Archaeological Features at Risk

A SURVEY MEASURING

THE RECENT DESTRUCTION

OF IRELAND'S

ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Prepared for

The Heritage Council

By

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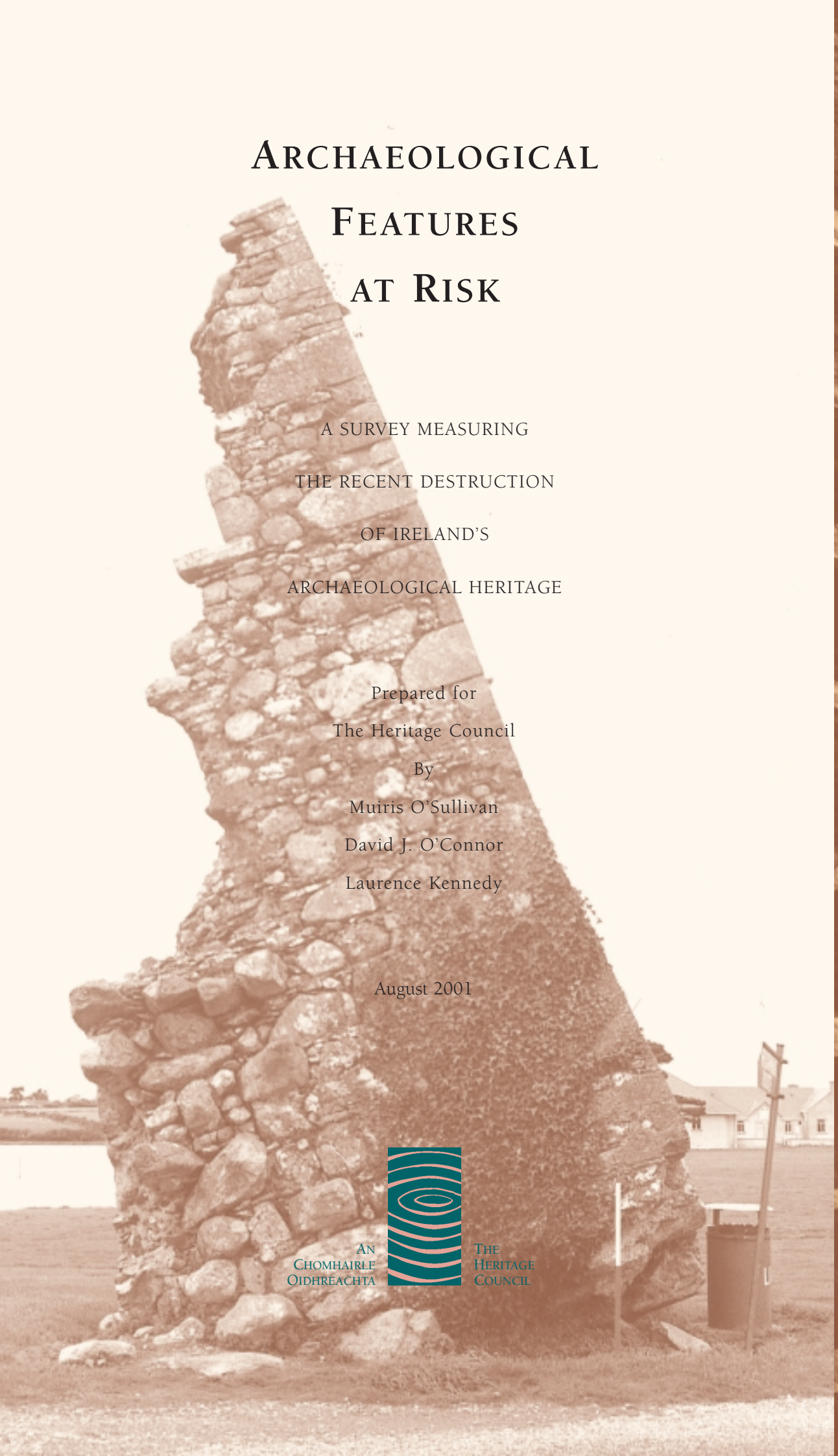
August 2001



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Acknowledgments

This study is based on an idea developed by Laurence Kennedy. It has been devised and directed by Muiris O'Sullivan, with David J. O'Connor conducting the basic research and statistical analysis. The text has been prepared by Muiris O'Sullivan and David J O'Connor.
The project would not have been possible without a generous grant of £20,000 from The Heritage Council/An Chomhairle Oidhreachta. This grant has been administered by University College Dublin, and facilities within the Department of Archaeology have been readily available throughout, for which gratitude is due in particular to Professor Barry Raftery, Head of Department.
The authors would also like to thank David Jennings, Emmet Byrnes and Eoin Sullivan for their assistance during the preparation of the report.

Foreword

The Archaeological Features at Risk Report has indicated how much of the archaeological heritage of Ireland has been lost and the vulnerability of the remaining portion. The report indicates that in the areas studied, 34% of the monuments known to have existed have been destroyed. It suggests that in recent years the rate of destruction, far from decreasing through improved legislation and raising awareness, has in fact accelerated. As the archaeological potential of Ireland's landscapes is a resource of international value, with significance, not only for science, but also for tourism, wildlife conservation, and agriculture there is a national imperative that this rich heritage be preserved for the future. The appropriate response to this problem will come from the co-ordinated actions of all government departments and agencies, and all groups and individuals whose activities impact on our landscape. Our quality of life can be affected detrimentally if we fail to integrate all elements of our cultural and natural landscapes. This report, for the first time in a truly scientific way highlights the threat. Let us hope we can work together to grasp the opportunity it also presents.

This work was carried out by Dr. Muiris O'Sullivan and David J. O'Connor, Department of Archaeology, University College Dublin and Laurence Kennedy, Teagasc. Their report represents a baseline against which national conservation policies can be measured and judged. It is presented with their full data set and a number of the author's recommendations for future action.

Tom O'Dwyer

Chairperson

Michael Starrett

Chief Executive

Brollach

Tá sé tugtha le fios sa Tuarascáil um Ghnéithe Seandálaíochta i mBaol cé mhéad d'oidhreacht seandálaíochta na hÉireann atá caillte agus a leochailí atá an méid atá fanta di. Tugann an tuarascáil le fios go bhfuil scriosadh déanta ar 34% de na séadchomharthaí arbh eol go raibh siad ann sna limistéir a ndearnadh staidéar orthu. Deirtear gur amhlaidh atá dlús faoin ráta scriosta le blianta beaga anuas, a mhalairt ar fad den laghdú a rabhthas ag súil leis trí reachtaíocht níos fearr agus feasacht a ardú. Toisc acmhainneacht seandálaíochta thírdhreacha na hÉireann a bheith ina hacmhainn luacha idirnáisiúnta, le tábhacht ní hamháin don eolaíocht ach don turasóireacht, caomhnú fiadhúlra agus talmhaíocht chomh maith, tá riachtanas náisiúnta ann go gcaomhnaítear an oidhreacht shaibhir sin don todhchaí. Tiocfaidh an fhreagairt chuí don fhadbh seo ó ghníomhartha comhordaithe na rann agus gníomhaireachtaí rialtais go léir, agus ó gach grúpa agus pearsa aonair a n-imríonn a ngníomhartha tionchar ar ár dtírdhreach. Is féidir tionchar díobhálach a imirt ar ár gcaighdeán saoil má theipeann orainn eilimintí uile ár dtírdhreach cultúrtha agus nádúrtha a chomhtháthú. Sa tuarascáil seo, don chéad uair, cuirtear béim ar an mbagairt sin ar bhealach fíor-eolaíoch. Bíodh dóchas againn gur féidir linn obair a dhéanamh le chéile chun an deis a thugann sí a thapú.

Rinne an Dr Muiris O'Sullivan agus David J. O'Connor, an Roinn Seandálaíochta, Coláiste na hOllscoile, Baile Átha Cliath, agus Laurence Kennedy, Teagasc, an obair seo. Ina dtuarascáil tugtar bunlíne ar féidir polasaithe caomhnaithe náisiúnta a thomhas agus a mheas ina haghaidh. Cuirtear i láthair í lena sraith iomlán sonraí agus roinnt moltaí ón údar le haghaidh gníomhaíochta amach anseo.

Tom O'Dwyer

Cathaoirleach

Michael Starrett

Príomhfheidhmeannach

Executive Summary

The following is a summary of the results of a survey involving visits conducted between August and December 1998 to archaeological monuments known to have been extant within the previous quarter-century, usually within the previous 15-20 years.

- The seven study areas totalled 600 square miles, or 2.2% of the land area in the Republic of Ireland.
- The total of 1,400 monuments known from the study areas represents an estimated 1.4% of all known monuments in the State.
- Of these, 407 monuments were listed as destroyed in the relevant County Archaeological Inventories (CAI) or equivalent surveys.
- The remaining 993 monuments were visited for this study.
- Of these, 101 could not be located.
- 892 monuments were located and examined

INTERFERENCE WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS

THE STUDY'S FINDINGS

- Of the 892 monuments, 154 (17%) had been interfered with (destroyed or damaged to varying degrees) since visited in preparation for the County Archaeological Inventories. This represents 11% of all archaeological monuments known to have existed within the study areas.

- Of the 154 monuments, 71 had been destroyed, 18 had been seriously damaged and 65 had been slightly damaged. These figures represent 8%, 2% and 7.3% respectively of the monuments described as surviving by the County Archaeological Inventories. Additionally, the figures represent 5.1%, 1.3% and 4.6% respectively of all archaeological monuments known to have existed in the study areas.

Added to the 407 monuments known to have been destroyed, according to the relevant County Archaeological Inventories, this means that:

- 478 (34%) of the 1,400 monuments ever known to have existed in the seven study areas have been destroyed.

Since 101 (10.2%) of the monuments in the study areas were not located and could not be assessed, the true figures for destroyed and damaged monuments are probably slightly higher then those presented here.

CLASSIFICATION OF MONUMENTS SHOWING INTERFERENCE

The ratio of earthen monuments to those made of stone in the study areas is 55:44. Of the 154 monuments found to have been interfered with:

- 72.7% can be classed as earthen monuments
- 26.6% can be classed as stone monuments
- 0.6% can be classed as water-based monuments

Of the 71 monuments found to be destroyed:

- 63.4% can be classified as earthen monuments
- 35.2% can be classified as stone monuments
- 1.4% can be classified as water-based monuments

Of the 18 monuments found to be seriously damaged:

- 88.9% can be classified as earthen monuments
- 11.1% can be classified as stone monuments

Of the 65 monuments found to be slightly damaged:

- 78.5% can be classified as earthen monuments
- 21.5% can be classified as stone monuments

Of the 154 monuments showing interference, the principal classes are:

- ringforts (40.3%)
- fulachta fiadh (16.9%)
- 'enclosures' (8.4%)
- standing stones (5.2%)

Of the 71 destroyed monuments, the principal classes are:

- ringforts (25.4%)
- fulachta fiadh (25.4%)
- standing stones (11.3%)

Of the 18 seriously damaged monuments, the principal classes are:

- ringforts (66.7%)
- enclosures (22.2%)

Of the 65 slightly damaged monuments:

- approximately half (49.2%) are ringforts
- 12.3% are fulachta fiadh
- 7.7% are enclosures

REASONS FOR INTERFERENCE WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS

In reference to the 154 monuments, the main reasons for interference are:

- land improvement (54.5%)
- erosion (16.2%)
- development (9.7%)
- forestry (4.5%)
- drainage works (3.9%)

The main reasons for the destruction of 71 monuments are:

- land improvement (76.1%)
- development (11.3%)
- drainage works (7%)

The main reasons for 18 monuments being seriously damaged are:

- land improvement (44.4%)
- erosion, animal or human (16.7%)

The main reasons for 65 monuments being slightly damaged are:

- land improvement (32.3%)
- erosion (32.3%)
- forestry (9.2%)

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF MONUMENTS

The majority of the 154 damaged or destroyed monuments are set in:

- pasture (83.8%)
- tillage (5.2%)
- woodland/scrub (3.9%)
- roadside (3.2%)

The majority of the 71 destroyed monuments are set in:

- pasture (84.5%)
- tillage (4.2%)
- woodland/scrub (4.2%)

The majority of the 18 seriously damaged monuments are set in:

- pasture (94.4%)
- woodland/scrub (5.6%)

The majority of the 65 slightly damaged monuments are set in:

- pasture (80%)
- roadside (4.6%)
- woodland/scrub (5.6%)

RATE OF DESTRUCTION OF MONUMENTS

The study found that a total of 71 monuments had been destroyed in the years since the compilation of the County Archaeological Inventories and Surveys. This results in a crude rate of monument destruction per decade as follows:

- In the 140 years between 1838 and 1978, a total of 407 (29%) of the 1,400 monuments known within the study areas were destroyed. This represents a destruction rate of approximately 2.1% per decade.
- In the twenty-five years between 1974 and 1998 a total of 71 (5.1%) of all known monuments in the combined study areas ware known to have been destroyed, representing a rate of 2.1% per decade, or 3.3% per decade of those described by the Inventories as intact.
- In the two-year period between 1996 and 1998, a total of 18 monuments (1.3%) of the 1,400 known to have existed within the study areas were destroyed. If this were to continue over a ten-year period, it would mean a destruction rate of 6.5% per decade.

Excluding the 407 monuments known to have been destroyed before the compilation of the County Inventories, the destruction rate rises to 2% (18 out of 892) over the two-year period or, if continued, an estimated 10% per decade.

- In the one year 1997/98, a total of 15 monuments were destroyed, representing 1% of all known monuments and 1.7% of monuments listed as surviving in the Inventories. If continued over a ten-year period, this would represent a destruction rate of 10% per decade as a percentage of all known monuments in the study areas, and 16.8% as a percentage of monuments surviving at the time of the Inventories.

These figures suggest that the rate of destruction of archaeological monuments in the Republic of Ireland has not slowed down but has, in fact, accelerated at an alarming rate in the past number of years, reaching a new peak in 1997/98. Since an exact date of destruction for some of the destroyed monuments is not known, it is possible that the figure for more recent destruction could be greater.

MONUMENTS IN DANGER

The study has perceived that 52 (6.3%) of the 821 monuments currently surviving are in danger of being destroyed in the near future.

Of these 52 monuments:

- 75% are earthen monuments
- 25% are stone monuments

The majority of the 52 monuments are set in:

- pasture (82.7%)
- woodland/scrub (7.7%)

CONCLUSIONS

The study has come to the following conclusions.

- The destruction of known archaeological monuments in the Republic of Ireland has not slowed in recent years. On the contrary, it has accelerated dramatically.
- Earthen monuments are coming under increasing pressure.
- Archaeological monuments set in pasture are most vulnerable.
- In general, the destruction of archaeological monuments can be linked directly to land improvements which are associated with more intensive farming.
- In some respects, and especially for the purpose of monitoring the destruction of archaeological monuments, the information contained in the County Archaeological Inventories and Surveys is considerably out of date.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **A system for monitoring archaeological monuments should be established.**
   - An independent Archaeological Monument Monitoring Centre should be established. This would compile accurate current data to be used in co-ordinating the protection of Ireland's surviving archaeological monuments.
   - A major study, or an expanded version of this study, should be commissioned. It would be charged with establishing a base data source for all surviving monuments and archaeological landscapes in Ireland (similar to the MARS project in Britain).
2. **Provisions should be made for the protection of archaeological monuments on farmland.**
   - There should be a major initiative aimed at educating landowners on all aspects of archaeological heritage, including basic monument recognition and interpretation.
   - The principle of environmental planning which underpins the Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS) should be extended to cover all farms. (As a condition of the annual grant, Measure 7 of REPS obliges participating farmers to protect features of archaeological or historical value.)
   - A study should be conducted into the current practice of field boundary removal and its effects on archaeology, with reference to what has happened in England.
3. **Publicity and education, especially on issues of preservation, should become integral parts of any monument protection programme.**

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 This survey is part of the Archaeological Features at Risk programme (AFAR). It attempts to quantify the destruction of archaeological monuments in the Republic of Ireland during the final decades of the twentieth century. The investigation is based on an examination of approximately 1.4% of all known monuments in the State, located in seven study areas throughout the country and comprising approximately 2.2% of the national territory. The results are alarming and demand urgent corrective action. Recommendations for this are made at the end of the report.

1.2 BACKGROUND, NATURE AND EVOLUTION OF THE STUDY

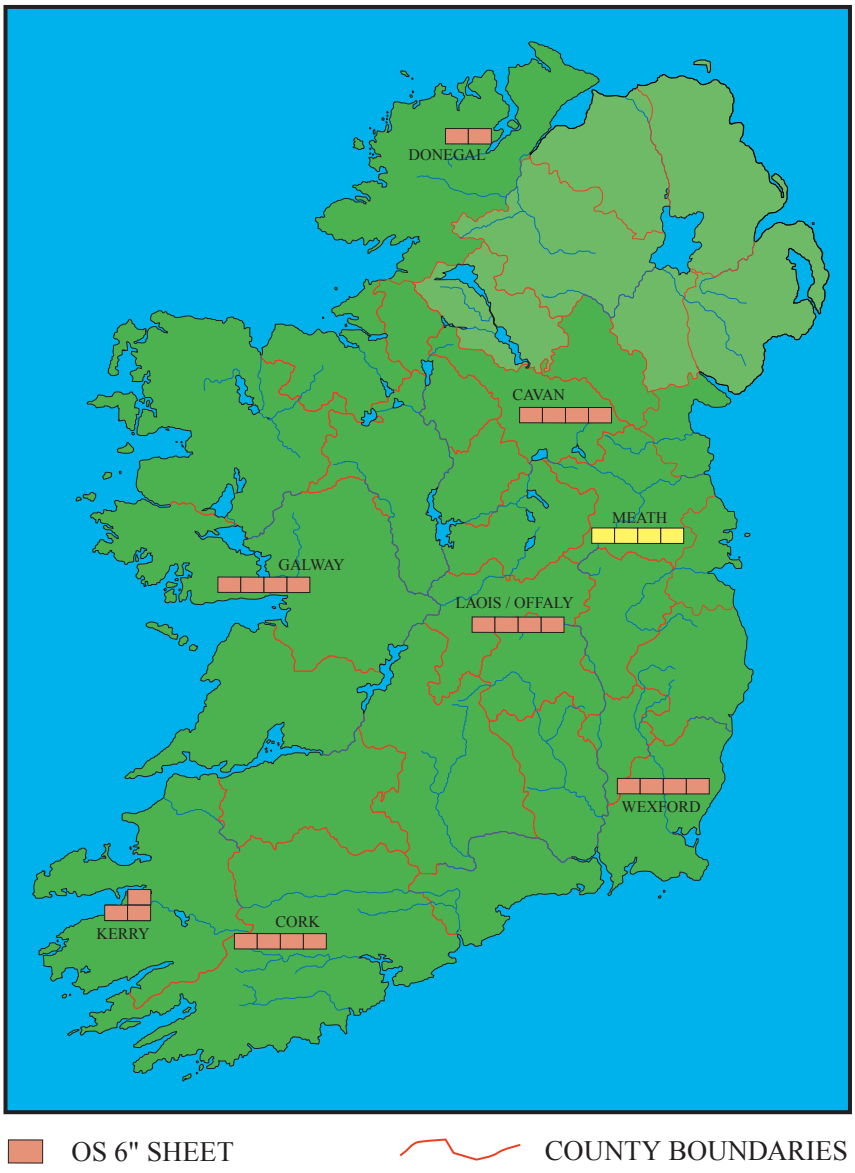


Fig. 1: Map showing the seven study areas of the Archaeological Features at Risk Project.

Fig. 2: A ringfort from which part of the bank has been removed and the interior levelled.

1.2.1 The chain of events leading to this report can be traced back to 1994 when the Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS) was introduced by the Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (DAFF). One of the features of REPS is Measure 7, which provides for the protection of sites having an archaeological or historical value. At the prompting of Liam Downey, now director of Teagasc, one of the authors of this study (Muiris O'Sullivan) became involved with specialists in other disciplines in the preparation of Teagasc advisory personnel for the implementation of the scheme. This training evolved into a programme known as the Diploma in Rural Environmental Management, an interdisciplinary course at University College Dublin.

1.2.2 Among the first agriculture graduates to take this course was Laurence Kennedy. For his dissertation, he investigated the recent fate of archaeological monuments within an area of south County Meath and assessed the attitudes, practices and knowledge of County Meath farmers regarding archaeological features. This study, conducted towards the end of 1995, was upgraded to a Masters thesis and later published in part (O'Sullivan and Kennedy 1998). In 1998, the Heritage Council provided a sum of £20,000 for a study to test the findings on a national scale. Facilities were made available in the Department of Archaeology at University College Dublin. David O'Connor was employed as a research assistant and began work on the project in August 1998.

The study is in two parts. Part I is a survey to establish the current condition of monuments which the Archaeological Survey, in the County Inventories and Surveys of recent years, describes as surviving. Part II, a survey involving approximately 1,000 farmers, is aimed at establishing current attitudes, practices and knowledge in relation to archaeological features on the land. Part I was completed in May 1999 and is reported here. Part II, dealing with rural attitudes, knowledge and practices, is pending.

1.2.3 Kennedy's key observation was that the description of each monument in the County Archaeological Inventories (specifically Meath in his case) records the date of the survey visit on which the account of the monument's condition is based. By revisiting each monument systematically within his study area, Kennedy was able to trace the subsequent fate of each monument. He was then able to calculate a rate of destruction within the

study area during the period 1969 to 1995, the parameters within which the Archaeological Survey visits and Kennedy's visits had occurred. The inclusion of the dates in the Inventories has facilitated both Kennedy's and the present study.

In order to minimise distortions due to the clustering of monuments within specific localities, Kennedy's study area consisted of a rectangular strip represented by a horizontal band of four consecutive 6" OS maps. Where possible, this model has been retained here and applied to several study areas (See Figure 1).

Fig. 3: An enclosure which has recently been planted with saplings.

Fig. 4: A cillín or burial ground through which a water pipe has been laid.

Fig. 5: Moated site, it's interior planted with coniferous trees.

1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

1.3.1 As emphasised in the pilot publication (O'Sullivan and Kennedy 1998), the destruction of Ireland's archaeological heritage has been tracked previously only in the grossest terms, usually by measuring the current situation against a base line represented by the Ordnance Survey maps of the first half of the nineteenth century. The present study (AFAR) uses information from the County Archaeological Inventories and Surveys which are based on field information collected in recent decades (See Table 1). The results suggest that the rate of destruction has been increasing during recent times, especially over the last five years. When broken down, the results indicate that monuments in certain types of farmland and in particular parts of the state are especially vulnerable (See Figure 25). They also point to the fact that the destruction of earthen monuments in particular has accelerated significantly in recent times (See Figure 26). In the longer term, the statistics represent a benchmark for similar studies in the future.

Fig. 6: The site of a removed tri-vallate ringfort

1.3.2 It is one thing to highlight the destruction of monuments and another to offer meaningful solutions. On one hand, conservationists, supported by stringent National Monuments legislation, would favour a blanket protection of these sites. On the other, farmers need to make a living from their holdings. In the context of REPS, these interests are not mutually exclusive. This study is intended as a contribution to a debate which belongs as much to the farmer as to any other citizen. It is often forgotten that the survival of archaeological sites is largely due to the positive attitudes of farming people down the years. Attitudinal surveys show that the majority of farmers can see no circumstances in which they would remove an archaeological site occurring on their land. Their generosity of spirit is manifested in many ways: in the welcome given to archaeologists who visit the farm; in the willingness to point out sites that might have an archaeological significance; and, above all, in the interest shown by farmers in the history of local sites. Yet the present study shows that archaeological monuments have been disappearing rapidly in recent times. It is in this conflict between general attitudes and specific practices that the nub of the problem lies. This dichotomy can best be clarified through the use of statistical surveys, including the present one.

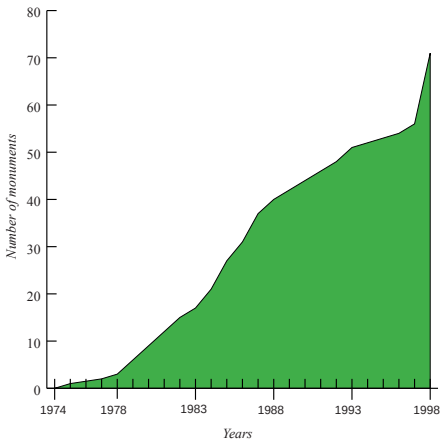


Fig. 7: Graph showing cumulative destruction over time of the monuments found to be destroyed post-Inventory

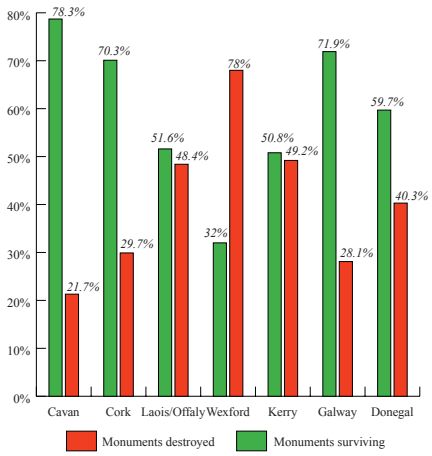


Fig. 8: Bar graph showing ratio of surviving and destroyed monuments in the indiviual study areas.

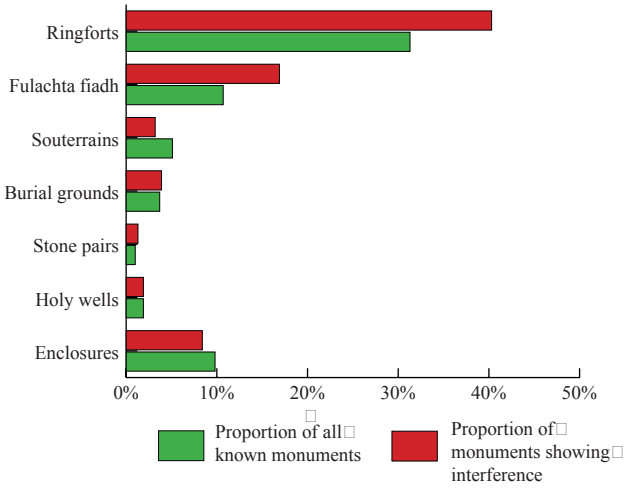


Fig. 9: Bar graph comparing the number of interfered-with monuments to all known monuments.

1.4 AIMS

1.4.1 The following are the core aims of this part of Archaeological Features at Risk.

- To ascertain the rate of destruction of archaeological monuments since the publication of the County Archaeological Inventories and local Surveys in the Republic of Ireland
- To evaluate the current condition of a significant sample of archaeological monuments in the Republic of Ireland
- To identify groups of archaeological monuments which might be at a higher-than-average risk of destruction
- To investigate whether the statistics for the recent destruction of archaeological monuments in County Meath (O'Sullivan and Kennedy 1998) are representative of the country as a whole.

1.5 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.5.1 Studies of this nature are rare in Ireland. The issue of monument destruction, however, has been highlighted at various times since the foundation of the State and has resulted in the enactment of various pieces of National Monuments legislation, beginning with the seminal Act of 1930. In 1955, the problem of monument destruction was addressed directly by Seán P. Ó Ríordáin in his Presidential Address to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (Ó Ríordáin 1955). He referred to a circular which the Society had distributed to its members a few years previously highlighting the destruction that was taking place. However, he now reported that the situation had 'suddenly and disastrously' worsened, that it was on a 'scale unprecedented in the history of the country' and that it was 'very serious indeed'. He noted that the alarming increase in the destruction of field monuments had led the government to advertise for an assistant to the Keeper of Antiquities in the National Museum. At the time, large-scale schemes of land improvement, drainage and other associated works in post-war Ireland were having a detrimental effect on archaeological monuments, in particular earthworks of various classes. Ó Ríordáin finished by saying that 'old sites [were] protected with traditional respect' but that 'this respect was disappearing'. Echoing an observation made in response to the passing of the National Monuments Act in 1930, he ended by stating that the solution lay in education. Using the media to inform the public about archaeological monuments and their function, history and importance would drastically cut their destruction: 'Education of the public [is] of the greatest importance'.

Fig. 10: Ploughed field from which the remains of an early ecclesiastical building and neighbouring field boundaries have been removed.

Fig. 11: View of farmland showing the wholesale removal of field boundaries as well as monuments.

1.5.2 In a paper on his survey of an area around the royal site of Cruachain in Connacht, Michael Herity reported that the destruction of ringforts was quite alarming (Herity 1987). In the area represented in Herity's study, 11% of the known ringforts had been removed; this was compared favourably with the 37% found by the Ikerrin archaeological survey to have been destroyed (Stout 1984). In a subsequent paper, Herity commented that some field boundaries were in the process of removal. This was seen as a cause of some concern since the study was suggesting that these boundaries, which form an extensive network in the area, were part of an enclosed landscape of some antiquity (Herity 1988).

1.5.3 In her study of the ringforts in County Wexford, Bennett (1989) commented that there had been enormous destruction of these monuments in the county. Over 70% of known ringforts had been destroyed. The author saw a clear bias towards the destruction of those in low-lying areas as opposed to upland. She also estimated that 9% of the ringforts were levelled before 1840, 55% by 1925 and 72% by 1981.

1.5.4 Even in the early decades of the twentieth century, it was recognised that any serious effort to protect archaeological sites would require, as a first step, a comprehensive inventory of these sites. It was not until the 1980s, however, that such inventories became common in Ireland. Since then, a number of County Archaeological Inventories and barony Inventories have been published. Because they establish a base data source of monuments, both destroyed and intact, they provide a critical archive for the present study.

1.5.5 In 1995, a statistical survey devoted specifically to monument removal was carried out in south County Meath (O'Sullivan and Kennedy 1998). As noted above, a study area comprising four Ordnance Survey 6" sheets aligned end-to-end was set out in the south of the county. Using the Archaeological Inventory of County Meath (Moore, 1987) as the base data for the survey, the study found that a total of 119 monuments once existed in the study area. Those listed as surviving (91) were visited so it could be determined, by visual observation, whether the archaeological monument was intact or had been destroyed since the Inventory was compiled. The results showed that a total of 11 had been destroyed, with a further 2 seriously damaged since the compilation of the Inventory — a combined 14.3% of the monuments reputed to be extant. Combined with known sites which were already recorded as destroyed, these figures revealed that 33% of all known archaeological sites in the study area were now destroyed. The survey also indicated that the majority of monuments found to be recently destroyed were earthworks, and that the causes of their destruction fell into the general category agricultural activity. In general, the survey calculated a destruction rate of 5.6% of all surviving monuments per decade over the past 25 years, compared to less than 2% per decade in the previous 125 years. In short, it emerged that the destruction of archaeological monuments had not decelerated in the decades up to 1995, never mind halted.

1.5.6 The study which most closely approximates the present one is the recently published Monuments at Risk Survey (MARS). Commissioned by English Heritage, its aims are:
to provide up-to-date information about the general characteristics of the archaeological resource as well as specific details about the past, present and likely future condition of different kinds of monument.
(Darvill and Wainwright 1995)

1.5.7 The MARS project is described as a survey which seeks to discover how many archaeological sites survive, how many are still in good condition, how many are still in fair shape, how many have been lost, and how sites have come to be in the condition in which they are seen at present:
MARS was not designed to identify specific monuments which are at risk. MARS is concerned with the national picture and with large categories and groupings. The aim of the project was to look for general patterns which can be used in the development of strategic policies.
(Darvill and Fulon 1995, xvii)

1.5.8 The MARS study set out to sample 5% of the land area of England, represented by 1,301 separate study areas. As well as fieldwork, aerial photography was utilised and detailed case studies were prepared. The project received Stg£900,000 in initial funding and ran from 1994 to 1998, with up to 30 people employed full-time at its peak of activity. Among other achievements, the MARS project established a computerised baseline data source for a sample of England's archaeological monuments. One of the new initiatives springing from the project was a House of Commons Environment Sub-Committee report into the removal of field boundaries. This not only examined the effect of their removal over the past decades but also recommended outlawing their removal on archaeological grounds (*British Archaeology* 1998). Like the AFAR project, the MARS project is a study of monument destruction on a nationwide basis, but on a more comprehensive scale.

1.6 STUDY AREAS

1.6.1 Seven study areas were chosen for the AFAR study (see Figure 1). Where possible, each area was based on four end-to-end 6" Ordnance Survey sheets which, with each 6" sheet measuring 6 miles by 4 miles, constituted a linear strip amounting to 96 square miles. The five study areas chosen initially conformed to this arrangement, in common with the 1995 pilot study in County Meath (O'Sullivan and Kennedy, 1998). Two further areas, in counties Kerry and Donegal, were added later, increasing the geographical spread although they were not as large as the other five. The Donegal area was 12 miles east-west and four miles north-south, equivalent to two adjacent 6" maps. The Kerry area was similar, except that a third 6" sheet was added north of the two-sheet strip. Apart from being widely representative spatially, the chosen areas were also topographically diverse, including boggy land, urban developments, agricultural plains and mountainous valleys. They also fell within the boundaries of published OS sheets.

Cavan	OS 25, 26, 27, 28
Northwest Cork	OS 58, 59, 60, 61
Laois/Offaly	OS OF 25a, 31, 32, 33 and OS LS 2, 3, 4, 6a
Wexford	OS 18, 19, 20, 21 and Carlow OS 25
East Galway	OS 79, 80, 81, 82
Kerry	OS 56, 63, 64
Donegal	OS 44, 45

1.6.2 The Donegal study area consisted of two sheets joined end to end, giving a total area of 48 square miles. In Kerry three sheets were joined, two end to end and one on top, giving a total area of 72 square miles. All other study areas conform to the standard size Topography.

