

Laois Burial Grounds Survey 2011

Volume 1: Final Report



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This Project is an Action of the Laois Heritage Plan 2007-2011

October 2011

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1.0 Introduction

The Laois Burial Grounds Survey 2011 was funded by The Heritage Council and undertaken in 2011 by Barker Archaeological Services for Laois County Council who commissioned the project as an action of the Laois Development Plan 2007-2011. The details of this report follow on from and combine the results of a preliminary survey undertaken by ADS Ltd. for Laois County Council in 2008. The preliminary survey resulted in a desk-based study comprising a large amount of base-line data. This was used to compile the database of sites and relevant information which formed the basis of the current survey.

The 2011 survey team comprised Leigh Barker, Nikolah Gilligan and Grace Fegan with additional support from John Channing and Jason Marchant.

Barker Archaeological Services would like to acknowledge the support and advice given by Catherine Casey (Heritage Officer) and Angela McEvoy (Senior Planner) from Laois County Council, Tom Cox of the Laois Heritage Forum and Abbeyleix Heritage Centre and Caimin O'Brien (National Monuments Section, DoAHG).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The aims of the current project were as follows:

- Recording and assessment of the status and condition of Laois' burial grounds
- Representative photographic recording of the physical remains
- Recording of information (including traditions and folklore) known to local people and interest groups
- Provision of an archive of the results of the survey (original field notes along with a digital archive comprising scanned copies of field sheets, photographs and tabulated data).
- Provision of a final integrated report detailing the results of both the 2008 and the current survey for future publication.

The objective of the project was to prepare a complete survey of burial grounds in County Laois. This included site visitation, appraisal of conservation status and interviews with representatives from all of Laois' historic burial grounds followed by the production of a single report detailing the results of the survey. It also includes recommendations towards the future conservation of Laois' historic burial grounds.

1.2 Definitions

The survey has assessed a total of 208 burial grounds within the county and appraised them in terms of their conservation. In addition there has been additional input from a large number of people who have been interviewed.

In discussing the results of the survey it is appropriate to put forward some definitions regarding terms and classifications used.

The term “burial ground” can be used in a wider sense than has been applied in this project. A suitable definition of a burial ground might be

A place where people are buried.

Various other terms are used interchangeably, including “graveyard”, “churchyard” (usually assuming a church is present) and “cemetery” (generally applied where no church has been present). However, there are a number of additional places where people might be buried that do not fit with the general theme of the location being a burial ground. Most specifically a number of churches exist without specific burial grounds, wherein various personages may have been buried. Without a dedicated area for burial it is difficult to see these as burial grounds and not primarily as churches. We might therefore add to our definition of *burial ground* as:

A place set aside, the primary purpose of which has been for the burial of human remains.

The term “Historical burial ground” has also been used and has an important function in setting further parameters to the study. Burial of human remains has been an integral part of human life within Ireland. Evidence for the burial of the dead has been encountered on many archaeological excavations throughout prehistory, with both inhumation and cremation being practiced in isolated, localised and large cemeteries. Whilst some monuments survive still in the landscape (such as dolmens, passage tombs and upstanding barrows), there are many more which have been uncovered as a result of accidental discovery during the course of development. These demonstrate that Ireland has a rich heritage stretching back several millennia which survives still beneath the surface of practically every landscape. However, any attempt to survey the totality of prehistoric burial grounds in terms of their survival and conservation would be meaningless given available techniques of investigation, and so the survey is limited to the significant period of time since historic records began. In Ireland this coincides fairly precisely with the arrival of Christianity around the 5th century AD.

By limiting the study to this general time frame (the historic period), it facilitates reference to burial grounds that have since been preserved (or not) precisely because some record demonstrates their existence. This is frequently not the case, however, and even early Christian and medieval cemeteries come to light during archaeological monitoring of developments in the same way that prehistoric examples do after being long forgotten (see for example Corlett & Potterton 2010). However arbitrary it might appear, distinguishing prehistoric burial grounds from historic burial grounds is a useful tool for the purposes of this survey. Unlike prehistoric burial grounds, historical records have enabled knowledge to be passed on to us of burial grounds which have no surface expression or other identifiable features. This important evidence can be early – such as references in the various Annals of the foundations of religious houses and communities in the early centuries of Christianity; or late – such as mention by antiquarians of little known burial grounds that had fallen out of use even in their own time.

As there is no cut-off date for archaeological objects or sites, the definition of “Historic Graveyard” used throughout the survey follows that provided by the Heritage Council which includes:

“...all graveyards and burial grounds prior to the early 20th century. This includes graveyards and burial grounds dating from the 18th and 19th centuries and graveyards and burial grounds pre-1700 A.D.” (2010, 6).

For the purposes of appraisal and study, all burial grounds dating from the start of the 20th century have therefore not been included in any great detail in the survey. They are, however, listed and their locations plotted on the accompanying maps (1-12).

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Sources

2.1.1 Base-line data

The survey was conducted with baseline data provided by the Preliminary Survey. This existing data was provided in the form of a Microsoft Excel master table which listed each burial ground with a total of 67 different data fields (columns). Each of the burial grounds was identified with a code (*Burial Ground ID*) that was unique to the project (e.g. "L043").

This code has been utilised throughout the project to differentiate the burial grounds as, in some cases, the name of the burial ground (often based on the name of the townland) alone is insufficient (there are several burial grounds which might be called "Kyle", "Corbally" or "Clonkeen" for example).

There exist a number of different codes (or unique identifiers) associated with burial grounds which are derived from other reference systems and surveys. These are generally associated with national surveys (e.g. the Archaeological Survey of Ireland and the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage) and legal classification systems such as the Record of Monuments and Places, National Monuments lists etc.). References to these have been kept to a minimum or generally avoided, so as not to confuse the general reader, but have been appended to the report for reference and are found alongside each of the burial grounds (where relevant) listed in the Gazetteer of sites in Volume 2.

