear to have ecclesiastical associations can be found in bedrock or outcrop in upland contexts, often under blanket bog, and are known as bedrock mortars. They date from the prehistoric period to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD).	Local	-	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Bullaun stone (present location)	30	The term 'bullaun' (from the Irish word 'bullán', which means a round hollow in a stone, or a bowl) is applied to boulders of stone or bedrock with hemispherical hollows or basin-like depressions, which may have functioned as mortars. They are frequently associated with ecclesiastical sites and holy wells and so may have been used for religious purposes. Other examples which do not appear to have ecclesiastical associations can be found in bedrock or outcrop in upland contexts, often under blanket bog, and are known as bedrock mortars. They date from the prehistoric period to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD).	Local	-	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Bullring	2	An arena for bull-baiting, not a tethering ring. These date from the late 17th to the early 19th century AD	National	2	Minor	8	<b>Moderate</b>
Burial	386	An interment or deposition of human or animal remains in an isolated context, not associated with a burial ground or graveyard. These can date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Burial (present location)	12	An interment or deposition of human or animal remains in an isolated context, not associated with a burial ground or graveyard. These can date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Burial ground	1131	An area of ground, set apart for the burial of the dead, not associated with a church. These date from the medieval period (5th - 16th centuries AD) up to the 20th century. See also Children's burial ground and Graveyard.	Local	-	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>

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Burial mound	80	An earthen or earthen and stone mound which contains burials. This classification is applied specifically to burial mounds which are medieval or later in date. For prehistoric examples see barrows.	National	1	Minor	8	<b>Moderate</b>
Burnt mound	654	A circular or irregularly shaped mound of material consisting of burnt stones, ash and charcoal with no surface evidence of a trough or depression. Levelled examples can appear as a spread containing burnt stones. See also Fulacht fia. These can be of any date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC) to the early medieval period (5th - 12th century AD).	Local	-	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Burnt pit	7	A subcircular or subrectangular pit which has evidence of in situ burning and contains a mixture of charcoal and/or fire-cracked stones. These pits have been also been called fire pits, roasting pits and boiling pits. They are part of a cooking/industrial tradition which continues from the Bronze Age up to the medieval period (c. 2400 BC - 16th century AD).	National	3	Minor	8	<b>Moderate</b>
Burnt spread	166	An area of charcoal-enriched soil indicative of an activity associated with burning. These may be of any date from prehistory onwards.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Cairn - boundary cairn	5	A mound constructed primarily of stone located on a boundary. The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones. These date from the 19th century onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Cairn - burial cairn	25	A mound of stones that is used as a burial site. Cairns are usually conical in shape and were often erected on high ground. Burial cairns date primarily from the Neolithic Period and the Early Bronze Age.	National	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Cairn - cairn circle	7	A low circular mound constructed primarily of stone with a circle of non-contiguous upright stones at its edge or emerging some distance in from it. These are probably part of a Bronze Age ritual tradition (c. 2400-1200 BC). The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones.	National	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Cairn - clearance cairn	30	A mound of stones resulting from field clearance for agricultural purposes. These can date to any period from prehistory onwards. The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones.	National	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>

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Cairn - radial-stone cairn	18	A mound constructed primarily of stone which is delimited by a series of spaced stones set with their long axes aligned towards the centre of the cairn. Their precise function is unknown though through association with stone circles and stone rows they belong to the wider ritual tradition of the middle/late Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC). The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones.	National 1	Negligible 6	<b>Low</b>
Cairn - ring-cairn	28	A low, wide ring or bank of stones surrounding an open, roughly circular area which is (or was initially) free of cairn material. The inner and outer faces of the bank may be kerbed. Usually around 13m in external diameter, though this can range from 3m up to 28m. These are part of the Early Bronze Age burial tradition (c. 2400-1200 BC). The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones.	National 1	Negligible 6	<b>Low</b>
Cairn - unclassified	1142	A mound constructed primarily of stone which cannot be classified as a specific cairn type. These can date to any period from prehistory onwards. The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones.	Regional 1	Negligible 1	<b>Low</b>
Cairn - wayside cairn	25	A mound constructed primarily of stone erected by the side of a road or thoroughfare. They may be the result of folk practices where it was traditional for people in a funeral procession to place a stone on the cairn in memory of the deceased. They probably date from the 17th to the 20th century AD. The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones.	National 1	Negligible 3	<b>Low</b>
Cairnfield	9	Three or more clearance cairns found in a recognisable cluster. These can date to any period from prehistory onwards. The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones.	National 1	Negligible 3	<b>Low</b>
Canal	5	An artificial navigable waterway built for the purpose of transporting goods and passengers. Though the majority date to the 18th century there is an example in Co. Roscommon of a canal built to transport soldiers in the 12th century.	National 2	Negligible 4	<b>Low</b>
Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	123	A castle constructed with the Anglo Norman Masonry style consisting of a mott and bailey. Constructed by the in the late 12th and early 13th century AD.	Regional 1	Minor 8	<b>Low</b>

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Castle - hall-house	45	A building, usually two storeys high with a first-floor entrance, which leads to a single undivided chamber/hall open to the roof and extending the length of the building. They date primarily to the 13th and 14th centuries in Ireland, often continuing to be occupied, in a modified form, throughout the medieval period	National	3	Moderate	10	High
Castle - motte	243	An artificial, steep-sided, earthen mound on or in which is set the principal tower of a castle. Constructed by the Anglo-Normans in the late 12th and early 13th century AD.	Regional	1	Minor	8	Low
Castle - motte and bailey	166	An early form of castle consisting of a flat-topped, steep-sided, earthen mound supporting a wooden tower, with an associated courtyard or bailey, which is often raised and enclosed by a bank and fosse. Constructed by the Anglo-Normans in the late 12th and early 13th century AD.	Regional	1	Minor	8	Low
Castle - ringwork	100	An early form of castle consisting of a circular, oval or polygonal area enclosed by an earth and stone bank and outer fosse. Constructed by the Anglo-Normans and Gaelic lords in the 13th century AD.	Regional	1	Minor	8	Low
Castle - ringwork and bailey	7	An early form of castle consisting of a circular, oval or polygonal area enclosed by an earth and stone bank and outer fosse with an associated courtyard or bailey. Constructed by the Anglo-Normans and Gaelic lords in the 13th century AD.	National	1	Minor	8	Moderate
Castle - tower house	1276	A fortified residence in the form of a tower, usually four or five storeys high, and for the most part slightly more rectangular than square in plan. They were constructed by a lord or landholder and were often partially or completely enclosed by a bawn. The majority date to the 15th and 16th centuries AD.	Local	-	Moderate	10	Low
Castle - unclassified	1584	A castle that cannot be more precisely classified. They can date from the late 12th to the 16th century AD. See also Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle; Castle - hall-house; Castle - motte; Castle - motte and bailey; Castle - ringwork; Castle - ringwork and bailey; Castle - tower house.	Local	-	Negligible	1	Low
Cathedral	31	The principal church of a diocese in which the cathedra or bishop's throne may be found. These date from the 12th to the 19th century AD.	National	3	Severe	12	Extreme
Causeway	40	A road or pathway raised above the surrounding low, wet or uneven ground. These date from the Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400) onwards.	National	3	Negligible	6	Low

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Causewayed enclosure	1	A roughly oval area enclosed by one or more concentric fosses with internal banks, both fosse/s and bank/s are not continuous but are broken by numerous gaps (causeways) at frequent but irregular intervals. The diameter is normally in excess of 100m. Possibly ceremonial/ritual in function, these date to the Early Neolithic (c. 4000-3200 BC).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Cave	60	A natural subterranean feature entered from a hillside, cliff-face, etc. It may have been used for occupation, storage, burial, refuse or as a hide-away. These have been in use from the prehistoric period onwards.	Local	-	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Cenotaph	1	A sepulchral monument erected to commemorate a person or persons buried elsewhere. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	National	2	Minor	7	<b>Moderate</b>
Ceremonial enclosure	19	A large, roughly circular area, usually at least 100m in diameter, enclosed by a bank and internal fosse. These can date from the later Bronze Age to the Iron Age (c. 1200 BC - AD 400). Frequently associated with barrows.	National	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Chapel	97	A free-standing building which is used for private worship. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) up to the 20th century.	Regional	2	Severe	12	<b>High</b>
Charcoal-making site	93	An area, often in a woodland clearing, used for the production of pure carbon by the controlled burning of wood and other organic materials. These date from the early medieval period up to the 18th century AD.	Regional	2	Negligible	2	<b>Low</b>
Charnel house	1	A building where the bones of the dead were stored. These date to the 17th century AD.	National	2	Moderate	10	<b>High</b>
Children's burial ground	1342	An area of unconsecrated ground for the interment of unbaptised or stillborn children, often known under various Irish names: Cillín, Caldragh, Ceallúnach or Calluragh. The graves were generally marked by simple, low, upright stones or slabs almost invariably without any inscription or other carving. This burial practice may be medieval in origin and continued in Ireland until the 1960s.	Local	-	Negligible	5	<b>Low</b>
Church	4026	A building used for public Christian worship. These can be of any date from c. 500 AD onwards.	Local	-	Severe	12	<b>Moderate</b>
Church (present location)	1	A building used for public Christian worship. These can be of any date from c. 500 AD onwards.	Local	-	Severe	12	<b>Moderate</b>