1.6.3 An interesting variety of terrain is represented by the seven study areas. Cavan has many drumlin hills rising from waterlogged hollows. Lush growth covers the county which, along with the topography, inhibits large-scale intensive agriculture. The land in the Cork study area consists of large mountainous boggy areas in the west with deep forested valleys below. To the east, the terrain becomes flatter, producing good agricultural and mainly pastoral lands. The Laois/Offaly study area, situated in the Midlands, consists of flat, boggy terrain mixed with large pockets of rich agricultural land, with boggy hills to the south. Wexford has some of the best agricultural land in the country. The study area cuts a swath across the county, centred on the town of Enniscorthy. Here, tillage is the common farming practice. The Kerry study area, centred around Killorglin, has very tall bog-covered mountains which fall steeply to the Atlantic coast, with small stretches of land between sea and mountain. This is very productive agricultural land which is farmed intensively. In the Galway study area, the land to the west is almost exclusively barren waterlogged bog, changing to poor pastoral terrain as it progresses east. In between, the outer suburbs of Galway City are picked up, allowing for an observation of the impact of urban development. In the Donegal study area, the land consists of tall tree-covered hills and bog-covered mountains sweeping down into large lake-filled valleys. Small pockets of poor land situated among woodland and bog have been reclaimed and are being farmed.

1.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1.7.1 The Archaeological Features at Risk study has been subject to certain limitations which are discussed individually below.

1.7.2 Rapidity of the Study

The monument visitation element of this study was conducted by one field worker within the space of a few months. Only a short amount of time could be devoted to each monument and it was not possible, for example, to inquire whether the alterations to particular monuments had been officially sanctioned. Ultimately, the study is concerned with statistical trends rather than individual cases.

1.7.3 Access to Monuments

The fact that not all monuments could be visited was a major problem. There were various reasons for this, the chief ones being the inaccessibility of some monuments due to excessive overgrowth, geographical location and difficulties with grid references. Additionally, some landowners withheld permission to enter their holdings. In total, 101 (10%) of the 993 monuments that were sought out could not be physically accessed or seen, so that their current state of preservation could not be judged. It was decided to remove these 101 monuments from the results of the study, with all calculations excluding unvisited monuments. This reduced the number of monuments in the study to 892.

Fig. 12: An Ogham stone to which a quartz stone has been cemented with the permission of Dúchas, The Heritage Service.

1.7.4 Rate of Destruction

The study attempts to measure the varying rates at which archaeological monuments have been destroyed over the years. This is difficult to achieve: in most cases, it is not possible to establish the precise year in which a particular monument was destroyed. In some cases, local people were able to provide the year in which destruction took place; at other times, they either could not or would not say, for a variety of reasons.

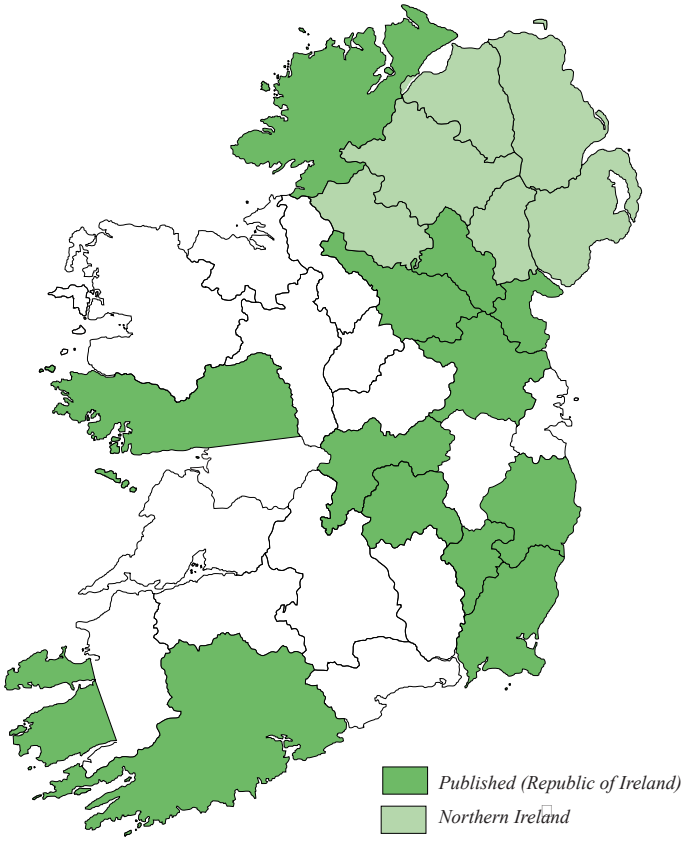


Fig. 13: Map showing the areas covered by the Archaeological Inventories and Surveys published as of 1998.

While the information from the County Archaeological Inventories and equivalent Surveys is imprecise, it is nevertheless more reliable. The entry for each monument in the County Archaeological Inventories specifies the date on which an archaeologist examined and described the monument. It is therefore possible to compare the condition of the monument today with the brief account in the Inventory. This enables a chart to be created showing not the exact years in which all monuments were destroyed, but the span of years in which they are known to have been destroyed. Following O'Sullivan and Kennedy (1998), standardised rates of destruction are achieved by calculating the destruction over various time spans into ten-year trends. So a century's destruction is reduced to a rate per decade and one year's destruction is also increased to a notional rate per decade. A comparison can then be made between periods and broad trends established. Thus, we may know that 29% of all monuments known in the study area disappeared between the first half of the nineteenth century (when the Ordnance Survey fieldwork was conducted) and 1978 (when what may be termed the Inventory fieldwork began). However, we do not have any statistics for changing trends within that broad time span. On the other hand, since this study followed the Inventory fieldwork within a relatively short period, it allows current trends to be set against the pre-Inventory situation.

1.7.5 Data Source

The advantage of using the County Archaeological Inventories as a base data source is that they provide a standardised account of the known monuments in all seven study areas. There are also disadvantages. For example, it was found that in the case of many sites, more than a decade had passed between the last formal visit and the year in which the Inventory or survey was published. This is clearly seen in Cavan where the Inventory published in 1995 was based, in the case of some monuments, on visits made in 1974 (O'Donovan 1995).

Publication	Authors	Published	Fieldwork
Archaeological Survey of the Iveragh Peninsula	O'Sullivan & Sheehan	1996	1980's
Archaeological Inventory of County Cavan	O'Donovan	1995	1970s & 1980s
Archaeological Inventory of County Cork	Power	1997	1980s & 1990s
Archaeological Inventory of County Laois	Sweetman, Alcock & Moran	1995	1990s
Archaeological Inventory of County Offaly	O'Brien	1997	1990s
Archaeological Inventory of County Wexford	Moore	1996	1980s
Archaeological Inventory of County Galway	Gosling	1993	1980s
Archaeological Survey of County Donegal	Lacy	1983	1980s

Table 1: Relevant archaeological Inventories and Surveys, including fieldwork dates.

An additional problem was that the surveys carried out for the Inventories were not conducted over a relatively short space of time, but over decades. This does not allow for accurate analysis of the rate of destruction of monuments through the Inventory Surveys. In essence, this means that there is no clear point in the past with which the results of the 1998 survey can be compared, not only for the combined areas but for each individual study area as well. While this was also the case in England, the problem was addressed by the MARS project which English Heritage intends to use as a base data source for revisiting the same monuments repeatedly every fifteen years.

A further problem with the Inventories and Surveys, though minor, was that in some cases, the National Grid Reference (NGR) did not appear to be completely accurate. In the case of the Iveragh Archaeological Survey in Kerry, it was provided to only six figures as opposed to the standard ten (O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996). This all hindered fieldwork. The limited number of County Inventories and Surveys which were available left areas of the country that could not be included in the study, due to the lack of a base data source. As it happens, however, the areas initially selected for study all lay within those areas covered by the published Inventories and Surveys. Thus the study has not been compromised by this situation.

1.7.6 Differentiation

In the case of many monuments, their descriptions in the relevant Archaeological Inventories and equivalent Surveys did not include details for the purposes of the present study. In these cases, a decision could not be made on whether any damage noticed in the present study had occurred before or after the visit noted in the Inventory. This has resulted in a conservative approach being taken here. Only where it was clear that damage had taken place since the last time the monument had been visited by an archaeologist was it recorded as such.

Fig. 14: A ringfort showing bank collapse caused by ploughing.

Fig. 15: A ringfort showing severe bank collapse.

Greater problems arose in deciding whether to classify damage as 'serious' or 'slight'. This was a particular problem in the case of inherently underground monuments. For example, when is a souterrain destroyed — when it has been filled in, or when it has been totally dug out of the ground? While it seems logical to accept the latter, doing so means that bulldozed ringforts would not then be classified as not being destroyed since the ditches and possibly other features would still exist, although filled in. To adopt such a classification would serve to cause problems in interpreting the study's findings. So it was decided to classify destroyed souterrains as those whose lintels had been removed and which had been filled in, even if dry stone walling may still lie buried underneath.

Problems also emerge when differentiating between earthen and stone monuments. Where would fulachta fiadh fit in? They are, by nature, made of stone, but appear as earthen mounds in the landscape. The same can also be said of holy wells. It was therefore decided that appearance would dictate the classification, particularly because those who might contemplate interfering with a monument would probably be swayed by its appearance. Consequently, fulachta fiadh were classed as earthen monuments, as were holy wells.

1.7.7 Presentation of Data

All data collected during the study is presented in the tables in the Appendices. In the narrative text, the data collected during the fieldwork is not treated in uniform detail. Instead, some aspects are given more prominence than others because they seem particularly relevant.

1.7.8 Time

The project was limited by time restrictions. Even at an early stage, it became clear that the study was going to be more time-consuming than had been envisaged. Yet it was not an option to scale down the study, as this would undoubtedly compromise its effectiveness and value. Nevertheless, due to limitations of time, the analysis of the results has not been as comprehensive as planned.

1.8 DATA COLLECTION

1.8.1 The information contained in the Archaeological Inventories and Surveys was used as the base data for the study. An important aspect of this is the standardisation of data from monuments in different parts of the country. Each monument listed has a fixed date regarding the last time it was visited by an archaeologist, along with a brief description of its condition on that date. This enabled a comparison of appearance when revisited as part of this study. Not only were newly destroyed monuments discovered, but it was also possible to identify monuments which had been slightly or severely damaged since their last visit.

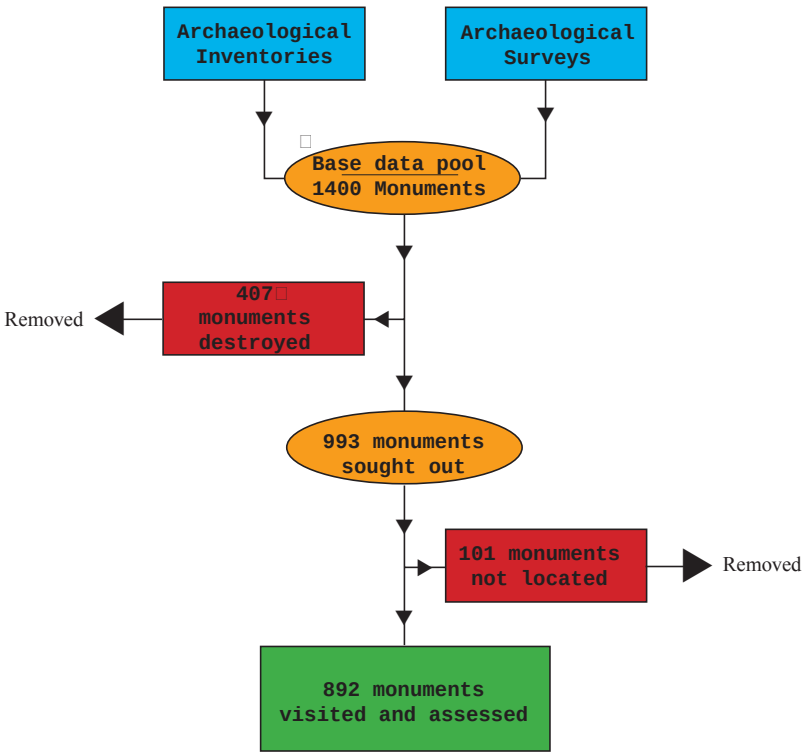


Fig. 16: Model showing how base data was chosen and processed.

1.8.2 In total, 1,400 monuments were listed in the Archaeological Inventories and Surveys for the chosen study areas. Of these, 407 were listed as 'site of', having been destroyed or removed in antiquity. These 'sites' were not visited. Instead, the remaining 993 monuments that were listed as surviving at the time of the Inventories and Surveys were visited, although not all could be located. Each monument was inspected visually and its condition assessed. A Monument Visitation Sheet was completed, giving information on a number of issues. These included visibility, accessibility, setting, current state of preservation, and any perceived threats to its existence.

1.9 DATA ANALYSIS

1.9.1 Each visitation sheet was entered into a computerised database, along with those monuments listed as 'sites' which were not visited. The programme used was Filemaker Pro version 3.1. The database totalled 1,400 entries, each with 31 different fields. This enabled fields to be cross-referenced and trends to be formulated and analysed. The results are displayed in tabular form in the Appendices on the CD.

Chapter 2: Results of the Survey

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 The first part of this section combines the results from the seven study areas in a National Survey. The seven separate study areas are then treated individually.

2.2 NATIONAL RESULTS (Appendix 1)

2.2.1 Pre-Inventory Destruction or Removal

An examination of the relevant County Archaeological Inventories revealed that 407 (29.1%) known monuments from the seven study areas had been destroyed or removed before the compilation of the Inventories. Of these, 396 had been destroyed, ten had been removed to museums and one is now in private ownership.

Of the 407 monuments either destroyed or removed, 216 (63.4%) can be classified as earthen monuments, 185 (35.2%) as stone monuments and 6 (1.4%) as water-based monuments. There were 79 (19.4%) enclosures, 54 (13.3%) souterrains, 48 (11.8%) ringforts, 42 (10.3%) standing stones, 39 (9.6%) fulachta fiadh, 33 (8.1%) churches, 30 (7.4%) earthworks and 9 (2.2%) burial grounds, as well as 8 (2%) cists and Ogham stones. There were also 5 (1.2%) castles, 4 (1%) ring barrows and holy wells, 3 (0.7%) each of crannógs, bullaun stones, megalithic tombs, stone groups and natural features, and 2 (0.5%) each of moated sites, síle-na-gigs, stone circles, mounds, ring ditches, fords, cairns and miscellaneous stone sites, as well as 1 (0.3%) each of the following: mass rock, cashel, mill, wattle fence, limekiln, flat cemetery, tumulus, friary, bawn, house and pit alignment.

2.2.2 Post-Inventory Interference

The study found that 154 of the 892 monuments visited and located had either been destroyed or damaged to varying degrees since the completion of the fieldwork for the relevant County Inventories. This figure represents 17.3% of those monuments listed as surviving, and 11% of all monuments ever known to have existed. It was also found that a total of 821 monuments in the study areas still survived in various states of preservation, representing 58.6% of all monuments ever known to have existed in those areas. Since 101 monuments could not be visited for various reasons, the true figure for surviving monuments is probably in the region of 62-63%, at most about 65%.

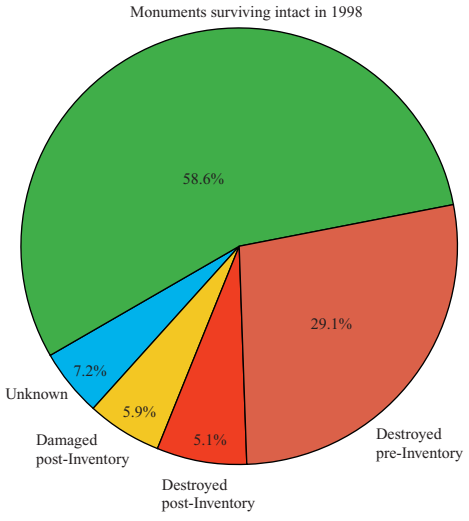


Fig. 17: Pie Chart summarising the current state of all monuments in the seven study areas.

Of the 154 monuments at which interference had occurred since the Inventories, 112 (72.7%) can be classed as earthen monuments, 41 (26.6%) as stone monuments and just one as water-based. Individually, 62 (40.3%) ringforts were damaged or destroyed, while similar interference had occurred at 18 (16.9%) fulachta fiadh, 13 (8.4%) enclosures, 8 (5.2%) standing stones, 6 (3.9%) churches, 6 (3.9%) burial grounds, 5 (3.2%) souterrains, 4 (2.6%) moated sites, 3 (1.9%) holy wells, ring barrows and bridges, 2 (1.3%) pre-bog walls, stone circles, stone rows, stone pairs and tower houses, and one example each of the following: crannóg, earthwork castle, house, cairn and miscellaneous stone site.

Of the 821 monuments surviving with or without recent damage, 461 (56.2%) are earthen monuments, 350 (42.6%) are stone monuments and 10 (1.2%) are water-based. The surviving monuments consist of 296 (36.1%) ringforts, 74 (9%) fulachta fiadh, 73 (8.9%) standing stones, 35 (4.3%) enclosures, 33 (4%) burial grounds, 32 (3.9%) churches, 25 (3.1%) cashels, 18 (2.2%) holy wells, 16 (1.9%) megalithic tombs, 15 (1.8%) moated sites, 14 (1.7%) houses, 12 (1.5%) bullaun stones, 11 (1.3%) stone pairs, bridges and cairns, 10 (1.2%) crannógs and stone circles, 9 (1.1%) stone rows and ring barrows, 8 (1%) castles, tower houses, hut sites and miscellaneous monuments, 7 (0.9%) each of Ogham stones and souterrains, 6 (0.7%) miscellaneous stone sites, 4 (0.5%) kilns, 3 (0.4%) each of pre-bog walls, barrows and stone heads, 2 (0.2%) each of settlement clusters, towers, earthwork castles, cross slabs, promontory forts, earthworks, tumuli, crosses, motte and baileys, mills, penitential stations and cross slabs, and one old road, leacht, bastioned fort, cist, altar, bishop's palace, cathedral, Romanesque doorway, friary, school house, oratory, windmill, house site, ringwork, cliff-edge fort, boulder burial, síle-na-gig and mound.

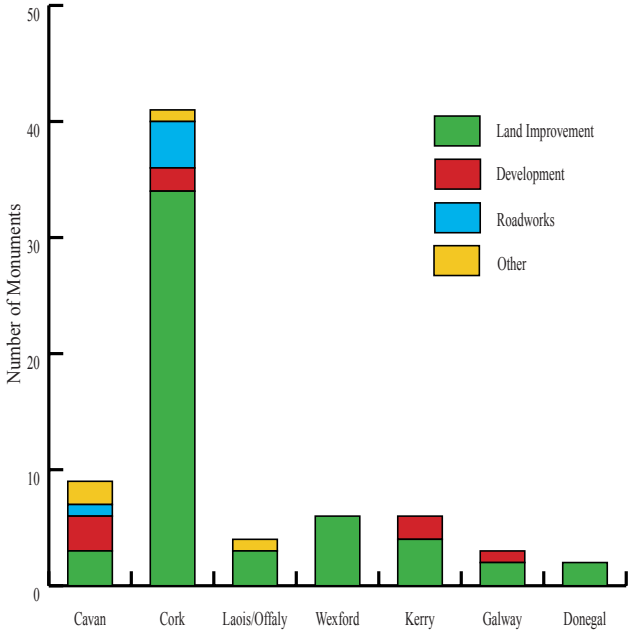


Fig. 18: Bar graph showing the reasons for the recent destruction of archaeological mouments in the various study areas.

The main reason for the interference with monuments is land improvement. Of 154 monuments damaged or destroyed, 84 (54.5%) had been affected by land improvement. In addition, 25 (16.2%) had been affected by erosion, 15 (9.7%) by development, 7 (4.5%) by forestry, 6 (3.9%) by drainage works, 5 (3.2%) by general interference, 3 (1.9%) by dumping activity, 2 (1.3%) each by dereliction, collapse and roadworks, and one each by stone robbing or digging. For one other monument, the cause is unknown.

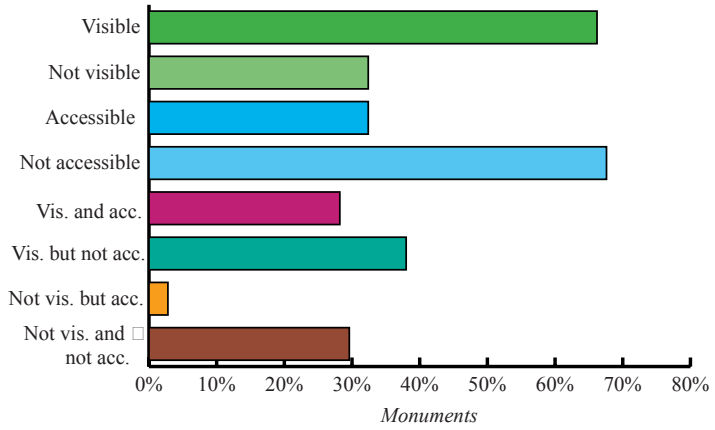


Fig. 19: Bar graph showing the visibility and accessibility of monuments at which interference has occurred.

Of the 154 monuments which had been subjected to interference, 111 (72.1%) are visible from a public road and 42 (27.3%) are not. 60 (39%) are readily accessible from the road but 93 (60.4%) are not. Of the 821 surviving monuments, 685 (83.4%) are visible and 135 (16.4%) are not, while 251 (30.6%) are accessible and 569 (69.3%) are not. Individually, 54 (35.1%) of the damaged or destroyed monuments were found to be both visible and accessible, 6 (3.9%) were accessible but not visible, 57 (37%) were visible but not accessible, while 36 (23.4%) were neither visible nor accessible. Of the surviving monuments, 243 (29.6%) were both visible and accessible, 8 (1%) were accessible but not visible, 442 (53.8%) were visible but not accessible, while 127 (15.5%) were neither visible nor accessible. Only one monument has been excluded for lack of evidence.

The majority of monuments at which interference had occurred are set in pasture. A total of 129 (83.8%) are in pasture, while 8 (5.2%) are in tillage, 6 (3.9%) in woodland/scrub, 5 (3.2%) on the roadside, 2 (1.3%) in an urban setting and one each in a graveyard, farmyard, lake or bog. Of the 821 monuments still surviving, the majority are set in pasture. A total of 620 (75.5%) are in pasture, with 30 (3.7%) in tillage, 49 (6%) in woodland/scrub, 31 (3.8%) in bog, 23 (2.8%) on the roadside, 21 (2.6%) in graveyards, 9 (1.1%) in an urban setting, 9 (1.1%) also in farmyards, 10 (1.2%) in lakes, 3 (%) each in churchyards, at riversides or on mountains, and one each in cathedral grounds, wasteland, a marsh, a garden, a rocky outcrop, a racecourse or a carpark.

2.2.3 Degrees of Damage Post-Inventory

The survey found that 71 of the 892 monuments visited and located in the seven study areas had been destroyed since the compilation of the County Inventories. This figure represents 8% of the monuments that were listed as surviving when the Inventories were published (all but one in the 1990s) — quite a significant figure. It also represents 5.1% of all monuments known to have existed within the study areas. When this is combined with the information in the various County Inventories, it reveals that 34.2% of monuments that were ever known to have existed in these areas have been destroyed or removed.

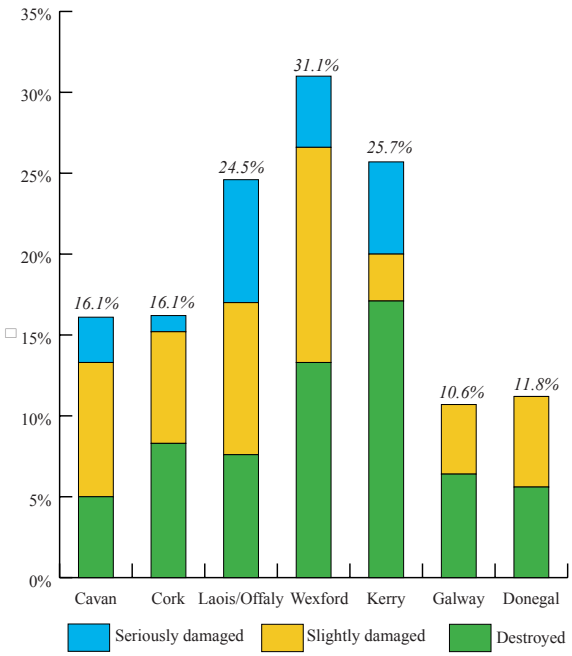


Fig. 20: Bar graph charting interference with monuments in the seven sudy areas.

The survey also found that 18 monuments from the seven study areas had been seriously damaged since the compilation of the relevant County Inventories. This figure represents 2% of the monuments that were listed as surviving when the Inventories were published, or 1.3% of all monuments known to have existed. In addition, 65 monuments from the seven study areas were found to have been slightly damaged since the compilation of the relevant County Inventories. This represents 7.3% of the monuments that were listed as surviving when the Inventories were published and 4.6% of all monuments known to have existed within the study areas.

Since there were difficulties in visiting some monuments, it must be noted that those which were not visited have been omitted from the study figures. As a result, the true totals (but not necessarily the percentages) for the destroyed and damaged monuments are probably slightly higher than those presented above.

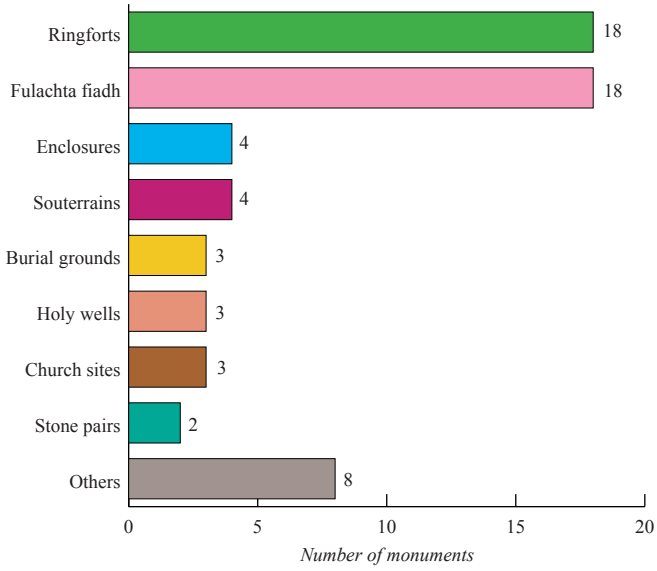


Fig. 21: Bar graph showing the classification of monuments destroyed post-inventory.

When the classification of destroyed monuments is examined, a clear pattern emerges. Of the 71 monuments which had been destroyed since the compilation of the County Inventories and Surveys, 45 (63.4%) can be classified as earthen monuments, 25 (35.2%) as stone monuments and 1 (1.4%) as water-based. Of the 18 monuments found to be seriously damaged, 16 (88.9%) can be classified as earthen monuments and 2 (11.1%) as stone monuments. In addition, of the 65 monuments found to be slightly damaged, 51 (78.5%) can be classified as earthen monuments and 14 (21.5%) as stone monuments. Earthen monuments are in considerable danger.

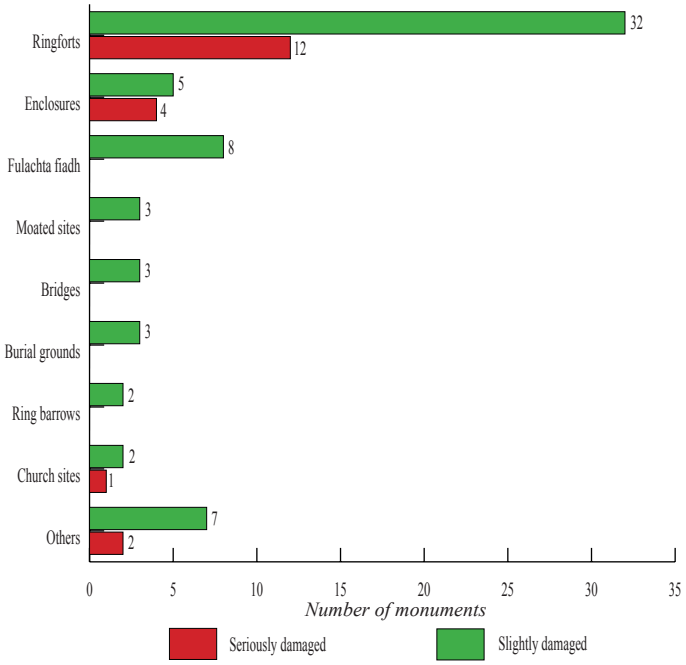


Fig. 22: Bar graph showing the classification of damaged monuments post-inventory.

Individually, the two main types of destroyed monuments are ringforts and fulachta fiadh. In both cases, 18 (25.4%) examples have been destroyed. The next highest figure comes from standing stones, 8 (11.3%) of which have disappeared. The other monuments found to be destroyed included 4 (5.6%) examples each of enclosures and souterrains, 3 (4.2%) each of holy wells, burial grounds and church/ecclesiastical sites, as well as 2 (2.8%) stone pairs and a single moated site, a crannóg, a stone circle, a stone row, a ring barrow, a cairn, a pre-bog wall and a miscellaneous stone site. Serious damage was recorded at 12 (66.7%) ringforts, 4 (22.2%) enclosures, 1 (5.6%) tower house and 1 (5.6%) church. Slight damage was recorded at 32 (49.2%) ringforts, 8 (12.3%) fulachta fiadh, 5 (7.7%) enclosures, 3 (4.6%) examples of moated sites, burial grounds and bridges, 2 (3.1%) churches and ring barrows, and one example each of a tower house, souterrain, stone circle, stone row, earthwork castle, house and pre-bog wall.

Of the 71 monuments which had been destroyed, 54 (76.1%) were removed as part of land improvement while 8 (11.3%) went during development, 5 (7%) through drainage works and the remainder in the course of roadworks and forestry activity. In the case of one monument, the cause of destruction was not established. Of the 18 seriously damaged monuments, 8 (44.4%) were the result of land improvement works, 3 (16.7%) were due to animal and/or human erosion and 1 (5.6%) monument each was damaged during development, dumping and road works. Of the 65 monuments which had been slightly damaged, 21 (32.3%) each had been damaged during land improvement and by erosion, 6 (9.2%) during forestry work, 4 (16%) through development and general interference, 2 through dereliction and collapse, and 1 (1.5%) each through drainage, dumping, stone robbing or digging. In the case of one monument, the cause of the damage was not established.

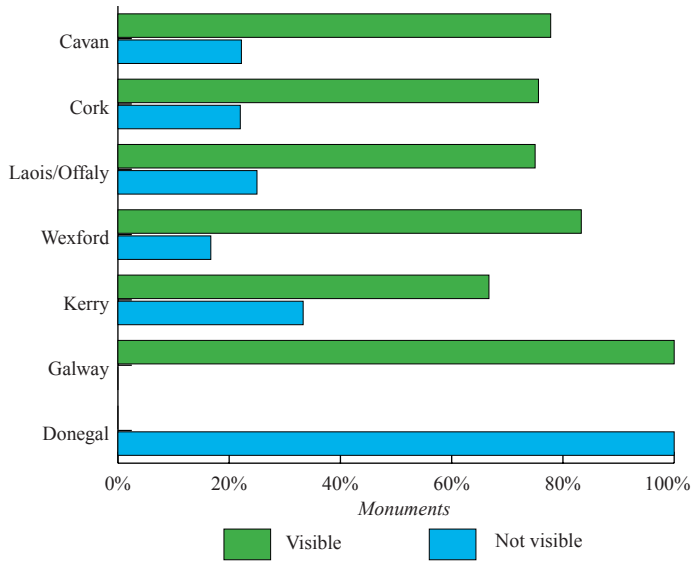


Fig. 23: Bar graph charting the visibility of monuments destroyed post-inventory.

When each monument was being visited, a record was kept stating whether the monument was visible from the nearest public road, and whether it was accessible from that road. The results are quite interesting but not conclusive. Of the 71 monuments which had been destroyed, 47 (66.2%) were visible and 23 (32.4%) were not. In one case, it is not clear whether the monument was visible. Only 22 (31%) were accessible, with 48 (67.6%) not accessible. Of the 18 seriously damaged monuments, 14 (77.8%) were visible and 4 (22.2%) were not, while 8 (44.4%) were accessible and 10 (55.6%) were not. Of the 65 monuments which were slightly damaged, 50 (76.9%) were visible and 15 (23.1%) were not visible, while 30 (46.2%) were accessible and 35 (53.8%) were not.

Individually, the largest group of monuments recently destroyed were the 27 (38%) which were visible but not accessible; 21 (29.6%) were neither visible nor accessible; 20 (28.2%) were both visible and accessible; but only 2 (2.8%) were accessible but not visible. Again, in the case of one monument, it is not clear whether it was visible and/or accessible.

Of those found to be seriously damaged, 7 (38%) were visible but not accessible, 4 (22.2%) were neither visible nor accessible, and 8 (44.4%) were both visible and accessible. Those monuments found to be slightly damaged include 26 (40%) that are both visible and accessible, 24 (36.9%) visible but not accessible, and 11 (16.9%) that are neither visible nor accessible. A total of 4 (6.2%) were accessible but not visible.

Records were made of the environmental setting in which each monument was located. Of the 71 monuments which had been destroyed, the vast majority, numbering 60 (84.5%), were set in fields of pasture. Of the destroyed monuments, 3 (4.2%) each were in tillage or woodland/scrub, 2 (2.8%) had a roadside setting and 1 (1.4%) each was set in a bog, an urban setting or a water setting. Of the 18 monuments which had been seriously damaged, 17 (94.4%) were set in fields of pasture while 1 (5.6%) was set in woodland/scrub. Of the 65 monuments which had been slightly damaged, the vast majority, numbering 52 (80%), were set in fields of pasture. There were 3 (4.6%) with a roadside setting, 2 (5.6%) in woodland/scrub and 1 (1.5%) each in a farmyard, a graveyard or an urban setting.