The data was grouped under several headings:

- General Description – Such data include the common name of the burial ground with a brief description provided from the Preliminary Survey.
- Location Data – Include spatial information such as the townland within which the burial ground lays, the nearest road number and National Grid Reference etc.
- Legal/Classification – Listings of sites within the Record of Monuments and Places, National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, etc
- Contacts – a non-exhaustive list of contact details of people associated with each of the burial grounds.

The data forms part of the archive for the project and has been utilised widely throughout this report, with much data used within appendices to provide related information.

2.1.2 Ordnance Survey mapping

The OS Discovery map series (1:50,000) was used for general reference and is used for the presentation of distribution maps created for the current survey (Maps 1-12).

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping was undertaken in Ireland between the years 1837 and 1842 at a scale of 6 inches to the mile (often referred to as the “6-inch Scale” or “6-inch Series”). Subsequently, the entire country was surveyed again between 1888 and 1913 and was mapped out as a second edition on the much larger scale of 25 inches to the mile (Nat. Lib. Ireland, 1980, 12-13).

The online facility provided by Ordnance Survey Ireland (www.osi.ie) for viewing not only current, but also historical maps has proven an invaluable asset in understanding the nature of changes within the last 150 years at most burial grounds. In addition to the maps, the online facility displays orthophotographic maps corrected from high-flown photographic surveys. These represent three periods of mapping including those of 1995, 2000 and 2005 and lend a helpful and more current view of land-use in the vicinity of burial grounds.

2.13 Google Earth

This popular online facility presents high resolution satellite imagery for much of the county of Laois and has been used where possible for the detection of slight topographic features that betray the existence of now disappeared archaeological features in the landscape. Occasionally the results of such searches have been significant.



Plate 1: *The medieval landscape features (here a road that led from Aghaboe to Monahinch and aligned ridge and furrow field systems) at Lismore can be seen from satellite imagery. These fields have not been ploughed out of respect for the human remains known to be present (Google Earth).*

2.14 Antiquarian Accounts

Use was made of the Antiquarian Sources such as Carrigan (1905), Comerford (1883), O’Hanlon & O’Leary (1907) amongst numerous others. These accounts present sometimes thorough descriptions of churches, burial grounds, Big Houses and other sites of interest in the late 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries in what was then known as The Queen’s County. Where these sources have been used they have been fully referenced. There are descriptions within these sources of a number of burial grounds or related sites that to date have not been (re)located. Further enquiry and investigation may yet reveal the locations of many of these burial grounds.

2.2 Establishing contacts for the survey

Interviews were generally undertaken subsequent to prior arrangement with known contacts. Approximately 150 contacts were provided by Laois County Council. However, a single burial ground may have had a number of individual contacts; many of whom believed that others in the community would be able to contribute more than they could themselves. Approximately 30% of the contact details supplied comprised only a name and address. Sometimes the address merely consisted of the appropriate townland and establishing contact proved more difficult than for those for which phone numbers had been provided.

Sixty of the known historical burial grounds (approximately one-third of the total historical burial grounds) had no known contact details. Not all contacts could be found. Some contacts could were unable to meet with the survey team.

Announcements were put into two local papers (*Leinster Express* and *Laois Nationalist*) announcing the survey and appealing for information. An announcement was made on local radio (*Midlands 103*) and leaflets were posted in libraries and churches. In addition Social Networking media was utilised. These methods resulted in a small number of telephone calls and e-mails volunteering information.

By far the most successful method, however, was also the more laborious, whereby sites which had no existing contact information were visited and attempts to contact the landowners were made by knocking on doors and making local enquiry. Whilst it was not always possible to speak directly to landowners, it was frequently possible to speak to *someone* who knew *something*.

Approximately 180 people were spoken with during the survey.

2.3 Field Survey

The Field Survey represented a large portion of the time devoted to the survey and where possible was carried out in conjunction with the Interviews.

The purpose of the survey was to understand the physical condition of each of the burial grounds. There was no attempt to describe or record each individual element, such as might be undertaken for a detailed survey of an individual burial ground.

Each burial ground was re-appraised by the project team during site visits in relation to information obtained from the previous surveys. The appraisals considered the levels of conservation of the burial grounds in terms of the physical survival of their component elements. Pro-forma record sheets allowed descriptive statements to be made about the condition of grave markers, boundaries/enclosures and associated structures for each burial ground with any notable features mentioned. For similar reasons it was deemed appropriate to conduct the survey with local representatives present, where local knowledge as to the presence/absence of recorded or unrecorded features could be utilised.

Field Survey of this kind can only be undertaken where the burial ground is accessible, so descriptions of the more general condition of each burial ground was therefore also important to note. For example, where a burial ground is so overgrown that it cannot be readily established whether a previously feature is present, it is important to note the reasons why it is noted as absent – it might well be the case that the feature is present under a thick layer of ivy or other overgrowth. Therefore vegetation at the burial ground as well as access to the burial ground is also described. The component elements that were described include both general features (memorials, enclosures or boundary features, churches and ruins) as well as rarer or more individual features (fonts, Bullaun stones, etc.). Along with general descriptions, any specific issues regarding conservation and threats were also noted to draw attention to particular priorities and future concerns for the conservation of the burial ground.

No attempt was made to introduce a rating system to categorize burial grounds into significant & non-significant remains. It is to be presumed that all burial grounds contain the remains of many individuals, some of which had more or less notable impacts upon history. Many of these will now be forgotten and families will have moved on, whilst some represent the family or ancestors of people still living in the locality today. It was deemed more important to focus on the nature of what the historical, archaeological and folkloric evidence tells us at this juncture and conserve for the future that which may yet come to light. There can be no doubt that there is more obscurity and mystery to the majority of people buried the county's burial grounds than there is fame and knowledge.