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Churchyard	3	An area of ground belonging to a church that is not used for burial. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Local	-	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Churchyard cross	3	A free-standing, late medieval, memorial cross found in a churchyard or graveyard (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD).	National	2	Minor	7	<b>Moderate</b>
Cist	437	A rectangular or polygonal structure used for burial purposes, constructed from stone slabs set on edge and covered by one or more horizontal slabs or capstones. Cists may be built on the surface or sunk into the ground or set within a cemetery cairn or cemetery mound. They date to the Bronze/Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	Regional	3	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Cistern	10	A covered tank in which rainwater is stored. These were in use from the early medieval period (5th -12 centuries AD) up to the 17th century.	Regional	2	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Clapper bridge	4	A simple form of stone bridge constructed of slabs laid horizontally on uprights. These can date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 AD) up to the 18th/19th century AD.	National	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Cliff-edge fort	80	A penannular enclosure which utilises a cliff-edge to form one or more sides as an enclosing element. They date from the Iron Age up to the medieval period (c. 500 BC - 16th century AD).	Regional	2	Negligible	3	<b>Low</b>
Clochan	377	A circular or rectangular structure of drystone-walling with a corbelled roof. Derived from the Irish word 'cloch' meaning stone; 'clochán' means a stone structure. These date to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD).	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Coffin-resting stone	5	A stone found on route to a graveyard on which the coffin is rested during transportation. These can date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 AD) to the 20th century.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
College	9	A building where secular clergy attached to a Cathedral or Parish Church resided. These date from the 12th century AD onwards.	Regional	2	Severe	12	<b>High</b>
Concentric enclosure	37	A circular area enclosed by two or more concentric earth and/or stone banks with a wide space or berm between the enclosing banks. The space/berm consists of a wide flat area which may have acted as some sort of bailey. Excavated examples suggest an Iron Age date for this monument type (c. 500 BC - AD 400).	National	3	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>



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Country house	58	The rural residence of the landed gentry. These houses date from the late 17th century to the first half of the 19th century AD	Regional	2	Severe	12	High
Courthouse	3	A building in which a judicial court is held. These date from the 16th century AD onwards	National	2	Severe	12	Extreme
Courtyard	3	An uncovered area surrounded or partially surrounded by buildings. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Negligible	5	Low
Crane house	1	A building where a large, metal or wooden structure was used for raising, lowering and moving heavy objects. These date from the 17th to the 20th century AD.	National	2	Moderate	10	High
Crannog	1189	An island, partly or wholly artificial, built up by dumping timber, earth and stones onto a lake or river bed, often revetted with timber piles or a palisade. Derived from the Irish word 'crannóg'; the Irish word for tree is 'crann' and 'crannóg' principally means a piece of wood or a structure of wood. These date from the 6th to the 17th century AD.	Regional	3	Negligible	4	Low
Cremated remains	10	A deposit of burnt bone where there is no evidence of its deposition in a pit or cist. Dating from the Bronze Age or Iron Age (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	National	2	Negligible	6	Low
Cremation pit	20	A burial site in which a corpse has been burnt on a pyre above a pit into which the remains of the pyre and the corpse collapse and are buried. Occasionally accompanied by burnt grave goods that were placed with the corpse on the pyre. These generally date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC).	National	3	Negligible	6	Low
Cross	565	A free-standing structure, in the form of a cross (+), symbolising the structure on which Jesus Christ was crucified. See also High cross, Market cross, Tau cross. These can be of any date from c. 400 AD onwards.	Local	-	Minor	7	Low
Cross (present location)	58	A free-standing structure, in the form of a cross (+), symbolising the structure on which Jesus Christ was crucified. See also High cross, Market cross, Tau cross. These can be of any date from c. 400 AD onwards.	Local	-	Minor	7	Low
Cross-inscribed pillar	63	A slender, free-standing stone, square or roughly rectangular in section, usually over 1m high, on the surface of which a cross has been inscribed or carved in relief. Found in ecclesiastical contexts or associated with holy wells and dated to the early medieval period (c. 5th-12th centuries AD).	Local	-	Minor	7	Low

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Cross-inscribed pillar (present location)	6	A slender, free-standing stone, square or roughly rectangular in section, usually over 1m high, on the surface of which a cross has been inscribed or carved in relief. Found in ecclesiastical contexts or associated with holy wells and dated to the early medieval period (c. 5th-12th centuries AD).	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Cross-inscribed stone	257	A stone with a cross carved into its surface. These can be of any date from c. 400 AD onwards.	Local	-	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Cross-inscribed stone (present location)	16	A stone with a cross carved into its surface. These can be of any date from c. 400 AD onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Cross-slab	1453	A slab of stone, either standing or recumbent, inscribed with a cross and generally used as a grave-marker or memorial. This term is applied only to slabs dating to pre-1200 AD.	Local	-	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Cross-slab (present location)	118	A slab of stone, either standing or recumbent, inscribed with a cross and generally used as a grave-marker or memorial. This term is applied only to slabs dating to pre-1200 AD.	Local	-	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Crucifixion plaque	16	A worked stone bearing a carved representation of the crucifixion. These date from the late medieval period to the 17th century (c. 1400-1700 AD) and are found adorning public buildings of this period such as almshouses.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Cultivation ridges	16	One or more linear mounds of earth formed by tilling the soil using a plough or spade, in advance of planting a crop. Ridges formed by a spade are also known as 'lazy beds' which date from the 18th century AD onwards.	Regional	2	Negligible	3	<b>Low</b>
Cupmarked stone	94	A stone or rock outcrop, found in isolation, bearing one or more, small roughly hemispherical depressions, generally created by chipping or pecking. These date to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (c. 2500 - 1800 BC).	Regional	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Cupmarked stone (present location)	3	A stone or rock outcrop, found in isolation, bearing one or more, small roughly hemispherical depressions, generally created by chipping or pecking. These date to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (c. 2500 - 1800 BC).	Regional	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Cursing stone	9	A stone, usually round, sometimes placed in the hollow of a bullaun stone and turned over or anti-clockwise while a curse is uttered against an offending person. These date from the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD) up to the 20th century	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>

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Cursus	6	A long, narrow, rectangular earthwork, sometimes with squared or rounded ends, that is defined by a bank and external fosse. They are of Neolithic date (c. 4000-2400 BC) and are presumed to be ceremonial in function.	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Decorated stone	9	A stone which has been incised or carved with decorative motifs. See also Rock art, Rock scribing, Passage tomb art. These may date from the Neolithic (c. 4000 BC) up to the 19th century AD.	National	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Decorated stone (present location)	1	A stone which has been incised or carved with decorative motifs. See also Rock art, Rock scribing, Passage tomb art. These may date from the Neolithic (c. 4000 BC) up to the 19th century AD.	National	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Decoy pond	1	A pond or pool with arm-like projections covered with nets into which wild birds are lured and then caught. Feeder channels allow the pool or pond to fill from a water source. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	National	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Deerpark	17	A large park for keeping deer. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) up to the 19th century.	Regional	1	Negligible	5	<b>Low</b>
Designed landscape - avenue	7	A designed approach to a large country residence delineated by parallel lines of banks or ditches or simply by trees. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Regional	3	Negligible	5	<b>Low</b>
Designed landscape - belvedere	8	A turret, tower or lookout occupying a prominent position to provide a view; either a separate building or part of a villa. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Regional	3	Negligible	5	<b>Low</b>
Designed landscape - folly	36	A structure that demonstrates eccentricity or excess rather than practical purpose. They can take many forms - sham castles and ruins, towers, hermit's cells or grottoes. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Regional	3	Negligible	5	<b>Low</b>
Designed landscape - formal garden	4	A garden laid out on regular lines with plants arranged in symmetrical locations or in geometrical designs. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Regional	3	Negligible	5	<b>Low</b>
Designed landscape - ornamental canal	2	A canal constructed within a designed landscape for ornamentla purposes. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Regional	3	Negligible	5	<b>Low</b>
Designed landscape - tea house	1	A refreshment house in a public park or country house garden. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Regional	2	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>