2.2.4 Destruction Rates

Of the 71 monuments destroyed in the years since the compilation of the County Archaeological Inventories and Surveys, it is known that 9 were destroyed in 1998, 6 in

1997-1998, 1 in 1996-1997, 2 in 1996, 1 in 1992, 2 in 1986, and 2 in 1984. No fixed date has been established for the destruction of the remaining 48 monuments, but from the information in the Inventories, it can be inferred that 2 of them went sometime after 1993, 3 after 1992, 3 after 1991, 4 after 1990, 5 after 1987, 10 after 1986, 3 after 1983, 13 after 1982, 2 after 1981, 1 after 1977, and 2 after 1974. It is from this information that an imprecise, slightly arbitrary, but essentially valid destruction rate per decade (PD) can be established.

Since 1974, 71 monuments have been destroyed. This represents an average destruction rate, over the 24 years, of 3.2% per decade (PD) of surviving monuments and 2.1% of all known monuments. These figures, however, are misleading. Only a small percentage of the monuments were examined for the Inventories as long ago as 1974, and the majority were surveyed in the 1980s and 1990s. The destruction rate rises sharply when the situation in more recent years is isolated. In the past twenty years, the average rate PD is 3.8% of monuments surviving at the time of the Inventories and 2.5% of all known monuments. The rate PD over the past fifteen years rises to 4.1% of monuments surviving at the time of the Inventories and 2.6% of all known monuments. Over the past ten years, it drops slightly, to 3.5% of monuments surviving in the Inventories and 2.2% of all known monuments.

The destruction rate over the past five years, however, if continued over a decade, rises to 4.4% PD of monuments surviving in the Inventories and 2.8% of all known monuments. Over the past two years, the rate rises to an alarming 10% of monuments surviving in the Inventories and 6.5% of all known monuments. The biggest jump comes in the figures for1998. The average rate of destruction during 1998 (notionally continued over a decade) is 17% of monuments surviving in the Inventories and 11% of all known monuments. This is a worrying statistic, especially in the light of an average destruction rate in the 150 years pre-Inventory of 2.1% per decade. The figures demonstrate that the rate of destruction of archaeological monuments in the Republic of Ireland has not slowed down but has accelerated at an alarming rate in the past few years, reaching a new peak in 1998. For some of the destroyed monuments, it should also be noted that an exact date of destruction is not known. It is therefore possible that the figure for more recent destruction could be greater.

2.2.5 Monuments in Danger

The study perceives that a total of 52 (6.3%) monuments currently surviving in the seven study areas are in danger of being destroyed in the near future. This represents 6.3% of monuments found to be surviving in the study areas.

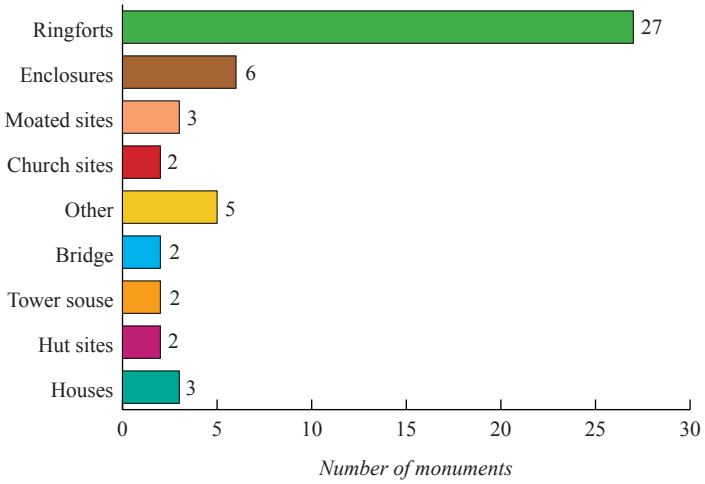


Fig. 24: Bar graph showing the classification of monuments perceived to be in danger.

Various factors contributed to this judgement, a common one being that some damage has already occurred. Of the 52 monuments perceived to be in danger of destruction in the near future, 39 (75%) are earthen monuments and 13 (25%) are stone monuments. A total of 41 (78.8%) are visible and 11 (21.2%) are not, while 29 (55.8%) are accessible and 23 (44.2%) are not. Individually, 26 (29.6%) are both visible and accessible, 3 (5.8%) are accessible but not visible, 15 (28.8%) are visible but not accessible, and 8 (15.5%) are neither visible nor accessible. It was also observed that 43 (82.7%) of these monuments are set in pasture as distinct from woodland/scrub (only 4 or 7.7%), with 1 (1.9%) monument each in a graveyard, on a roadside, or in urban or farmyard settings.

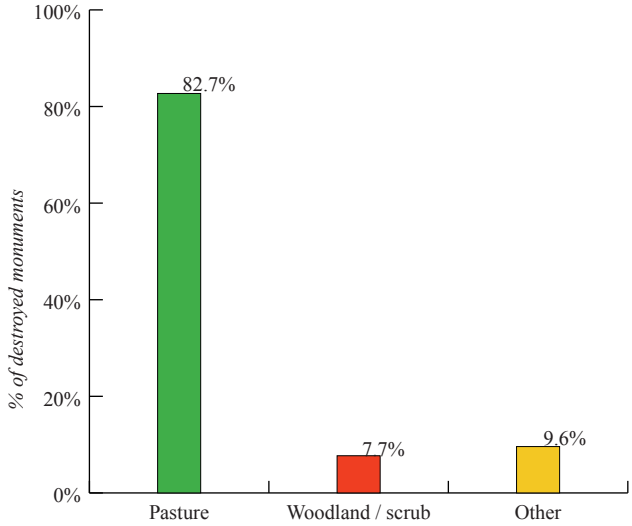
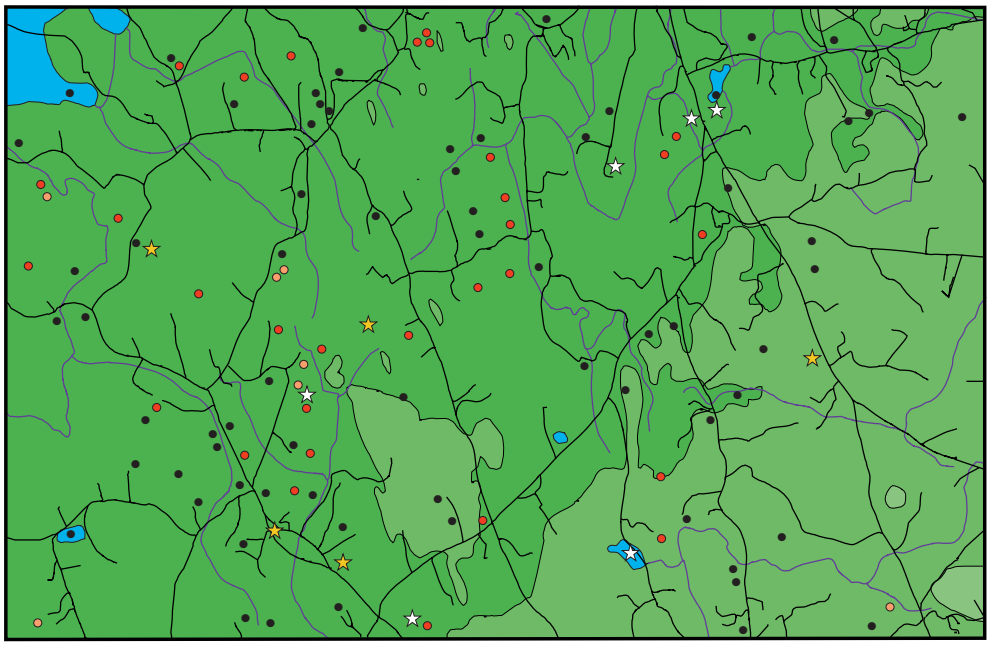


Fig. 25: Bar graph indicating the environmental setting of monuments perceived to be in danger.

2.3 CAVAN STUDY AREA (APPENDIX 2)

CAVAN STUDY AREA MAP 1

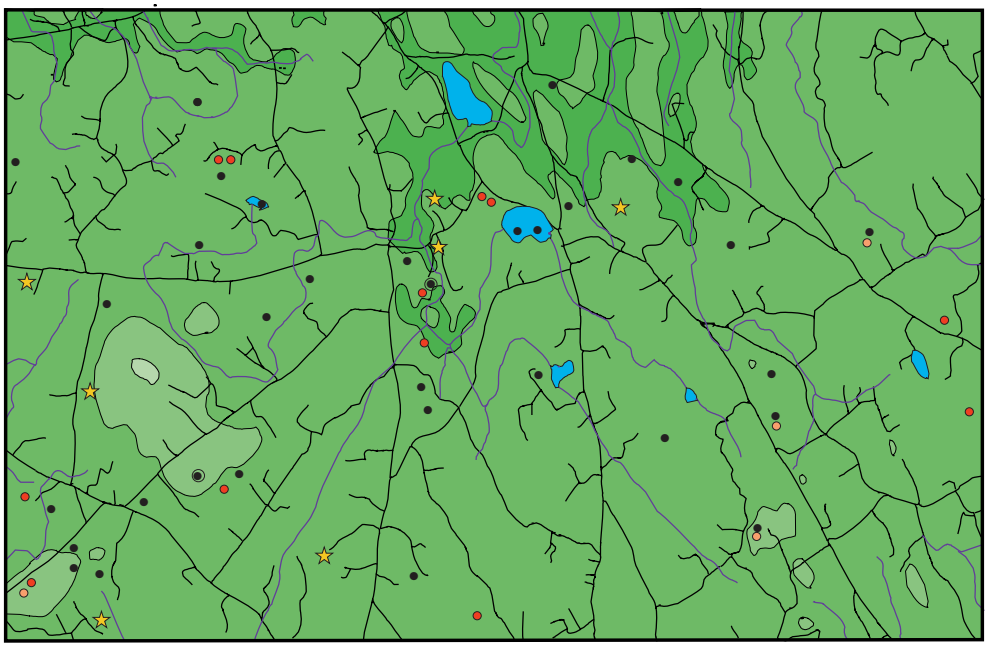
OS 25 | OS 26 | OS 27 | OS 28



☆ Monuments destroyed post-Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre-Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged post-Inventory
○ Monuments not located
---- County boundary

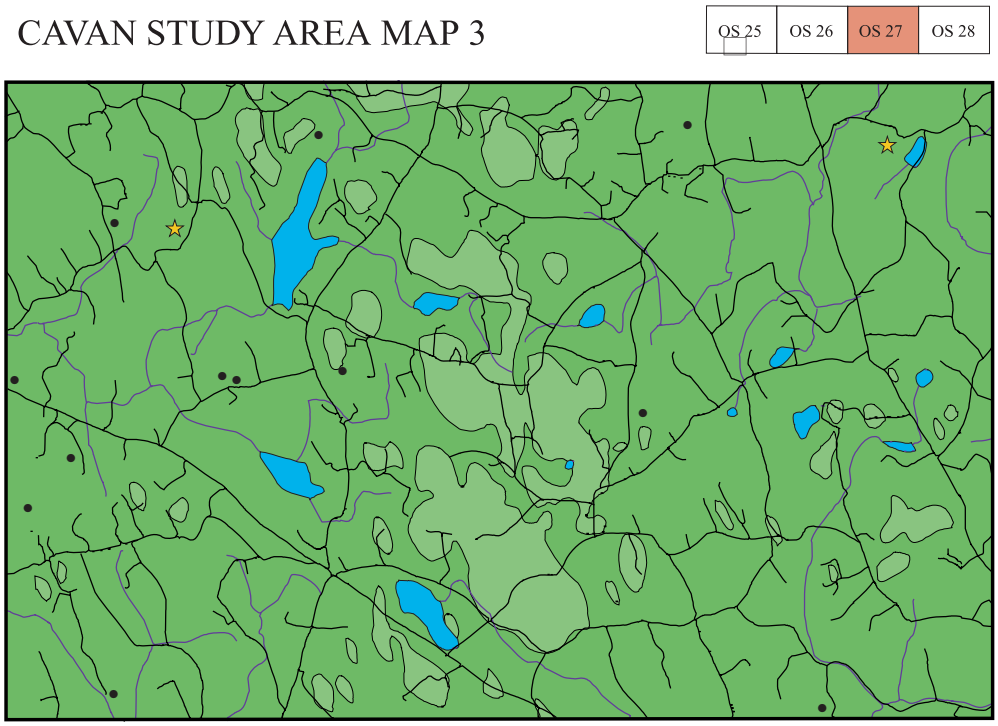
CAVAN STUDY AREA MAP 2

OS 25 | OS 26 | OS 27 | OS 28

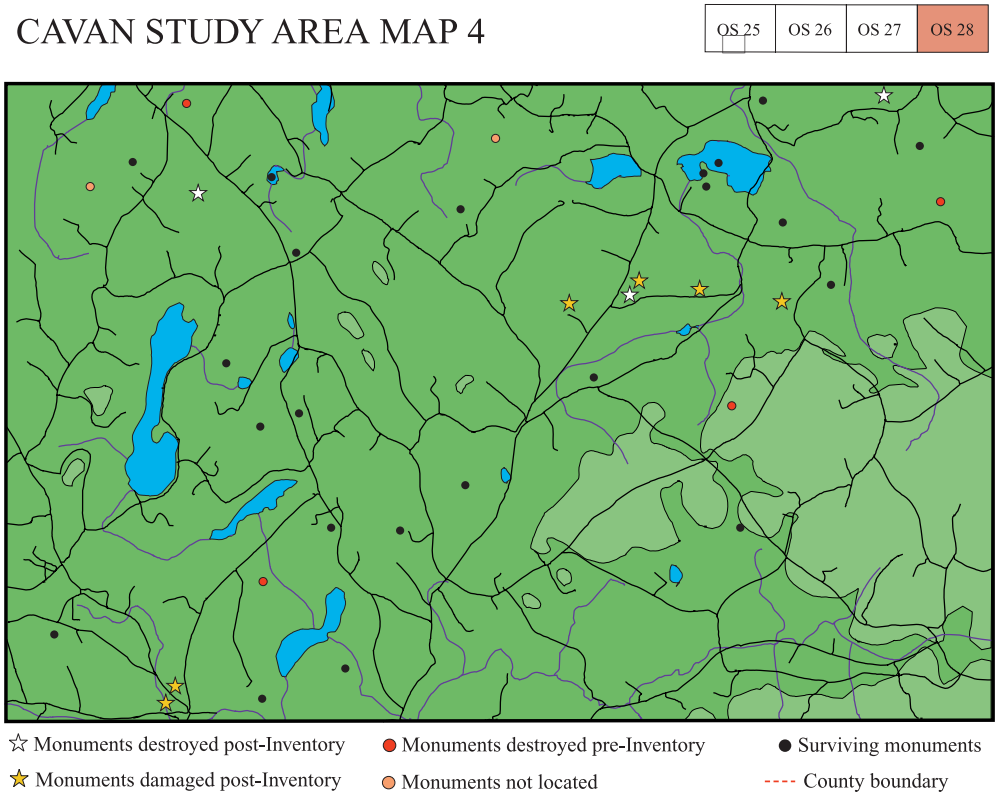


☆ Monuments destroyed post-Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre-Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged post-Inventory
○ Monuments not located
---- County boundary

CAVAN STUDY AREA MAP 3



CAVAN STUDY AREA MAP 4



2.3.1 Pre-Inventory Destruction or Removal

In the Cavan study area, it was discovered that 41 (17.5%) of the known monuments had been destroyed before the County Inventory was compiled. Of these, 13 (31.7%) were earthen monuments, 25 (61%) were stone monuments and 3 (7.3%) were water-based. There were 6 (14.6%) ringforts, 5 (12.2%) enclosures, 13 (31.7%) churches and 3 (7.3%) crannógs. There were 2 (4.9%) each of holy wells, souterrains, castles and cairns, with 1 (2.4%) each a standing stone, megalithic tomb, síle-na-gig, burial ground, bawn or cist.

2.3.2 Post-Inventory Interference

In the Cavan study area, it was found that 29 (16.1%) of the 180 monuments visited and located had been either destroyed or damaged after the County Inventory was compiled. This represents 12.4% of all monuments known to have ever existed in the area. Of the 180 monuments visited in the Cavan study area, 171 (88.6%) still survive. This represents 73.1% of all monuments ever known to have existed in the study area — a conservative figure since, for a variety of reasons, 13 (6.7%) monuments in the study area could not be visited.

Of the 29 monuments which had been destroyed or damaged, 25 (86.2%) were earthen monuments, 3 (10.3%) were of stone and 1 (3.4%) was water-based. In comparison, of the 171 surviving monuments, 135 (78.9%) can be classified as earthen monuments, 27 (15.8%) as stone monuments and 9 (5.3%) as water-based. Individually, 23 (79.3%) of the monuments at which interference had occurred are ringforts, 2 (6.9%) are souterrains and 1 (3.4%) each are an enclosure, a burial ground, a ring barrow or a crannóg. Of those monuments which had survived, 118 (69%) are ringforts, 8 (4.7%) are enclosures, 9 (5.3%) are crannógs, 4 (2.3%) each are churches, standing stones or megalithic tombs, 3 (1.8%) are ring barrows, 2 (1.2%) each are holy wells, stone circles, stone heads, burial grounds or barrows, and 1 (0.6%) is a moated site, a cashel, a bishop's palace, a cathedral, a Romanesque doorway, a promontory fort, a castle, a schoolhouse, a folly, a motte and bailey, or a tower house.

Human and cattle erosion can be identified as the reason for interference at 10 (34.5%) monuments in the Cavan study area. Land improvement accounts for another 10 (34.5%), with 6 (20.7%) damaged or destroyed as a result of development. Drainage and dumping account for one each. In a single case, the reason of interference is not known.

Of the 171 surviving monuments, 145 (84.8%) are visible from a public road and 26 (15.2%) are not, while 36 (21.1%) are accessible from a roadway but 135 (78.9%) are not. Taken together, 111 (64.9%) are visible and not accessible, 24 (14%) are neither visible nor accessible, 2 (1.2%) are accessible but not visible, while 34 (19.9%) are visible and accessible. Of the 29 monuments at which interference had occurred, 21 (72.4%) were visible from the nearest public road and 8 (27.6%) were not. A total of 11 (40.7%) were accessible but 18 (62.1%) were not. Individually, 12 (41.4%) of the damaged or destroyed monuments were visible and not accessible, 6 (20.7%) were neither visible nor accessible, 2 (6.9%) were accessible but not visible, while 9 (31%) were both visible and accessible.

Of the 171 monuments which have survived, 150 (87.7%) are set in pasture, with 9 (5.3%) in a water setting. There are 3 (1.8%) each in a graveyard or riverine setting, and 1 (0.6%) each in urban, woodland, ecclesiastical, marshy or farmyard settings. Of the monuments at which interference had occurred, 26 (89.7%) were set in pasture, with 1 (3.4%) each in water, forest or urban setting.

2.3.3 Degrees of Damage Post-Inventory

The Cavan study area produced 9 monuments that had been destroyed after the County Inventory was compiled. This represents a 5% destruction of those monuments listed as

surviving in the Inventory, and 3.8% of all monuments known to have existed in the area. In total, 21.3% of all monuments in the study area are now either destroyed or removed. In addition, it was discovered that 5 monuments had been seriously damaged after the County Inventory was compiled. This represents 2.8% serious damage inflicted to those monuments listed as surviving in the Inventory and 2.1% of all monuments known to have existed in the area. It was found that another 15 monuments had been slightly damaged after the County Inventory was compiled. This represents 8.3% of monuments listed as surviving in the Inventory, and 6.4% of all monuments known to have existed in the area.

Of the 9 monuments found destroyed in Cavan, 5 (55.6%) were earthen monuments, 3 (33.3) were of stone while a single monument (11.1%), a crannóg, was water-based. Of the 5 seriously damaged monuments found in Cavan, all are earthen, as are the 15 monuments which were slightly damaged. Individually, 5 of the destroyed monuments were ringforts, 2 were souterrains, and one each was a burial ground or crannóg. The 5 seriously damaged monuments were all ringforts, as were the 15 which were slightly damaged.

In the case of the 9 monuments which had been destroyed, 3 (33.3%) were obliterated during land improvement work, 4 during development, another during drainage works and one in circumstances that have not been established. In the case of seriously damaged monuments, 2 (40%) were affected by land improvement works, another 2 (40%) by development, and one by erosion. Of the slightly damaged monuments, 9 (60%) were affected by cattle and human erosion, 5 (33.3%) by land improvements and another 1 (6.7%) by development.

Of the 9 monuments found to be destroyed in the Cavan study area, 7 (77.8%) were visible while 2 (22.2%) were not, and 3 (33.3%) were accessible while 6 (66.7%) were not. The 5 seriously damaged monuments were all visible, but only 2 (40%) were accessible while 3 (60%) were not. Of the 15 slightly damaged monuments, 9 (60%) were visible while 6 (40%) were not, and 6 (40%) were accessible while 9 (60%) were not. Individually, 5 (55.6%) of the destroyed monuments were visible and not accessible, 2 (22.2%) were visible and accessible, 1 (11.1%) was accessible but not visible, and 1 was neither visible nor accessible. Of those which were seriously damaged, 3 (60%) were visible and not accessible, while 2 (40%) were visible and accessible. Of those found to be slightly damaged, 4 (26.7%) were visible and not accessible, 5 (33.3) were neither visible nor accessible, 1 (6.7%) was accessible but not visible, while 5 (33.3%) were both visible and accessible.

Of the 9 monuments destroyed in recent times, 7 (77.8%) were set in pasture, with 1 (11.1%) each in an urban or water setting. Of the 5 that were seriously damaged, 4 (80%) were set in pasture and 1 (20%) in a forested setting. In addition, a further 15 monuments were discovered to have been slightly damaged and all were in a pastoral setting.

2.3.4 Destruction Rate

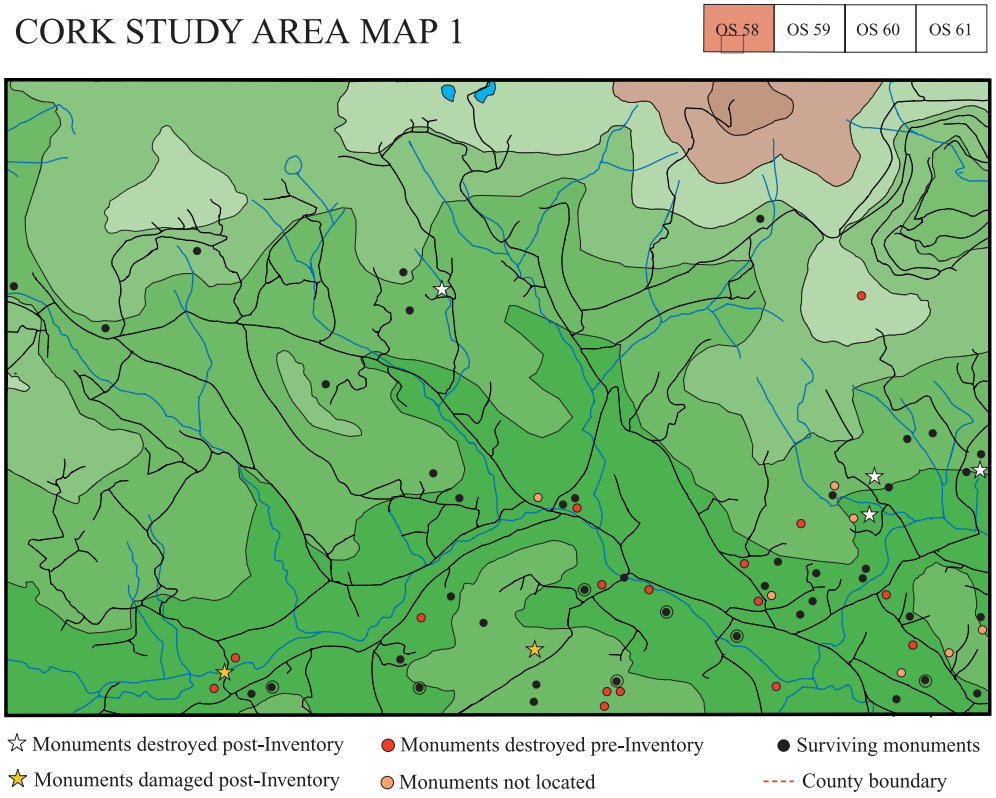
It is known that 3 monuments were destroyed in 1998, 2 at some time after 1974, 1 after 1977, and 3 at some time after 1991.

2.3.5 Monuments in Danger

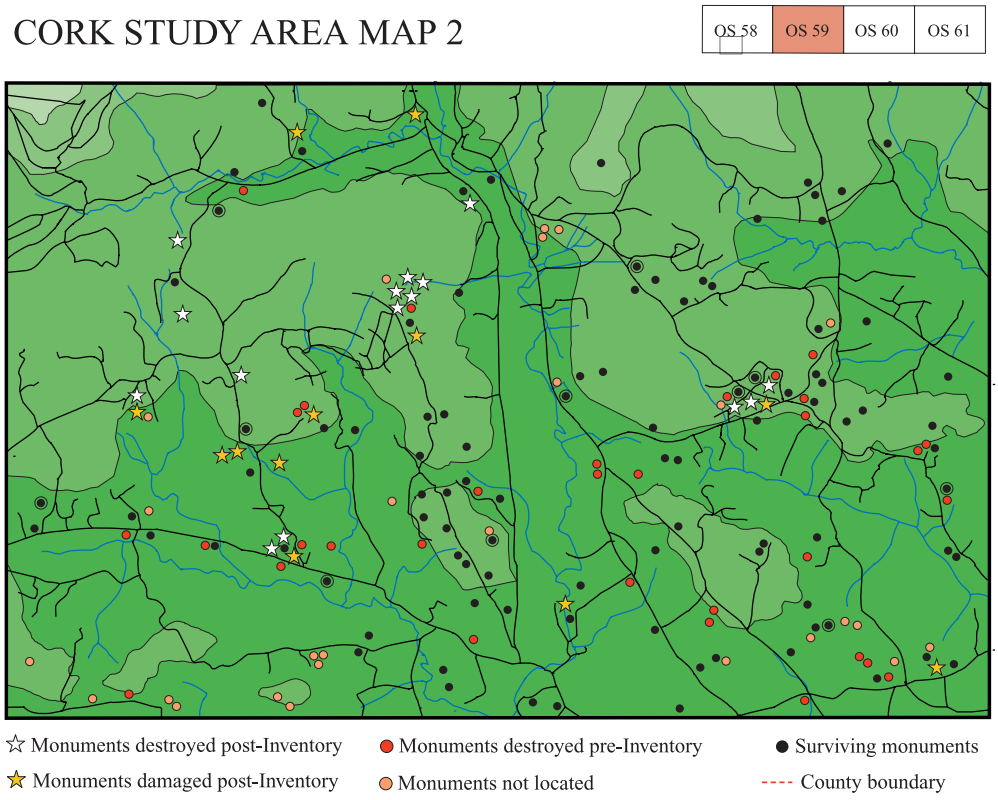
In the Cavan study area, it was perceived that 15 monuments were in danger of being destroyed in the near future. This represents 8.8% of monuments still surviving in the study area. Of these, 14 (93.3%) are earthen monuments and 1 (6.7%) is a stone monument. The overall group consists of 13 (87%) ringforts, 1 (6.7%) enclosure and 1 (6.7%) building. In total, 11 (73.3%) are visible while 4 (26.7%) are not, and 9 (60%) are accessible while 6 (40%) are not. Individually, 8 (53.3%) are both visible and accessible, 1 (6.7%) is accessible but not visible, 3 (20%) are visible but not accessible, while another 3 (20%) are neither visible nor accessible. All 15 monuments are in a pasture setting.

2.4 CORK STUDY AREA (APPENDIX 3)

CORK STUDY AREA MAP 1

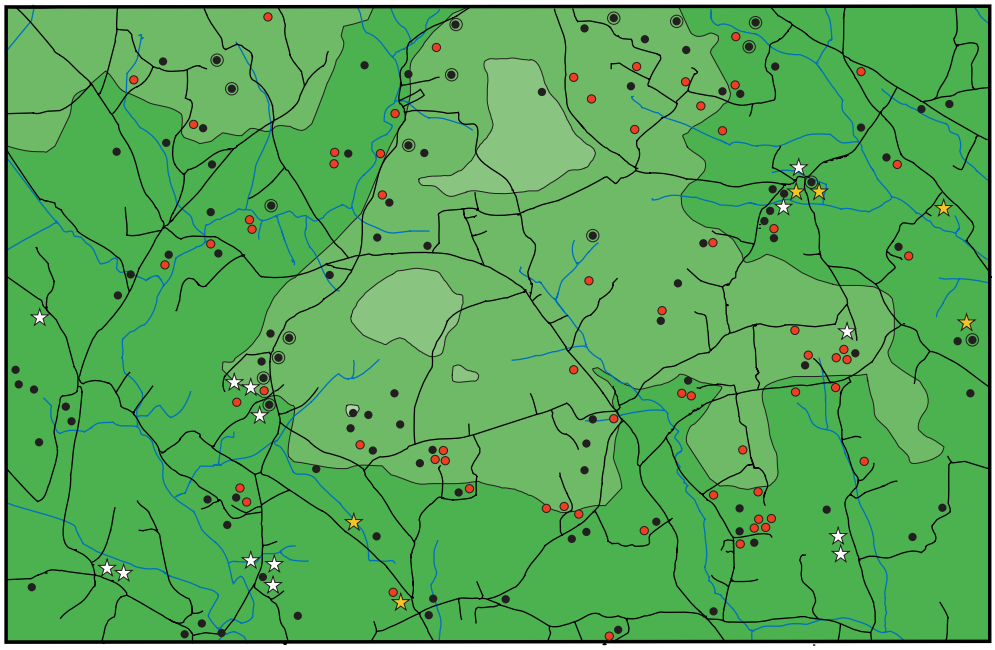


CORK STUDY AREA MAP 2



CORK STUDY AREA MAP 3

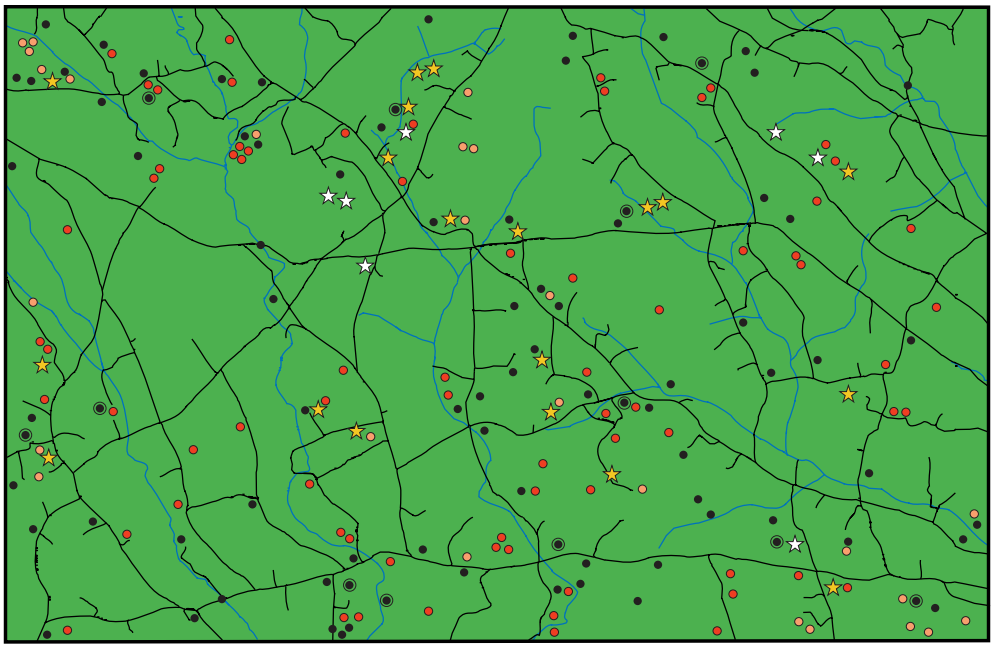
OS 58 | OS 59 | OS 60 | OS 61



☆ Monuments destroyed post-Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre-Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged post-Inventory
● Monuments not located
---- County boundary

CORK STUDY AREA MAP 4

OS 58 | OS 59 | OS 60 | OS 61



☆ Monuments destroyed post-Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre-Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged post-Inventory
● Monuments not located
---- County boundary

2.4.1 Pre-Inventory Destruction or Removal

In Cork, it was found that 186 monuments had been destroyed or removed before the publication of the County Inventory. 178 (95.7%) were destroyed and 7 (3.8%) were removed to a museum, while 1 (0.5%) is currently in private ownership. These figures represent 24.3% of the total number of known monuments in the study area either destroyed or removed before the Archaeological Inventory was compiled.

2.4.2 Post-Inventory Interference

Of the 496 monuments visited and located in the Cork study area, 80 had been either damaged or destroyed after the Inventory was compiled. This represents 16.1% of the monuments listed as surviving in the Inventory, and 10.5% of the total number of known monuments in the study area. Surviving monuments totalled 455, representing 91.7% of monuments surviving at the time of the County Inventory, and 59.6% of all known monuments in the study area. Since 82 (14.2%) of the 496 monuments could not be visited, this leaves the true survival figure at probably 93-94% of those monuments that were intact at the time of the Inventory.