In addition to the written record, a photographic record of each burial ground was made at the time of the visit, with some of these used for illustration in this report. Each photograph was taken to represent either the general status of the burial ground or specific features. All are held in a project archive which is accompanied by individual descriptions of the photographs.

2.4 Interviews

A number of contacts were provided by Laois County Council. Many of the existing contacts were members of the clergy who presided within the Roman Catholic or Church of Ireland Diocesan structures. A large number of Clergy were contacted via e-mail or telephoned. The majority of contacts, however, were local parishioners who were involved to some extent in either community groups or cemetery committees that applied for County Council grants to assist in the maintenance of burial grounds within the county.

Conversations were directed in a two-fold way where possible. The interviewer posed questions prompting narrative regarding stories, traditions and local history and additionally asked for any concerns or issues that the representative may have had regarding the condition of the burial ground itself.

This approach enabled the recording archaeologists and the local representatives to both assess the site and discuss its condition, history and relevance to the local community.

3.0 Results of the Survey

This section presents a discussion on the results and the general findings of the survey. A total of 208 burial grounds were included within the survey and are listed in Appendix 1, with 183 of these being “historic burial grounds”. A large number of the burial grounds are Recorded Monuments as defined under the National Monuments Acts and Amendments and listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). This lists a total of 164 burial grounds that are variously classified as “burial grounds”, “graveyards”, “churchyards” or “children’s burial grounds”. Of this number 43 have been excluded from the survey for various reasons detailed in Appendix 2 (in the majority of cases because the exact location of the burial ground is not known).

In addition many burial grounds are not listed at all within the RMP as the Archaeological Survey has to date followed a policy of recording only those that pre-date 1700 AD. However, 65 burial grounds, some of which are also Recorded Monuments, benefit from being either listed or are associated with structures that are listed on the Register of Protected Structures maintained by Laois County Council (see Appendix 3). Whilst the survey has concentrated on those burial grounds that are considered “historic burial grounds”, the modern cemeteries (dating from 1900 AD onwards) in Laois have also been incorporated into the results (although generally with much less detail). In addition a number of historic burial grounds exist which are listed neither as Recorded Monuments nor as Protected Structures.

3.1 Site Descriptions

Volume 2 contains a Gazetteer of all the burial grounds that have been surveyed. The survey recorded a total of 208 burial grounds, with the majority of these being classified as historic burial grounds due to the use of the burial grounds commencing prior to the 20th century (Heritage Council 2010, 6). Burial grounds where use commenced after this date have been termed “modern” and have been visited and recorded in terms of their location and other base-line data. They have not, however, been appraised in terms of their conservation and have not been subjected to the same level of appraisal or analysis.

The historic burial grounds have been described in relation to a number of different factors. These begin with the site’s location, often with reference to its indication (or not) on the two earliest extensive editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. In the site descriptions there are occasionally comments regarding notable landscape features such as rivers, hills or unusual field boundaries.

Access (or lack of) and related issues such as parking is then described, followed by reference to any signage that may direct the visitor to a burial ground or inform them of its historic character.

The description of the vegetation at each site when visited in the survey serves the purpose of informing on the state of conservation and accessibility. This is obviously only correct at the time of writing and is subject to seasonal variation, as well as any marked changes that may occur.

The burial grounds are then discussed in relation to the presence or absence and condition of any existing boundaries, topographical features and potential for the known extents of the site. There is,

of course, tremendous variation between one site and another in terms of topographical location, survival and accessibility. The presence of any structures within or associated with the burial ground are described, where known, in terms of their survival, function and date.

The memorials themselves are then discussed as a collective group in terms of their survival and character, with reference to the general types, condition and date. It is important to stress that the purpose of the survey was neither to record details pertaining to each of the memorials nor to record the people interred, but to create a record on the surviving character of each of the burial grounds.

The denominational history of each of the burial grounds is briefly mentioned where such information could be gleaned from local sources. This information is somewhat difficult to ascertain for many of the burial grounds because of the inability for the interred persons to speak for themselves. It has long been recognised in archaeological theory that burial rites do not unanimously reflect the beliefs of the deceased, but reflect those of the people performing the rites and burial. Historic reasons also make it difficult to ascertain religious beliefs.