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Designed landscape - tree-ring	10	A wall, bank, fosse or an earthwork platform, or any combination of these, usually circular or oval in plan, used to define or enclose a cluster of ornamental trees. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Regional	3	Negligible	5	<b>Low</b>
Designed landscape feature	14	A man-made feature that is laid out to produce the effect of natural scenery, or other features, usually within demesnes and associated with a country house. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD. See also Designed landscape - ornamental lake, Designed landscape - tree-ring, Designed landscape - folly, Designed landscape - belvedere, Designed landscape - teahouse and Designed landscape - summer house.	Regional	3	Negligible	5	<b>Low</b>
Dovecote	28	A circular or square house where doves/pigeons were kept. They have internal niches for roosting and breeding, a door at ground level for human access and an opening in the roof or gable for pigeon access. They date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) and continued in use until c.1900.	Regional	3	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Earthwork	3508	An anomalous earthen structure, usually raised and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, that on field inspection was found to possess no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Local	-	Negligible	3	<b>Low</b>
Ecclesiastical enclosure	654	A large oval or roughly circular area, usually over 50m in diameter, defined by a bank/banks and external fosse/fosses or drystone wall/walls, enclosing an early medieval church or monastery and its associated areas of domestic and industrial activity. These date to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD).	Local	-	Moderate	8	<b>Low</b>
Ecclesiastical residence	11	A building specifically built to house an ecclesiastic, whether a bishop, dean, rector, vicar or priest. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	1	Severe	12	<b>High</b>
Ecclesiastical site	121	A location where a religious foundation existed but where there is insufficient evidence to allow for a more precise classification. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) up to the 18th century.	Regional	1	Negligible	1	<b>Low</b>
Effigy	52	A slab with the incised or sculptured likenes or image of a person or persons. See also Tomb - effigial tomb. These date from the later medieval period (12th - 16th century AD) up to the 19th century.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>

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Effigy (present location)	5	A slab with the incised or sculptured likenes or image of a person or persons. See also Tomb - effigial tomb. These date from the later medieval period (12th - 16th century AD) up to the 19th century.	Regional	22	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Embanked enclosure	27	A circular or oval, domed or hollowed area enclosed by a flat-topped earthen bank with a single entrance. The can range in diameter from 25m up to over 100m. These ceremonial enclosures can occur singly, in pairs or in a cluster of three and date to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (c. 3200-1550 BC).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Enclosure	16276	An area defined by an enclosing element and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, possessing no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Local	-	Negligible	1	<b>Low</b>
Excavation - miscellaneous	314	A feature or group of features of indeterminate function revealed by excavation that cannot be assigned to a particular monument class. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Local	-	Negligible	1	<b>Low</b>
Exhibitionist figure	7	A carving in stone of a male figure posed in a contorted position, often displaying genitalia, but some may be beard or tongue-pullers. They are located on Romanesque and later medieval churches, and may have functioned by alerting the faithful to the dangers of the sin of lust. For female exhibitionist figures see Sheela-na-gig. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Exhibitionist figure (present location)	1	A carving in stone of a male figure posed in a contorted position, often displaying genitalia, but some may be beard or tongue-pullers. They are located on Romanesque and later medieval churches, and may have functioned by alerting the faithful to the dangers of the sin of lust. For female exhibitionist figures see Sheela-na-gig. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	2	Negligible	7	<b>Low</b>
Field boundary	646	A continuous linear or curving bank, wall or drain which defines the limits of a field. These date to any period from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) onwards.	Local	-	Negligible	3	<b>Low</b>
Field system	942	A group or complex of fields which appear to form a coherent whole. These date to any period from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) onwards.	Local	-	Negligible	5	<b>Low</b>

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Fish palace	7	Coastal curing stations for processing (smoking, pickling and pressing) herring. Traditionally known as 'pallices'. They date to the 17th and 18th centuries AD.	Regional	2	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Fish-pond	29	A pond used for the breeding, rearing, sorting and storing of fish. These date to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Flat cemetery	39	Three or more individual burials related to one another by rite, grave goods or simply by their close proximity to one another. These are not covered by a mound and are dated to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Font	281	A vessel, usually made of stone, over which baptisms were held. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Local	-	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Font (present location)	41	A vessel, usually made of stone, over which baptisms were held. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Local	-	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Ford	51	A shallow place in a river or other stretch of water, which has been augmented by stone and/or timber, where people, animals and vehicles may cross. These may date to any period from prehistory to the 20th century.	Regional	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Fortification	24	Military works where the evidence does not permit more precise classification. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Regional	2	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Four poster	6	An arrangement of four upright stones standing at the corners of an irregular quadrilateral. The stones are usually graded in height with the tallest stone at either the south-west or north-east corner. Their closest counterparts are to be found in northern England and Scotland. These monuments are closely related to stone circles in date and function though they are much less numerous. These are dated to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC).	National	3	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Fulacht fia	5121	A horseshoe-shaped or kidney-shaped mound consisting of fire-cracked stone and charcoal-enriched soil built up around a sunken trough located near or adjacent to a water supply, such as a stream or spring, or in wet marshy areas. The first recorded use of the Irish term 'fulacht fiadh/fia' (cooking pit of the deer or of the wild) as relating to ancient cooking sites was in the 17th century. These are generally interpreted to have been associated with cooking and date primarily to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC).	National	3	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>

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Furnace	9	A chamber in which minerals, metals, etc., are subjected to continuous intense heat. These can date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC) to the 17th century AD.	National	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Gallows	3	A structure used for execution by hanging. Usually comprises two uprights and a cross-piece, from which the offender is suspended by the neck. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	National	2	Moderate	11	<b>High</b>
Gate lodge	5	A dwelling located at the entrance or gates to an estate or park, etc. These date from the late 17th to the early 20th century AD.	Regional	2	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Gatehouse	60	A gateway comprising one or more chambers over the entrance arch and often with flanking towers housing stairs and additional rooms. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	2	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Gateway	43	A stone or brick structure, consisting of gate piers or an archway, which supports a gate. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Gateway (present location)	1	A stone or brick structure, consisting of gate piers or an archway, which supports a gate. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Glass works	3	A place where all the processes for the production of glass and objects made from glass are carried out. These date from the late 16th century AD onwards.	National	3	Moderate	10	<b>High</b>
Graveslab	746	A stone designed to be recumbent and marking a grave, AD 1200-1700 in date.	Local	-	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Graveslab (present location)	22	A stone designed to be recumbent and marking a grave, AD 1200-1700 in date.	Local	-	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Graveyard	2992	The burial area around a church. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries) onwards.	Local	-	Negligible	5	<b>Low</b>
Guildhall	4	The hall of a crafts, trade or merchants guild. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) to the 19th century.	Regional	2	Severe	12	<b>High</b>
Habitation site	125	A concentration of archaeological features which are indicative of habitation, the remains being insufficient to allow a more specific classification. These may be of any date up to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	2	Negligible	1	<b>Low</b>

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Headstone	30	An upright stone placed over the head of a grave. These date from 17th century AD onwards.	Regional 2	Minor 7	<b>Low</b>
Hearth	25	A place where a fire is made but where there is insufficient evidence to indicate habitation. These may date to any period from prehistory (c. 4000 BC - AD 400) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	National 2	Negligible 2	<b>Low</b>
Henge	8	A circular or subcircular enclosure, usually over 70m in diameter, defined by a bank and (usually internal) fosse, with one or two (rarely more) entrances. Of ceremonial/ritual function, they can contain a variety of internal features including timber or stone circles and they date to the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (c. 2500-1800 BC).	National 1	Negligible 6	<b>Low</b>
Hermitage	12	A secluded place, either a man-made structure or a natural feature, such as a cave, where a hermit lived. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Regional 2	Minor 8	<b>Low</b>
High cross	131	A square or rectangular pillar of stone usually with a ringed cross at the top, often decorated with low relief carvings. They are set in a base of cubic or pyramid form, sometimes fashioned in a series of steps. The height (3-6m) may be increased by a capstone. They were erected in the precincts of early medieval churches and date from the 8th to the 12th century AD.	Regional 2	Minor 7	<b>Low</b>
High cross (present location)	15	A square or rectangular pillar of stone usually with a ringed cross at the top, often decorated with low relief carvings. They are set in a base of cubic or pyramid form, sometimes fashioned in a series of steps. The height (3-6m) may be increased by a capstone. They were erected in the precincts of early medieval churches and date from the 8th to the 12th century AD.	Regional 2	Minor 7	<b>Low</b>
Hillfort	63	A large area, from 3 to 22 hectares, located on and often following the natural contours of a hill, enclosed by an earth or stone bank/banks and fosse/fosses which can be internal or external. They may have been important ceremonial tribal centres and/or permanent or temporary settlements. They have been dated to the Late Bronze Age (c. 1000-500 BC) with examples of reoccupation in the later Iron Age (c. AD 100-400).	National 1	Negligible 6	<b>Low</b>