In the Cork study area, it was found that 80 monuments had been interfered with. 56 (70%) were earthen monuments while 24 (30%) were of stone. In comparison, of the 455 monuments found to be surviving, 237 (52.1%) can be classified as being earthen monuments and 218 (47.9%) as stone monuments. Individually, the most common type of monuments to suffer interference are ringforts and fulachta fiadh, amounting to 26 (32.5%) of both type. 4 (5%) standing stones and churches were also interfered with, along with 3 (3.8%) souterrains and 2 (2.5%) enclosures, stone circles, stone rows, stone pairs, ring barrows and bridges, as well as 1 (1.3%) burial ground, house, pre-bog wall, cairn and miscellaneous stone site.

Of the 455 surviving monuments, there are 139 (30.5%) ringforts, 73 (16%) fulachta fiadh, 59 (13%) standing stones, 17 (3.7%) cashels, 15 (3.3%) burial grounds, 11 (2.4%) enclosures and stone pairs, 10 (2.2%) bridges and bullaun stones, 9 (2%) churches, stone rows and megalithic tombs, 8 (1.8%) stone circles, houses and miscellaneous monuments, 7 (1.5%) cairns, holy wells and Ogham stones, 6 (1.3%) hut sites, ring barrows and souterrains, 4 (0.9%) kilns and miscellaneous stone monuments, 2 (0.4%) penitential stations, cross slabs and towers, and 1 (0.2%) altar, castle, cliff edge fort, síle-na-gig, corn mill and boulder burial.

Land improvement resulted in 48 (60%) of the 80 monuments being damaged or destroyed. 9 (11.3%) were interfered with through erosion, 5 (2.9%) as a result of drainage, 4 (5%) from development, 3 (3.8%) each through forestry or general interference, 2 (5.9%) each from roadworks or collapse, and 1 (1.3%) from digging, stone robbing, dumping and dereliction.

Of the 80 monuments interfered with in the Cork study area, 68 (85%) are visible while 11 (13.8%) are not, while 32 (40%) are accessible but 47 (58.8%) were not. Of the 455 surviving monuments, 392 (86.2%) are visible and 62 (13.6%) are not, while 135 (29.7%) are accessible but 319 (70.1%) are not. Individually, 31 (38.8%) of the damaged or destroyed monuments were visible and accessible, 1 was accessible but not visible, while 37 (46.6%) were visible but not accessible. A further 10 (12.5%) were neither visible nor accessible. Of the 455 surviving monuments, 258 (56.7%) are visible and not accessible, 61 (13.4%) are neither visible nor accessible, 1 (0.2%) is accessible but not visible, while 134 (29.5%) are both visible and accessible.

Of the 80 damaged or destroyed monuments in the Cork study area, 68 (85%) were located in a pasture setting, with 6 (7.5%) located in tillage. 4 (5%) were by the roadside

while 1 (2.9%) was set in a farmyard and 1 (2.9%) in a bog. Of the 455 surviving monuments, 354 (77.8%) are set in pasture, with 25 (5.3%) in bog. 31 (1.8%) are in woodland, 18 (4%) are set beside roads, 10 (2.2%) are set in tillage and graveyards, 5 (1.1%) have a farmyard setting, while there is 1 (0.2%) set in a carpark.

2.4.3 Degrees of Damage Post-Inventory

It was found that 41 of the 496 monuments visited and located in Cork had been destroyed following the publication of the County Inventory. This represents 8.3% of the surviving monuments listed in the Cork Inventory now destroyed, and 5.4% of the total number of known monuments in the study area. The combined total of destroyed monuments in the study area now stands at 29.9% of those ever known to have existed. It was also found that 5 monuments had been seriously damaged following the compilation of the Inventory. This represents 1% of the monuments listed as surviving, and 0.7% of the total number of known monuments in the study area. Of the 496 monuments visited and located, 34 were slightly damaged. This represents 6.9% of the surviving monuments listed in the Inventory, and 4.5% of the total number of known monuments in the study area.

As in Cavan, there was a clear distinction between earthen and stone monuments in the Cork study area. Of the 41 monuments which had been destroyed, 25 (61%) were earthen while the remaining 16 (39%) were of stone. 5 monuments had been seriously damaged, all of them earthen. Of the 34 monuments which had been slightly damaged, 26 (76.5%) are earthen monuments and 8 (23.5%) are stone. Individually, the most common monument type destroyed in Cork were fulachta fiadh, 18 (43.9%) of which were destroyed. 6 (14.6%) ringforts were also destroyed, along with 4 (9.8%) standing stones and 3 (7.3%) church/ecclesiastical sites, 2 (4.9%) examples of both souterrains and stone pairs, as well as a single example of a pre-bog wall, a stone circle, a stone row, a ring barrow, a cairn and a miscellaneous stone site. The most common monument found to be seriously damaged are ringforts, of which 4 (80%) are seriously damaged; 1 (20%) enclosure is similarly damaged. The most common slightly damaged monuments are ringforts. 16 (47.1%) are slightly damaged, along with 8 (23.5%) fulachta fiadh and 2 (5.9%) bridges, as well as a single example of an enclosure, church, souterrain, stone circle, stone row, burial ground, house and ring barrow.

Of the 41 monuments which had been destroyed in Cork, 34 (82.9%) were as a result of land improvement works, by far the greatest reason for destruction. 4 (9.8%) were destroyed through drainage works, with 2 (4.9%) disappearing as a result of development. The final monument was destroyed during roadworks. 5 monuments had been seriously damaged, 3 (60%) as a result of land improvement works, 1 (20%) through erosion and 1 (20%) as a result of roadworks. Of the 34 monuments which had been slightly damaged, 11 (32.4%) were as a result of land improvement works, 8 (20%) through erosion, 3 (8.8%) each from forestry and general interference, 2 (5.9%) each from development and collapse, and 1 (2.9%) each as a result of drainage, digging, stone robbing, dumping or dereliction.

In the case of the 41 monuments which had been destroyed, 31 (75.6%) were visible while 9 (22%) were not. 15 (51.7%) were accessible while 25 (61%) were not. Of the 5 monuments found to be seriously damaged, all are visible, with 2 (40%) being accessible and 3 (60%) not accessible. Of the 34 monuments which had been slightly damaged, 32 (94.1%) are visible while 2 (5.9%) are not. 15 (44.1%) are accessible but 19 (55.9%) are not. Individually, of the 41 monuments destroyed, 17 (41.5%) were visible but not accessible, 14 (34.1%) were visible and accessible, 1 (2.4%) was accessible but not visible, while 8 (19.5%) were neither

visible nor accessible. It was not possible to obtain information for a further monument. Of those which had been seriously damaged, 2 (40%) are visible and accessible, while 3 (60%) are visible but not accessible. Monuments which had been slightly damaged include 15 (44.1%) that are visible and accessible, 17 (50%) that are visible but not accessible, and 2 (5.9%) that are neither visible nor accessible.

Of the 41 monuments which had been destroyed, 36 (87.8%) were located in a pasture setting, with 2 (4.9%) located in tillage, another 2 (4.9%) on roadsides, with a single monument set in a bog. All 5 seriously damaged monuments were located in a pasture setting. In addition to this are 34 slightly damaged monuments, 27 (79.4%) of which are located in a pasture setting and 4 (11.8%) in tillage, 2 (5.9%) by a roadside and 1 (2.9%) in a farmyard.

2..4.4 Destruction Rate

Of the 41 monuments destroyed, 13 disappeared at some time after 1982, 1 after 1983, 6 after 1986, 3 after 1992, and 2 at some time after 1993. It is clear, however, that 2 monuments were destroyed in 1984, 2 in 1986, 6 between 1997-1998, and another 6 in 1998 itself.

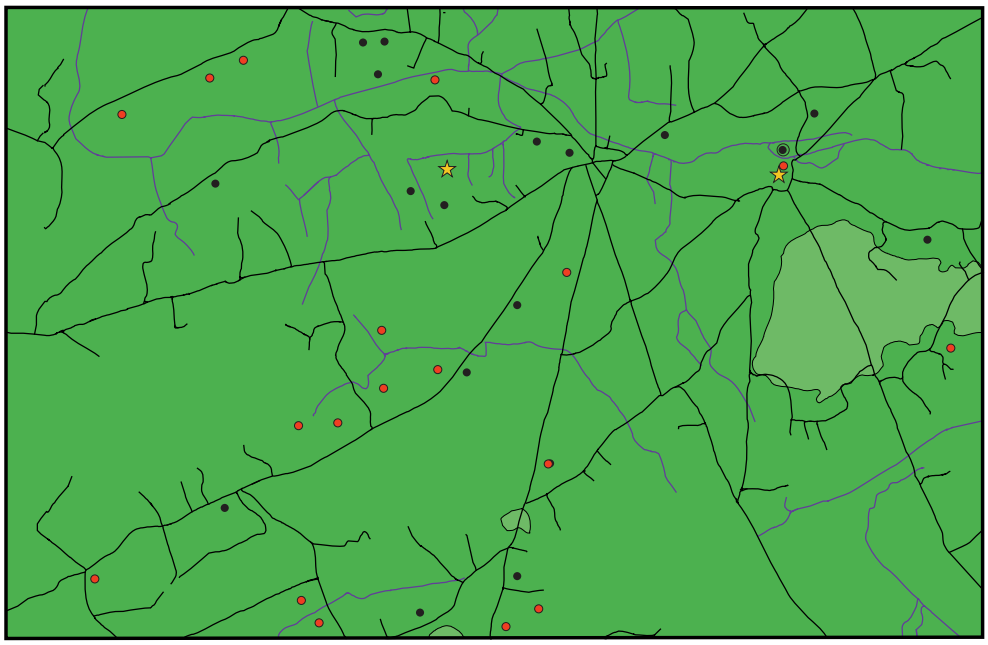
2.4.5 Monuments in Danger

The Cork study area produced 13 monuments perceived to be in danger, which represents 2.9% of the surviving monuments. These consist of 10 (76.9%) earthen and 3 (23.1%) stone monuments, with 9 (69.2%) ringforts, 2 (15.4%) houses, 1 (7.7%) bridge and 1 (7.7%) fulacht fiadh. All 13 are visible from the road. 6 (55.8%) are accessible but 7 (44.2%) are not. Individually, 6 (46.2%) were both visible and accessible, while 7 (53.8%) were visible but not accessible. The majority of these monuments were set in pasture. A total of 10 (76.9%) are situated in pasture, with 1 (1.9%) monument each in a roadside, woodland/scrub or farmyard setting.

2.5 LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA (APPENDIX 4)

LAOIS / OFFALY STUDY AREA MAP 1

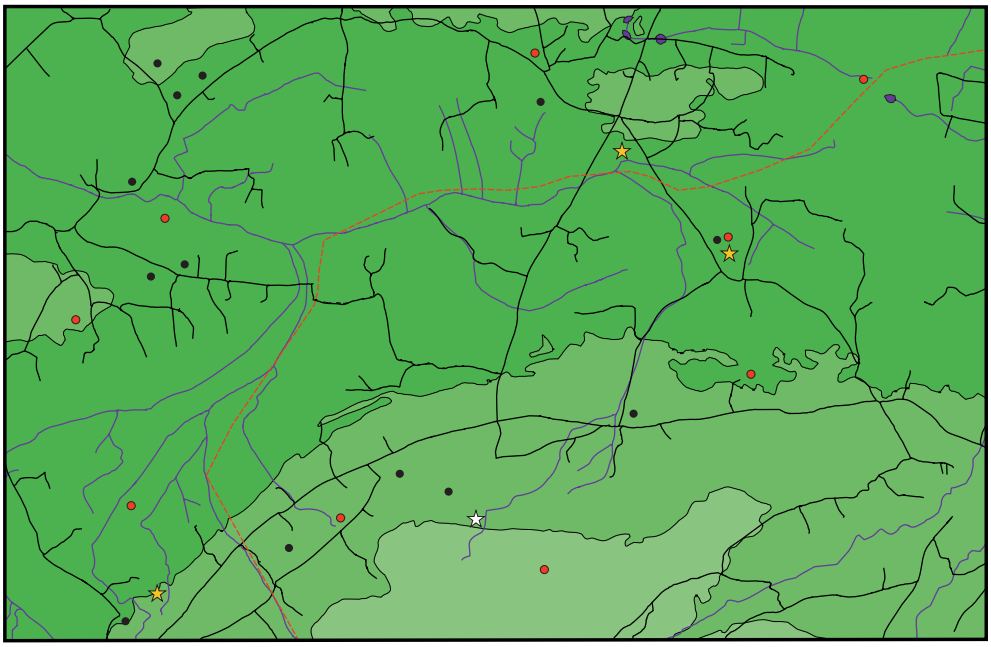
OS 31	OS 32/2	OS 3	OS 4/33



☆ Monuments destroyed post-Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre-Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged post-Inventory
○ Monuments not located
---- County boundary

LAOIS / OFFALY STUDY AREA MAP 2

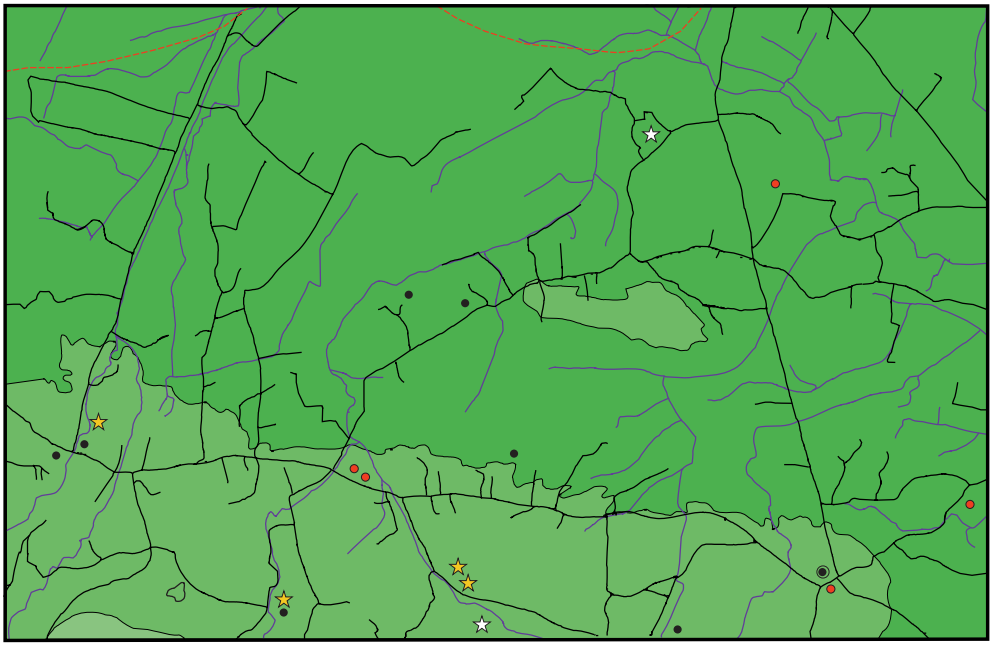
OS 31	OS 32/2	OS 3	OS 4/33



☆ Monuments destroyed post-Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre-Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged post-Inventory
○ Monuments not located
---- County boundary

LAOIS / OFFALY STUDY AREA MAP 3

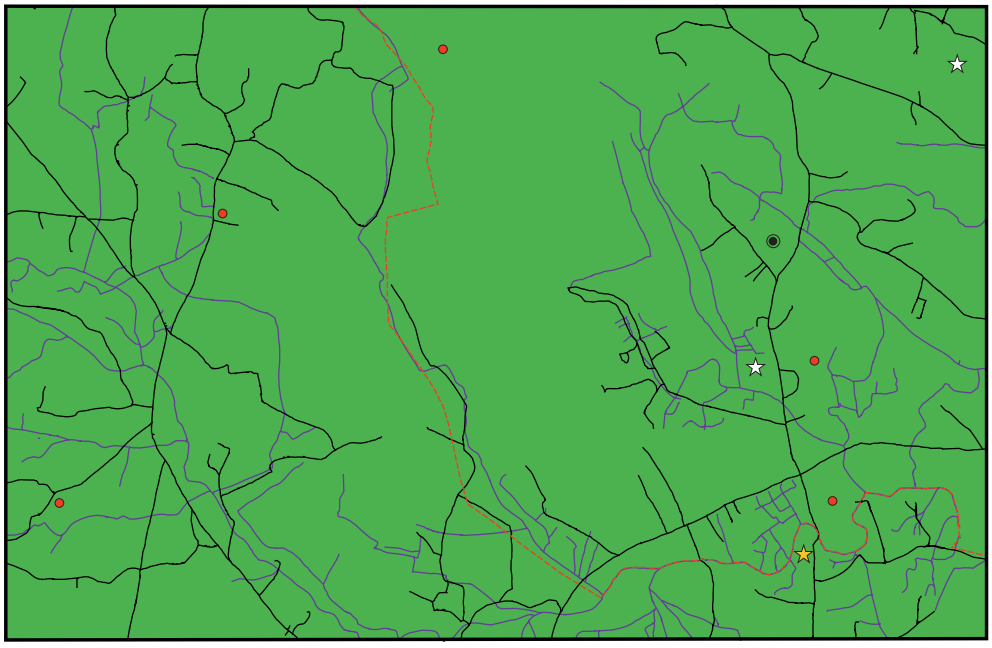
OS 31	OS 32/2	OS 3	OS 4/33



☆ Monuments destroyed post-Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre-Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged post-Inventory
○ Monuments not located
---- County boundary

LAOIS / OFFALY STUDY AREA MAP 4

OS 31	OS 32/2	OS 3	OS 4/33



☆ Monuments destroyed post-Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre-Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged post-Inventory
○ Monuments not located
---- County boundary

2.5.1 Pre-Inventory Destruction or Removal

In the Laois/Offaly study area, it was found that 42 monuments had been destroyed or removed before the compilation of the respective Inventories. This represents 44.2% of all monuments. When combined with those monuments newly destroyed, this means that 48.4% of all monuments known to have existed in this study area now gone. All 42 monuments were earthen.

2.5.2 Post-Inventory Interference

In the Laois/Offaly study area, 13 of the 53 monuments visited and located had been damaged or destroyed since the compilation of the respective Inventories. This represents 24.5% of monuments listed as surviving in the publications, and 13.7% of all monuments ever known to have existed. It was also found that 49 monuments are still surviving, which represents 92.5% of monuments surviving at the time of the County Inventories, and 51.6% of all known monuments in the study area.

In the case of the 13 monuments which had experienced interference, 10 (76.9%) are earthen while 3 (23.1%) are of stone. Of the 49 monuments which have survived, 30 (61.2%) can be classified as earthen and 19 (39.8%) as stone. Individually, of the interfered monuments, there were 8 (61.5%) enclosures and 1 (20%) example each of an earthwork castle, a tower house, a ringfort, a church and a bridge. Of those found to be surviving, 12 (24.5%) are ringforts, 9 (18.4%) are enclosures, 6 (12.2%) are churches, 4 (8.2%) each are holy wells and houses and 2 (4.1%) each are moated sites, burial grounds, tower houses and earthwork castles. There is 1 (2%) mound, castle, bridge, bullaun stone, cross slab and stone head.

Of the 13 monuments which have been damaged or destroyed, 5 (38.5%) were as a result of land improvement works, 3 (23.1%) as a result of erosion and 1 (20%) each through dereliction, a FÁS tidy-up scheme, dumping, forestry or some other unknown cause.

In addition, 5 (38.5%) of the 13 interfered monuments were visible, while 8 (61.5%) were not; 7 (53.8%) were accessible but 6 (46.2%) were not. Of the 49 surviving monuments, 39 (79.6%) are visible and 10 (20.4%) are not, while 31 (63.3%) are accessible but 18 (36.7%) are not. Individually, 5 (50%) interfered monuments were visible and accessible, while 2 (15.4%) were accessible but not visible; 6 (46.2%) were neither visible nor accessible. Of the surviving monuments, 11 (22.4%) are visible and not accessible, 7 (14.3%) are neither visible nor accessible, 3 (6.1%) are accessible but not visible, while 28 (57.1%) are both visible and accessible.

When the environmental setting was examined, it was found that 8 (61.5%) of the 13 interfered monuments were set in pasture and 3 (23.1%) were in woodland/scrub. There was 1 (7.7%) each in a graveyard and tillage setting. Of the 49 monuments still surviving, 31 (63.3%) are set in pasture, with 7 (14.3%) in a tillage setting and 5 (10.2%) in a graveyard setting. There are 2 (4.1%) each in churchyard and woodland settings, and 1 (2%) each in an urban or farmyard setting.

2.5.3 Degrees of Damage Post-Inventory

In the Laois/Offaly study area, 4 of the 53 monuments visited and located had been destroyed since the compilation of the respective Inventories. This represents 7.6% of monuments listed as surviving in these publications, and 4.2% of all monuments ever known. When combined with those monuments known to have been destroyed or removed, this indicates that 48.4% of all monuments known to have existed in this study area have been destroyed. It was also found that 4 monuments had been seriously damaged since the Inventories, representing 7.6% of monuments listed as surviving and

4.2% of all monuments. In addition, it was discovered that 5 monuments had been slightly damaged since the compilation of the respective Inventories, which represents 9.4% of monuments listed as surviving in the publications, and 5.3% of all monuments.

There were 4 newly destroyed monuments in the Laois/Offaly study area, all of which were earthen. Of the 4 found seriously damaged, 3 (75%) are earthen monuments while one is of stone. 5 slightly damaged monuments were also recorded, 3 (60%) earthen and 2 (40%) stone. Individually, 3 (75%) of the destroyed monuments were ringforts while the fourth was an example of an enclosure (25%). Of those seriously damaged, 3 (75%) are enclosures and 1 (25%) is a tower house. There are also 2 (40%) enclosures and 1 (20%) example each of an earthwork castle, church and bridge which are slightly damaged.

Of the 4 monuments which had been destroyed, 3 (75%) were as a result of land improvement works, with the fourth due to forestry work. Another 4 monuments were seriously damaged, 2 (50%) as a result of land improvement works and the others as a result of dumping or erosion. Of the 5 slightly damaged monuments, 2 (40%) were as a result of erosion and 1 (20%) each from dereliction, a FÁS tidy-up scheme or some other unknown cause.

Only 1 (25%) of the 4 destroyed monuments was visible, while 3 (75%) were not. 1 (25%) was accessible while 3 (75%) were not. Of the 4 seriously damaged monuments, 2 (50%) are visible and 2 are not, with 2 being accessible while the other 2 are not. For those which had been slightly damaged, 2 (40%) are visible and 3 (60%) are not, while 4 (80%) are accessible but 1 (20%) is not. Individually, of those found to have been destroyed, 1 (25%) was visible and accessible, while the other 3 (75%) were neither visible nor accessible. There are 2 (50%) seriously damaged monuments that are visible and accessible, and another 2 that are visible but not accessible. Of those slightly damaged, 2 (50%) are visible and accessible while 2 are accessible but not visible. Only 1 (20%) is neither visible nor accessible.

In the case of the monuments which had been destroyed, 2 (50%) were set in pasture, 1 (25%) was set in tillage, while the fourth was in woodland/scrub. Another 4 monuments had been seriously damaged, all set in pasture. A further 5 monuments were slightly damaged, of which 2 (40%) are set in pasture, 2 (40%) in woodland/scrub and 1 (20%) in a graveyard setting.

2.5.4 Destruction Rate

In the Laois/Offaly study area, it was found that 1 monument was destroyed in 1992 while the other 3 went after 1990.

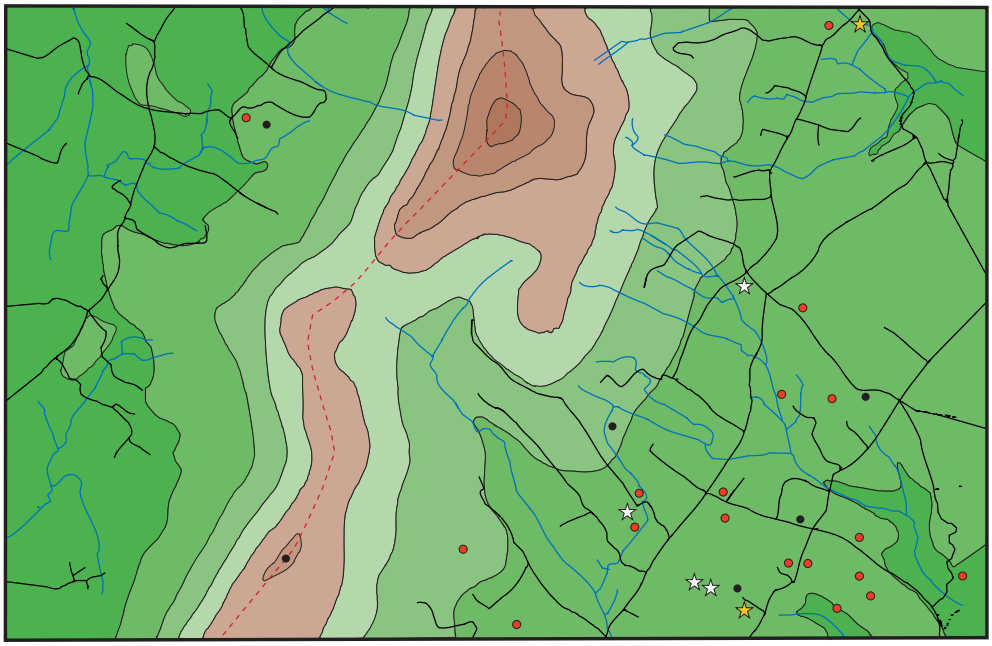
2.5.5 Monuments in Danger

The Laois/Offaly study area produced 14 monuments perceived to be in danger of destruction in the near future, representing 28.6% of the surviving monuments. Of these, 10 (71.4%) are earthen monuments and 4 (6.7%) are of stone. They consist of 5 (35.7%) enclosures, 2 (14.3%) moated sites and 1 (6.7%) ringfort, church, mound, bridge, castle, tower house and earthwork castle. 9 (64.3%) monuments are visible while 5 (21.2%) are not; 9 (64.3%) are accessible but 5 (35.7%) are not. Individually, 7 (50%) are both visible and accessible, 2 (14.3%) are accessible but not visible, 2 (14.3%) are visible but not accessible, while 3 (21.4%) are neither visible nor accessible. The majority of these monuments were set in pasture, with 12 (85.7%) in pasture and 1 (1.9%) each in a woodland/scrub or graveyard setting.

2.6 WEXFORD STUDY AREA (APPENDIX 5)

WEXFORD STUDY AREA MAP 1

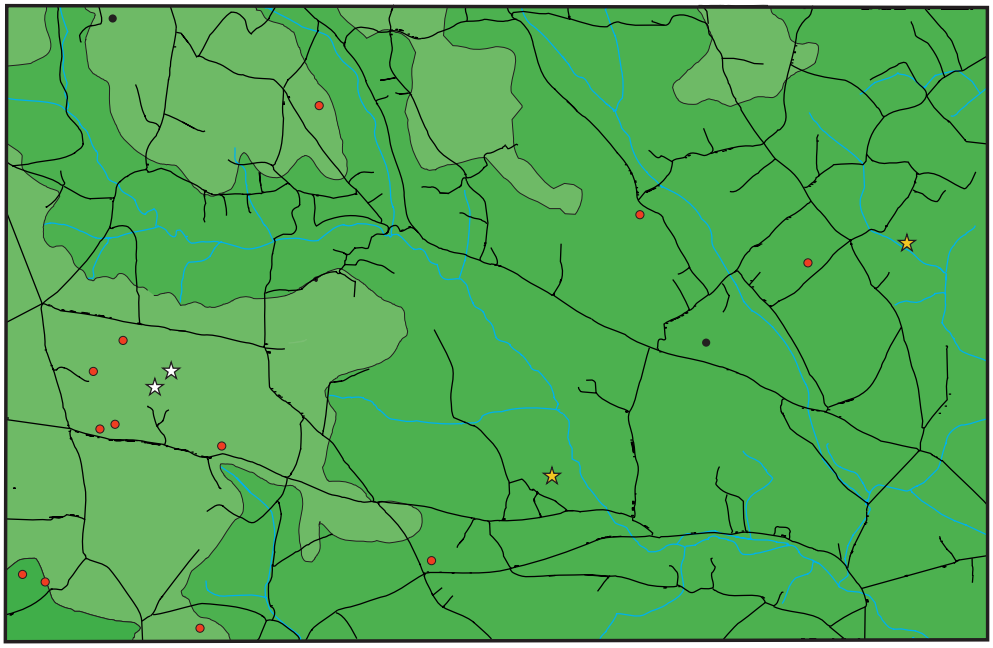
OS 18	OS 19	OS 20	OS 21



☆ Monuments destroyed post-Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre-Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged post-Inventory
● Monuments not located
---- County boundary

WEXFORD STUDY AREA MAP 2

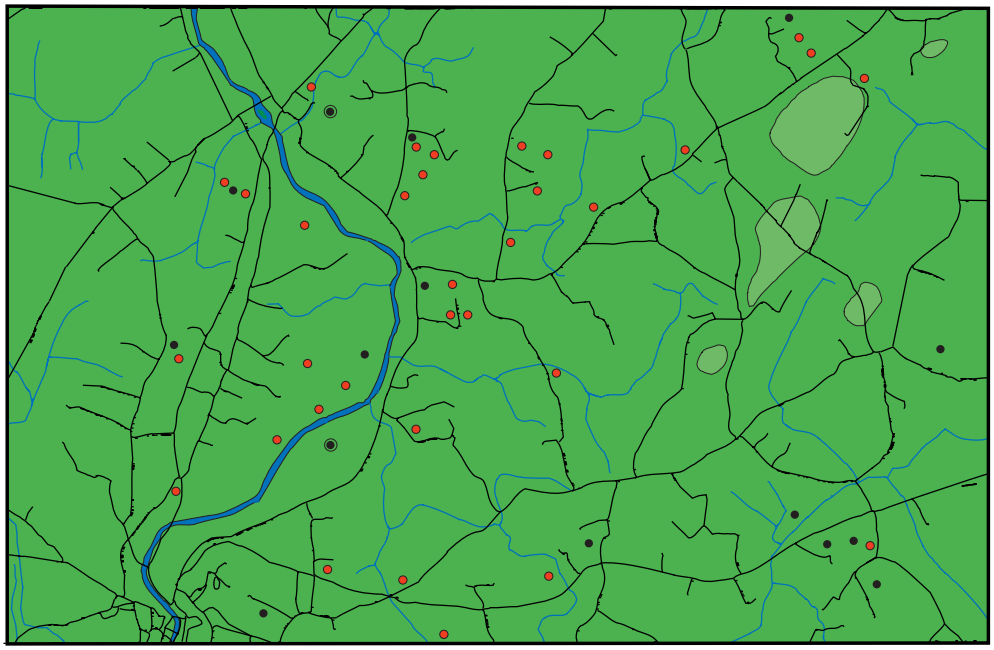
OS 18	OS 19	OS 20	OS 21



☆ Monuments destroyed post Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged post Inventory
● Monuments not located
---- County boundary

WEXFORD STUDY AREA MAP 3

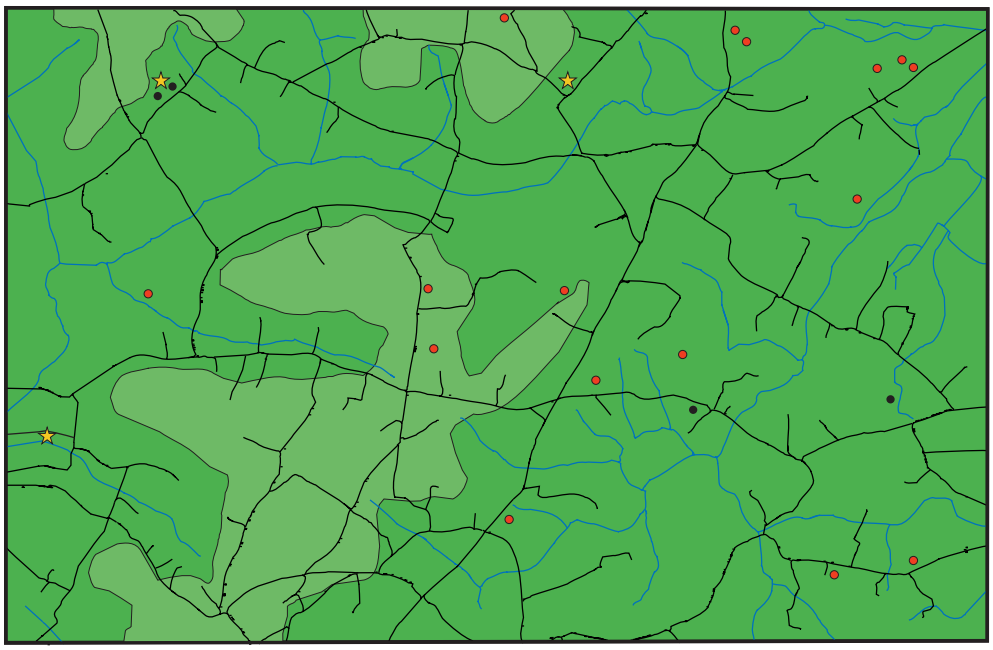
OS 18	OS 19	OS 20	OS 21



☆ Monuments destroyed post-Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre-Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged post-Inventory
● Monuments not located
---- County boundary

WEXFORD STUDY AREA MAP 4

OS 18	OS 19	OS 20	OS 21



☆ Monuments destroyed post-Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre-Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged ;post-Inventory
● Monuments not located
---- County boundary

2.6.1 Pre-Inventory Destruction or Removal

Wexford produced some exceptionally high figures when compared with the other study areas. It was found that 77 monuments had been destroyed or removed before the compilation of the County Inventory, representing 63.1% of the total number of known monuments in the study area. When combined with those monuments which were found to be recently destroyed, it can be said that 68% of all known monuments that ever existed in the study area are now gone.