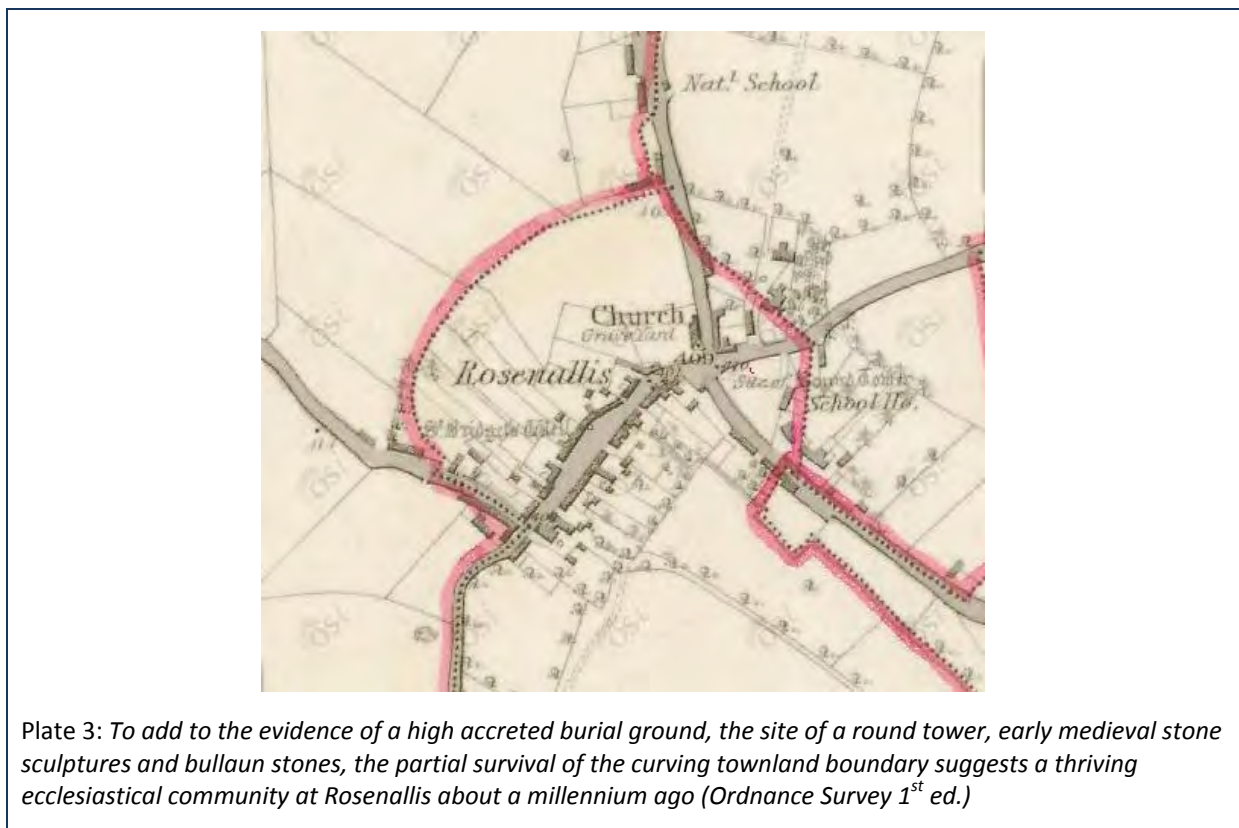
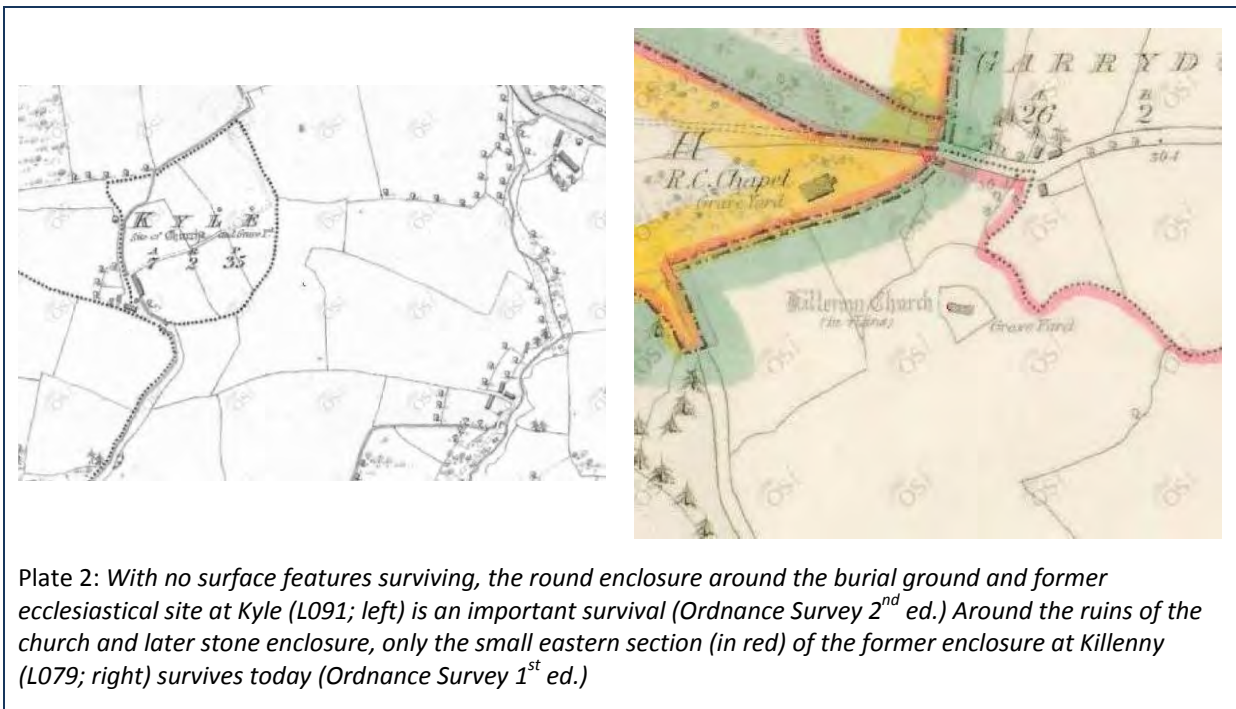
Any relevant information regarding folklore, stories and traditions surrounding the burial grounds are also presented where such information was forthcoming. The lack of available folklore is perhaps the most evident loss of information in the survey. One of the most common responses in many of the interviews was, "If only (.....) was alive...". It is probable that the antiquarians Carrigan and Comerford amongst others had the same frustration when researching their respective accounts over a century ago, but it is clear that knowledge of folklore and tradition have diminished greatly in the intervening time. Despite this general trend, there are occasional memories and brief recollections of stories and traditions that have, where possible, been included in the survey.

The survey has not been an historical one, but a brief account of historical context to the burial ground is also presented where possible.

3.2 The Character of Historic Burial Grounds

3.21 Ecclesiastical Sites

Churches and ecclesiastical enclosures in various states of preservation frequently form the focal point for many burial grounds. Many of the sites with less tangible remains are difficult to appreciate until one steps back in the landscape and begins to understand that, whilst the nature of land use and the character of the landscape itself has changed in the intervening period, there are vestiges and clues which help us to reconstruct the landscape of earlier times. Ecclesiastical enclosures are a classic example of the occasional preservation of a previous enclosure and settlement system. Thus, there are examples of circular field boundaries and field systems that betray the presence of former ecclesiastical sites such as that seen at Kyle (L091), Rosenallis (L108) and many others.