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Hilltop enclosure	130	An enclosure, consisting of an earthen bank and sometimes an outer fosse, which encompasses the domed summit of a hill. These enclosures may have been ceremonial rather than defensive and may date to any period from prehistory to the late medieval period.	Regional	1	Negligible		<b>Low</b>
Historic town	133	A settlement of pre-1700 AD date that occupied a central position in the communications network, functioned as a market centre and had an organised layout of streets with a significant density of houses and associated land plots. In addition, examples of one of the following monument classes should be present: town defences; castle/tower house; house (which functioned as a manor house); parish church/cathedral; religious house(s); administrative institution (e.g. town hall, market-house); judicial institution (e.g. courthouse, prison); monuments indicating specialised technological production (e.g. mill, kiln, tannery, ironworking site); bridge; hospital; mint; school; quays.	National	3	Moderate	10	<b>High</b>
Holed stone	24	An upright or originally upright stone featuring a hole. These may be Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400) or medieval (5th-16th centuries AD) in date.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Holed stone (present location)	1	An upright or originally upright stone featuring a hole. These may be Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400) or medieval (5th-16th centuries AD) in date.	National	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Hospital	26	A building for the care of the sick, aged, infirm and poor. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Severe	12	<b>High</b>
House - 16th/17th century	541	A building for human habitation which dates to the 16th/early 17th century AD and which is not a tower house or a fortified house.	Local	-	Severe	12	<b>Moderate</b>
House - 18th/19th century	5	A building for human habitation which dates to the 18th/19th century and which is not classifiable as either a country house or a vernacular house.	Local	-	Severe	12	<b>Moderate</b>
House - Bronze Age	15	A building for human habitation which dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
House - early medieval	96	A building for human habitation which dates from the 5th to the 12th century AD.	Local	-	Severe		<b>Moderate</b>

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House - fortified house	163	A stone house laid out on an elongated plan as opposed to the vertical arrangement of a tower house. Internal fixtures, such as stairs, floors and partitions are usually wooden. Fortified houses also possess, in addition to the above, one or more of the following features: a defended bawn; gun loops; bartizans; machicolations; corner towers or wings designed to allow flanking fire. These houses date to the period c. 1580 - c. 1650 AD either on historical or stylistic grounds.	Local	-	Severe	12	<b>Moderate</b>
House - indeterminate date	1219	A building for human habitation. This classification is used, in the context of this database, when the date of the house is indeterminable.	Local	-	Negligible	1	<b>Low</b>
House - medieval	128	A building for human habitation which dates from the 5th to the 12th century AD.	Local	-	Severe	12	<b>Moderate</b>
House - Neolithic	12	A building for human habitation which dates to the Neolithic period (c. 4000-2400 BC).	National	3	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
House - prehistoric	9	A building for human habitation which is broadly dated to the prehistoric period (up to c. AD 400).	National	3	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
House - vernacular house	1	A house which is non-formal, built of local materials using local skills and craftsmen within the parameters of their own local building tradition. In Ireland the majority are single storey, rectangular in plan and only one room deep, with the main hearth/kitchen forming the core of the house for domestic and social activities. These date from the 17th to the early 20th century AD.	Regional	2	Severe	12	<b>High</b>
House - Viking/Hiberno-Norse	10	A building for human habitation which dates from the 9th to the early 12th century AD.	Regional	2	Severe	12	<b>High</b>
Hut site	4069	A structure, usually discernible as a low, stone foundation or earthen bank enclosing a circular, oval or subrectangular area, generally less than 5m in maximum dimension. The remains are generally too insubstantial to classify as a house but the majority probably functioned as dwellings. These may date to any period from prehistory (c. 4000 BC - AD 400) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Local	-	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Icehouse	13	A structure, partly underground, for the preservation of ice. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Regional	1	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>

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Inauguration site	8	A place where Gaelic royal inauguration ceremonies were held, which includes hilltop enclosures, earthen mounds, church sites, ringforts and, less frequently, natural locations. All are situated on low-lying hills with a good prospect (30-122m OD), generally overlooking the kingdom or lordship of the king-elect. These date from the Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	National	3	Negligible	3	<b>Low</b>
Inauguration stone	2	A stone which formed part of the inauguration rite of a Gaelic king. These date from the Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Inauguration stone (present location)	2	A stone which formed part of the inauguration rite of a Gaelic king. These date from the Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Industrial chimney	1	A free-standing chimney, its function being to vent smoke or steam, used on an industrial or commercial site. This date from the 17th century AD onwards.	National	2	Moderate	10	<b>High</b>
Industrial site	10	An area or defined space believed to have been used for trades and/or manufacturing activity. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Regional	2	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Inn	20	A public house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers, etc. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Regional	3	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Inscribed slab	26	A slab of stone, either standing or recumbent, inscribed with lettering, used as a grave-marker or memorial. Applied only to slabs dating to pre-1200 AD. If a slab with lettering also bears an inscribed cross then use cross-slab.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Inscribed slab (present location)	7	A slab of stone, either standing or recumbent, inscribed with lettering, used as a grave-marker or memorial. Applied only to slabs dating to pre-1200 AD. If a slab with lettering also bears an inscribed cross then use cross-slab.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Inscribed stone	114	A stone from an isolated context which has been inscribed with symbols and/or letters and/or date. If the stone bears a coat of arms use Armorial plaque, if the stone is carved with an inscription, personal initials or other letters commemorating a person or event use Memorial stone. These may date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>

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Inscribed stone (present location)	16	A stone from an isolated context which has been inscribed with symbols and/or letters and/or date. If the stone bears a coat of arms use Armorial plaque, if the stone is carved with an inscription, personal initials or other letters commemorating a person or event use Memorial stone. These may date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Kerb circle	25	A series of low orthostats set with their long axes on the circumference of a circular enclosed space of diameter c. 3-22m. The interior is usually devoid of any structure or other remains. They are associated with Bronze Age ritual monuments (c. 2400-500 BC).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Kiln	33	A furnace or oven for burning, baking or drying. If more precise classification is known use one of the following: Kiln - brick; Kiln - corn-drying; Kiln - kelp drying; Kiln - lime; Kiln - malting; Kiln - pottery; Kiln - tile. These may date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Kiln - brick	2	A structure used for the firing of bricks. These date from the late 16th century AD onwards.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Kiln - corn-drying	58	A structure used for drying corn before it is ground. These are also known as cereal-drying kilns. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Kiln - kelp drying	1	A structure used for drying kelp. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	National	2	Minor	8	<b>Moderate</b>
Kiln - lime	35	A structure in which lime is made by calcining limestone. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Kiln - pottery	4	A structure, composed of oven and hovel, used for the firing of pottery ware. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Kiln - tile	2	A structure in which pottery tiles were baked. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Latrine	3	A small building housing a lavatory. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>

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Leacht	103	A feature found on Early Christian ecclesiastical sites (5th-9th centuries AD). The name "leacht" is derived from the Irish meaning a grave, cairn or sepulchral monument. It usually consists of a low, often rectangular, drystone-faced cairn. The leacht (plural leachta) may have marked a special grave, such as that of the site's founder saint, and may have served as a focal point for outdoor services. Crosses, cross-slabs or cross-inscribed pillars are sometimes placed on the leachta or are found in association and they are used as penitential stations.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Leacht cuimhne	14	A type of cenotaph (see Cenotaph), the name is derived from the Irish 'leacht' meaning a grave, cairn or sepulchral monument and 'cuimhne' meaning a commemoration or a memorial. They consist of tall, rectangular or square stone piers, usually of drystone construction, frequently surmounted by simple crosses. Set into the piers are stone plaques commemorating, in English, departed relatives. They date from the 1640s up to the 1890s AD.	Regional	3	Negligible	8	<b>Low</b>
Leper hospital	12	A medieval hospital for lepers, often found in association with a church or chapel. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Local	2	Moderate	10	<b>Low</b>
Library	1	A building, room or suite of rooms where books, or other materials, are classified by subject and stored for use by the library's members. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	National	2	Severe	12	<b>Extreme</b>
Lighthouse	3	A conspicuous tower or structure built to contain a powerful light or lights at the top. These were usually erected at an important or dangerous point on or near the seacoast to warn and guide mariners. These date from the 12th century AD onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Linear earthwork	145	A substantial bank and fosse, usually forming a major boundary between two adjacent landholdings. Most date from the late Bronze Age and Iron Age (c. 1200 BC - AD 500).	Regional	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Linkardstown burial	9	A circular mound covering a central large cist or chamber which contains an inhumed burial/burials, of usually one or two males, with distinctive decorated pottery. Radiocarbon dates for these burials centre around 3500 BC.	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Maltings	1	A building or complex of buildings where malt is made. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	National	2	Moderate	10	<b>High</b>