2.6.2 Post-Inventory Interference

Of the 45 monuments visited and located in Wexford, 14 had been damaged or destroyed since the County Inventory. This is 31.1% of those monuments published as surviving, and 11.5% of the total number of monuments that are known to have existed in the area. A further 39 monuments survive at present. This represents 86.7% of monuments surviving at the time of the County Inventory, and just 32% of all known monuments in the study area.

In all, 13 (92.9%) of the 14 interfered monuments were earthen, while just 1 (7.1%) was of stone. Of the 39 surviving monuments, 27 (69.2%) can be classified as earthen and 12 (30.8%) as stone. Individually, those damaged or destroyed included 7 (50%) ringforts, 4 (28.6%) moated sites, 2 (14.3%) enclosures and 1 (7.1%) church. Of the surviving monuments, there are 12 (30.8%) moated sites, 8 (20.5%) ringforts, 5 (12.8%) churches, 3 (7.7%) standing stones, 2 (5.1%) enclosures, 2 (5.1%) tumuli and 1 (2.6%) example each of an earthwork, windmill, ringwork, motte, castle, cross or cairn. It was also found that 9 (64.3%) monuments experienced interference as a result of land improvement works, 3 (21.4%) as a result of forestry and 2 (14.3%) through erosion.

Of the 14 monuments which were either damaged or destroyed, 6 (42.9%) were visible and 8 (57.1%) were not, while 4 (28.6%) were accessible but 10 (71.4%) were not. Of the 39 surviving monuments, 24 (61.5%) are visible and 15 (38.5%) are not, while 10 (25.6%) are accessible but 29 (74.4%) are not. Individually, 3 (21.4%) of the interfered monuments are visible and accessible, 3 (21.4%) are visible but not accessible, 1 (7.1%) is accessible but not visible, while 7 (50%) are neither visible nor accessible. Of the surviving monuments, 15 (38.5%) are visible and not accessible, 14 (35.9%) are neither visible nor accessible, 1 (2.6%) is accessible but not visible, while 9 (23.1%) are both visible and accessible. 13 (92.9%) of the interfered monuments are set in fields of pasture, while 1 (7.1%) is set in tillage. Of the 39 surviving monuments, 19 (48.7%) are set in pasture, with 13 (33.3%) in a tillage setting. In addition, 1 (2.6%) is in a domestic garden setting, while there are 2 (5.1%) each in urban, woodland or mountainous settings.

2.6.3 Degrees of Damage Post-Inventory

In comparison with other study areas, Wexford has produced some exceptionally high figures for damage and destruction. It was found that 6 of the 45 monuments visited and located had been destroyed since the compilation of the County Inventory. This is 13.3% of the monuments published as surviving, and 4.9% of the total number of monuments that are known to have existed in the area. When combined with those monuments previously destroyed or removed, an astonishing figure is arrived at — 68% of all known monuments that ever existed in the study area are now gone. It was found that 2 monuments had been seriously damaged since the County Inventory, which is 4.4% of the monuments published as surviving, and 1.6% of the total number of monuments that are known to have existed in the area. A further 6 monuments were found to be slightly damaged, or 13.3% of the monuments published as surviving, and 4.9% of the total number of monuments that are known to have existed in the area.

As in Laois/Offaly, all monuments found to be destroyed in Wexford were earthen. There are 2 seriously damaged monuments, one earthen and one stone. Of the 6 slightly damaged monuments, all are earthen. Individually, 4 (66.7%) are ringforts, with 1 (16.7%) example each of an enclosure and a moated site. A ringfort and a church are seriously damaged, along with 2 (33.3%) ringforts, 3 (50%) moated sites and 1 (16.7%) enclosure all slightly damaged since the compilation of the Inventory.

All 6 monuments appear to have been destroyed as a result of land improvement works, and 2 were seriously damaged because of land improvement works and erosion. Of the 6 monuments which were slightly damaged, 2 (33.3%) were as a result of land improvement works, 3 (50%) were due to forestry and 1 (16.7%) through erosion. Of the destroyed monuments, 1 (16.7%) was visible while 5 (83.3%) were not. 1 (16.7%) was found to be accessible while 5 (83.3%) were not. Of the seriously damaged monuments, 1 (50%) is visible while 1 is not; 1 is also accessible while the other is not. In addition, 2 monuments had been slightly damaged. Of these, 1 (50%) is visible and the other is not; 1 is accessible while the other is not. Individually, of those monuments found to be destroyed, 1 (16.7%) was visible and accessible, while the other 5 (83.3%) were neither visible nor accessible. Of those which were seriously damaged, 1 (50%) is visible and accessible, while the other is neither visible nor accessible. The same can be said for those monuments which were slightly damaged, with 1 (50%) monument visible and accessible and the other neither visible nor accessible. When the environmental setting is examined, it was found that all 6 monuments destroyed were set in fields of pasture. The 2 seriously damaged monuments are both set in pasture. Of the 6 slightly damaged monuments, 5 (83.3%) are set in pasture and 1 (16.7%) is set in tillage.

2.6.4 Destruction Rate

The Wexford study area produced 6 monuments that had been destroyed in recent years. Of these, 5 monuments went sometime after 1986. The remaining monument was bulldozed in 1996.

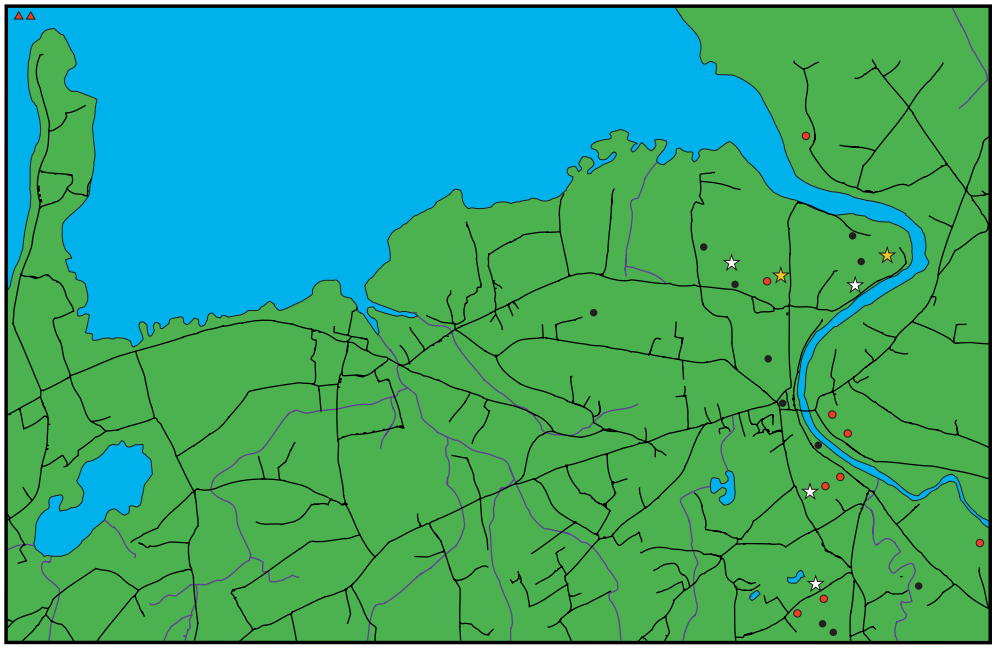
2.6.5 Monuments in Danger

In total, 4 monuments were perceived to be in danger of being destroyed in the near future, representing 10.3% of the surviving monuments. Of these, 3 (75%) are earthen monuments and 1 (25%) is a stone monument. They consist of 2 ringforts, 1 (6.7%) moated site and 1 (6.7%) church. 3 (75%) are visible and 1 (25%) is not, while 2 (50%) are accessible but 2 (50%) are not. Individually, 2 (50%) monuments are both visible and accessible, 1 (25%) is visible but not accessible, while 1 (25%) is neither visible nor accessible. A total of 3 (75%) monuments are set in pasture and 1 (25%) is in a tillage setting.

2.7 KERRY STUDY AREA (APPENDIX 6)

KERRY STUDY AREA MAP 1

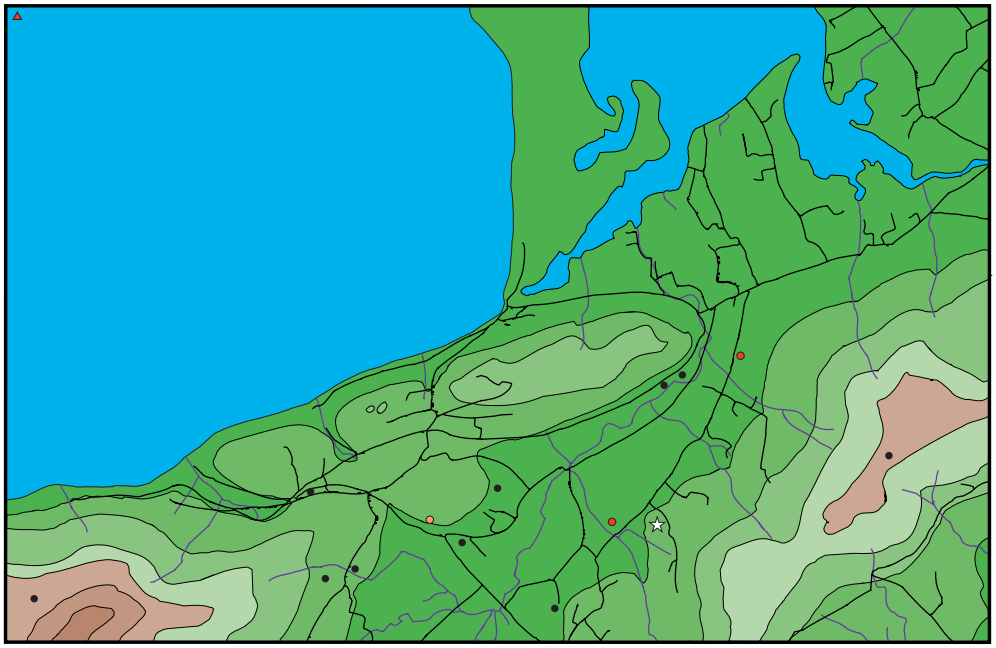
OS 56 | OS 63 | OS 64



☆ Monuments destroyed post-Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre-Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged post-Inventory
● Monuments not located
---- County boundary

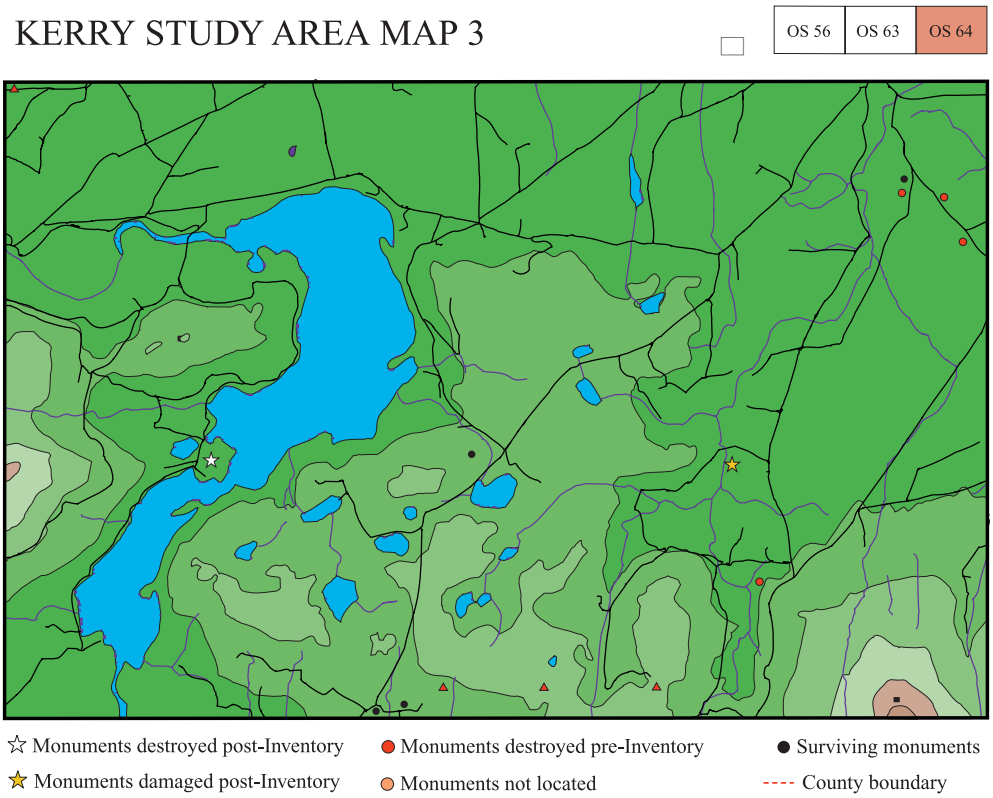
KERRY STUDY AREA MAP 2

OS 56 | OS 63 | OS 64



☆ Monuments destroyed post-Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre-Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged post-Inventory
● Monuments not located
---- County boundary

KERRY STUDY AREA MAP 3



2.7.1 Pre-Survey Destruction or Removal

It was found that 23 monuments had been destroyed before the compilation of the County Archaeological Survey, which represents 39% of all known monuments in the area. 22 (95.7%) monuments had been destroyed while 1 (4.3%) had been removed to a museum. Of these, 11 (47.8%) were earthen while 12 (52.2%) were of stone. When combined with those monuments found to be recently destroyed, 49.2% of the monuments ever known to have existed in the study area have been either destroyed or removed.

2.7.2 Post-Survey Interference

In Kerry, it was found that 9 of the 35 monuments visited and located had been interfered with, which represents 25.7% of those monuments published in the archaeological survey as surviving, and 15.3% of all monuments known to have existed in the area. It was also found that 29 monuments still survive. This represents 80.6% of monuments surviving at the time of the County Survey, and 49.2% of all known monuments in the study area. Only 1 monument could not be located but this does not significantly change the overall figures.

Of the 9 monuments damaged or destroyed since the compilation of the published survey, 3 (33.3%) were earthen monuments while 6 (66.7%) were of stone. Of the 29 surviving monuments, 13 (44.8%) can be classified as earthen and 16 (55.2%) as stone. Individually, of those interfered with, there are 3 (33.3%) ringforts and standing stones, 2 (22.2%) burial grounds and 1 (11.1%) pre-bog wall. The surviving monuments consisted of 10 (34.5%) ringforts, 2 (6.9%) enclosures, 4 (13.8%) standing stones, 3 (1.8%) pre-bog walls and 2 (1.2%) burial grounds, as well as 1 (0.6%) example each of a church, cashel, castle, holy well, house site, cross slab, cairn and a miscellaneous stone site. A total of 7 (77.8%) monuments were damaged or destroyed as a result of land improvement works, while 2 (22.2%) suffered through development.

In the case of the 9 monuments interfered with, 6 (66.7%) are visible but 3 (33.3%) are not, while 3 (33.3%) are accessible and 6 (66.7%) are not. Of the 29 surviving monuments, 18 (62.1%) are visible and 11 (37.9%) are not, while 11 (37.9%) are accessible but 18 (62.1%)

are not. Individually, 3 (33.3%) of the damaged or destroyed monuments were visible and accessible, 3 (33.3%) were visible but not accessible, and 3 (33.3%) were neither visible nor accessible. Of the surviving monuments, 8 (27.6%) are visible and not accessible, 10 (34.5%) are neither visible nor accessible, 1 (3.4%) is accessible but not visible, while 10 (34.5%) are both visible and accessible. Of those monuments interfered with, 8 (88.9%) are set in fields of pasture while 1 (11.1%) is set in a farmyard. Of the 29 surviving monuments, 19 (65.5%) are set in pasture, with 5 (17.2%) in a woodland setting, and 2 (6.9%) each set in a bog or urban area and 1 (3.4%) in a graveyard setting.

2.7.3 Degrees of Damage Post-Survey

Like Wexford, Kerry has produced high figures for monument damage and destruction. It was found that 6 of the 35 monuments visited and located had been recently destroyed. This represents 17.1% of the monuments listed as surviving in the archaeological survey, and 10.2% of all known monuments in the area. Kerry also has 2 monuments which are seriously damaged, representing 5.7% of the published surviving monuments, and 3.4% of all known monuments in the area. In addition, a single monument was found to be slightly damaged, representing 2.9% of the monuments published as surviving, and 1.7% of all known monuments in the area.

Unlike the other study areas, most of the 6 monuments destroyed were of stone. 5 (83.3%) were stone monuments and just 1 (16.7%) was earthen. 2 monuments, both earthen, had been seriously damaged, while just 1 stone monument had been slightly damaged. Individually, of those destroyed, 3 (50%) were standing stones, 2 (23.3%) were burial grounds and the remaining monument was a ringfort. The 2 seriously damaged monuments are both ringforts, while the single slightly damaged monument is a pre-bog wall. 4 (66.7%) of the monuments were destroyed as a result of land improvement works, while the other 2 (23.3%) went through development. 2 monuments were seriously damaged as a result of land improvement works. The only slightly damaged monument discovered in Kerry was also a result of land improvement works.

Of the 6 destroyed monuments, 4 (66.7%) were visible while 2 (33.3%) were not. 1 (16.7%) was accessible but 5 (83.3%) were not. Of the 2 seriously damaged monuments, 1 (50%) is visible and 1 is not, while 1 is accessible and the other is not. Of the 2 slightly damaged monuments, 1 (50%) is visible while the other is not, and 1 is accessible while 1 is not. Individually, of those destroyed, 1 (16.7%) was visible and accessible, 3 (50%) were visible but not accessible, while the other 2 (23.3%) were neither visible nor accessible. Of the seriously damaged monuments, 1 (50%) is visible and accessible, and 1 is neither visible nor accessible. Of those slightly damaged, 1 (50%) is visible and accessible, and 1 (50%) is neither visible nor accessible. 5 (83.3%) of the 6 destroyed monuments were situated in pasture, while 1 (16.7%) was set in a farmyard. The 2 seriously damaged monuments are both set in fields of pasture, as are the 2 slightly damaged monuments.

2.7.4 Destruction Rate

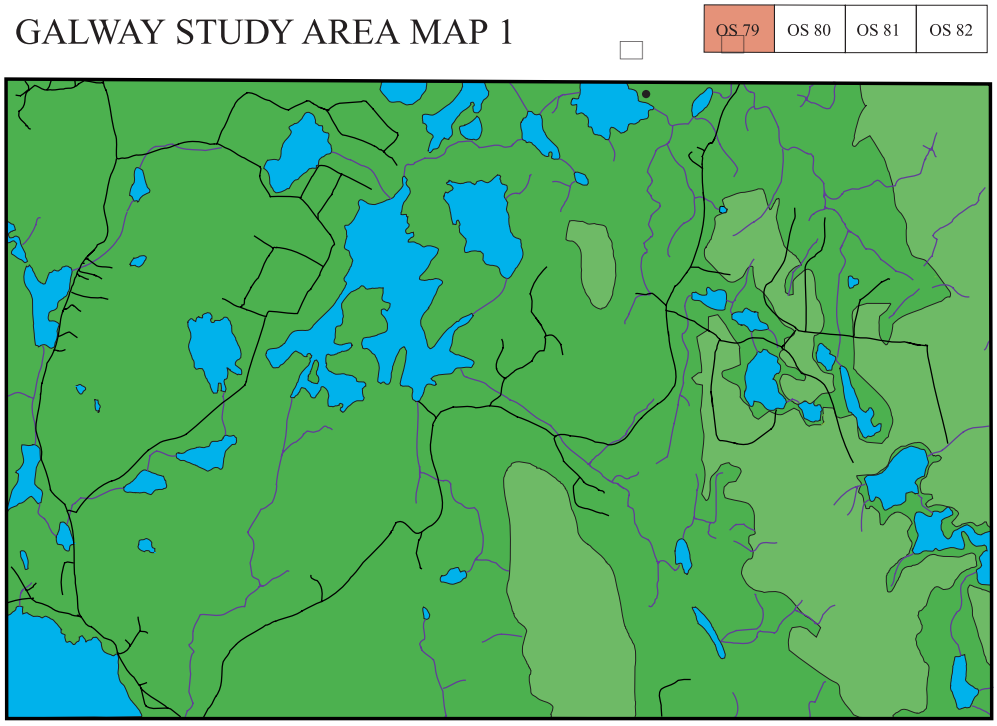
Of the 6 monuments destroyed in the Kerry study area, 4 have disappeared since 1986, with a further monument going in 1996 and 1 at some time between 1996-1997.

2.7.5 Monuments in Danger

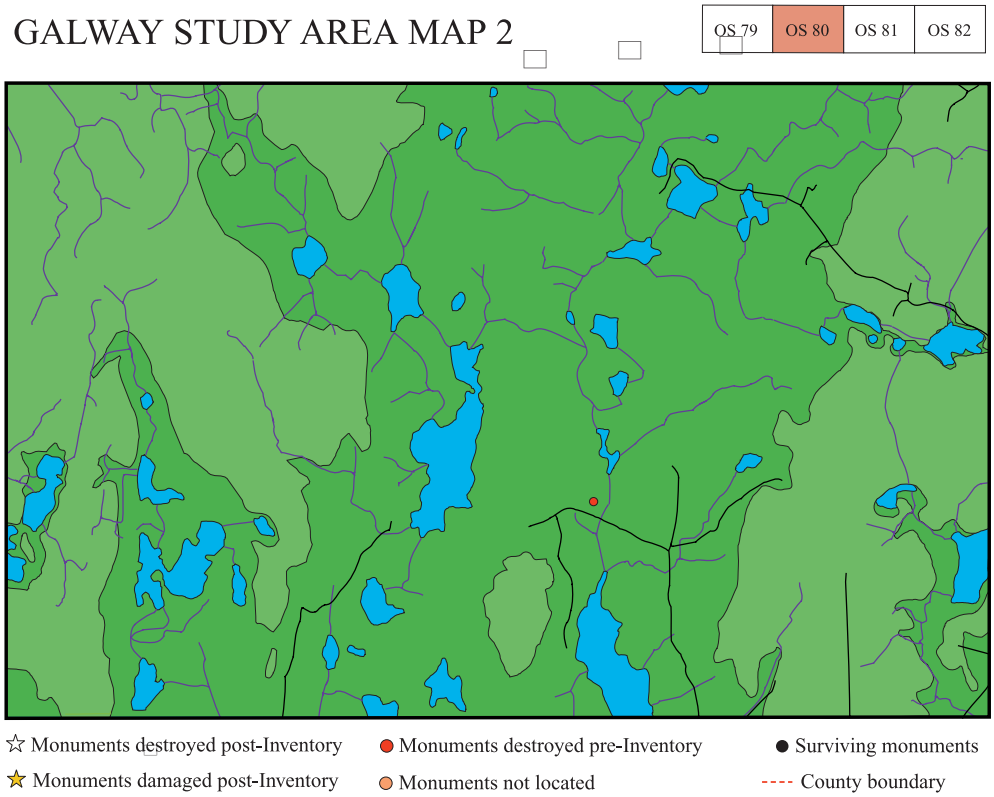
The Kerry study area produced 1 monument perceived to be in danger. This represents 3.5% of the surviving monuments. It is an earthen monument, a ringfort, and is both visible and accessible, and set in pasture

2.8 GALWAY STUDY AREA (APPENDIX 7)

GALWAY STUDY AREA MAP 1

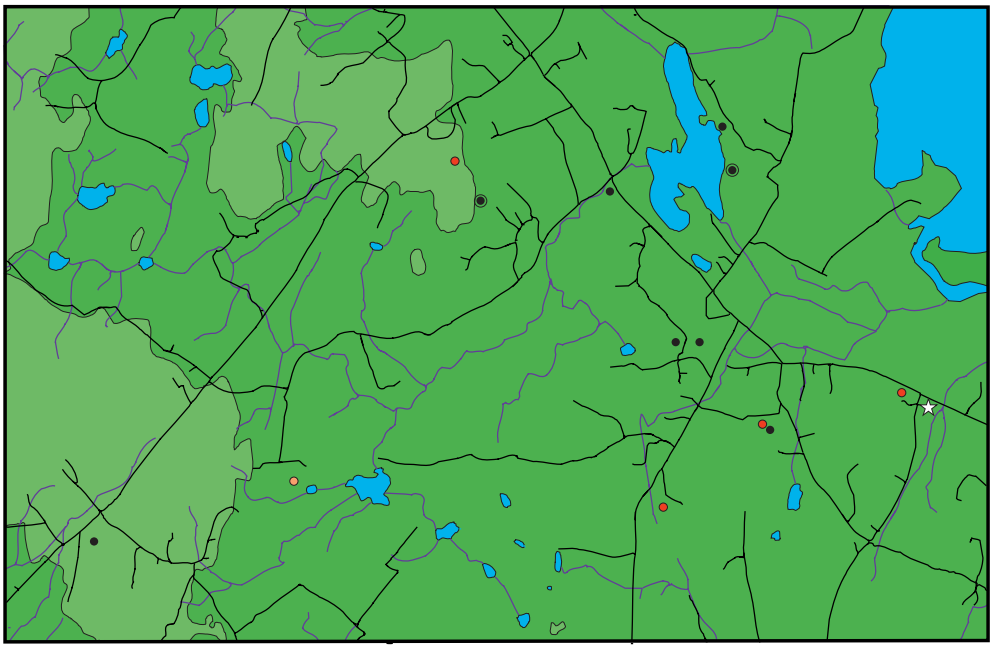


GALWAY STUDY AREA MAP 2



GALWAY STUDY AREA MAP 3

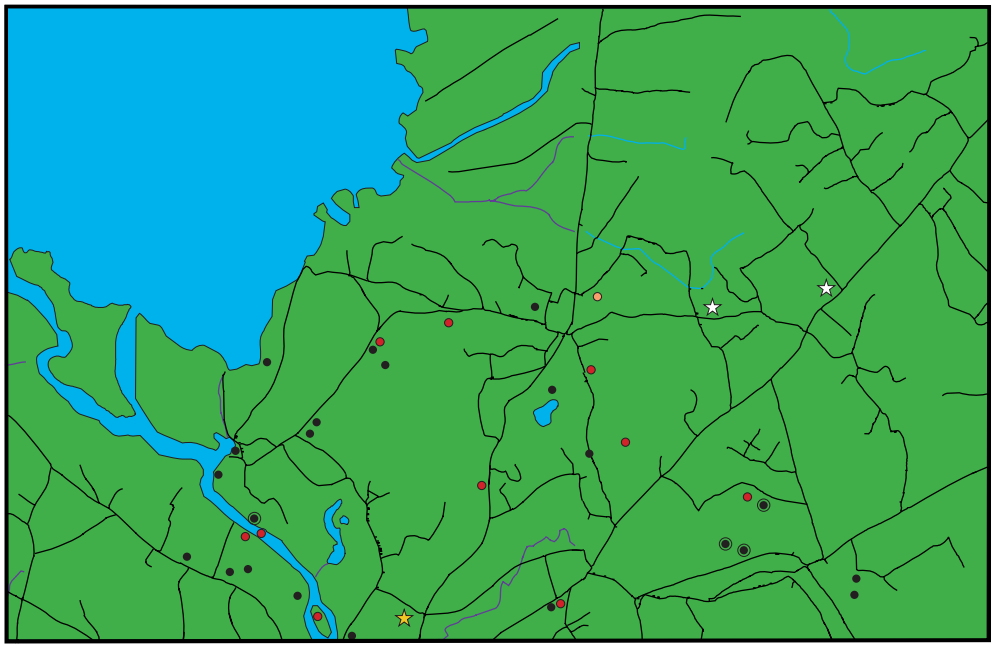
OS 79 | OS 80 | OS 81 | OS 82



☆ Monuments destroyed post-Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre-Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged post-Inventory
● Monuments not located
---- County boundary

GALWAY STUDY AREA MAP 4

OS 79 | OS 80 | OS 81 | OS 82



☆ Monuments destroyed post-Inventory
● Monuments destroyed pre-Inventory
● Surviving monuments
★ Monuments damaged post-Inventory
● Monuments not located
---- County boundary

2.8.1 Pre-Inventory Destruction or Removal

It was found that 15 monuments were destroyed before the compilation of the County Archaeological Inventory, representing 23.4% of all monuments known in the area. 7 (46.7%) were earthen monuments, 6 (40%) were stone, while 2 (13.3%) were water-based. When combined with those monuments which were recently destroyed, it can be said that 28.1% of all monuments ever known to have existed in the study area are now gone.

2.8.2 Post-Inventory Interference

In the Galway study area, 5 of the 47 monuments visited and located had been damaged or destroyed. This represents 10.6% of the monuments published as surviving in the Inventory, and 7.8% of all monuments ever known to have existed in the area. It was also found that 44 monuments still survive. This represents 93.6% of monuments published as surviving, and 68.8% of all known monuments in the study area. 2 (14.2%) monuments could not be visited but their inclusion would not significantly change the overall figures.

In total, 5 monuments had been interfered with. Of these, there were 4 (80%) earthen monuments and 1 (20%) monument of stone. In addition, 44 surviving monuments were discovered. Of these, 13 (29.5%) can be classified as being earthen monuments, 30 (68.2%) as stone monuments and 1 (2.3%) as a water monument. Individually, of those experiencing interference, 3 (60%) are holy wells, 1 (20%) is a ringfort and 1 (20%) is a tower house. The surviving monuments include 4 (9.1%) ringforts, 3 (4.7%) examples each of enclosures and holy wells, 5 (11.4%) tower houses, 8 (18.2%) burial grounds, 2 (4.5%) each of cashels, hut sites and houses, as well as 1 (2.3%) example of a crannóg, megalithic tomb, church, castle, old road, fulacht fiadh, oratory, cross, leacht, settlement cluster, bastioned fort, watermill, earthwork and barrow. Of the 5 monuments showing interference, 2 (40%) were a result of land improvement works, 2 (40%) were interfered with by development and 1 (50%) was damaged or destroyed by human erosion.

All 5 damaged or destroyed monuments were visible, while 3 (60%) were accessible and 2 (40%) were not. Of the 44 surviving monuments, 42 (95.5%) are visible and 2 (4.5%) are not; 14 (31.8%) are accessible but 30 (68.2%) are not. Individually, 3 (60%) of the interfered monuments are both visible and accessible, while 2 (40%) are visible but not accessible. Of the surviving monuments, 28 (63.6%) are visible and not accessible, 2 (4.5%) are neither visible nor accessible, while 14 (31.8%) are both visible and accessible. Of those monuments damaged or destroyed, 2 (40%) were set in pasture, 1 (20%) at a roadside, 1 (20%) in woodland/scrub and 1 (20%) in an urban context. Of the 44 surviving monuments, 29 (65.9%) are set in pasture, with 3 (6.8%) in a roadside setting, 3 (6.8%) in woodland, 2 (4.5%) examples each are in an urban, boggy or farmyard setting, while 1 (2.3%) each is set in either a racecourse, rocky outcrop or water.

2.8.3 Degrees of Damage Post-Inventory

In Galway, the figures do not appear to be as high as those for Wexford and Kerry. The study found that 3 of the 47 monuments visited and located had been destroyed, or 6.4% of the monuments published as surviving in the County Inventory. This figure also represents 4.7% of all monuments ever known in the area. While no monuments were found to be seriously damaged, 2 were slightly damaged. This represents 4.3% of the monuments listed in the Inventory as surviving, and 3.1% of all known monuments in the area.

Of the 3 monuments destroyed since the publication of the County Inventory, all were earthen monuments. While no monuments were found to be seriously damaged, 2 were slightly damaged, one earthen and one stone. Individually, those which were destroyed

were all holy wells, while those slightly damaged consist of a ringfort and a tower house. 2 (66.7%) monuments were destroyed as a result of land improvement works while the other was due to development. 1 (50%) monument was slightly damaged due to development and 1 (50%) by human erosion.

All 3 newly destroyed monuments were visible, with 1 (33.3%) accessible while 2 (66.7%) were not. Individually, 1 (33.3%) is visible and accessible, while the other 2 (66.7%) are visible but not accessible. Both slightly damaged monuments are visible and accessible. When the environmental setting was examined, it was found that 2 (66.7%) of the destroyed monuments were set in pasture, with the other in woodland/scrub. Both slightly damaged monuments are set in pasture.