3.22 Historic Character

The Reformation of the 16th and 17th centuries led to the ascendancy of the minority Anglican Church (in Ireland) to becoming the Established Church. There then followed a period of suppression of the Roman Catholic Church during the Penal Times. Many medieval churches that had been previously used for centuries for worship were abandoned as the new owners had not the congregation to utilise them all, whilst Roman Catholics were barred from legal worship. Burial rights appear to have continued however, and the number of burial grounds that demonstrate a lengthy accretion of burials – expressed by the presence of a mound, or in their height above surrounding ground levels – appear to show that old locations for burial were still chosen by a Catholic majority. However Roman Catholics appear to have still been entitled to burial within the Established Church burial grounds.

Subsequent to the easing of the Penal Laws and the permitting of legal Roman Catholic worship at the end of the 19th century, many new Catholic Parochial churches were built which presumably resulted in burial grounds specifically for the use of Roman Catholics. The Disestablishment of the Established Church and the creation of the Church of Ireland also resulted in a degree of exclusivity within newer burial grounds at the sites of new Church of Ireland churches. However, at older burial grounds with churches that continued to be held by the inheritor of the Established Church (the Church of Ireland), Roman Catholics appear to have continued to have burial rights. At many older foundations that continued in use under the Established Church, burial of both Protestant and Catholics continued to take place, sometimes with a physical separation. A detailed survey of denominational practices was not possible in a survey of this magnitude and to avoid incorrect designations, only general statements have been made based on information presented during interviews.

3.23 Location of burials

Traditionally (though by no means in every case), burial within or closer to a church can indicate that those interred were of a higher status. Other traditions were also generally held regarding the spatial use of burial grounds. It was common for the sunnier southern side to be preferred, for example, with the darker northern side often being the location of the graves of criminals and so on (see for example Charles O'Dempsey in Ballyadden, L012). Evidently this was frequently not upheld in larger burial grounds where all space was in demand. Such general trends are not reflected in the current broad-brush survey.

Prohibition of burial of certain categories of people in consecrated ground led to other social consequences. The high rate of infant mortality in past centuries led to the re-use of older burial grounds or the establishment of other spaces for the burial of unbaptized children, often known as *cillín*. Furthermore, victims of suicide were prohibited from burial in consecrated ground and were also usually interred in older disused burial grounds. Traditionally such unfortunates might be buried in secret the dark of night and around the edges of consecrated burial grounds, breaking such conventions to allow family members to rest close by each other. Notably, it is also these very

people that are the least likely to have had some form of memorial and whose remains are most at risk of disturbance around the peripheries of the burial grounds.

3.24 Memorial types

Memorials come in a number of different forms with only the more common considered here briefly.

The majority of the earliest inscribed memorials across the county date from the 18th century, with only a small number dating to the 17th century. The lack of survival from earlier dates is thought to represent a shift in attitudes to death and burial, whereby memorials either began to be used widely for the first time or earlier memorials were made of wood (Mytum 2000, 3). Either way, the shift was towards representing the dead with more permanence.



Plate 4: Simple incised crosses are difficult to date and may but many early inscriptions on small stones like these at Clonenagh (L037) bore just initials and a year of death.

The vast majority of early memorials consist of headstones and recumbent slabs, with earlier headstones tending to have been simpler and smaller affairs. The earliest of these types of inscribed memorials showed merely initials and year of death. Only rarely were more elaborate forms used,

such as the epitaphs and effigies found at Ballyadams (L011) dating from 1631. It is thought that greater heights of headstone arose out of a combination of a need to display one's memorial above other headstones in a crowded burial ground, and through the practice of allowing grass to grow long for use as hay (Mytum 2000, 10). Headstones still present one of the most common forms of memorial.

It is possible that many early headstones were erected without inscriptions in the form of simple stone markers. In some locations, for example around Slieve Bloom and around Ballyadams, quarried local flag-stone could be readily used as headstones, whereas in other places locally selected boulders or even re-used masonry and architectural fragments were utilised. The practice of using simple stone markers, notably by impoverished people, has continued and is demonstrated from the re-use of fragments of earlier memorials. Examples include the legs of table-tombs or broken pieces of Celtic crosses or headstones.

It is often difficult to know whether the slabs noted in the survey are in their original recumbent form or were originally more ornate table-tombs, which comprised a slab with four or six stone legs. These have often been noted to have collapsed to leave merely the inscribed slabs with legs found (often re-used) in the immediate vicinity. Table-tombs and box- (or "chest-") tombs were popular in the 18th to 19th century (Mytum 2000, 20).



Plate 5: Large and ornate, this Celtic-revival cross was amongst many such memorials that were brought low in a storm in Tullore, Rahanavannagh (L101).

Less popular forms noted during the survey include "low" monuments of the 19th and 20th centuries which were inspired by the Gothic Revival. These generally comprise any number of shapes, often

stepped, that resemble low and long medieval coffin covers (Mytum 2000, 24) and can be ornate or quite plain.

Celtic-revival crosses increased in popularity in the early 20th century. These quickly became (and remain) one of the dominant forms of memorial in many burial grounds. Often these are pedestalled monuments which can reach considerable sizes. They are also, after table-tombs, one of the most unstable monuments and have frequently toppled due to their complexity and high centre of gravity.

3.25 Portable Heritage

Whilst we are used to considering the component elements of burial grounds as occupying a single location, this is often far from the case. In many examples throughout the survey, there have been records of component elements that, for one reason or another, have been moved to a new location – whether within the burial ground itself or to a different location entirely. Many of these might be relatively small objects that have been moved to a museum either in recent years under the National Monuments Act, or in antiquity as a result of collectors.