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Market cross	22	A cross found in a market place. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) up to the 19th century.	Regional	1	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Market cross (present location)	1	A cross found in a market place. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) up to the 19th century.	Regional	1	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Market-house	14	A market building incorporating other function rooms, e.g. theatres, courtrooms, schoolrooms. In Ireland market-houses are sometimes colloquially referred to as tholsels. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) up to the 20th century.	Regional	2	Severe	12	<b>High</b>
Martello tower	1	A coastal defensive tower, usually circular with a first-floor entrance, erected as part of the anti-invasion defences during the Napoleonic Wars (1804-1812 AD).	National	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Mass-house	5	A secular building used to celebrate Mass during Penal times (1690s to 1750s AD).	Regional	2	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Mass-rock	203	A rock or earthfast boulder used as an altar or a stone-built altar used when Mass was being celebrated during Penal times (1690s to 1750s AD), though there are some examples which appear to have been used during the Cromwellian Period (1650s AD). Some of these rocks/boulders may bear an inscribed cross.	Regional	1	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Mass-rock (present location)	4	A rock or earthfast boulder used as an altar or a stone-built altar used when Mass was being celebrated during Penal times (1690s to 1750s AD), though there are some examples which appear to have been used during the Cromwellian Period (1650s AD). Some of these rocks/boulders may bear an inscribed cross.	Regional	1	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Mausoleum	7	A roofed structure used for the burial of one person or a family, sometimes with a separate vault beneath. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Meeting-house	7	A building used for services by a nonconformist protestant sect, especially by Quakers and Presbyterians. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Local	-	Moderate	10	<b>Low</b>

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Megalithic structure	340	A construction of large stones of a 'megalithic' nature which, though comparable in certain respects with megalithic tombs, cannot be classified as any other known archaeological monument type on present evidence. These may date from the prehistoric period onwards.	National 3	Negligible 6	<b>Low</b>
Megalithic tomb - court tomb	300	A long rectangular or trapezoidal cairn, at the broader end of which is usually an unroofed forecourt area which gave access to the roofed burial gallery, placed axially within the cairn and divided into two to four chambers. The cairn was retained by a kerb of upright stones or drystone-walling. Evidence indicates that the galleries were used for repeated burial, mostly cremations, over a long period of time - between 4,000 and 3,500 BC.	National 3	Negligible 6	<b>Low</b>
Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	187	A round mound, usually surrounded by a kerb of large stones, enclosing a burial chamber, usually with a corbelled roof, which is entered by a passage, usually lintelled. Many tombs have side and end recesses opening off a central chamber, resulting in a cruciform plan. Cremation was the predominant burial rite in passage tombs which primarily date from 3300 to 2900 BC though some simpler tombs in Carrowmore, Co. Sligo have produced radiocarbon dates suggesting use even earlier in the Neolithic, c. 4000 BC.	National 3	Negligible 6	<b>Low</b>
Megalithic tomb - portal tomb	148	A single, short chamber formed by two tall portal-stones, two sidestones and a backstone. Sometimes a stone between the portals closes the entry. The chamber is covered by a roofstone, often of enormous size, which slopes down from the front towards the rear. Cremation was the preferred burial rite and these date to the Neolithic from 3800 to 3200 BC.	National 3	Negligible 6	<b>Low</b>
Megalithic tomb - unclassified	329	This term is used for megalithic tombs that cannot be classified as a court tomb, portal tomb, passage tomb or wedge tomb. These may date from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age (c. 4000 - c. 500 BC).	National 3	Negligible 6	<b>Low</b>
Megalithic tomb - wedge tomb	506	A long burial gallery, sometimes with an antechamber or small closed end-chamber. They are generally broader and higher at the front, which invariably faces in a westerly direction. They are roofed by slabs laid directly on the side-walls which often have one or more rows of outer-walling. Evidence from the small number of excavated examples suggests that they were being built between 2,500 and 2,000 BC representing the last phase of megalithic tomb building.	National 3	Negligible 6	<b>Low</b>

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Memorial stone	98	A stone on which is carved an inscription, a person's initials or other letters commemorating a person or event. If accompanied by a coat of arms use Armorial plaque. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Local	-	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Memorial stone (present location)	7	A stone on which is carved an inscription, a person's initials or other letters commemorating a person or event. If accompanied by a coat of arms use Armorial plaque. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Local	-	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Metalworking site	70	A place where metal is produced. These may date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC) onwards.	Regional	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Midden	301	A refuse heap sometimes surviving as a layer or spread. These may be of any date from prehistory (c. 8000 BC - AD c. 400) up to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	2	Negligible	2	<b>Low</b>
Milestone	5	A stone set up on a road or path to mark the distance in miles from or to a place. These date from the 17th to the 20th century AD.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Military camp	5	A place where a body of troops is temporarily or permanently lodged. These may date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Mill - cloth	1	Any mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, used for the manufacture of textiles. These date from the 18th to the 20th century AD. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	National	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Mill - corn	5	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, for grinding corn. These date from the 18th to the 20th century AD. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	National	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Mill - fulling	1	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, for beating and cleaning cloth, using soap or fullers earth. These date from the 17th to the 20th century AD. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	National	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>



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Mill - unclassified	190	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, where corn is ground or where raw material is processed. This classification is used, in the context of this database, when it is unclear whether the mill in question is a water mill or a windmill. These may date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Local -	Negligible 1	<b>Low</b>
Millstone quarry	7	A place where stone was extracted for the manufacture of millstones. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) to the 20th century.	Regional 2	Negligible 2	<b>Low</b>
Mine	21	An excavation made in the earth or tunnelled into rock for the purpose of extracting metallic ores, coal, salt, or precious stones, etc. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	National 3	Negligible 2	<b>Low</b>
Mine - copper	47	A mine where copper ore is extracted. These date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC) onwards.	National 3	Negligible 2	<b>Low</b>
Mine - lead	3	A mine where ore is extracted for making into lead. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	National 3	Negligible 2	<b>Low</b>
Mining complex	3	A series of structures associated with mining, including any of the following: mines, mineshafts, engine houses, industrial chimneys, spoil heaps, miner's houses and administrative buildings. These date from the 18th century AD onwards.	National 3	Negligible 2	<b>Low</b>
Moated site	1060	A square, rectangular or occasionally circular area, sometimes raised above the ground, enclosed by a wide, often water-filled, fosse, with or without an outer bank and with a wide causewayed entrance. They date to the late 13th/early 14th centuries and were primarily fortified residences/farmsteads of Anglo-Norman settlers though they were also built by Gaelic lords.	Local -	Negligible 2	<b>Low</b>
Monumental structure	38	A structure erected to commemorate a person or event. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Regional 2	Negligible 2	<b>Low</b>
Mound	1040	An artificial elevation of earth or earth and stone of unknown date and function which cannot be classified as any other known archaeological monument type on present evidence.	Local -	Negligible 1	<b>Low</b>
Naust	1	An artificial shelter used for the repair or storage of boats. Nausts are of Scandinavian origin and are common throughout Viking Scotland. They date to the Viking period (9th-12th centuries AD).	National 2	Negligible 4	<b>Low</b>

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Ogham stone	298	Ogham stones can be upright monoliths or recumbent slabs, onto which ogham script has been incised. Ogham script consists of groups of 1-5 parallel lines and notches cut along the side or across the edge of a stone to represent the sounds of the Irish language. It is usually read up the left angle. The inscription gives a person's name (usually male) and immediate antecedent/s or tribal ancestor. The stones may have functioned as memorials, grave markers or territorial markers and date from the late 4th to the early 8th century AD.	Regional	3	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Ogham stone (present location)	103	Ogham stones can be upright monoliths or recumbent slabs, onto which ogham script has been incised. Ogham script consists of groups of 1-5 parallel lines and notches cut along the side or across the edge of a stone to represent the sounds of the Irish language. It is usually read up the left angle. The inscription gives a person's name (usually male) and immediate antecedent/s or tribal ancestor. The stones may have functioned as memorials, grave markers or territorial markers and date from the late 4th to the early 8th century AD.	Regional	3	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Orangery	1	A gallery or building in a garden, usually south-facing, used for the growing of oranges and other fruit. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Regional	2	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Park	2	An enclosed piece of land, generally large in area, used for the cultivation of trees, for grazing sheep and cattle or for recreation. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Passage tomb art	13	Carved designs similar to those found on the orthostats and roofstones of passage tombs. The motifs are mostly geometric in form, comprising circles, spirals, lozenges, zigzags, triangles, etc. In this database the term is only applied where an isolated stone occurs with this art. This dates to the Neolithic period (c. 4000-2400 BC).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Passage tomb art (present location)	1	Carved designs similar to those found on the orthostats and roofstones of passage tombs. The motifs are mostly geometric in form, comprising circles, spirals, lozenges, zigzags, triangles, etc. In this database the term is only applied where an isolated stone occurs with this art. This dates to the Neolithic period (c. 4000-2400 BC).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Penal Mass station	27	A place where Mass was celebrated during Penal times from the 1690s to the 1750s AD.	Regional	1	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>