2.8.4 Destruction Rate

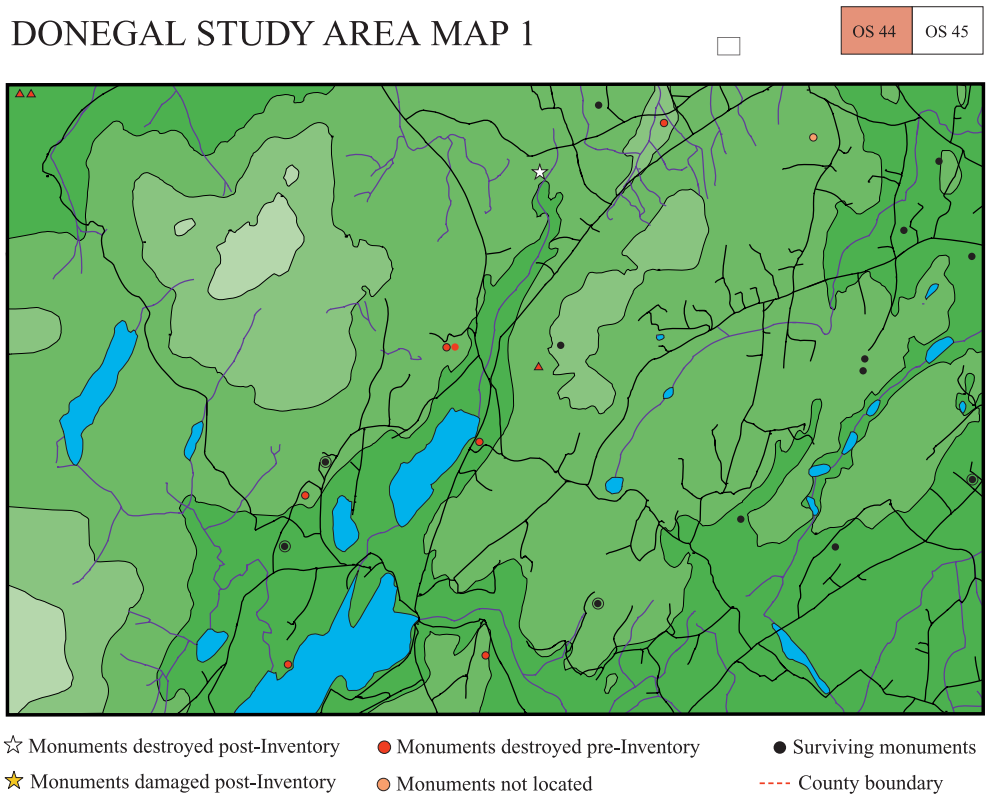
In the Galway study area, 3 monuments had been destroyed — 2 at some time after 1983, with the other going after 1990.

2.8.5 Monuments in Danger

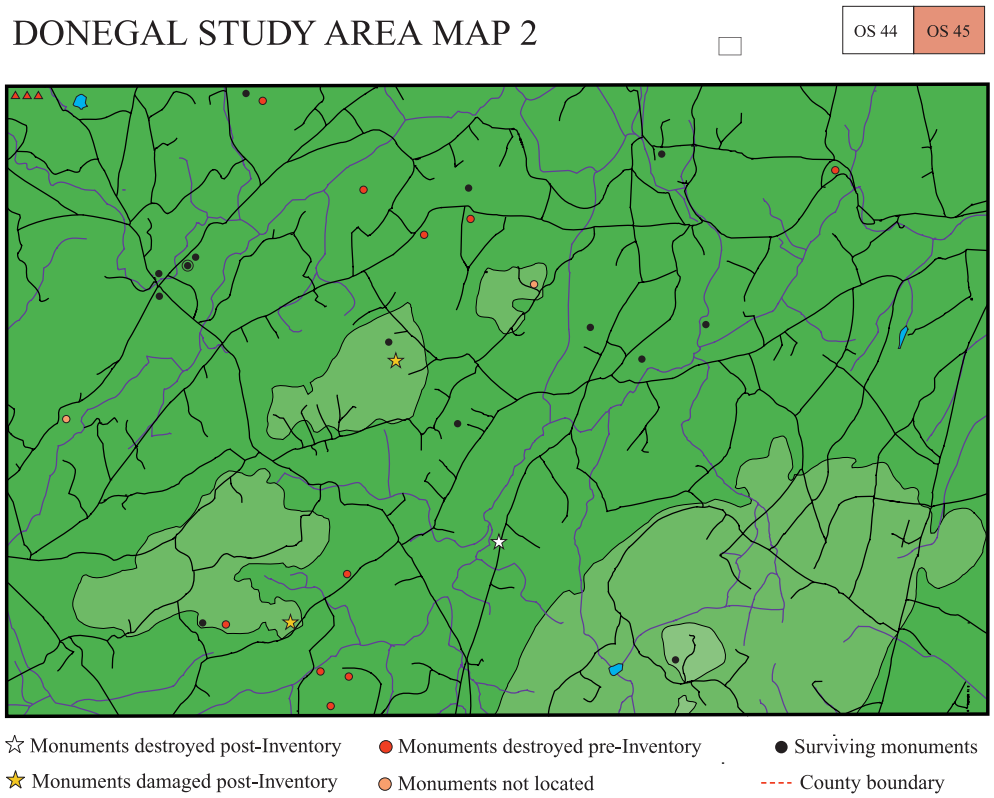
In Galway, the study perceived that 4 monuments were in danger of being destroyed in the near future, representing 9.1% of the surviving monuments. Of these, 1 (25%) is an earthen monument and 3 (75%) are stone monuments. They consist of 2 (50%) hut sites, 1 (25%) ringfort and 1 (25%) tower house. All 4 (100%) monuments are visible, and 2 (50%) are accessible but 2 (50%) are not. Individually, 2 (50%) are both visible and accessible, while 2 (50%) are visible but not accessible. 2 (50%) monuments are situated in woodland/scrub, with 1 (25%) monument each in an urban or pasture setting.

2.9 DONEGAL STUDY AREA (APPENDIX 8)

DONEGAL STUDY AREA MAP 1



DONEGAL STUDY AREA MAP 2



2.9.1 Pre-Survey Destruction or Removal

In the Donegal study area, it was found that 23 monuments had been destroyed before the compilation of the County Archaeological Survey, representing 37.1% of all monuments ever known in the study area. 9 (39.1) monuments were earthen and 13 (56.6%) were stone, while a further monument can be classed as 'other'. When combined with those monuments recently destroyed, it can be said that a total of 40.3% of all monuments ever known to have existed in the study area are now gone.

2.9.2 Post-Survey Interference

It was found that 4 of the 36 monuments visited and located were either damaged or destroyed, which represents 11.8% of the monuments published in the Survey as surviving, and 6.5% of all known monuments in the area. In addition, 34 monuments survived, representing 87.2% of monuments published as surviving at the time of the County Survey, and 54.8% of all known monuments in the study area. Although 3 monuments could not be visited, they would not significantly change the overall figures.

Of the 4 monuments which had suffered interference, 1 (25%) is an earthen monument while 3 (75%) are of stone. It was also found that 34 monuments still survive in Donegal. Of these, 6 (17.6%) can be classified as being earthen monuments and 28 (82.4%) as stone. Individually, of the interfered monuments, 1 (50%) is a ringfort, 1 (50%) is a standing stone and 2 (50%) are burial grounds. Of the surviving monuments, there are 5 (14.7%) ringforts, 6 (17.6%) churches, 4 (11.8%) cashels and burial grounds, 3 (8.8%) standing stones, 2 (5.9%) examples each of megalithic tombs and cairns, and 1 (2.9%) example each of a cist, castle, holy well, souterrain, promontory fort, bullaun stone, friary and miscellaneous stone site. It was found that 3 (75%) monuments were interfered with as a result of land improvement works and 1 (25%) as a result of development. All 4 are neither visible nor accessible. Of the 34 surviving monuments, 25 (73.5%) are visible and 9 (26.5%) are not. 14

(41.2%) are accessible but 20 (58.8%) are not. Individually, 11 (32.4%) of the surviving monuments are visible and not accessible, 9 (14%) are neither visible nor accessible, while 14 (41.2%) are both visible and accessible. Of the 4 damaged or destroyed monuments, all were set in pasture. In the case of the 34 surviving monuments, 18 (52.9%) are set in pasture, with 5 (14.7%) in a woodland setting. 3 (8.8%) are fenced off and 2 (5.9%) each are in graveyard, bog or roadside settings. There is 1 (2.9%) example each in a mountain or churchyard setting.

2.9.3 Degrees of Damage Post-Survey

In the Donegal study area, 2 of the 36 monuments visited and located had been destroyed. This represents 5.6% of the total number of monuments listed as surviving in the Archaeological Survey. When compared with all monuments known to have existed, the figure for newly destroyed monuments represents 3.2%. In addition, 2 monuments had been slightly damaged, representing 4.3% of the monuments published as surviving, and 3.1% of all known monuments in the area.

Of the 2 monuments recently destroyed in the Donegal study area, 1 was an earthen monument and the other was of stone. While no monuments were seriously damaged, 2 were slightly damaged and were represented by an earthen and a stone monument. Individually, those destroyed consisted of single examples of a standing stone and a ringfort, which is also the case for those monuments slightly damaged. Both monuments were destroyed as result of land improvement works. The 2 slightly damaged monuments were both a consequence of land improvement works. Both destroyed monuments were neither visible nor accessible, as is the case of the 2 slightly damaged monuments. Again, both destroyed monuments were set in pasture, as were the 2 slightly damaged monuments.

2.9.4 Destruction Rate

The Donegal study area produced 2 monuments destroyed after the compilation of the County Survey. While the date of their destruction is not precisely known, both were intact in 1981 when they were visited for that survey, and have therefore disappeared since then.

2.9.5 Monuments in Danger

The Donegal study area produced 1 monument perceived to be in danger, representing 2.9% of surviving monuments. It is an earthen monument, a burial ground. It is neither visible nor accessible, and is set in pasture.

CHAPTER 3: CONCLUSION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 It is clear from this study that the destruction of archaeological monuments in the Republic of Ireland has not ceased. On the contrary, it has accelerated at an alarming rate in the period 1993-1998 and most notably in 1998 (See Figure 7). The notional destruction rate per decade of monuments surviving at the compilation of the County Archaeological Inventories has risen from 4.5% when calculated over that period to a notional 10% per decade over the past two years, to 17% for 1998. This is compared to an average destruction rate of 2.1% of monuments per decade in the 140 years up to 1978.

3.2 PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

3.2.1 A total of 8% of monuments (1 in 12) surviving in the study areas at the time of the Archaeological Inventories and Surveys are now destroyed. This figure also represents 5.1% of all known monuments that ever existed in the study areas. The results show that there is a clear bias towards the destruction of earthen monuments, with 63.4% destroyed compared to 35.2% stone monuments. This is in comparison to the overall proportion of 55.1% earthen monuments and 43.7% stone monuments. Clearly the earthen monuments are suffering out of proportion to those of stone. Individually, the monument types that suffered the most were ringforts (25.4%), fulachta fiadh (25.4%) and standing stones (11.3%). These three types represent over 62% of all monuments which this study found had been destroyed.

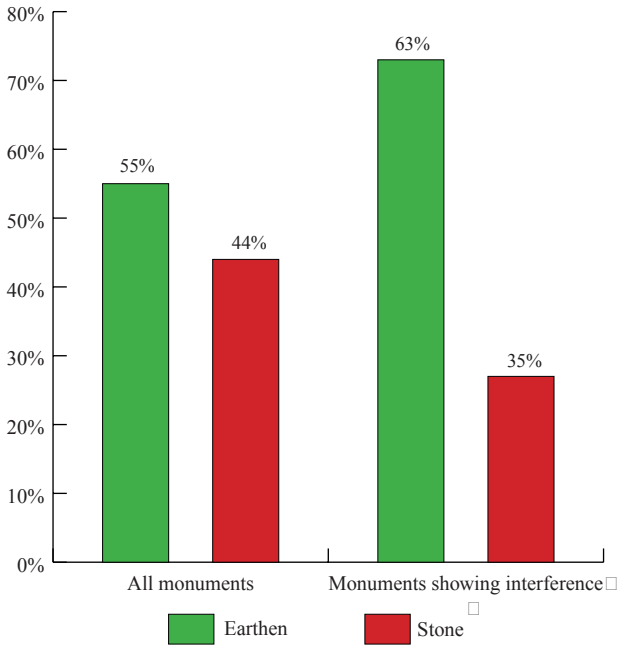


Fig. 26: Bar graph showing the ratio of earthen monuments to those built of stone.

3.2.2 Another clear pattern emerges when the cause of destruction is examined. Land improvement was responsible for the destruction of 76.1% of the monuments, with development causing the loss of 11.3%. Drainage works led to the removal of a further 7%. When the environmental setting of the destroyed monuments is examined, an even starker statistic is revealed. Of those destroyed, 84.5% were situated in fields of pasture, with (surprisingly) only 4.2% situated in tillage and another 4.2% in woodland/scrub. It is

interesting to compare these findings to those of the monuments that were destroyed in the past (before the compilation of the Archaeological Inventories and Surveys). 29.1% of all known monuments that ever existed within the study areas were destroyed or removed in the past. Of these, 53.1% were earthen monuments, a smaller figure than those recently destroyed, and 45.5% were of stone. These figures match almost exactly the overall proportion of earthen to stone monuments. It can therefore be said that the preference for the destruction of earthen monuments, as opposed to those of stone, is a recent occurrence.

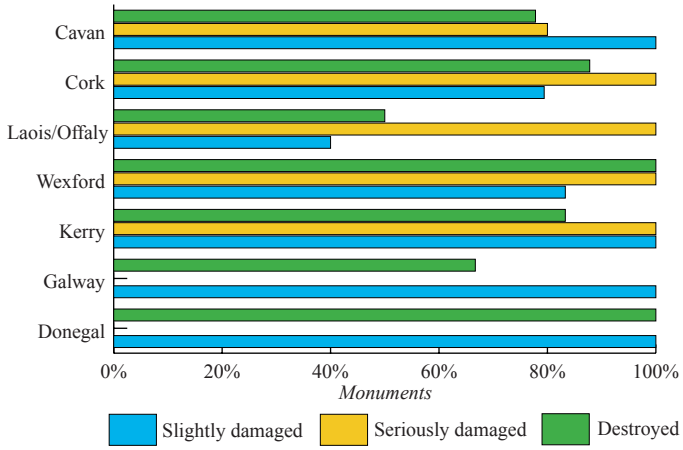


Fig. 27: Bar graph summarising the condition of monuments situated in pasture.

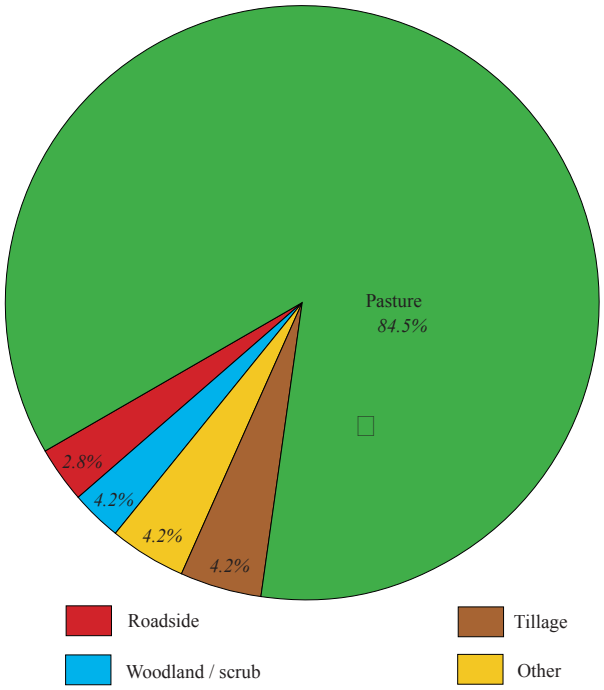


Fig. 28: Pie chart summarising the environmental setting of monuments destroyed post-inventory.

3.2.3 Individually, most monument types destroyed in the past were enclosures (19.4%) and souterrains (13.3%). Only 11.8% were ringforts and 9.6% were fulachta fiadh, both significantly smaller figures when compared to monuments destroyed in recent years. Standing stones have a consistent figure, at 10.3%. The three types represent only 31.7% of monuments destroyed in the past, compared to 62.1% in recent years.

3.2.4 Added to the findings of this study, it can now be said that 34.2% of all known monuments that ever existed in the study areas are currently destroyed or removed, and that this figure is slightly conservative. This study also found that 2% of those monuments listed as surviving in the County Archaeological Inventories and Surveys were now seriously damaged. Of these, 88.9% are earthen monuments, with only 11.1% of stone. Individually, the main monument types affected are ringforts (66.7%) and enclosures (22.2%). As with those monuments destroyed, land improvement played a major part and was responsible for 44.4% of seriously damaged monuments. Animal and human erosion caused damage to a further 16.7%. Again, the environmental setting is almost exclusively pasture, with 94.4% set in such fields. The remainder are set in woodland/scrub. A similar picture emerges when the slightly damaged monuments are considered.

3.2.5 The study has also shown that the information contained within the County Archaeological Inventories and Surveys is now significantly out of date. 8% of monuments listed as surviving in these publications are now destroyed, with another 2% severely damaged and 7.5% slightly damaged. This leaves 17.3% of monuments (1 in 6) listed as surviving in the Inventories and Surveys as now being either damaged or destroyed. 7.3% of those listed in the County Archaeological Inventories and Surveys were slightly damaged. 78.5% were earthen monuments, while only 21.5% were of stone. Individually, the main monument types affected were ringforts (49.2%), fulachta fiadh (12.3%) and enclosures (7.7%). Erosion, however, plays a far greater role in the cause of this damage, with 32.3% of monuments suffering because of it. Land improvement accounted for 32.3% of damage and forestry for 9.2%. 80% of the slightly damaged monuments are situated in pasture.

3.2.6 It is clear that there is not much difference in the figures between those monuments destroyed and those damaged to various degrees. If these figures are combined, they provide results for all monuments that have been interfered with in some form or another. We can therefore say that, of the monuments surviving at the time of the Inventory Surveys, 17.3% have been interfered with in some form or other. This represents just over 1 in 6 archaeological monuments having been affected in recent times. When the figure is presented as part of all monuments ever known to have existed in the study areas, it indicates that 11%, (1 in 9 monuments) have been interfered with.

3.2.7 Combining the three groups that represent interference, there is a clear bias towards earthen monuments. 72.7% of monuments damaged or destroyed were earthen, and only 26.6% were of stone. Individually, ringforts were hardest hit, with 40.3% of those interfered with coming from this monument type. Fulachta fiadh experienced 16.9% interference, while enclosures had 8.4%. The combined causes for destruction and damage point to land improvement as the main culprit, affecting 54.5% of monuments. Erosion represented 16.2%, while development caused damage or destruction to 9.7% of monuments. Continuing the common trend, pasture is the environmental setting of over 83% of those monuments interfered with.

3.2.8 The results all point to a clear model of archaeological monuments that have experienced interference in recent times. Earthen monuments, ringforts and fulachta fiadh in particular are suffering the most, with the chief cause for their damage and destruction being land improvement (removal of banks and ditches etc.) for pastoral agriculture.

3.3 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

3.3.1 The destruction of archaeological monuments in Ireland has not stopped but has accelerated dramatically in recent years. This is a major problem facing Irish archaeology and one which appears to be getting worse, not better. The destruction of so many monuments in 1998 alone is of extreme concern. These monuments are irreplaceable and are now lost for future generations. If the rate of destruction is allowed to increase, next to nothing will remain of our archaeological heritage in a little over a hundred years.

3.3.2 Earthen monuments situated in pasture are suffering the greatest interference.
It is clear that earthen monuments, ringforts and fulachta fiadh in particular are suffering the greatest interference. It is an interesting model and one that could help target monuments which could be at a higher risk of destruction than others.

3.3.3 The preference for damaging or destroying earthen monuments over those made of stone is a quite recent occurrence. In the years up to 1978, the destruction of monuments represented almost exactly the ratio between earthen monuments and those of stone, which stood at 55:44. Since 1978, however, the proportion of earthen monuments being destroyed compared to those of stone has risen to 63:35 — quite a dramatic shift. This poses the questions: what is causing this change, and how can it be dealt with? By their nature, earthen monuments are quite fragile. In the past, archaeological monuments were largely assumed to be buildings of stone. How many tourist books or posters contain images of ringforts, fulachta fiadh or holy wells? Indeed, only one of the cover photographs of the seven Archaeological Inventories and Surveys used in this study shows an earthen monument; all the others show stone structures. Is the selective representation of Ireland's archaeology for commercial purposes having an adverse effect on the preservation of earthen archaeological monuments?

3.3.4 In most cases, destruction of monuments can be linked directly with land improvement for more intensive farming. There has clearly been an increase in the destruction of earthen monuments, ringforts and fulachta fiadh in particular, with the chief cause for their destruction being land improvement (removal of field banks and ditches, etc.) for pastoral agriculture. This has been accelerating rapidly over the last couple of years and shows no sign of slowing down, which, it would appear, is contrary to the commonly held view in Irish archaeology at present. Clearly this rate of destruction (and general damage to monuments) can be linked to the current transformation taking place in Irish farming. The small, traditional few-acre farm, so much the way of life in rural Ireland for centuries, is quickly becoming a thing of the past (Walsh, 1992). These small farms are no longer viable and economies of scale have suddenly come into the equation (ibid.). There is currently an exodus from the land, and while farm numbers are getting smaller, farm sizes are getting larger (Kelleher and O'Mahony 1984, and Teagasc 1999). Thus a farming sector is being created with fewer but larger farms. Indeed this is encouraged by the current European Union grant system, where larger farms receive larger grants. It is with larger farms that this economy of scale begins to affect archaeology. The returns from larger farms enable more land improvement works, since the cost of such works are easily be offset by the gains on farms over a certain size — but not on a small, traditional Irish farm. So as farms get larger, the risk to archaeological monuments increases. Without immediate address, the situation will undoubtedly become more acute in years to come.

3.3.5 Current legislation does not appear to be protecting archaeological monuments from continuing damage or destruction, as it was intended to do. When the 1994 National Monuments legislation came into effect (*Archaeology Ireland* 1994, 1995), it was heralded in some quarters as one of the strongest pieces of heritage legislation to be introduced in the whole of the European Union. It was even described as the most draconian antiquities legislation in the world (*Current Archaeology* 1994). However, this study has shown that in the years since this legislation was introduced, the rate of destruction of archaeological

monuments has not fallen but, the direct opposite, risen sharply. It would therefore be valid to ask whether the legislation is having its intended effect. Clearly it does not appear to be acting as a deterrent. This is shown by the 18 monuments in the study areas destroyed since 1996, half of those in 1998 alone. And since these are only the monuments for which exact destruction dates are known, the true figure for this period is almost certainly higher. Is the law flawed, or is it simply not being implemented? These questions must be addressed urgently.

3.3.6 In some respects, information contained in the Archaeological Inventories and Surveys is out of date, in some cases by up to 25 years, and is not conducive to similar studies of this nature. This study has clearly shown the limitations of the Archaeological Inventories and Surveys when trying to address a problem such as the destruction of monuments over any given period. Any study of this nature which is trying to obtain an accurate and objective analysis must have standardised data from all areas. Information on the situation of monuments, as well as a brief description and a date at which this assessment took place, is crucial. The Inventories and Surveys appear to provide this information (although only a limited number have been published). However, it was often found that decades had passed between the last visit to the monuments and the publication of the Archaeological Inventories or Surveys.

3.3.7 An example of this (also given above) is seen in the monuments in Cavan, last visited in 1974, but with results not published until 1995 (O'Donovan 1995). In addition, the Surveys carried out for the Archaeological Inventories were not conducted over a relatively short space of time, but over decades. This does not allow for accurate analysis of the rate of destruction of monuments. To elaborate on the last example, the Archaeological Inventory for Cavan monuments last visited in 1974 was presented along with those visited in 1988, 1991 and 1994, and finally published in 1995. In essence, this indicates that there is no clear point in the past at which results of the Inventory survey can be compared accurately with the 1998 Archaeological Features at Risk survey.

3.3.8 In many ways, this has also been the case in England. However, as already stated, this has now been rectified in some way with the completion of the Monuments at Risk Survey (MARS). English Heritage have created a base data source for archaeological monuments, similar to this study but on a much larger and more comprehensive scale. They intend to revisit each monument repeatedly at fifteen-year intervals, allowing for true levels of destruction and degradation over time to be found.

3.3.9 One final problem, though minor, with the Archaeological Inventories and Surveys was that in some cases, the National Grid Reference (NGR) did not appear to be totally accurate. In the case of the Iveragh Archaeological Survey in Kerry, it was only produced to six as opposed to ten figures (O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996). This all tended to hinder fieldwork.

3.3.10 The statistical figures produced for the recent destruction of archaeological monuments in County Meath are in general representative of the country as a whole.The results for County Meath (O'Sullivan and Kennedy 1998) showed that the destruction of archaeological monuments had accelerated in recent years, leaving 33% of all known monuments now destroyed. While the overall rate of destruction for Meath was slightly higher than the Archaeological Features at Risk study (5.6% compared to 3.5% over the last 10 years), the rest of the findings are representative of the country as a whole.

3.3.11 The survival of Ireland's Archaeological Monuments is at stake
An active approach must be taken, rather than the reactive situation which prevails in Irish monument protection at present. Some form of regular monitoring of archaeological monuments is clearly required, as elaborated below. It is important to be aware of the exact situation at all times. In the age of information technology, this is a practical reality.

3.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.4.1 Main Points

Ireland's archaeological heritage and the problems associated with its preservation must be publicised more urgently on a national basis utilising various media.

A major initiative should be undertaken to educate landowners on all aspects of archaeological heritage, including monument recognition and interpretation.

An independent Archaeological Monument Monitoring Unit should be established to compile accurate current data which will be used to co-ordinate the protection of surviving archaeological monuments in Ireland.

The Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS) should be extended to cover all farms, with environmental planning incorporated in the scheme.

A major study, or an expanded version of the current research, should be commissioned to establish a base data source for all surviving monuments in Ireland, similar to the MARS project.

A study should be conducted into the current practice of field boundary removal and its effect on archaeology with reference to what has happened in England.

3.4.2 Greater National Publicity

Archaeology has recently been described as 'a valuable and irreplaceable resource' (Johnson 1998, 10). This cannot be emphasised strongly enough, especially the latter part of the statement. There is a perception outside the archaeological world that Ireland is full of monuments, and that the loss of a few ringforts or fulachta fiadh is insignificant — a view which must be challenged in the strongest manner.

This report has demonstrated that the number of monuments surviving to date is, in most cases, less than 60% and as low as 30% in one county. Yet the rate of destruction in recent times has risen dramatically. It is time that the problems highlighted in this report are aired on a very public platform. All sectors of the community must be made aware of archaeological monuments, what is happening to them, what is encouraging their damage or destruction, as well as the fact that they are an irreplaceable part of our heritage. Language, dress and culture can be, and have been, revived. Archaeology is different. What is gone cannot be replaced. All that can be achieved is the preservation of what survives. This can only happen with the knowledge and participation of all. To achieve this, all forms of mass media, such as newspapers, radio and television, should be utilised to highlight the problems currently faced by Ireland's archaeological heritage.

3.4.3 Education Initiative for Landowners

Throughout the course of the fieldwork for this study, it became apparent that landowners are yearning for knowledge about archaeological monuments. While they may be aware of an archaeological monument on their land, they are often totally ignorant of what the monument is, its history or its function. This is a serious situation for monument protection. The landowner who is fully aware of the antiquity, function and importance of the small earthen mound that sits on his or her land is less likely to do anything to the monument, as it takes on a new significance. That monument suddenly has a history attached to it; its existence and the reasons for its preservation are better understood.

It is recommended that an education initiative for landowners be undertaken. Although this can have many different forms, the most effective would be a book written and produced for non-archaeologists, highly illustrated, giving details of every known

monument type as well as how monuments may appear on the reader's land. Readers could therefore learn to recognise different monument types themselves. The various laws relating to archaeological monuments could also be included and clearly explained. Such a book, possibly produced in conjunction with other non-archaeological bodies and advertised extensively, could have a huge effect on the way in which archaeological monuments are perceived and treated by landowners.

3.4.4 Independent Archaeological Monument Monitoring Unit

This report has shown that legislation does not appear to be protecting archaeological monuments in the way that many people believe it is. Legislation is, by its nature, a reactionary device. What is needed is an active approach which involves the monitoring of archaeological monuments.

It is recommended that an independent Archaeological Monument Monitoring Unit be established which is responsible for visiting all the surviving archaeological monuments in the country and assessing their current state of preservation. This unit would be independent from the Archaeological Survey, but could liaise with them and have similar visitation rights for monuments. The unit could also be responsible for compiling a picture of the state of Ireland's monuments in a one or two year period, thus establishing a base data source from which further monitoring could take place. Along with this database, a pictorial record of each visit could also be kept, something which could be achieved quite easily with current technology.

The advantage of regular monitoring is that the landowner becomes aware that the monument is going to be visited on a regular basis and would be missed if it were removed. This would act as a huge deterrent to any action being taken against any archaeological monument. The size of such a unit would ultimately dictate the speed at which it could achieve its goals. A relatively small unit of perhaps ten to twelve people based in different areas around the country could visit every surviving monument within a one or two year period, if not faster. They could then produce a computer database similar to the one compiled for this study, but perhaps wider in its range of information, which is based on short visits to each monument of not more than ten minutes' duration. This is not a survey but an assessment, enough to show what is going on at a specific time throughout the country and identifying any problems facing the preservation of archaeological monuments. The unit would be permanent, repeating visits every couple of years and monitoring the status of archaeological monuments. Parallels for such a unit exist in England, in the form of the Monuments at Risk Survey (MARS) which has just published its first report and will repeat its work in a couple of years. Ireland needs to take a similar approach towards the preservation and protection of its archaeological heritage. It is the opinion of the authors that the establishment of an independent Archaeological Monument Monitoring Unit is vital and should have been done a long time ago.

3.4.5 Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS) Extension

The survey shows that agricultural activity is the most common agent responsible for the destruction of archaeological monuments. By including Measure 7 in REPS, however, the Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry has begun to address the problem, stipulating that monuments of historical or archaeological interest must be preserved. The advantage of REPS is that it requires the participating farmer to manage the landscape, including the archaeological landscape, in a way that meets the requirements laid down by the Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry. Each participant in the scheme farms according to a five-year agri-environment plan prepared in consultation with an agri-environment advisor. In return, the farmer is given an annual grant to subsidise the measures needed to meet the requirements of the plan.

At the time of writing approximately 40% of all farmers in the country now participate in REPS so in theory, the archaeological monuments on their land are protected. The difficulty is that, in general, they appear to represent the agricultural sector which is least threatening to archaeological monuments. A comparison between the results from Wexford, a county where intensive farming is commonplace, and those from Cavan, where it is not, emphasises that intensive farming leads to the destruction of archaeological monuments. Intensive farmers are not currently attracted to REPS because the available grant would not compensate them for the loss of earnings involved in compliance with REPS' regulations.

From an archaeological perspective, a policy bringing intensive farmers into the REPS scheme, or a similar but modified scheme, is desirable. This could be achieved by offering a further financial incentive, or a penalty for non-compliance such as reduced grants under other agricultural measures. An example of this can be seen where farmers who have completed the Certificate in Farming (CIF) course are offered higher grants than those who have not. The advantages of having every farmer in the country operating according to a five-year plan which consciously protects archaeological features on the farm are immeasurable, provided that an appropriate support system is put in place for planners and farmers. At present, a study into the effectiveness of REPS on archaeological features is being conducted by Eoin Sullivan, the results of which will be of huge interest to the archaeological community.

3.4.6 Establishment of Base Data Source of Monuments

This study has highlighted different factors which are having an effect on the destruction of archaeological monuments in Ireland. Chief among these is the enormous change taking place in farming in this country. It is against this background that the continuing disappearance of archaeological monuments is taking place. Clearly it is necessary to prepare a base data source of surviving archaeological monuments in Ireland over a short period of time. This could easily be carried out by an Archaeological Monument Monitoring Unit, but in the event of one not being established, the need to achieve a base data source for Irish monuments still exists and should be pursued through funded research.

3.4.7 Study into Field Boundary Removal

As outlined above, a number of issues need to be addressed, notably field boundary removal. Some previous studies have associated field boundaries with archaeological monuments, making them archaeological monuments in their own right (Herity 1988). No serious focused research into the antiquity of earthen banks or stone boundaries has ever been done, even though the scale of some is quite extraordinary. During fieldwork, many earthen field banks up to 2m or more in height were encountered in the process of removal. Many believe that the concept of land enclosure in Ireland was similar to that in Britain or England where it came in late Saxon times, with an intensive period of enclosure in the 18th century. However, it must not be assumed that what happened in England must also be the case in Ireland without the research to prove it.

GLOSSARY

Accessible: This term is used to describe monuments which are accessible to visit from a public road. This does not necessarily mean that permission is allowed, just if it is possible without too much physical effort to get to the monument.

Antiquity: The word antiquity is used in this report in reference to the period before the compilation of information for the County Archaeological Inventories and Surveys.

Archaeological Inventories: The archaeological Inventories are publications listing the known archaeological monuments on a county by county basis, as well as giving a brief description of their condition and a date for when the last assessment took place.

Danger: The word 'danger' is being used to describe monuments perceived by the study as being at a high risk of being destroyed in the near future.

Destroyed: The word destroyed is used in the text to describe monuments that have been removed as to leaving no visible surface trace above ground. In the case of souterrains and other underground monuments the term is used when they have been filled in, with roof stones removed.

Destruction Rate: A rate was worked out to chart the destruction of monuments. The rate is displayed as an average figure over a decade, i.e. the rate of destruction for a single year is shown as if it continued constant over ten years.

Development: The word 'development' is used in the text to represent the construction of houses and other buildings.

Drainage: Drainage is used to represent major field works where large channels are cut across fields and infilled with stones to aid the drainage of the land. Often fulachta fiadh are the victims of such works, and their stone used to line the newly dug channels.

Erosion: The word 'erosion' is used in the text to represent the gradual degradation of earthen monuments. It is caused either by human activity, or more often by animals.

Features: This is another word used for monuments but more often is used to describe parts of a monument, of which very little survives.

Interference: This term is used to describe both damaged and destroyed monuments, and represents some sort of human interference, great or small, with the monuments.

Land improvement: This term is used to describe works undertaken to improve farm land. Typically this involves fieldbanks, ditches and trees being removed, leaving vast swaths of open land. Archaeological monuments suffer from such improvement works.