Plate 6: *These cross-slabs from Carrigeen (L018) have been relocated in Clonaslee Roman Catholic Church. Having been concreted to the wall, they are located immediately adjacent to a designated parking space and are at risk from potential damage.*

There is clearly a greater potential for the movement of smaller objects and it is to be presumed that many objects formerly associated with a site may have been moved to another (thus for example, the traceried windows from St. Canice's church in Aghaboe originally derive from the adjacent

Abbey). It is important to stress that under the National Monuments Act the discovery of an archaeological object is required by law to be reported to the National Museum of Ireland. It is also illegal to take possession of an archaeological object (including cross slabs, bullaun stones, old memorials and other elements of heritage) unless firstly reported to the National Museum.

The survey has attempted to locate several of the elements that have been reported as sited in a removed location. However, further work is recommended to prevent the knowledge of the distribution of these elements of the burial grounds from being lost and forgotten.

Some of the better-known examples of portable heritage include early medieval cross-slabs that have been reported as either residing in their supposed original location or have been removed for safe-keeping. Comparable examples include the cross-slabs from Carrigeen (L018) and Reary More (L107).

In total three cross-slabs were recorded from the burial ground at Carrigeen. One of these still remains at the burial ground as it was long ago incorporated into the aumbrey of the church ruins. The other two cross-slabs, which are in a fragmentary state and are exposed to the elements, are concreted to the northern wall of the enclosure around the Roman Catholic church in Clonaslee. The location makes for notable ease of viewing, but is also notable for having a designated parking space immediately around these relics which are many hundreds of years in age.



Plate 7: These finely preserved early decorated stones from Reary More (L107) appear to be full of symbology and are stored safely in St. Brigid's Roman Catholic church in Rosenallis.

Three decorated slabs reportedly from the nearby Reary More burial ground are now located in St. Brigid's Roman Catholic church in Rosenallis. The slabs are wonderfully preserved and carefully mounted within bracketed moveable stands. They are currently kept in the changing room at the rear of the church, with the smallest stored in a utility cupboard. Whilst the kindly parishioners will facilitate viewing, it is not possible to view them with ease and any visitor might be disappointed if prior contact is not made.

There are other reported cross-slabs at other sites which could not be identified in the survey. For example it is not clear in Curraclone (L050) if the cross-slab recorded there has been removed or is lost in overgrowth.

Fonts and bullaun stones are possibly some of the most portable of all component elements, yet many survive. At Timogue (L116) the beautifully carved medieval stone font with its unusual drain is still used for the purposes for which it was created, as (possibly) has the bullaun stone which is still in use at St. Fintan's well in Cromoge (L048). At St. Canice's, Aghaboe (L162) the medieval font is associated with stories of attempted removal and prophetic visions which have perhaps to some extent prevented its removal from its presumed original location. Good intentions nevertheless result in the movement of some objects and, with the assistance of machinery, the huge bullaun stone known as "St. Molua's Stone" was moved from a field, where it presumably marked the location of some ecclesiastical ritual activity, to the adjacent burial ground of "Clonfert Molua" in Kyle (L089). The carved stone trough known as "St. Molua's Trough", meanwhile, has been moved from the same burial ground at Kyle to the modern burial ground of Ballaghmore (L153).

At St. Brigid's Church of Ireland church, Rosenallis (L108), during a clean-up in the 1990's, a Sheelana-gig and a cross-slab of antiquity, which were presumably associated with the early ecclesiastical enclosure there, were discovered and removed to the National Museum. In addition, four well-preserved decorated probable bullaun stones of a similar age were incorporated into the 19th century porch of St. Brigid's church.

A font was reportedly saved from destruction or loss at the early medieval site associated with St. Garadh at Cashel (L028) and is housed at a nearby location by a local resident, but this could not be located during the survey.

At Clonenagh, a carved stone gaming board that may have been used to play the ancient game of *fidchell* was discovered concreted into the enclosure wall where it formed a step in a stile (see cover).

However, it is not just ancient objects that are portable or meaningful. The very memorials that mark the graves of people who lived in the recent centuries are often moved within burial grounds. This movement evidently can be due to re-discovery and re-location along a boundary wall or other feature, but is sometimes done through a lack of identification. It is strongly suspected that many burial grounds that formerly were filled with simple uninscribed stone markers have had these memorials cleared from their surface due to a lack of recognition of their purpose. These appear to have often been re-used to build or repair a stone enclosure or other feature around the burial ground, or else moved to create easier access for lawnmowers.

At Kylemahoe (L121) in Vicarstown (Dodd), the burial ground is no longer visible and the uninscribed flag-stones that were formerly marking the graves were removed to a farm where they were used to surface a kitchen floor. In later years these were then discarded into the yard where many of them now rest after a new floor was laid. At Kyle (L091) in Tinnahinch, the burial ground is also no longer visible. A large number of flag-stones have been used in a neighbouring field boundary where they cap the earthen bank like crenulations. This unusual feature is not seen in other field boundaries in the area and it is likely that these were simple stone markers that derived originally from the burial ground.

The identification of an effigy on display in the People's Park in Portarlinton as "The Hartpole Effigy" from the early 17th century sarcophagus of Robert Bowen in Ballyadams (L011) demonstrates the mobility of sculptures. It is worth repeating that archaeological objects are protected by law and are at risk of being removed completely from their historical and geographical contexts. Such objects should be reported to the National Museum of Ireland and suitably protected from further vandalism.

3.3 Usage and Survival

This section describes brief analyses of the current usage of the burial grounds surveyed and the numbers of surviving common elements in each of the burial grounds in the survey.

3.31 Current usage of burial grounds

Analysis of the usage of burial grounds has been limited to either:

- ❖ Used as a place of regular worship
- ❖ Used for continuing/recent burial

Table 1: Usage of burial grounds in the survey

	All burial grounds (208)	Historic burial grounds (185)
Worship	56 (27%)	52 (28%)
Burial	114 (55%)	91 (49%)

There is very little difference between the numbers for historical burial grounds only and all burial grounds, with the obvious increase of continuing burial at modern burial grounds.