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Penitential station	184	A stone cairn, mound or small monolith which served as a station where specific prayers were recited. Often found in association with holy wells or ecclesiastical sites from the early medieval period (5th - 12th centuries AD).	Regional	2	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Pier/Jetty	10	A structure, extending out into the water, built of iron, wood or stone, for docking or accessing ships or boats. They may also serve to protect a harbour, influence the current or tide and are sometimes used as promenades. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Regional	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Pillar stone	15	An unscribed upright stone, only found in ecclesiastical contexts. These date from the medieval period (c. 400 - c. 1400 AD).	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Pillar stone (present location)	4	An unscribed upright stone, only found in ecclesiastical contexts. These date from the medieval period (c. 400 - c. 1400 AD).	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Pillory	2	A wooden frame with holes through which the head and hands of an offender were thrust, in which state they were exposed to public ridicule and assault. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) up to the 18th century.	Regional	2	Moderate	11	<b>Moderate</b>
Pit	13	A circular or sub-circular Cropmark/maculae or soil-mark, usually identified from aerial photography, which appears to be the visible evidence of a filled-in excavated hole or cavity in the ground. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Regional	2	Negligible	2	<b>Low</b>
Pit alignment	3	A single line, or pair of roughly parallel lines of pits set at intervals along a common axis or series of axes. The pits are not thought to have held posts and are considered to have had a ritual function and to date from the prehistoric period (c. 4000 BC - AD 400).	National	3	Negligible	2	<b>Low</b>
Pit circle	2	An enclosure of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date (c. 3200-1550 BC), related to hinges, defined by a circular arrangement of pits, probably none of which held posts. More than one circle, concentrically arranged, may be present.	National	3	Negligible	2	<b>Low</b>
Pit-burial	62	A pit-burial can vary from an oval or sub rectangular pit large enough to accommodate a crouched inhumation to a small circular pit with only space for a deposit of cremated bone or a cinerary urn. They date to the Bronze (c. 2400-500 BC) and Iron Ages (c. 500 BC - AD 400).	Regional	2	Negligible	2	<b>Low</b>

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Pitfield	24	Shallow oblong pits c.10m x c. 2-3m, with a depth of c. 0.5m, arranged in parallel rows placed c. 20-40m apart. These may be post-medieval in date, from the 17th century AD onwards.	Regional 2	Negligible 2	<b>Low</b>
Platform	8	An artificially raised area composed of earth or earth and stone. The platform may be defined by a stone revetment and the surface is usually level. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Regional 2	Negligible 3	<b>Low</b>
Platform - peatland	114	A non-linear artificially raised area with or without a clear shape found in a peatland context. Although platforms can vary in size, the length rarely exceeds the width. These may date to any period from prehistory to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD).	Regional 2	Minor 3	<b>Low</b>
Post row - peatland	40	A line of related posts, including stakes, in a peatland context. In certain instances, these may be the vestigial underpinnings of single-plank toghers. These may date from prehistory (c. 7000 BC - AD 400) to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD).	Regional 2	Negligible 3	<b>Low</b>
Pound	2	An enclosure where stray animals are confined until a fine has been paid for their release. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Regional 2	Minor 8	<b>Moderate</b>
Prehistoric site - lithic scatter	65	A dense concentration of lithics in a spatially discrete area recovered from the surface, e.g. by fieldwalking, rather than from a particular archaeological context. These date from the prehistoric period (c. 7000 BC - AD 400).	Regional 1	Negligible 6	<b>Low</b>
Prison	11	An establishment where offenders are confined. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Regional 2	Minor 8	<b>Low</b>
Promontory fort - coastal	326	A defensive enclosure created by constructing one or more lines of ramparts across a neck of land in order to defend or restrict access to a spur or promontory in a coastal area. These date to the Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400).	Regional 2	Negligible 6	<b>Low</b>
Promontory fort - inland	51	A defensive enclosure created by constructing one or more lines of ramparts across a neck of land in order to defend or restrict access to a spur or promontory in an inland area. These date to the Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400).	Regional 2	Negligible 6	<b>Low</b>
Quarry - medieval	3	An open excavation or pit from which stone is obtained dating to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional 2	Negligible 2	<b>Low</b>

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Quay	30	A stone or timber landing-place built parallel to, or projecting out from, the shoreline, to serve in the loading and unloading of vessels. These date from the Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400) onwards.	National	3	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Rabbit warren	2	An artificial area used for the breeding and rearing of rabbits. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) to the 19th century.	Regional	2	Negligible	2	<b>Low</b>
Radial-stone enclosure	10	A circular level area, generally between 6m to 25m in diameter, defined by a series of radially-set stones which can be incorporated into a low enclosing bank of earth and/or stone; entrance features are not evident. The known distribution is confined to counties Cork and Kerry. Their association with stone circles and stone rows points to a middle/late Bronze Age date (c. 2400-500 BC) for these monuments.	National	3	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Religious house - Augustinian canons	65	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	<b>High</b>
Religious house - Augustinian friars	21	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	<b>High</b>
Religious house - Augustinian nuns	13	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	<b>High</b>
Religious house - Augustinian, of Arrouaise nuns	12	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	<b>High</b>
Religious house - Benedictine monks	6	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	<b>High</b>
Religious house - Benedictine nuns	3	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	<b>High</b>

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Religious house - Carmelite friars	18	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	High
Religious house - Cistercian monks	30	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	High
Religious house - Cistercian nuns	1	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	High
Religious house - Cluniac monks	1	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	High
Religious house - Dominican friars	41	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	High
Religious house - Franciscan friars	51	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	High
Religious house - Franciscan nuns	6	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	High
Religious house - Franciscan Third Order Regular	21	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	High
Religious house - Fratres Cruciferi	13	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	High

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Religious house - Knights Hospitallers	11	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	High
Religious house - Knights Templars	5	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	High
Religious house - Monks of the Order of Tiron	1	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	High
Religious house - Premonstratensian canons	4	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	High
Religious house - Trinitarians	1	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Severe	12	High
Religious house - unclassified	64	This term is used for religious houses that cannot be classified precisely. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	1	Negligible	1	Moderate
Ring-ditch	529	A circular or near circular fosse, usually less than 10m in diameter and visible as cropmarks/soilmarks on aerial photographs. The function of these monuments is unknown as ring-ditches may be the remains of ploughed out barrows, round houses or other modern features and, in consequence, may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	National	1	Negligible	2	Low
Ringfort - cashel	3120	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD. See Ringfort - rath for earthen equivalent.	National	1	Negligible	6	Low
Ringfort - rath	22803	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse. Some examples have two (bivallate) or three (trivallate) banks and fosses, but these are less common and have been equated with higher status sites belonging to upper grades of society. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.	National	1	Negligible	6	Low

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Ringfort - unclassified	1895	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse (see Ringfort - rath) or a stone wall (see Ringfort - cashel). The term Ringfort - unclassified is used in instances where the surviving remains are insufficient to determine whether the monument was originally a rath or cashel. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.	Local	-	Negligible	1	<b>Low</b>
Ritual site - holy tree/bush	88	A named tree or bush, sometimes associated with a particular saint, often considered to have miraculous properties. They are generally found in close proximity to holy wells and formed part of the associated patterns or rounds performed on certain days. They are known in Irish as 'bile', which translates as sacred tree, sometimes corrupted into the English words 'bell' or 'bellow'. These may have their origins in prehistory but are associated with devotions from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Moderate	11	<b>Moderate</b>
Ritual site - holy well	2649	A well or spring, though in some unusual cases a natural rock basin, which usually bears a saint's name and is often reputed to possess miraculous healing properties. These may have their origins in prehistory but are associated with devotions from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Local	-	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Ritual site - holy/saint's stone	78	A stone which is associated with a particular saint, and may be considered to have certain miraculous properties. These may have their origins in prehistory but are associated with devotions from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Ritual site - pond	9	A body of still water artificially formed for ritual depositions. These are associated with the Bronze and Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	Regional	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Ritual site -holy/saint's stone (present location)	1	A stone which is associated with a particular saint, and may be considered to have certain miraculous properties. These may have their origins in prehistory but are associated with devotions from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Riverine revetment	16	A line of contiguous wooden planks or post and wattle walling or earthen bank built to retain a river bank or shore against water erosion or flooding. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>



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Road - class 1 togher	80	A peatland trackway/causeway constructed of wood, usually substantial timber planks, with a known orientation, good structural definition and intended to traverse a bog. These structures may have several phases of construction indicative of long-term use and reuse. These may date from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Road - class 2 togher	158	A length of trackway, constructed of wood, within peatland with a clear orientation, good structural definition and believed to be over 15m in length. These may date from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Road - class 3 togher	553	A short stretch of trackway, constructed of wood, with evidence of deliberate structure that was laid down to cross a small area of bog. These monuments can be up to 15m in length with a discernible orientation although it may not be possible to trace them beyond a single sighting. These may date from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Road - gravel/stone trackway - peatland	30	A roadway constructed wholly or substantially of either gravel (including sand and clay), cobbles or stone slabs, or a combination of these, in a peatland context. These predominately date to the medieval (5th - 16th centuries AD) and later periods.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Road - hollow-way	20	An unpaved road consisting of a linear depression, usually with an earthen bank on one or both sides, and only found in association with medieval deserted settlement (12th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	3	Negligible	3	<b>Low</b>
Road - road/trackway	370	A way, or section thereof, which has been deliberately constructed between places. These may be of any date from prehistory onwards.	Local	-	Negligible	1	<b>Low</b>
Road - unclassified togher	181	A peatland trackway/causeway constructed of wood that cannot be classified as a class 1, class 2 or class 3 togher. These may date from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Local	-	Negligible	1	<b>Low</b>