Monument: The word monument is not used in the legal sense. It is used to represent an entry from the archaeological Inventories. Each entry could be a large ringfort or a small stone head. In this text they are all referred to as monuments.

Road works/Improvements: Road works and improvements are used to represent widening and general road related works.

Seriously Damaged: Monuments referred to as 'seriously damaged' are those that have suffered almost complete destruction. Examples of this would be more than 50% bank removal for earthworks, serious collapse of walls of structures, movement of standing stones, etc.

Site: The word site in this report is used to represent the 'site of' a monument no longer visible, having been destroyed or removed.

Slightly Damaged: Monuments referred to as 'slightly damaged' are those that have suffered some form of damage, but not close to total destruction. Examples would be banks with gaps broken through them, animal erosion, digging, etc.

Study area: A study area is represented by four 6" Ordnance Survey sheets joined end to end giving a strip twenty-four miles long and four miles in height. There are five such study areas along with two smaller control areas represented by two and three 6" OS sheets respectively.

Visible: The term when used in the text is to refer to monuments which are visible from a public road.

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APPENDIX 1: COMBINED STUDY AREAS

1.1 Overall results

The following tables contain data representing the combined results from the seven study areas examined in the Archaeological Features at Risk survey.

TABLE 1.1.1: SIZE OF THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	sqm	*%*
Total area of 26 counties of Republic of Ireland	27135	100
Combined size of 7 study areas in this study	600	2.2

TABLE 1.1.2: OVERALL STATISTICS FROM THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Monuments in study area entered in database	1400	100
Monuments destroyed or removed pre-Inventory	407	29.1
Monuments surviving at time of Inventory	993	70.9
Monuments destroyed post -Inventory	71	5.1
Monuments seriously damaged post-Inventory	18	1.3
Monuments slightly damaged post-Inventory	65	4.6
Monuments destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	154	11

TABLE 1.1.3: MONUMENTS NOT LOCATED IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Monuments visited in study area	993	100
Monuments which, for various reasons, could not be located	101	10.2

TABLE 1.1.4: SURVEY RESULTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Revised number of monuments included in study	892	100
Still surviving to date	821	92
Destroyed post-Inventory	71	8
Seriously damaged post-Inventory	18	2
Slightly damaged post-Inventory	65	7.3
Destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	154	17.3

1.2 Monuments destroyed post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the county Inventories.

TABLE 1.2.1:DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be destroyed	71	100
Cavan	9	12.7
Cork	41	57.7
Galway	3	4.2
Kerry	6	8.5
Donegal	2	2.8
Laois / Offaly	4	5.6
Wexford	6	8.5

TABLE 1.2.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	47	66.2
Not visible	23	32.4
Unable to say	1	1.4
Accessible	22	31
Not accessible	48	67.6
Visible and accessible	20	28.2
Accessible but not visible	2	2.8
Not visible and not accessible	21	29.6
Visible but not accessible	27	38

TABLE 1.2.3:ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	60	84.5
Tillage	3	4.2
Bog	1	1.4
Roadside	2	2.8
Urban	1	1.4
Woodland / Scrub	3	4.2
Water	1	1.4

TABLE 1.2.4: REASONS FOR DESTRUCTION IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	54	76.1
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	8	11.3
Dumping	1	1.4
Drainage	5	7
Road improvements	1	1.4
Forestry	1	1.4
Not established	1	1.4

TABLE 1.2.5: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	18	25.4.
Enclosures	4	5.6
Moated sites	1	1.4
Church/ecclesiastical sites	3	4.2
Crann–g sites	1	1.4
Standing stones	8	11.3
Holy wells	3	4.2
Fulachta fiadh	18	25.4
Souterrains	4	5.6
Pre-bog walls	1	1.4
Stone circles	1	1.4
Stone rows	1	1.4
Stone pairs	2	2.8
Cill'ns/burial grounds	3	4.2
Miscellaneous stone sites	1	1.4
Ring barrows	1	1.4
Cairns	1	1.4

TABLE 1.2.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	45	63.4
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	25	35.2
Water monuments	1	1.4

1.3 Monuments seriously damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been seriously damaged after they had been visited for the compilation of the county Inventories.

TABLE 1.3.1: SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be seriously damaged	18	100
Cavan	5	27.8
Cork	5	27.8
Galway	-	-
Kerry	2	11.1
Donegal	-	-
Laois / Offaly	4	22.2
Wexford	2	11.1

TABLE 1.3.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	14	77.8
Not visible	4	22.2
Accessible	8	44.4
Not accessible	10	55.6
Visible and accessible	8	44.4
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	4	22.2
Visible and not accessible	6	33.3

TABLE 1.3.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	17	94.4
Woodland / Scrub	1	5.6

TABLE 1.3.4: REASONS FOR SERIOUS DAMAGE IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	8	44.4
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	1	5.6
Dumping	1	5.6
Road improvements	1	5.6
Erosion	3	16.7
Unable to say	4	22.2

TABLE 1.3.5: CLASSIFICATION OF DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE STUDY AREAS		
	Monuments	***%***
Ringforts	12	66.7
Enclosures	4	22.2
Tower houses	1	5.6
Church/ecclesiastical sites	1	5.6

TABLE 1.3.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS		
	Monuments	***%***
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	16	88.9
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	2	11.1

1.4 Monuments slightly damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been slightly damaged after they were visited for the compilation of the county Inventories.

TABLE 1.4.1: SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be slightly damaged	65	100
Cavan	15	23.1
Cork	34	52.3
Galway	2	3.1
Kerry	1	1.5
Donegal	2	3.1
Laois / Offaly	5	7.7
Wexford	6	9.2

TABLE 1.4.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	50	76.9
Not visible	15	23.1
Accessible	30	46.2
Not accessible	35	53.8
Visible and accessible	26	40
Accessible but not visible	4	6.2
Not visible and not accessible	11	16.9
Visible but not accessible	24	36.9

TABLE 1.4.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	52	80
Tillage	5	7.7
Farmyard	1	1.5
Roadside	3	4.6
Urban	1	1.5
Woodland / Scrub	2	3.1
Graveyard	1	1.5

TABLE 1.4.4: REASONS FOR SLIGHT DAMAGE IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	21	32.3
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	4	6.2
Drainage	1	1.5
Erosion	21	32.3
Dumping	1	1.5
Collapse	2	3.1
Stone robbing	1	1.5
Digging	1	1.5
Dereliction	2	3.1
General miscellaneous other	4	6.2
Forestry	6	9.2
Unable to say	1	1.5

TABLE 1.4.5: CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	32	49.2
Enclosures	5	7.7
Moated sites	3	4.6
Church/ecclesiastical sites	2	3.1
Fulachta fiadh	8	12.3
Souterrains	1	1.5
Pre-bog walls	1	1.5
Stone circles	1	1.5
Stone rows	1	1.5
Bridge	3	4.6
Cill'ns/burial grounds	3	4.6
Tower house	1	1.5
House	1	1.5
Ring barrow	2	3.1
Earthwork castle	1	1.5

TABLE 1.4.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Fulachta fiadh)	51	78.5
Stone monuments (inc. souterrains)	14	21.5

1.5 Combined interference with monuments post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been damaged or destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the county Inventories.

TABLE 1.5.1: INTERFERENCE WITH MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments damaged or destroyed	154	100
Cavan	29	18.8
Cork	80	51.9
Galway	5	3.2
Kerry	9	5.8
Donegal	4	2.6
Laois / Offaly	13	8.4
Wexford	14	9.1

TABLE 1.5.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITYOF INTERFERED WITH MONUMENTS IN THE DOMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	111	72.1
Not visible	42	27.3
Unable to say	1	0.7
Accessible	60	39
Not accessible	93	60.4
Visible and accessible	54	35.1
Accessible but not visible	6	3.9
Not visible and not accessible	36	23.4
Visible but not accessible	57	37

TABLE 1.5.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF INTERFERED-WITH IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	129	83.8
Tillage	8	5.2
Bog	1	0.7
Roadside	5	3.2
Urban	2	1.3
Woodland / Scrub	6	3.9
Water	1	0.7
Farmyard	1	0.7
Graveyard	1	0.7

TABLE 1.5.4: REASONS FOR INTERFERENCE IN THE COMBINED STUDY		
	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	84	54.5
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	15	9.7
Erosion	25	16.2
Dumping	3	1.9
Collapse	2	1.3
Stone robbing	1	0.6
Digging	1	0.6
General miscellaneous other	5	3.2
Dereliction	2	1.3
Drainage	6	3.9
Road improvements	2	1.3
Forestry	7	4.5
Unable to say	1	0.6

TABLE 1.5.5: CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS		
	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	62	40.3
Enclosures	13	8.4
Moated sites	4	2.6
Church/ecclesiastical sites	6	3.9
Crann–g sites	1	0.7
Standing stones	8	5.2
Holy wells	3	1.9
Fulachta fiadh	26	16.9
Souterrains	5	3.2
Pre- bog walls	2	1.3
Stone circles	2	1.3
Stone rows	2	1.3
Stone pairs	2	1.3
Cill'n and burial grounds	6	3.9
Miscellaneous stone site	1	0.7
Tower house	2	1.3
Earthwork castle	1	0.7
House	1	0.7
Ring barrow	3	1.9
Bridge	3	1.9
Cairn	1	0.7

TABLE 1.5.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED ÐWITH MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS		
	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	112	72.7
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	41	26.6
Water monuments	1	0.6

1.6 Monuments destroyed or removed pre-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were either destroyed or removed before they were visited for the compilation of the county Inventories.

TABLE 1.6.1: DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments destroyed or removed	407	100
Cavan	41	10.1
Cork	186	45.7
Galway	15	3.7
Kerry	23	5.7
Donegal	23	5.7
Laois / Offaly	42	10.3
Wexford	77	18.9

TABLE 1.6.2: DESTRUCTION/REMOVAL IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Destroyed	396	97.3
In Museum	10	2.5
In private ownership	1	0.3

TABLE 1.6.3: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	216	53.1
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	185	45.5
Water monuments	6	1.5

TABLE 1.6.4: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS		
	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	48	11.8
Enclosures	79	19.4
Moated sites	2	0.5
Church/ecclesiastical sites	33	8.1
Crann–g sites	3	0.7
Standing stones	42	10.3
Holy wells	4	1
Fulachta fiadh	39	9.6
Souterrains	54	13.3
Sheela-na-Gigs	2	0.5
Stone circles	2	0.5
Cill'ns/burial grounds	9	2.2
Miscellaneous stone sites	2	0.5
Ring barrows	4	1
Bullaun stones	3	0.7
Stone groups	3	0.7
Mass rocks	1	0.3
Ogham stones	8	2
Cashels	1	0.3
Mills	1	0.3
Mounds	2	0.5
Cists	8	2
Wattle fences	1	0.3
Limekiln	1	0.3
Ring ditches	2	0.5
Flat cemeteries	1	0.3
Tumuli	1	0.3
Friaries	1	0.3
Castles	5	1.2
Megalithic tombs	3	0.7
Bawns	1	0.3
Fords	2	0.5
Natural features	3	0.7
Houses	1	0.3
Toghers	2	0.5
Earthworks	30	7.4
Pit alignments	1	0.3
Cairns	2	0.5

1.7 Monuments still surviving

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to be still surviving in 1998.

TABLE 1.7.1: SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be still surviving	821	100
Cavan	171	20.8
Cork	455	55.4
Galway	44	5.4
Kerry	29	3.5
Donegal	34	4.1
Laois / Offaly	49	6
Wexford	39	4.8

TABLE 1.7.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	685	83.4
Not visible	135	16.4
Accessible	251	30.6
Not accessible	569	69.3
Visible and accessible	243	29.6
Accessible but not visible	8	1
Not visible and not accessible	127	15.5
Visible but not accessible	442	53.8
Unable to say	1	0.1

TABLE 1.7.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	620	75.5
Garden	1	0.1
Tillage	30	3.7
Bog	31	3.8
Graveyard	21	2.6
Farmyard	9	1.1
Churchyard	3	0.4
Cathedral grounds	1	0.1
Wasteland	1	0.1
Marsh	1	0.1
Riverside	3	0.4
Carpark	1	0.1
Rocky outcrop	1	0.1
Racecourse	1	0.1
Roadside	23	2.8
Urban	9	1.1
Mountain	3	0.4
Fenced off	3	0.4
Woodland / Scrub	49	6
Lake	10	1.2

TABLE 1.7.4: CLASSIFICATION OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	296	36.1
Ogham stones	7	0.9
Enclosures	35	4.3
Moated sites	15	1.8
Church/ecclesiastical sites	32	3.9
Old roads	1	0.1
Crann–g sites	10	1.2
Standing stones	73	8.9
Holy wells	18	2.2
Leachtanna	1	0.1
Bastioned forts	1	0.1
Settlement clusters	2	0.2
Cashels	25	3.1
Towers	2	0.2
Earthwork castles	2	0.2
Cross slabs	2	0.2
Cists	1	0.1
Altar	1	0.1
Bullaun stones	12	1.5
Kilns	4	0.5
BishopsÕpalaces	1	0.1
Cathedrals	1	0.1
Friaries	1	0.1
Romanesque doorways	1	0.1
Promontory forts	2	0.2
Castles	8	1
School houses	1	0.1
Oratories	1	0.1
Megalithic tombs	16	1.9
Windmills	1	0.1
Earthworks	2	0.2
Tumuli	2	0.2
Crosses	2	0.2
House sites	1	0.1
Ringworks	1	0.1
Stone heads	3	0.4
Barrows	3	0.4
Tower houses	8	1
Motte-and-baileys	2	0.2
Fulachta fiadh	74	9
Bridges	11	1.3
Cliff-edge forts	1	0.1
Mills	2	0.2
Penitential stations	2	0.2

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Hut sites	8	1
Boulder burials	1	0.1
Houses	14	1.7
Miscellaneous	8	1
Cross slabs	2	0.2
Sheela-na-Gigs	1	0.1
Souterrains	7	0.9
Pre-bog walls	3	0.4
Stone circles	10	1.2
Mounds	1	0.1
Stone rows	9	1.1
Stone pairs	11	1.3
Cill'ns/burial grounds	33	4
Miscellaneous stone sites	6	0.7
Ring barrows	9	1.1
Cairns	11	1.3

TABLE 1.7.5: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	461	56.2
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	350	42.6
Water monuments	10	1.2

1.8 Endangered monuments

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were judged by the study to be in particular danger.

TABLE 1.8.1: ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be in danger	52	100
Cavan	15	28.8
Cork	13	25
Galway	4	7.7
Kerry	1	1.9
Donegal	1	1.9
Laois / Offaly	14	26.9
Wexford	4	1.9

TABLE 1.8.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF ENDANGERED IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	41	78.8
Not visible	11	21.2
Accessible	29	55.8
Not accessible	23	44.2
Visible and accessible	26	50
Accessible but not visible	3	5.8
Not visible and not accessible	8	15.4
Visible but not accessible	15	28.8

TABLE 1.8.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	43	82.7
Tillage	1	1.9
Roadside	1	1.9
Farmyard	1	1.9
Urban	1	1.9
Graveyard	1	1.9
Woodland / Scrub	4	7.7

TABLE 1.8.4: CLASSIFICATION OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS		
	Monuments	***%***
Ringforts	27	51.9
Enclosures	6	11.5
Moated sites	3	5.8
Church/ecclesiastical sites	2	3.8
Fulachta fiadh	1	1.9
Bridges	2	3.8
Tower houses	2	3.8
Castles	1	1.9
Mounds	1	1.9
Hut sites	2	3.8
Earthwork castles	1	1.9
Houses	3	5.8
Cill'ns/burial grounds	1	1.9

TABLE 1.8.5: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS		
	Monuments	***%***
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	39	75
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	13	25

1.9 Rate of destruction

A crude rate of destruction can be calculated from the data presented in the tables below. All figures are reduced or increased as appropriate in order to be represented as a percentage per decade.

TABLE 1.9.1: DESTRUCTION RATE FOR ALL KNOWN MONUMENTS IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments Destroyed	*Rate %*
In the year from 1997 to 1998	15	11
In the two years from 1996 to 1998	18	6.5
In the five years from 1993 to 1998	20	2.8
In the ten years from 1988 to 1998	31	2.2
In the fifteen years from 1983 to 1998	54	2.6
In the twenty years from 1978 to 1998	68	2.5
In the twenty-four years from 1974 to 1998	71	2.1

TABLE 1.9.2: DESTROYED MONUMENTS PUBLISHED AS SURVIVING IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments Destroyed	*Rate %*
In year from 1997 to 1998	15	17
In the two years from 1996 to 1998	18	10
In the five years from 1993 to 1998	20	4.4
In the ten years from 1988 to 1998	31	3.5
In the fifteen years from 1983 to 1998	54	4.1
In the twenty years from 1978 to 1998	68	3.8
In the twenty four years from 1974 to 1998	71	3.3

TABLE 1.9.3: DESTRUCTION OF MONUMENTS SINCE 1974 IN THE COMBINED STUDY AREAS

	Monuments Destroyed
1998	9
1997-98	6
1996-97	1
1996	2
1992	1
1986	2
1984	2
Post-1993	2
Post-1992	3
Post-1991	3
Post-1990	4
Post-1987	5
Post-1986	10
Post-1983	3
Post-1982	13
Post-1981	2
Post-1977	1
Post-1974	2

APPENDIX 2: COUNTY CAVAN STUDY AREA

2.1 Results

The following tables contain data compiled from the county Cavan study area.

TABLE 2.1.1: SIZE OF STUDY AREA IN CAVAN		
	sqm	*%*
Area of county	730	100
Size of study area	96	13.2

TABLE 2.1.2: GENERAL STATISTICS FROM CAVAN STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Number of monuments in study area entered in database	234	100
Destroyed or removed pre-Inventory	41	17.5
Surviving at time of Inventory	193	82.5
Destroyed post -Inventory	9	3.8
Seriously damaged post-Inventory	5	2.1
Slightly damaged post-Inventory	15	6.4
Destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	29	12.4

TABLE 2.1.3: MONUMENTS WHICH COULD NOT BE LOCATED IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Number of sites included in study	193	100
Number of unlocated sites (various reasons)	13	6.7

TABLE 2.1.4: FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Revised number of sites included in study	180	100
Number of sites still surviving to date	171	95
Number of sites destroyed post-Inventory	9	5
Number of sites seriously damaged post-Inventory	5	2.8
Number of sites slightly damaged post-Inventory	15	8.3
Number of sites destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	29	16.1

2.2 Monuments destroyed post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the county Cavan Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 2.2.1: DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be destroyed	9	100

TABLE 2.2.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	7	77.8
Not visible	2	22.2
Accessible	3	33.3
Not accessible	6	66.7
Visible and accessible	2	22.2
Accessible but not visible	1	11.1
Not visible and not accessible	1	11.1
Visible but not accessible	5	55.6

TABLE 2.2.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	7	77.8
Urban	1	11.1
Water	1	11.1

TABLE 2.2.4: REASONS FOR DESTRUCTION IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	3	33.3
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	3	33.3
Drainage	1	11.1
Dumping	1	11.1
Unable to say	1	11.1

TABLE 2.2.5: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	5	55.6
Crann–g sites	1	11.1
Souterrains	2	22.2
Cill'ns/burial grounds	1	11.1

TABLE 2.2.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	5	55.6
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	3	33.3
Water monuments	1	11.1

2.3 Monuments seriously damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been seriously damaged after they were visited for the compilation of the county Cavan Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 2.3.1: SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found seriously damaged	5	100

TABLE 2.3.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	5	100
Not visible	-	-
Accessible	2	40
Not accessible	3	60
Visible and accessible	2	40
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	-	-
Visible but not accessible	3	60

TABLE 2.3.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	4	80
Forestry	1	20

TABLE 2.3.4: REASONS FOR SERIOUS DAMAGE IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	2	40
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	2	40
Erosion	1	20

TABLE 2.3.5: CLASSIFICATION OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	5	100

TABLE 2.3.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	5	100
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	-	-

2.4 Monuments slightly damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been slightly damaged after they were visited for the compilation of the county Cavan Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 2.4.1: SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be slightly damaged	15	100

TABLE 2.4.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	9	60
Not visible	6	40
Accessible	6	40
Not accessible	9	60
Visible and accessible	5	33.3
Accessible but not visible	1	6.7
Not visible and not accessible	5	33.3
Visible but not accessible	4	26.7

TABLE 2.4.3: SETTING OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	15	100

TABLE 2.4.4: REASONS FOR SLIGHT DAMAGE IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks, overgrowth etc.)	5	33.3
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	1	6.7
Erosion	9	60

TABLE 2.4.5: CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	13	86.7
Enclosures	1	6.7
Ring Barrow	1	6.7

TABLE 2.4.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Fulachta fiadh)	15	100
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	-	-

2.5 Combined interference with monuments post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been damaged/destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the county Cavan Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 2.5.1: INTERFERED WITH MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments damaged or destroyed	29	100

TABLE 2.5.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF INTERFERED WITH MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	21	72.4
Not visible	8	27.6
Accessible	11	40.7
Not accessible	18	62.1
Visible and accessible	9	31
Accessible but not visible	2	6.9
Not visible and not accessible	6	20.7
Visible and not accessible	12	41.4

TABLE 2.5.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	26	89.7
Urban	1	3.4
Forestry	1	3.4
Water	1	3.4

TABLE 2.5.4: REASONS FOR INTERFERENCE IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	10	34.5
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	6	20.7
Drainage	1	3.4
Erosion	10	34.5
Dumping	1	3.4
Unable to say	1	3.4

TABLE 2.5.5: CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	23	79.3
Enclosures	1	3.4
Crann–g sites	1	3.4
Souterrains	2	6.9
Cill'ns/burial grounds	1	3.4
Ring barrow	1	3.4

TABLE 2.5.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED WITH MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	25	86.2
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	3	10.3
Water monuments	1	3.4

2.6 Monuments destroyed or removed pre-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were either destroyed or removed before they were visited for the compilation of the county Cavan Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 2.6.1: DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments destroyed or removed	41	100

TABLE 2.6.2: DESTRUCTION/REMOVAL IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Destroyed	40	97.6
In museum	1	2.4

TABLE 2.6.3: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	6	14.6
Enclosures	5	12.2
Church/ecclesiastical sites	13	31.7
Crann–g sites	3	7.3
Standing stones	1	2.4
Holy wells	2	4.9
Souterrains	2	4.9
Castles	2	4.9
Court Tombs	1	2.4
Sheela-na-Gigs	1	2.4
Cill'ns/burial grounds	1	2.4
Bawns	1	2.4
Cists	1	2.4
Cairn	2	4.9

TABLE 2.6.4: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	13	31.7
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	25	61
Water monuments	3	7.3

2.7 Monuments still surviving

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to be still surviving in 1998.

TABLE 2.7.1: SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments still surviving	171	100

TABLE 2.7.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	145	84.8
Not visible	26	15.2
Accessible	36	21.1
Not accessible	135	78.9
Visible and accessible	34	19.9
Accessible but not visible	2	1.2
Not visible and not accessible	24	14
Visible but not accessible	111	64.9

TABLE 2.7.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	150	87.7
Lake	9	5.3
Graveyard	3	1.8
Cathedral grounds	1	0.6
Marsh	1	0.6
Farmyard	1	0.6
River	3	1.8
Woodland / Scrub	1	0.6
Urban	2	1.2

TABLE 2.7.4: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	135	78.9
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	27	15.8
Water monuments	9	5.3

TABLE 2.7.5: CLASSIFICATION OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	118	69
Enclosures	8	4.7
Moated Sites	1	0.6
Church/ecclesiastical sites	4	2.3
Crann–g sites	9	5.3
Standing stones	4	2.3
Holy wells	2	1.2
Cashels	1	0.6
BishopsÕpalaces	1	0.6
Cathedrals	1	0.6
Romanesque doorways	1	0.6
Promontory forts	1	0.6
Castles	1	0.6
School houses	1	0.6
Megalithic tombs	4	2.3
Stone circles	2	1.2
Follies	1	0.6
Motte-and-baileys	1	0.6
Stone heads	2	1.2
Tower houses	1	0.6
Cill'ns/burial grounds	2	1.2
Barrows	2	1.2
Ring barrows	3	1.8

2.8 Endangered monuments

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to be in particular danger as of 1998.

TABLE 2.8.1: ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Monuments found to be in danger in county Cavan	15	100

TABLE 2.8.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	11	73.3
Not visible	4	26.7
Accessible	9	60
Not accessible	6	40
Visible and accessible	8	53.3
Not visible and accessible	1	6.7
Not visible and not accessible	3	20
Visible and not accessible	3	20

TABLE 2.8.3:ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	15	100

TABLE 2.8.4: REASONS FOR DANGER IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement	8	53.3
Development	2	13.3
Animal erosion	3	20
Dereliction and neglect	1	6.7
Other	1	6.7

TABLE 2.8.5: CLASSIFICATION OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	13	86.7
Enclosures	1	6.7
Building	1	6.7

TABLE 2.8.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE CAVAN STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	14	93.3
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	1	6.7

APPENDIX 3: COUNTY CORK STUDY AREA

3.1 Results

The following tables contain data compiled from the county Cork study area.

TABLE 3.1.1: SIZE OF STUDY AREA IN CORK		
	sqm	*%*
Area of county	2880	100
Size of study area	96	3.3

TABLE 3.1.2: GENERAL STATISTICS FORM CORK STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Number of sites in study area entered in database	764	100
Number of sites destroyed or removed pre-Inventory	186	24.3
Number of sites surviving at time of Inventory	578	75.7
Number of sites destroyed post-Inventory	41	5.4
Number of sites seriously damaged post-Inventory	5	0.7
Number of sites slightly damaged post-Inventory	34	4.5
Number of sites destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	80	10.5

TABLE 3.1.3: MONUMENTS THAT COULD NOT BE LOCATED IN THE CORK STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Number of sites included in county Cork study area	578	100
Number of sites not located (various reasons)	82	14.2

TABLE 3.1.4: FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY IN THE CORK STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Revised number of sites included in study	496	100
Number of sites still surviving to date	455	91.7
Number of sites destroyed post-Inventory	41	8.3
Number of sites seriously damaged post-Inventory	5	1
Number of sites slightly damaged post-Inventory	34	6.9
Number of sites destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	80	16.1

3.2 Monuments destroyed post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the county Cork Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 3.2.1: DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be destroyed	41	100

TABLE 3.2.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Unable to say	1	2.4
Visible	31	75.6
Not visible	9	22
Accessible	15	51.7
Not accessible	25	61
Visible and accessible	14	34.1
Accessible but not visible	1	2.4
Not visible and not accessible	8	19.5
Visible but not accessible	17	41.5

TABLE 3.2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	36	87.8
Tillage	2	4.9
Bog	1	2.4
Roadside	2	4.9

TABLE 3.2.4: REASONS FOR DESTRUCTION IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	34	82.9
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	2	4.9
Drainage	4	9.8
Road improvements	1	2.4

TABLE 3.2.5: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	6	14.6
Church/ecclesiastical sites	3	7.3
Standing stones	4	9.8
Fulachta fiadh	18	43.9
Souterrains	2	4.9
Pre-bog walls	1	2.4
Stone circles	1	2.4
Stone rows	1	2.4
Stone pairs	2	4.9
Miscellaneous stone sites	1	2.4
Ring barrows	1	2.4
Cairns	1	2.4

TABLE 3.2.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	25	61
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	16	39

3.3 Monuments seriously damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been seriously damaged after they were visited for the compilation of the county Cork Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 3.3.1: SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be seriously damaged	5	100

TABLE 3.3.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	5	100
Not visible	-	-
Accessible	2	40
Not accessible	3	60
Visible and accessible	2	40
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	-	-
Visible and not accessible	3	60

TABLE 3.3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	5	100

TABLE 3.3.4: REASONS FOR SERIOUS DAMAGE IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	3	60
Road improvements	1	20
Erosion	1	20

TABLE 3.3.5: CLASSIFICATION OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	4	80
Enclosures	1	20

TABLE 3.3.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	5	100
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	-	-

3.4 Monuments slightly damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been slightly damaged after they were visited for the compilation of the county Cork Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 3.4.1: SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be slightly damaged	34	100

TABLE 3.4.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	32	94.1
Not visible	2	5.9
Accessible	15	44.1
Not accessible	19	55.9
Visible and accessible	15	44.1
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	2	5.9
Visible but not accessible	17	50

TABLE 3.4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	27	79.4
Tillage	4	11.8
Farmyard	1	2.9
Roadside	2	5.9

TABLE 3.4.4: REASONS FOR SLIGHT DAMAGE IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	11	32.4
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	2	5.9
Drainage	1	2.9
Erosion	8	23.5
Digging	1	2.9
Stone robbing	1	2.9
Dereliction	1	2.9
Forestry	3	8.8
Miscellaneous other	3	8.8
Dumping	1	2.9
Collapse	2	5.9

TABLE 3.4.5: CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	16	47.1
Enclosures	1	2.9
Church/ecclesiastical sites	1	2.9
Fulachta fiadh	8	23.5
Souterrains	1	2.9
Stone circles	1	2.9
Stone rows	1	2.9
Bridges	2	5.9
Cill'ns/burial grounds	1	2.9
Houses	1	2.9
Ring barrows	1	2.9

TABLE 3.4.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Fulachta fiadh)	26	76.5
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	8	23.5

3.5 Combined interference with monuments post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been damaged or destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the county Cork Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 3.5.1: INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments damaged or destroyed	80	100

TABLE 3.5.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	68	85
Not visible	11	13.8
Unable to say	1	1.3
Accessible	32	40
Not accessible	47	58.8
Visible and accessible	31	38.8
Accessible but not visible	1	1.3
Not visible and not accessible	10	12.5
Visible but not accessible	37	46.6

TABLE 3.5.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	68	85
Tillage	6	7.5
Bog	1	1.3
Roadside	4	5
Farmyard	1	1.3

TABLE 3.5.4: REASONS FOR INTERFERENCE IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	48	60
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	4	5
Drainage	5	6.3
Road improvement	2	2.5
Collapse	2	2.5
Stone robbing	1	1.3
Dumping	1	1.3
Erosion	9	11.3
Digging	1	1.3
General miscellaneous other (sic)	3	3.8
Dereliction	1	1.3
Forestry	3	3.8

TABLE 3.5.5: CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	26	32.5
Enclosures	2	2.5
Church/ecclesiastical sites	4	5
Standing stones	4	5
Fulachta fiadh	26	32.5
Souterrains	3	3.8
Pre-bog walls	1	1.3
Stone circles	2	2.5
Stone rows	2	2.5
Stone pairs	2	2.5
Cill'ns/burial grounds	1	1.3
Miscellaneous stone sites	1	1.3
Houses	1	1.3
Ring barrows	2	2.5
Bridges	2	2.5
Cairns	1	1.3

TABLE 3.5.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	56	70
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	24	30

3.6 Monuments destroyed or removed pre-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were either destroyed or removed before they were visited for the compilation of the county Cork Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 3.6.1: DESTROYED OR REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments destroyed or removed	186	100

TABLE 3.6.2: DESTRUCTION/REMOVAL IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Destroyed	178	95.7
In museums	7	3.8
In private ownership	1	0.5

TABLE 3.6.3: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	33	17.7
Enclosures	5	2.7
Cists	1	0.5
Church/ecclesiastical sites	2	1.1
Megalithic tombs	1	0.5
Ogham stones	6	3.2
Standing stones	36	19.4
Holy wells	1	0.5
Fulachta fiadh	31	16.7
Souterrains	45	24.2
Cashels	1	0.5
Horizontal mills	1	0.5
Stone circles	2	1.1
Bullaun stones	1	0.5
Stone groups	3	1.6
Mass rocks	1	0.5
Houses	1	0.5
Natural features	3	1.6
Limekilns	1	0.5
Miscellaneous	1	0.5
Cill'n and burial brounds	3	1.6
Ring barrows	4	2.2
Earthworks	3	1.6

TABLE 3.6.4: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	77	41.4
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	109	58.6

3.7 Monuments still surviving

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to be still surviving in 1998.

TABLE 3.7.1: SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments still surviving	455	100

TABLE 3.7.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSABILITY OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	392	86.2
Not visible	62	13.6
Unable to say	1	0.2
Accessible	135	29.7
Not accessible	319	70.1
Visible and accessible	134	29.5
Accessible but not visible	1	0.2
Not visible and not accessible	61	13.4
Visible but not accessible	258	56.7

TABLE 3.7.3:ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	354	77.8
Tillage	10	2.2
Bog	25	5.5
Roadside	18	4
Wasteland	1	0.2
Carpark	1	0.2
Farmyard	5	1.1
Woodland / Scrub	31	6.8
Graveyard	10	2.2

TABLE 3.7.4: CLASSIFICATION OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	139	30.5
Enclosures	11	2.4
Ogham stones	7	1.5
Church/ecclesiastical sites	9	2
Towers	2	0.4
Altars	1	0.2
Standing stones	59	13
Holy wells	7	1.5
Fulachta fiadh	73	16
Souterrains	6	1.3
Stone circles	8	1.8
Stone rows	9	2
Stone pairs	11	2.4
Cill'ns/burial grounds	15	3.3
Miscellaneous stone sites	4	0.9
Castles	1	0.2
Bullaun stones	10	2.2
Megalithic tombs	9	2
Kilns	4	0.9
Bridges	10	2.2
cliff-edge forts	1	0.2
Cross slabs	2	0.4
Sheela-na-Gigs	1	0.2
Cashels	17	3.7
Corn mills	1	0.2
Miscellaneous	8	1.8
Houses	8	1.8
Penitential stations	2	0.4
Hut sites	6	1.3
Boulder burials	1	0.2
Ring barrows	6	1.3
Cairns	7	1.5

TABLE 3.7.5: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	237	52.1
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	218	47.9

3.8 Endangered monuments

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to be in particular danger as of 1998.