It is perhaps to be noted that with only (approximately) half of burial grounds in the county being used still for continuing burial, many other have survived to be recorded. This might be attributable to many factors but possibly is testament to the work of the 19th century Ordnance Survey and antiquarians as well as previous archaeological surveys, which have identified places of burial that have become disused over the last two centuries.

3.32 Survival of burial ground elements

Simple analysis was also undertaken regarding the rates of survival across all of the burial grounds as well as just for the historical burial grounds. The categories of survival include:

- ❖ Church Structure - defined as a roofed structure capable of being used for any non-specific purpose without radical restoration or rebuilding.
- ❖ Ruins – defined as visibly evident remains of a former structure with some evidence of cohesion and otherwise regardless of degree of survival. Many ruins which are not otherwise evident (and hence not counted) may yet exist beneath the ground.
- ❖ Memorials – defined as any surviving memorials located on the site and associated with the remembrance of individuals or groups of individuals. Simple uninscribed stone markers are included where identifiable.

Table 2: Survival of major burial ground elements

	All burial grounds (208)	Historic burial grounds (185)
Church	62 (30%)	58 (32%)
Ruins	79 (38%)	79 (43%)
Memorials	170 (82%)	148 (80%)

Comparing modern and historic burial grounds, these figures show an unsurprising increased rate of survival of memorials when modern burial grounds are considered and decreased rate of survival of churches and ruins (interpreted easily as no previous existence of churches and ruins at modern burial grounds).

Chart 1: Percentage survival of common burial ground elements.

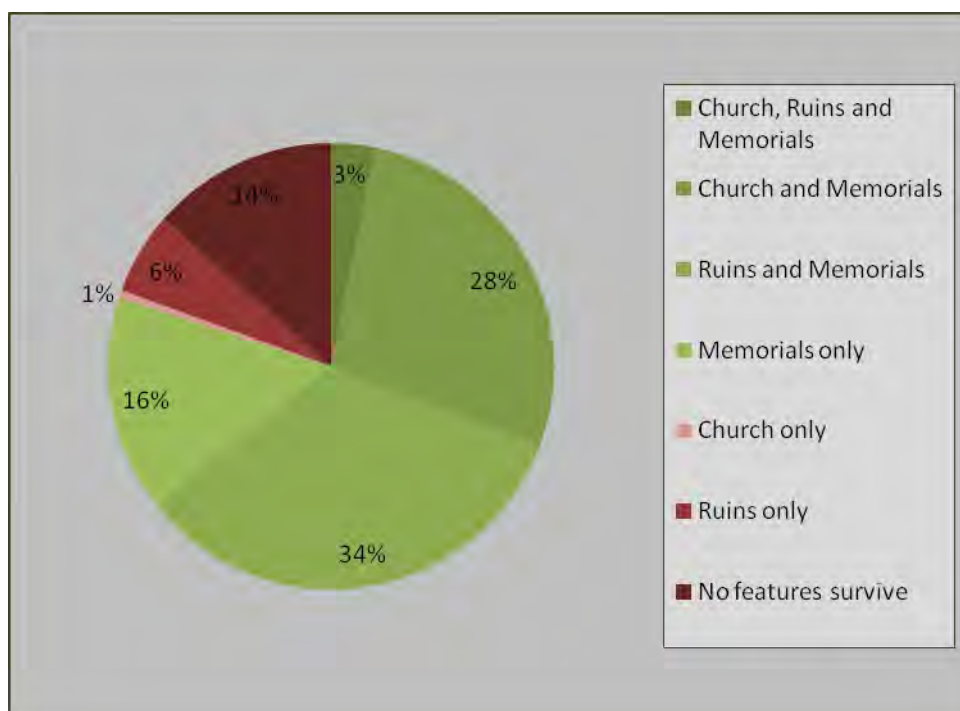


Chart 1 is a diagrammatic representation of the rates of survival of three of the main elements at historic burial ground (churches, ruined churches and memorials). Enclosures have been excluded from this study because of the difficulty in recognition of survival (early enclosures are frequently replaced by later enclosures), degree (some burial grounds are partially enclosed, others require repairs to enclosures) and definition (the true extents of a historic burial ground are generally unknown and it is not possible to indicate that one is fully enclosed).

The intention of the study is to explore the survival of recognisable features associated with a burial ground. The most obvious of these are memorials and it can be seen that 81% of historic burial

grounds have some recognisable survival of memorials at the site (all green sections). Fourteen percent of all historic sites have no identifiable survival of any features.

Churches survive at 32% of all historic burial ground with ruined churches present at 43% of all historic burial grounds.

The lower percentage of existing church structures when compared to ruined structures should also be considered in light of a programme of church building in the 19th century subsequent to suppression of Roman Catholic worship in the Penal Times of the 17th and 18th centuries. Despite this increase in church building, the number of ruins that survive at burial grounds is far in excess of the number of churches present, yet it must be considered that there are many more churches in the landscape that do not have burial grounds attached and are thus not included. A total of 162 churches are listed in the RMP for County Laois and this number presumably is still no true reflection of the total number of churches in the landscape. However, the presence of ruined churches at nearly half of the identified historic burial grounds is a figure worth noting.

It is not clear how these compare with survival rates within other counties. It is also to be understood that the survival rates are dependent on identification and that there are undoubtedly many historic burial grounds with sub-surface features and no surviving surface features that go unrecognised. This has been demonstrated by the recognition of burial grounds that have been recognised during archaeological monitoring and testing evaluations as part of the planning process for large scale infrastructural works such as motorways (see Corlett and Potterton 2010 for a large number of reported discoveries and excavations of burial grounds in recent years).

4.0 Conservation of Burial Grounds

This section presents a brief discussion on the importance and relevance of conservation of burial grounds along with some of the issues that have been observed during the survey.

