

## Appendix 11-1      Classification of Archaeological Monuments

NOTE: The monument classification below comprises an update of the RMP classifications undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland and published in [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie).

CLASSIFICATION	SCOPE NOTE
<b>Burnt Mound/Spread</b>	A circular or irregularly shaped mound of material consisting of burnt stones, ash and charcoal with no surface evidence of a trough or depression. Levelled examples can appear as a spread containing burnt stones. These can be of any date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC) to the early medieval period (5th - 12th century AD). See also Fulacht fiadh
<b>Cist</b>	A rectangular or polygonal structure used for burial purposes, constructed from stone slabs set on edge and covered by one or more horizontal slabs or capstones. Cists may be built on the surface or sunk into the ground or set within a cemetery cairn or cemetery mound. They date to the Bronze/Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).
<b>Cross</b>	A free-standing structure, in the form of a cross (+), symbolising the structure on which Jesus Christ was crucified. These can be of any date from c. 400 AD onwards.
<b>Enclosure</b>	An area defined by an enclosing element and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, possessing no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.
<b>Fulacht Fiadh</b>	A horseshoe or kidney-shaped mound consisting of fire-cracked stone and charcoal-enriched soil built up around a sunken trough located near or adjacent to a water supply, such as a stream or spring, or in wet, marshy areas. The first recorded use of the term 'fulacht fiadh/fia' (cooking pit of the deer or of the wild) as relating to ancient cooking sites was in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century. The monuments are generally interpreted as to have been associated with cooking and date primarily to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC) – see also Burnt Mound.