TABLE 3.8.1: ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be in danger	13	100

TABLE 3.8.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	13	100
Not visible	-	-
Accessible	6	46.2
Not accessible	7	53.8
Visible and accessible	6	46.2
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	-	-
Visible but not accessible	7	53.8

TABLE 3.8.3: SETTING OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	10	76.9
Roadside	1	7.7
Farmyard	1	7.7
Woodland / Scrub	1	7.7

TABLE 3.8.4: REASONS FOR DANGER IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement	5	38.5
Dumping	1	7.7
Animal erosion	2	15.4
Drainage	1	7.7
Dereliction and neglect	3	23.1
Other	1	7.7

TABLE 3.8.5: CLASSIFICATION OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	9	69.2
Fulachta fiadh	1	7.7
House	2	15.4
Bridge	1	7.7

TABLE 3.8.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE CORK STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	10	76.9
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	3	23.1

APPENDIX 4: LAOIS / OFFALY STUDY AREA

4.1 Results

The following tables contain data compiled from the Laois / Offaly study area.

TABLE 4.1.1: SIZE OF STUDY AREA IN LAOIS/OFFALY		
	sqm	*%*
Area of counties	1435	100
Size of study area	96	6.7

TABLE 4.1.2: GENERAL STATISTICS FROM THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Number of sites in study area entered in database	95	100
Number of sites destroyed or removed pre-Inventory	42	44.2
Number of sites surviving at time of Inventory	53	55.8
Number of sites destroyed post-Inventory	4	4.2
Number of sites seriously damaged post-Inventory	4	4.2
Number of sites slightly damaged post-Inventory	5	5.3
Number of sites destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	13	13.7

TABLE 4.1.3: MONUMENTS THAT WERE NOT LOCATED IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Number of sites included in study	53	100
Number of unlocated sites (various reasons)	-	-

TABLE 4.1.4: FINDINGS OF THE STUDY IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Revised number of sites included in study	53	100
Number of sites still surviving to date	49	92.5
Number of sites destroyed post-Inventory	4	7.6
Number of sites seriously damaged post-Inventory	4	7.6
Number of sites slightly damaged post-Inventory	5	9.4
Number of sites destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	13	24.5

4.2 Monuments destroyed post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the county Inventories.

TABLE 4.2.1: DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be destroyed	4	100

TABLE 4.2.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSABILITY OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	1	25
Not visible	3	75
Accessible	1	25
Not accessible	3	75
Visible and accessible	1	25
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	3	75
Visible but not accessible	-	-

TABLE 4.2.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	2	50
Tillage	1	25
Woodland / Scrub	1	25

TABLE 4.2.4: REASONS FOR DESTRUCTION IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	3	75
Forestry	1	25

TABLE 4.2.5: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	1	25
Enclosures	3	75

TABLE 4.2.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	4	100
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	-	-

4.3 Monuments seriously damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been seriously damaged after they were visited for the compilation of the county Inventories.

TABLE 4.3.1: SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be seriously damaged	4	100

TABLE 4.3.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	2	50
Not visible	2	50
Accessible	2	50
Not accessible	2	50
Visible and accessible	2	50
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	2	50
Visible and not accessible	-	-

TABLE 4.3.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	4	100

TABLE 4.3.4: REASONS FOR SERIOUS DAMAGE IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	2	50
Dumping	1	25
Erosion	1	25

TABLE 4.3.5: CLASSIFICATION OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Enclosures	3	75
Tower house	1	25

TABLE 4.3.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	3	75
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	1	25

4.4 Monuments slightly damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been slightly damaged after they were visited for the compilation of the county Inventories.

TABLE 4.4.1: SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be slightly damaged	5	100

TABLE 4.4.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	2	40
Not visible	3	60
Accessible	4	80
Not accessible	1	20
Visible and accessible	2	40
Accessible but not visible	2	40
Not visible and not accessible	1	20
Visible but not accessible	-	-

TABLE 4.4.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	2	40
Woodland / Scrub	2	40
Graveyard	1	20

TABLE 4.4.4: REASONS FOR SLIGHT DAMAGE IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
FAS clean-up	1	20
Dereliction	1	20
Erosion	2	40
Other	1	20

TABLE 4.4.5: CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Enclosures	2	40
Church/ecclesiastical sites	1	20
Bridges	1	20
Earthwork castles	1	20

TABLE 4.4.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Fulachta fiadh)	3	60
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	2	40

4.5 Combined interference with monuments post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been damaged or destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the county Inventories.

TABLE 4.5.1: INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments damaged or destroyed	13	100

TABLE 4.5.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	5	38.5
Not visible	8	61.5
Accessible	7	53.8
Not accessible	6	46.2
Visible and accessible	5	38.5
Accessible but not visible	2	15.4
Not visible and not accessible	6	46.2
Visible but not accessible	-	-

TABLE 4.5.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	8	61.5
Tillage	1	7.7
Woodland / Scrub	3	23.1
Graveyard	1	7.7

TABLE 4.5.4: REASONS FOR INTERFERENCE IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	5	38.5
Meddling (sic)	1	7.7
Dumping	1	7.7
Erosion	3	23.1
Dereliction	1	7.7
Forestry	1	7.7
Other	1	7.7

TABLE 4.5.5: CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	1	7.7
Enclosures	8	61.5
Church/ecclesiastical sites	1	7.7
Tower houses	1	7.7
Earthwork castles	1	7.7
Bridges	1	7.7

TABLE 4.5.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	10	76.9
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	3	23.1

4.6 Monuments destroyed or removed pre-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were either destroyed or removed before they were visited for the compilation of the county Inventories.

TABLE 4.6.1: DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments destroyed or removed	42	100

TABLE 4.6.2: DESTRUCTION/REMOVAL IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Destroyed	41	97.6
In museums	1	2.4

TABLE 4.6.3: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS /OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Enclosures	29	69
Church/ecclesiastical sites	3	7.1
Mounds	2	4.8
Earthworks	3	7.1
Castles	3	7.1
Toghers	1	2.4
Sheela-na-Gigs	1	2.4

TABLE 4.6.4: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Togher)	35	83.3
Stone monuments	7	16.7

4.7 Monuments still surviving

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to be still surviving in 1998.

TABLE 4.7.1: SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments still surviving	49	100

TABLE 4.7.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	39	79.6
Not visible	10	20.4
Accessible	31	63.3
Not accessible	18	36.7
Visible and accessible	28	57.1
Accessible but not visible	3	6.1
Not visible and not accessible	7	14.3
Visible but not accessible	11	22.4

TABLE 4.7.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	31	63.3
Tillage	7	14.3
Graveyard	5	10.2
Churchyard	2	4.1
Urban	1	2
Woodland / Scrub	2	4.1
Farmyard	1	2

TABLE 4.7.4: CLASSIFICATION OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	12	24.5
Enclosures	9	18.4
Moated sites	2	4.1
Church/ecclesiastical sites	6	12.2
Holy wells	4	8.2
Mounds	1	2
Earthwork castles	2	4.1
Castles	1	2
Bridges	1	2
Tower houses	2	4.1
Houses	4	8.2
Bullaun stones	1	2
Cross slabs	1	2
Stone heads	1	2
Cill'ns/burial grounds	2	4.1

TABLE 4.7.5: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	30	61.2
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	19	39.8

4.8 Endangered monuments

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were judged by the study to be in danger as of 1998.

TABLE 4.8.1: ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be in danger	14	100

TABLE 4.8.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	9	64.3
Not visible	5	35.7
Accessible	9	64.3
Not accessible	5	35.7
Visible and accessible	7	50
Accessible but not visible	2	14.3
Not visible and not accessible	3	21.4
Visible but not accessible	2	14.3

TABLE 4.8.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS OFFALY/STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	12	85.7
Woodland / Scrub	1	7.1
Graveyard	1	7.1

TABLE 4.8.4: REASONS FOR DANGER IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement	10	71.4
Dumping	1	7.1
Animal erosion	1	7.1
Development	1	7.1
Dereliction and neglect	1	7.1

TABLE 4.8.5: CLASSIFICATION OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	1	7.1
Enclosures	5	35.7
Moated sites	2	14.3
Church/ecclesiastical sites	1	7.1
Mounds	1	7.1
Bridges	1	7.1
Castles	1	7.1
Tower houses	1	7.1
Earthwork castles	1	7.1

TABLE 4.8.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF ENDANGERED MONUMNETS IN THE LAOIS/OFFALY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	10	71.4
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	4	28.6

APPENDIX 5: WEXFORD STUDY AREA

5.1 Results

The following tables contain data compiled from the Wexford study area.

TABLE 5.1.1: SIZE OF STUDY AREA IN WEXFORD		
	sqm	*%*
Area of county	905	100
Size of study area	96	10.6

TABLE 5.1.2: GENERAL STATISTICS THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Number of sites in study area entered in database	122	100
Number of sites destroyed or removed pre-Inventory	77	63.1
Number of sites surviving at time of Inventory	45	36.9
Number of sites destroyed post-Inventory	6	4.9
Number of sites seriously damaged post-Inventory	2	1.6
Number of sites slightly damaged post-Inventory	6	4.9
Number of sites destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	14	11.5

TABLE 5.1.3: MONUMENTS WHICH COULD NOT BE LOCATED IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Number of sites included in study	45	100
Number of unlocated sites (various reasons)	-	-

TABLE 5.1.4: FINDINGS OF THE STUDY IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Revised number of sites included in study	45	100
Number of sites still surviving to date	39	86.7
Number of sites destroyed post-Inventory	6	13.3
Number of sites seriously damaged-post-Inventory	2	4.4
Number of sites slightly damaged post-Inventory	6	13.3
Number of sites destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	14	31.1

5.2 Monuments destroyed post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the county Wexford Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 5.2.1: DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be destroyed	6	100

TABLE 5.2.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF DESTSROYED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	1	16.7
Not visible	5	83.3
Accessible	1	16.7
Not accessible	5	83.3
Visible and accessible	1	16.7
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	5	83.3
Visible but not accessible	-	-

TABLE 5.2.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	6	100

TABLE 5.2.4: REASONS FOR DESTRUCTION IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	6	100

TABLE 5.2.5: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	4	66.7
Enclosures	1	16.7
Moated sites	1	16.7

TABLE 5.2.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	6	100
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	-	-

5.3 Monuments seriously damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been seriously damaged after they were visited for the compilation of the county Wexford Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 5.3.1: SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found seriously damaged	2	100

TABLE 5.3.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	1	50
Not visible	1	50
Accessible	1	50
Not accessible	1	50
Visible and accessible	1	50
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	1	50
Visible but not accessible	-	-

TABLE 5.3.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	2	100

TABLE 5.3.4: REASONS FOR SERIOUS DAMAGE IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	1	50
Erosion	1	50

TABLE 5.3.5: CLASSIFICATION OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	1	50
Church/ecclesiastical sites	1	50

TABLE 5.3.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	1	50
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	1	50

5.4 Monuments slightly damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been slightly damaged after they were visited for the compilation of the county Wexford Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 5.4.1: SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be slightly damaged	6	100

TABLE 5.4.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	4	66.7
Not visible	2	33.3
Accessible	2	33.3
Not accessible	4	66.7
Visible and accessible	1	16.7
Accessible but not visible	1	16.7
Not visible and not accessible	1	16.7
Visible but not accessible	3	50

TABLE 5.4.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	5	83.3
Tillage	1	16.7

TABLE 5.4.4: REASONS FOR SLIGHT DAMAGE IN THE WEXFORD STUDY

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	2	33.3
Erosion	1	16.7
Forestry	3	50

TABLE 5.4.5: CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	2	33.3
Enclosures	1	16.7
Moated Sites	3	50

TABLE 5.4.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Fulachta fiadh)	6	100
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	-	-

5.5 Combined interference with monuments post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the county Wexford Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 5.5.1: INTERFERENCE WITH MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments damaged or destroyed	14	100

TABLE 5.5.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF INTERFERED WITH MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	6	42.9
Not visible	8	57.1
Accessible	4	28.6
Not accessible	10	71.4
Visible and accessible	3	21.4
Accessible but not visible	1	7.1
Not visible and not accessible	7	50
Visible but not accessible	3	21.4

TABLE 5.5.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF INTERFERED-WITH IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	13	92.9
Tillage	1	7.1

TABLE 5.5.4: REASONS FOR INTERFERENCE IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	9	64.3
Erosion	2	14.3
Forestry	3	21.4

TABLE 5.5.5: CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	7	50
Enclosures	2	14.3
Moated sites	4	28.6
Church/ecclesiastical sites	1	7.1

TABLE 5.5.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED WITH MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	13	92.9
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	1	7.1

5.6 Monuments destroyed or removed pre-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were either destroyed or removed before they were visited for the compilation of the county Wexford Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 5.6.1: DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments destroyed or removed	77	100

TABLE 5.6.2: DESTRUCTION/REMOVAL IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Destroyed	77	100

TABLE 5.6.3: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	4	5.2
Enclosures	22	28.6
Moated sites	2	2.6
Church/ecclesiastical sites	11	14.3
Earthworks	21	27.3
Fulachta fiadh	8	10.4
Cists	2	2.6
Flat cemeteries	1	1.3
Tumuli	1	1.3
Ring ditches	2	2.6
Cill'n and burial grounds	1	1.3
Pit alignments	1	1.3
Friaries	1	1.3

TABLE 5.6.4: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	64	83.1
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	13	16.9

5.7 Monuments still surviving

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to be still surviving as of 1998.

TABLE 5.7.1: SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments still surviving	39	100

TABLE 5.7.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	24	61.5
Not visible	15	38.5
Accessible	10	25.6
Not accessible	29	74.4
Visible and accessible	9	23.1
Accessible but not visible	1	2.6
Not visible and not accessible	14	35.9
Visible but not accessible	15	38.5

TABLE 5.7.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	19	48.7
Tillage	13	33.3
Garden	1	2.6
Urban	2	5.1
Woodland / Scrub	2	5.1
Mountain	2	5.1

TABLE 5.7.4: CLASSIFICATION OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	8	20.5
Enclosures	2	5.1
Moated sites	12	30.8
Church/ecclesiastical sites	5	12.8
Standing stones	3	7.7
Windmills	1	2.6
Earthworks	1	2.6
Ringworks	1	2.6
Mottes	1	2.6
Castles	1	2.6
Crosses	1	2.6
Tumuli	2	5.1
Cairn	1	2.6

TABLE 5.7.5: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	27	69.2
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	12	30.8

5.8 Endangered monuments

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to be in particular danger as of 1998.

TABLE 5.8.1: ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be in danger	4	100

TABLE 5.8.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF ENDANGERED IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	3	75
Not visible	1	25
Accessible	2	50
Not accessible	2	50
Visible and accessible	2	50
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	1	25
Visible but not accessible	1	25

TABLE 5.8.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	3	75
Tillage	1	25

TABLE 5.8.4: REASONS FOR DANGER IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement	3	75
Animal erosion	1	25

TABLE 5.8.5: CLASSIFICATION OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	2	50
Moated Sites	1	25
Church/ecclesiastical sites	1	25

TABLE 5.8.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	3	75
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	1	25

APPENDIX 6: KERRY STUDY AREA

6.1 Results

The following tables contain data compiled from the Kerry study area.

TABLE 6.1.1: SIZE OF STUDY AREA IN KERRY		
	sqm	*%*
Area of county	1815	100
Size of study area	72	4

TABLE 6.1.2: GENERAL STATISTICS FROM THE KERRY STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Monuments in study area entered in database	59	100
Monuments destroyed or removed pre-Inventory	23	39
Monuments surviving at time of Inventory	36	61
Monuments destroyed post-Inventory	6	10.2
Monuments seriously damaged post-Inventory	2	3.4
Monuments slightly damaged post-Inventory	1	1.7
Monuments destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	9	15.3

TABLE 6.1.3: MONUMENTS WHICH COULD NOT BE LOCATED IN THE WEXFORD STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Number of sites included in study	36	100
Number of unlocated sites (various reasons)	1	2.8

TABLE 6.1.4: FINDINGS OF THE STUDY IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Revised number of monuments included in study	35	100
Monuments still surviving to date	29	82.9
Monuments destroyed post-Inventory	6	17.1
Monuments seriously damaged post-Inventory	2	5.7
Monuments slightly damaged post-Inventory	1	2.9
Monuments destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	9	25.7

6.2 Monuments destroyed post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the county Kerry Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 6.2.1: DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found destroyed	6	100

TABLE 6.2.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	4	66.7
Not visible	2	33.3
Accessible	1	16.7
Not accessible	5	83.3
Visible and accessible	1	16.7
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	2	23.3
Visible but not accessible	3	50

TABLE 6.2.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	5	83.3
Farmyard	1	16.7

TABLE 6.2.4: REASONS FOR DESTRUCTION IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	4	66.7
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	2	23.3

TABLE 6.2.5: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	1	16.7
Standing stones	3	50
Cill'ns/burial grounds	2	23.3

TABLE 6.2.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	1	16.7
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	5	83.3

6.3 Monuments seriously damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been seriously damaged after they were visited for the compilation of the county Kerry Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 6.3.1: SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found seriously damaged	2	100

TABLE 6.3.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	1	50
Not visible	1	50
Accessible	1	50
Not accessible	1	50
Visible and accessible	1	50
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	1	50
Visible but not accessible	-	-

TABLE 6.3.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	2	100

TABLE 6.3.4: REASONS FOR SERIOUS DAMAGE IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	2	100

TABLE 6.3.5: CLASSIFICATION OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	2	100

TABLE 6.3.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	2	100
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	-	-

6.4 Monuments slightly damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been slightly damaged after they were visited for the compilation of the county Kerry Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 6.4.1: SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be slightly damaged	1	100

TABLE 6.4.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	1	100
Not visible	-	-
Accessible	1	100
Not accessible	-	-
Visible and accessible	1	100
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	-	-
Visible but not accessible	-	-

TABLE 6.4.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	1	100

TABLE 6.4.4: REASONS FOR SLIGHT DAMAGE IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	1	100

TABLE 6.4.5: CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pre-bog walls	1	100

TABLE 6.4.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Fulachta fiadh)	-	-
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	1	100

6.5 Combined interference with monuments post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the county Kerry Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 6.5.1: INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments damaged or destroyed	9	100

TABLE 6.5.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	6	66.7
Not visible	3	33.3
Accessible	3	33.3
Not accessible	6	66.7
Visible and accessible	3	33.3
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	3	33.3
Visible but not accessible	3	33.3

TABLE 6.5.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE KERRRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	8	88.9
Farmyard	1	11.1

TABLE 6.5.4: REASONS FOR INTERFERENCE IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	7	77.8
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	2	22.2

TABLE 6.5.5: CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	3	33.3
Standing stones	3	33.3
Pre-Bog walls	1	11.1
Cill'ns/burial grounds	2	22.2

TABLE 6.5.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	3	33.3
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	6	66.7

6.6 Monuments destroyed or removed pre-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were either destroyed or removed before they were visited for the compilation of the county Kerry Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 6.6.1: DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments destroyed or removed	23	100

TABLE 6.6.2: DESTRUCTION/REMOVAL IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Destroyed	22	95.7
In museum	1	4.3

TABLE 6.6.3: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	4	17.4
Enclosures	6	26.1
Standing stones	4	17.4
Holy wells	1	4.3
Souterrains	5	21.7
Ogham stone	2	8.7
Cill'ns/burial grounds	1	4.3

TABLE 6.6.4: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	11	47.8
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	12	52.2

6.7 Monuments still surviving

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to be still surviving as of 1998.

TABLE 6.7.1: SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments still surviving	29	100

TABLE 6.7.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	18	62.1
Not visible	11	37.9
Accessible	11	37.9
Not accessible	18	62.1
Visible and accessible	10	34.5
Accessible but not visible	1	3.4
Not visible and not accessible	10	34.5
Visible but not accessible	8	27.6

TABLE 6.7.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	19	65.5
Bog	2	6.9
Graveyard	1	3.4
Urban	2	6.9
Woodland / Scrub	5	17.2

TABLE 6.7.4: CLASSIFICATION OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	10	34.5
Enclosures	2	6.9
Church/ecclesiastical sites	1	3.4
Castle	1	3.4
Standing stones	4	13.8
Holy wells	1	3.4
Pre-bog walls	3	10.3
House site	1	3.4
Cross slabs	1	3.4
Cill'ns/burial grounds	2	6.9
Miscellaneous stone site	1	3.4
Cashel	1	3.4
Cairns	1	3.4

TABLE 6.7.5: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	13	44.8
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	16	55.2

6.8 Endangered monuments

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to be in danger as of 1998.

TABLE 6.8.1: ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be in danger	1	100

TABLE 6.8.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	1	100
Not visible	-	-
Accessible	1	100
Not accessible	-	-
Visible and accessible	1	100
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	-	-
Visible but not accessible	-	-

TABLE 6.8.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	1	100

TABLE 6.8.4: REASONS FOR DANGER IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement	1	100

TABLE 6.8.5: CLASSIFICATION OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	1	100

TABLE 6.8.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE KERRY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	1	100
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	-	-

APPENDIX 7: GALWAY STUDY AREA

7.1 Results

The following tables contain data compiled from the Galway study area.

TABLE 7.1.1: SIZE OF STUDY AREA IN GALWAY		
	sqm	*%*
Area of county	2295	100
Size of study area	96	4.2

TABLE 7.1.2: GENERAL STATISTICS FROM THE GALWAY STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Number of sites in study area entered in database	64	100
Number of sites destroyed or removed pre-Inventory	15	23.4
Number of sites surviving at time of Inventory	49	76.6
Number of sites destroyed post-Inventory	3	4.7
Number of sites seriously damaged post-Inventory	-	-
Number of sites slightly damaged post-Inventory	2	3.1
Number of sites destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	5	7.8

TABLE 7.1.3: MONUMENTS WHICH COULD NOT BE LOCATED IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Number of sites included in study	49	100
Number of unlocated sites (various reasons)	2	4.1

TABLE 7.1.4: FINDINGS OF THE STUDY IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA		
	Monuments	*%*
Revised number of sites included in study	47	100
Number of sites still surviving to date	44	93.6
Number of sites destroyed post -Inventory	3	6.4
Number of sites seriously damaged post-Inventory	-	-
Number of sites slightly damaged post-Inventory	2	4.3
Number of sites destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	5	10.6

7.2 Monuments destroyed post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the county Galway Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 7.2.1: DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found destroyed	3	100

TABLE 7.2.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	3	100
Not visible	-	-
Accessible	1	33.3
Not accessible	2	66.7
Visible and accessible	1	33.3
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	-	-
Visible but not accessible	2	66.7

TABLE 7.2.3: SETTING OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	2	66.7
Woodland / Scrub	1	33.3

TABLE 7.2.4: REASONS FOR DESTRUCTION IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	2	66.7
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	1	33.3

TABLE 7.2.5: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Holy wells	3	100

TABLE 7.2.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	3	100
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	-	-

7.3 Monuments seriously damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been seriously damaged after they were visited for the compilation of the county Galway Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 7.3.1: SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be seriously damaged	-	-

7.4 Monuments slightly damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been slightly damaged after they were visited for the compilation of the county Galway Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 7.4.1: SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be slightly damaged	2	100

TABLE 7.4.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	2	100
Not visible	-	-
Accessible	2	100
Not accessible	-	-
Visible and accessible	2	100
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	-	-
Visible but not accessible	-	-

TABLE 7.4.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	2	100

TABLE 7.4.4: REASONS FOR SLIGHT DAMAGE IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	1	50
Erosion	1	50

TABLE 7.4.5: CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	1	50
Tower house	1	50

TABLE 7.4.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Fulachta fiadh)	1	50
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	1	50

7.5 Combined interference with monuments post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been damaged or destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the county Galway Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 7.5.1: INTERFERENCE WITH MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments damaged or destroyed	5	100

TABLE 7.5.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	5	100
Not visible	-	-
Accessible	3	60
Not accessible	2	40
Visible and accessible	3	60
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	-	-
Visible but not accessible	2	40

TABLE 7.5.3: SETTING OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	2	40
Roadside	1	20
Urban	1	20
Woodland / Scrub	1	20

TABLE 7.5.4: REASONS FOR INTERFERENCE IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	2	40
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	2	40
Erosion	1	20

TABLE 7.5.5: CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	1	20
Holy wells	3	60
Tower house	1	20

TABLE 7.5.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	4	80
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	1	20

7.6 Monuments destroyed or removed pre-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were either destroyed or removed before they were visited for the compilation of the county Galway Archaeological Inventory.

TABLE 7.6.1: DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments destroyed or removed	15	100

TABLE 7.6.2: DESTRUCTION/REMOVAL IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Destroyed	15	100

TABLE 7.6.3: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Enclosures	3	20
Church/ecclesiastical sites	3	20
Fords	2	13.3
Souterrains	1	6.7
Earthworks	3	20
Toghers	1	6.7
Cill'ns/burial grounds	1	6.7
Miscellaneous stone sites	1	6.7

TABLE 7.6.4: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Togher)	7	46.7
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	6	40
Water monuments	2	13.3

7.7 Monuments still surviving

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to be still surviving in 1998.

TABLE 7.7.1: SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments still surviving	44	100

TABLE 7.7.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	42	95.5
Not visible	2	4.5
Accessible	14	31.8
Not accessible	30	68.2
Visible and accessible	14	31.8
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	2	4.5
Visible but not accessible	28	63.6

TABLE 7.7.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	29	65.9
Farmyard	2	4.5
Bog	2	4.5
Roadside	3	6.8
Rocky outcrop	1	2.3
Racecourse	1	2.3
Urban	2	4.5
Woodland / Scrub	3	6.8
Water	1	2.3

TABLE 7.7.4: CLASSIFICATION OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	4	9.1
Enclosures	3	6.8
Castles	2	4.5
Church/ecclesiastical sites	1	2.3
Crann–g sites	1	2.3
Old roads	1	2.3
Holy wells	3	6.8
Fulachta fiadh	1	2.3
Megalithic tombs	1	2.3
Oratories	1	2.3
Market crosses	1	2.3
Cashels	2	4.5
Leachtanna	1	2.3
Settlement clusters	1	2.3
Hut sitess	2	4.5
Bastioned forts	1	2.3
Water mills	1	2.3
Earthworks	1	2.3
Houses	2	4.5
Tower houses	5	11.4
Cill'ns/burial grounds	8	18.2
Barrows	1	2.3

TABLE 7.7.5: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	13	29.5
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	30	68.2
Water monuments	1	2.3

7.8 Endangered monuments

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were considered by the study to be in danger as of 1998.

TABLE 7.8.1: ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be in danger	4	100

TABLE 7.8.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	4	100
Not visible	-	-
Accessible	2	50
Not accessible	2	50
Visible and accessible	2	50
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	-	-
Visible but not accessible	2	50

TABLE 7.8.3: REASONS FOR DANGER IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Development	2	50
Animal erosion	2	50

TABLE 7.8.4: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	1	25
Urban	1	50
Woodland / Scrub	2	25

TABLE 7.8.5: CLASSIFICATION OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	1	25
Hut sites	2	50
Tower houses	1	25

TABLE 7.8.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE GALWAY STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	1	25
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	3	75

APPENDIX 8: DONEGAL STUDY AREA

8.1 Results

The following tables contain data compiled from the Donegal study area.

TABLE 8.1.1: SIZE OF STUDY AREA IN DONEGAL

	sqm	*%*
Area of county	1865	100
Size of study area	48	2.6

TABLE 8.1.2: GENERAL STATISTICS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Number of sites in study area entered in database	62	100
Number of sites destroyed or removed pre-Inventory	23	37.1
Number of sites surviving at time of Inventory	39	62.9
Number of sites destroyed post-Inventory	2	3.2
Number of sites seriously damaged post-Inventory	-	-
Number of sites slightly damaged post-Inventory	2	3.2
Number of sites destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	4	6.5

TABLE 8.1.3: MONUMENTS WHICH COULD NOT BE LOCATED IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Number of sites included in study area	39	100
Number of unlocated sites (various reasons)	3	7.7

TABLE 8.1.4: FINDINGS OF THE STUDY IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Revised number of sites included in study	36	100
Number of sites still surviving to date	34	94.4
Number of sites destroyed post-Inventory	2	5.6
Number of sites seriously damaged post-Inventory	-	-
Number of sites slightly damaged post -inventory	2	5.6
Number of sites destroyed/damaged post-Inventory	4	11.8

8.2 Monuments destroyed post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the Archaeological Survey of County Donegal.

TABLE 8.2.1: DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be destroyed	2	100

TABLE 8.2.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	-	-
Not visible	2	100
Accessible	-	-
Not accessible	2	100
Visible and accessible	-	-
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	2	100
Visible but not accessible	-	-

TABLE 8.2.3: ENVORONMENTAL SETTING OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	2	100

TABLE 8.2.4: REASONS FOR DESTRUCTION IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	2	100

TABLE 8.2.5: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	1	50
Standing stones	1	50

TABLE 8.2.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	1	50
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	1	50

8.3 Monuments seriously damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been seriously damaged after they were visited for the compilation of the Archaeological Survey of County Donegal.

TABLE 8.3.1: SERIOUSLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found seriously damaged	-	-

8.4 Monuments slightly damaged post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been slightly damaged after they were visited for the compilation of the Archaeological Survey of County Donegal.

TABLE 8.4.1: SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found slightly damaged	2	100

TABLE 8.4.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	-	-
Not visible	2	100
Accessible	-	-
Not accessible	2	100
Visible and accessible	-	-
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	2	100
Visible but not accessible	-	-

TABLE 8.4.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	2	100

TABLE 8.4.4: REASONS FOR SLIGHT DAMAGE IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	1	50
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	1	50

TABLE 8.4.5: CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Cill'ns/burial grounds	2	100

TABLE 8.4.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Fulachta fiadh)	-	-
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	2	100

8.5 Combined interference with monuments post-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to have been destroyed after they were visited for the compilation of the Archaeological Survey of County Donegal.

TABLE 8.5.1: INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments damaged or destroyed	4	100

TABLE 8.5.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	-	-
Not visible	4	100
Accessible	-	-
Not accessible	4	100
Visible and accessible	-	-
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	4	100
Visible but not accessible	-	-

TABLE 8.5.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	4	100

TABLE 8.5.4: REASONS FOR INTERFERENCE IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement (removal of field banks etc.)	3	75
Development (house building, farmyard extension etc.)	1	25

TABLE 8.5.5: CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	1	25
Standing stones	1	25
Cill'ns/burial grounds	2	50

TABLE 8.5.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF INTERFERED-WITH MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	1	25
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	3	75

8.6 Monuments destroyed or removed pre-Inventory

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were either destroyed or removed before they were visited for the compilation of the Archaeological Survey of County Donegal.

TABLE 8.6.1: DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments destroyed or removed	23	100

TABLE 8.6.2: DESTROYED/REMOVED IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Destroyed	23	100

TABLE 8.6.3: CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Enclosures	9	39.1
Cists	5	21.7
Church/ecclesiastical sites	1	4.3
Standing stones	1	4.3
Wattle fences	1	4.3
Souterrains	1	4.3
Bullaun stones	1	4.3
Megalithic tombs	1	4.3
Cill'ns/burial grounds	2	8.7
Miscellaneous stone sites	1	4.3

TABLE 8.6.4: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF DESTROYED/REMOVED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	9	39.1
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	13	56.6
Other	1	4.3

8.7 Surviving monuments

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were found by the study to be still surviving as of 1998.

TABLE 8.7.1: SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be surviving	34	100

TABLE 8.7.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	25	73.5
Not visible	9	26.5
Accessible	14	41.2
Not accessible	20	58.8
Visible and accessible	14	41.2
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	9	26.5
Visible and not accessible	11	32.4

TABLE 8.7.3: CLASSIFICATION OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Ringforts	5	14.7
Cists	1	2.9
Church/ecclesiastical sites	6	17.6
Castles	1	2.9
Standing stones	3	8.8
Holy wells	1	2.9
Souterrains	1	2.9
Megalithic tombs	2	5.9
Cashels	4	11.8
Promontory forts	1	2.9
Bullaun stones	1	2.9
Friaries	1	2.9
Cill'ns/burial grounds	4	11.8
Miscellaneous stone sites	1	2.9
Cairns	2	5.9

TABLE 8.7.4: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	18	52.9
Graveyard	2	5.9
Bog	2	5.9
Mountain	1	2.9
Roadside	2	5.9
Church yard	1	2.9
Woodland / Scrub	5	14.7
Fenced off	3	8.8

TABLE 8.7.5: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF SURVIVING MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	6	17.6
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	28	82.4

8.8 Endangered monuments

The following tables contain information on the monuments that were considered by the study to be in danger as of 1998.

TABLE 8.8.1: ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Total number of monuments found to be in danger	1	100

TABLE 8.8.2: VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Visible	-	-
Not visible	1	100
Accessible	-	-
Not accessible	1	100
Visible and accessible	-	-
Accessible but not visible	-	-
Not visible and not accessible	1	100
Visible but not accessible	-	-

TABLE 8.8.3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Pasture	1	100

TABLE 8.8.4: REASONS FOR DANGER IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Land improvement	1	100

TABLE 8.8.5: CLASSIFICATION OF ENDANGERED MONUMENTS IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Cill'ns/burial grounds	1	100

TABLE 8.8.6: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION IN THE DONEGAL STUDY AREA

	Monuments	*%*
Earthen monuments (inc. Holy Wells)	-	-
Stone monuments (inc. Souterrains)	1	100