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Rock art	394	Geometric and other motifs mostly pecked out, though some are incised, on earthfast boulders and rock outcrops, and occasionally on cist roofstones and standing stones. These associations suggest a Bronze Age date (c. 2400-500 BC), though perhaps with origins in the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC). Rock art may be associated with metal deposits, boundaries and routeways.	National	3	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Rock art (present location)	19	Geometric and other motifs mostly pecked out, though some are incised, on earthfast boulders and rock outcrops, and occasionally on cist roofstones and standing stones. These associations suggest a Bronze Age date (c. 2400-500 BC), though perhaps with origins in the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC). Rock art may be associated with metal deposits, boundaries and routeways.	National	3	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Rock scribing	10	Marks deliberately incised or cut into a stone surface. They can vary from a series of very fine lines to geometric patterns or anthropomorphic images. They occur principally on rock outcrops, boulder shelters, caves and megalithic tombs. The date of rock scribings is uncertain though some may be prehistoric. These carvings incorporate motifs that do not regularly fit within the accepted canon of prehistoric Passage tomb art or Rock art.	National	3	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Rock scribing - folk art	7	Carvings deliberately incised or cut into a stone surface, depicting anthropomorphic images and sometimes geometric patterns. They appear to be post-medieval (AD 1600 -) or post-1700 in date.	National	3	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Rock shelter	3	The area beneath a natural overhang at the base of a cliff or crag that was used for occupation, burial, etc. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	National	2	Moderate	10	<b>High</b>
Round tower	78	A tall, slender, freestanding tower, circular in plan, with wooden floors, usually carried on internal offsets and a pointed conical roof. They were built between the 10th and 12th century at early medieval churches, where they functioned as bell-towers. They are located to the north-west or south-west of the principal church with the doorway of the tower, well above ground level, often facing that of the church.	Regional	1	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Salt works	3	Structure/structures used in the extraction or purification of salt, usually by the dehydration of brine, often in the form of pools where salt water was allowed to evaporate naturally. These date from the 17th AD century onwards.	National	3	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>

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Sarcophagus	10	A stone coffin sometimes embellished with sculpture. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Sarcophagus (present location)	1	A stone coffin sometimes embellished with sculpture. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
School	14	An establishment in which people, usually children, are taught. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Local	-	Severe	12	<b>Moderate</b>
Sea wall	4	Non-military maritime flood and erosion defences. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Settlement cluster	116	A group of houses and associated land plots arranged in close proximity to form a nucleated settlement.	Regional	3	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Settlement deserted - medieval	220	An abandoned medieval settlement dating from the 13th century to 1550 AD consisting of a group of houses in close proximity with associated land plots, associated with a parish church and/or castle or tower house, often evident as earthworks.	Regional	3	Negligible	3	<b>Low</b>
Settlement platform	16	A raised area, often surrounded by waterlogged or boggy land, which has evidence of former human habitation. These may be of any date from prehistory onwards.	Regional	3	Negligible	3	<b>Low</b>
Shambles	3	Structure/structures where animals were slaughtered and/or where meat and fish were sold. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Sheela-na-gig	72	A small carved figure of a naked female posed in a manner which displays and emphasises the genitalia. They are found on Romanesque and later medieval churches and on the external walls of tower houses and town walls, providing a date range from the 12th to the 17th century AD. They probably functioned as a general protection against evil, though they are also associated in folk tradition with beneficial powers to assist fertility and/or childbirth.	National	3	Minor	9	<b>Moderate</b>
Sheela-na-gig (present location)	23	A small carved figure of a naked female posed in a manner which displays and emphasises the genitalia. They are found on Romanesque and later medieval churches and on the external walls of tower houses and town walls, providing a date range from the 12th to the 17th century AD. They probably functioned as a general protection against evil, though they are also associated in folk tradition with beneficial powers to assist fertility and/or childbirth.	National	3	Minor	9	<b>Moderate</b>

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Shrine	24	A stone structure built to house the relics of a saint. Some examples were erected in the form of a house/church with a steep-pitched roof. They are associated with early medieval ecclesiastical sites (5th-12th centuries AD).	Regional	3	Severe	12	High
Slab-lined burial	23	A grave containing an extended inhumation; the sides of the grave are lined with slabs, and sometimes slabs are also used to cover the burial. The body is usually orientated east-west, with the head to the west, and there are usually no accompanying grave goods. These burials date from the 5th to the 8th century AD.	Regional	2	Minor	8	Low
Slipway	7	A structure inclined towards the water on which a boat or ship may be built or lowered into the water. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Negligible	4	Low
Souterrain	4287	An underground structure consisting of one or more chambers connected by narrow passages or creepways, usually constructed of drystone-walling with a lintelled roof over the passages and a corbelled roof over the chambers. Most souterrains appear to have been built in the early medieval period by ringfort inhabitants (c. 500 - 1000 AD) as a defensive feature and/or for storage.	Local	-	Negligible	2	Low
Standing stone	3258	A stone which has been deliberately set upright in the ground, usually orientated on a north-east-south-west axis, although other orientations do occur, and varying in height from 0.5m up to 6m. They functioned as prehistoric burial markers, commemorative monuments, indicators of routeways or boundaries and date from the Bronze and Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 500), with some associated with early medieval ecclesiastical and burial contexts (c. 5th-12th centuries).	Local	-	Minor	7	Low
Standing stone - pair	221	A small subgroup of stone rows comprising two stones, typically about 2m in height, generally set with their long axes in line. They are considered to have been aligned on various solar and lunar events and date from the Bronze and Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 500).	Regional	3	Minor	7	Low
Standing stone (present location)	31	A stone which has been deliberately set upright in the ground, usually orientated on a north-east-south-west axis, although other orientations do occur, and varying in height from 0.5m up to 6m. They functioned as prehistoric burial markers, commemorative monuments, indicators of routeways or boundaries and date from the Bronze and Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 500), with some associated with early medieval ecclesiastical and burial contexts (c. 5th-12th centuries).	Local	-	Minor	7	Low

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Statue	11	A representation 'in the round' of a living being, allegorical personage, eminent person or animal, etc., sculptured, moulded or cast in marble, metal, plaster, etc. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Statue (present location)	3	A representation 'in the round' of a living being, allegorical personage, eminent person or animal, etc., sculptured, moulded or cast in marble, metal, plaster, etc. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Stepping stones	1	Stones placed in the bed of a stream or on wet ground to enable crossing on foot. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	National	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Steps	5	A series of flat-topped structures, usually made of stone or wood, used to facilitate a person's movement from one level to another. Use in this database is restricted to Early Christian ecclesiastical contexts (5th-12th centuries AD).	Regional	2	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Stone circle	103	An approximately circular or oval setting of spaced, upright stones with their broad sides facing inwards, towards the centre. The Cork/Kerry series (see also Stone circle - five-stone and Stone circle - multiple-stone) is characterised by an uneven number of non-contiguous orthostats which decrease in height from the entrance stones to the recumbent stone opposite the entrance. By contrast the Ulster series is defined by low orthostats rarely exceeding 0.5m in height, which often occur in groups and are associated with long stone rows. There are indications that stone circles have their origin in the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) though they are primarily a Bronze Age ritual monument (c. 2400-500 BC), constructed within a sepulchral tradition.	National	3	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Stone circle - embanked	5	A stone circle whose stones are positioned around the inner edge of a bank. These are dated to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC)	National	3	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Stone circle - five-stone	56	A distinctive form of stone circle found only in counties Cork and Kerry. It comprises a ring of five free-standing stones, symmetrically arranged so that one stone, the axial stone, is set directly opposite two stones, usually the tallest, marking the entrance to the circle. Characteristically, the stones reduce in height to the axial stone, which is set consistently in the south-western part of the circle. These circles are thought to have a ritual function and are dated to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC). See also Stone circle and Stone circle - multiple-stone.	National	3	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>

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Stone circle - multiple-stone	56	A distinctive form of stone circle found only in counties Cork and Kerry. It comprises a ring of free-standing stones, uneven in number (between 7 and 19) and symmetrically arranged so that one stone, the axial stone, is set directly opposite two stones, usually the tallest, marking the entrance to the circle. Characteristically, the stones reduce in height to the axial stone, which is set consistently in the south-western part of the circle. The diameters of these circles rarely exceed 10m. These circles form part of the funerary/ritual tradition of the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC). See also Stone circle and Stone circle - five-stone.	National	3	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Stone head	73	A stone carved 'in the round' to represent a human head. This class is used for discrete examples. See also Architectural fragments and Stone sculpture (iconic) for Iron Age examples. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Stone row	184	A row of three or more stones erected in a line. Two main types have been recognised - a Cork and Kerry group, in which the row comprises up to six stones, typically about 2m in height, with their long axes usually set in line, and a mid-Ulster group, where the row comprises numerous stones, usually not exceeding 1m in height, often found in association with cairns and stone circles. They are considered to have been aligned on various solar and lunar events and date to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC).	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Stone sculpture	50	A stone which has been carved to produce a pattern, design or representation. See also Architectural fragment, Stone head, Stone sculpture - aniconic, Stone sculpture - iconic for Iron Age examples. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	9	<b>Low</b>
Stone sculpture - aniconic	3	Symbolic representation in carved stone. To be used only for stone sculpture of Iron Age date (c. 500 BC - AD 400).	Regional	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Stone sculpture - aniconic (present location)	1	Symbolic representation in carved stone. To be used only for stone sculpture of Iron Age date (c. 500 BC - AD 400).	Regional	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Stone sculpture - iconic	3	Partial or whole representation in carved stone of a person or animal. To be used only for stone sculpture of Iron Age date (c. 500 BC - AD 400).	Regional	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Stone sculpture - iconic (present location)	3	Partial or whole representation in carved stone of a person or animal. To be used only for stone sculpture of Iron Age date (c. 500 BC - AD 400).	Regional	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>

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Stone sculpture (present location)	5	A stone which has been carved to produce a pattern, design or representation. See also Architectural fragment, Stone head, Stone sculpture - aniconic, Stone sculpture - iconic for Iron Age examples. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	9	<b>Low</b>
Stone trough	2	A long, narrow, stone container for the watering or feeding of animals but also used for a variety of domestic and industrial purposes. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Structure	154	A construction of unknown function, either extant or implied by archaeological evidence. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Local	-	Negligible	1	<b>Low</b>
Structure - peatland	24	Wood found in peat, which has been deliberately deposited or processed. These vary from single pieces to deposits without a clear form or orientation but which are indicative of an archaeological structure or activity. These may be of any date from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Regional	2	Negligible	1	<b>Low</b>
Sundial	9	A structure used to show the time of day by means of the sun shining on a 'gnomon', the shadow of which falls on the surface of the dial, which is marked with a diagram showing the hours. Can be freestanding, usually on a pillar, or fixed to a building. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	9	<b>Low</b>
Sweathouse	140	A small, simple, drystone structure, usually with a corbelled roof, used as a sauna. The entrance is usually low so that it can be easily blocked up when in use. They were reputed to cure a wide variety of ailments and were in use from at least the 18th century AD up to the mid-19th century.	Regional	3	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Tannery	8	A manufacturing complex where the hides of animals are turned into leather, consisting of buildings for fleecing and drying, as well as treatment pits. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	3	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Tau cross	6	A cross in the form of a T. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Tau Cross (present location)	1	A cross in the form of a T. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Tennis court	1	A building for playing real tennis. These date from the 16th to 18th century AD.	National	2	Minor	10	<b>Moderate</b>

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Termon cross	1	A cross which marked an ecclesiastical boundary, such as that of a monastery. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	National	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Terrace	12	An artificially raised area of ground, usually contained by a revetment, designed to create a flat space on sloping ground. Use in this database is restricted to Early Christian ecclesiastical contexts (5th-12th centuries AD).	Regional	2	Negligible	3	<b>Low</b>
Theatre	2	A building used primarily for the performance of plays. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	National	3	Severe	12	<b>Extreme</b>
Tide mill - unclassified	9	A mill, including where present the millpond, powered by seawater. This classification is used, in the context of this database, when it is unclear whether the tide mill in question is vertical-wheeled or horizontal-wheeled. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) to the 20th century. See also Tide mill - vertical-wheeled, Tide mill - horizontal-wheeled, Water mill - horizontal-wheeled, Water mill - vertical-wheeled, Water mill - unclassified.	Regional	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Timber circle	1	An approximately circular or oval setting of spaced post-holes indicating the former presence of a free-standing arrangement of upright timber posts. Often regarded as the wooden equivalent of a stone circle. These circles are thought to have a ritual function and are dated to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC).	National	2	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Tomb	95	A monumental grave or sepulchre. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards. See also Tomb - altar-tomb and Tomb - effigial.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Tomb - altar	42	A tomb or memorial resembling an altar. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) to the 20th century. See also Tomb - effigial and Tomb - altar (present location).	Regional	3	Minor	9	<b>Low</b>
Tomb - altar (present location)	2	A tomb or memorial resembling an altar. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) to the 20th century. See also Tomb - effigial and Tomb - altar (present location).	Regional	3	Minor	9	<b>Low</b>
Tomb - effigial	8	A tomb or memorial with a covering slab which bears an incised or sculptural representation of a person or persons. These date from the later medieval period (12th to the 16th century AD) and into the early seventeenth century.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>



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Tomb - hogback	1	A tomb or memorial in an anglo-scandinavian style representing the house of the dead, generally with a curved ('hogbacked') ridge, often also with outwardly curved sides. These date from the 10th - 12th century AD.	National	2	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Tomb (present location)	1	A monumental grave or sepulchre. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards. See also Tomb - altar-tomb and Tomb - effigial.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Town	40	A settlement of post-1700 AD date that occupied a central position in a communications network, functioned as a market centre and had a significant density of houses and associated land plots.	Regional	3	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
Town defences	101	Defensive fortifications such as ramparts, ditches and stone walls, built to defend a historic town of pre-1700 AD date.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Town defences - mural tower	1	Defensive fortification, a tower which is constructed on the curtain wall, early forms being rectangular and later (13th century onwards) cylindrical or D-shaped.	Regional	3	Minor	8	<b>Low</b>
Town hall	2	A large building used for the transaction of the public business of a historic town (pre-1700 AD), the holding of courts of justice, entertainments and other activities. In Ireland, town halls are sometimes colloquially referred to as tholsels.	National	2	Severe	12	<b>Extreme</b>
Tunnel	1	A passage for a road excavated either underground or through rock. These are post-1700 AD in date.	National	2	Negligible	2	<b>Low</b>
Urn burial	24	A burial accompanied by an urn where there is no indication of the context for the urn. These date to the Early Bronze Age (c. 2400-1550 BC). For urns found in pits see Pit-burial and for urns found in cists see Cist.	National	1	Negligible	6	<b>Low</b>
Walled garden	12	A garden surrounded by a high wall, usually of stone, sometimes with an internal brick lining. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) up to the 20th century.	Regional	2	Negligible	5	<b>Low</b>
Watchtower	7	A building or structure from which observation is kept of the approach of danger. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Local	-	Moderate	10	<b>Low</b>
Water mill - horizontal-wheeled	79	A mill driven by water directed on to a horizontal mill-wheel from a river, stream or spring. They date primarily from the early 7th to the late 10th century AD.	Regional	3	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>

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Water mill - unclassified	111	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, powered by water. These date from the 7th to the 20th century AD. This classification is used, in the context of this database, when it is unclear whether the water mill in question is vertical-wheeled or horizontal-wheeled.	Local	-	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Water mill - vertical-wheeled	6	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, driven by water directed on to a vertical mill-wheel from a river, stream or spring. They date from the 7th century AD up to the 20th century and with the coming of continental monastic orders in the 11th century were adapted to other uses besides grinding corn, such as cloth-fulling and iron forging.	Regional	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Watercourse	18	An artificial channel used for the conveyance of water. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards	Regional	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Wayside cross	47	A memorial cross erected by the side of a road or thoroughfare. These date from the 12th to 17th century AD.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Wayside cross (present location)	10	A memorial cross erected by the side of a road or thoroughfare. These date from the 12th to 17th century AD.	Regional	2	Minor	7	<b>Low</b>
Weir - fish	101	A barrier in the form of a wooden fence, stone wall or fixed net, of varying heights and forms, located on rivers, estuaries and coastal waters for the purpose of diverting fish into a trap. These may date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC) onwards.	Regional	3	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Weir - regulating	26	A dam constructed on the reaches of a canal or navigable river designed to retain the water and to regulate its flow. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Regional	2	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Well	161	A structure enclosing or providing access to a water source. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Local	-	Negligible	4	<b>Low</b>
Windmill	56	A tower-like structure of stone, wood or brick with a wooden cap and sails which are driven around by the wind producing power to work the internal machinery. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) to the 20th century.	Regional	2	Moderate	10	<b>Moderate</b>
#N/A	150		Local	-	Negligible	1	<b>Low</b>