4.1 Statutory Protection

A full discussion of the complexity of legal provisions regarding burial grounds cannot be provided here, but an introduction to the general principles is considered necessary in any discussion regarding the conservation of burial grounds. There is no attempt here to represent any legal standing or otherwise of any of the sites in the report, other than to provide a description of the statutory context within which the conservation recommendations within the report have been made.

Ireland was one of the first countries to be a signatory on the European Cultural Convention, agreed in Paris in 1954 and now signed by the 46 member states of the European Union plus Belarus and The Holy See. Article 5 states that;

“Each Contracting Party shall regard the objects of European cultural value placed under its control as integral parts of the common cultural heritage of Europe, shall take appropriate measures to safeguard them and shall ensure reasonable access thereto.”

Ireland was also a signatory to the 1985 Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe (or “Granada Convention”). To fulfil Ireland’s obligations under this agreement, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was set up in 1990 to set up a central record, document and evaluate Ireland’s architectural record (NIAH website; <http://www.buildingsofireland.ie>). Three categories are specified in the convention;

1. Monument: all buildings and structures of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest, including their fixtures and fittings;
2. Group of buildings: homogeneous groups of urban or rural buildings conspicuous for their historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest, which are sufficiently coherent to form topographically definable units;
3. Sites: the combined works of man and nature, being areas which are partially built upon and sufficiently distinctive and homogenous to be topographically definable, and are of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest.

In 1997 Ireland ratified the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (or “Valetta Convention”). Under Article 4 of this agreement, each party undertakes to implement measures for the physical protection of the archaeological heritage. As a result, public authorities should provide for the conservation and maintenance of the archaeological heritage, preferably *in situ* (Sweetman 2000, 529).

The primary point of reference for national statutory protection of burial grounds comes from the National Monuments Act (1930 and subsequent Amendments). Under these Acts, all archaeological objects are considered to be legally owned by the State. The repository for those objects is the National Museum of Ireland. Archaeological objects under the 1930 Act are defined as;

“...any chattel whether in a manufactured or partly manufactured or an unmanufactured state which by reason of the archaeological interest attaching thereto or of its association with any Irish historical event or person has a value substantially greater than its intrinsic (including artistic) value, and the said expression includes ancient human and animal remains... ” (National Monuments Act 1930)

This very encompassing definition establishes beyond doubt that human remains can be considered archaeological objects by law, but does not have a cut-off date. In reality this hinges on the phrase *“...of the archaeological interest ... or of its association with any Irish historical event or person...”*. The provisions and intentions in the National Monuments Act are, however, clear on the matter, and aim to provide a legal mechanism of protection to destruction and false claims of ownership.

In addition to archaeological objects under the National Monuments Acts, archaeological sites are protected and archaeological excavation is controlled. The 1930 Act made provisions for the protection of monuments by providing a mechanism for protection of sites being listed as “National Monuments”. The 1987 and 1994 Amendments to the National Monuments Act followed International recognition of the need to protect archaeological sites and monuments from destruction by increasing levels of development. This resulted in the creation of the statutory list known as the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), which includes the vast majority of archaeological sites (including burial grounds) known within each county in Ireland. Importantly, the RMP includes sites that may or may not have above-ground remains, so that even sites which have no surface expression are protected by law, including any associated sub-surface remains. The mechanism for this protection works automatically, so that landowners are obliged to know themselves whether they have a protected monument on their land. Any works scheduled at such a recorded monument must be notified to the relevant Department (currently the Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht) two months in advance.

In addition to the National Monuments Act, the Planning and Development Acts included the requirement of each Local Authority to set up a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), to protect architectural heritage.

Other mechanisms included in the Acts ensure the protection of sites of archaeological heritage that are not yet known to exist. These mechanisms, including the requirement of planning permission and Environmental Impact Assessments, are used by local government in conjunction with professional archaeologists to ensure a development does not impact upon a heritage site prior to assessment and consultation. The results of this decision usually result in one of two options, “preservation *in situ*” (non-destructive preservation) or, more usually, “preservation by record” (known to most people as archaeological recording by excavation). It is these mechanisms that have resulted in the excavation and preservation by record of previously unknown burial grounds such that at Parknahown (O’Neill 2010), Lismore (Wiggins & Kane 2009) and many others which would otherwise have been destroyed as part of the construction of many of the new motorways, housing

estates and industrial complexes that have dominated and changed the Irish landscape in recent years.

The Local Government (Sanitary Services Act) 1948 also makes provision for the protection of human remains, although the general purpose of this act is for purposes of sanitation. Under this act it is illegal to exhume a deceased person without licence. It is also illegal to bury a deceased person anywhere outside of a *lawful* burial ground (this may not include an historical burial ground if burial has not recently taken place).

4.2 Conservation Status

A large number of the burial grounds surveyed are not presently included within either the RMP or RPS and so are not afforded statutory protection by scheduling.

The Record of Protected Structures (RPS), which is updated by local authorities, might seem the logical mechanism for the listing of historic burial grounds that are physically associated with an upstanding church structure. However, the majority of historic burial grounds are currently protected by their inclusion within the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) which is maintained by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, currently under the remit of the Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht (National Monuments Section). The RMP fulfils both National and International policy regarding archaeological heritage.

As described above, the 1985 Granada convention states that architectural heritage includes monuments of archaeological and social interest (Article 1) and that these should be listed on inventories by the signatories of that agreement (Article 2). It is a general recommendation of this report that all historic burial grounds should be included under these terms and therefore included in the RMP.

4.21 National Monuments and the Record of Monuments and Places

Under the 1930 National Monuments Act, The Commissioners of Public Works were enabled to acquire or take into Guardianship monuments that were considered of national importance. Only a small number of monuments in County Laois are considered National Monuments with five of these being burial grounds (Appendix 2). These are also listed within the wider Record of Monuments and Places.

As a general and inexplicit rule, sites identified for inclusion in the RMP date to before 1700 A.D. This has presented many problems for the field of Post-Medieval Archaeology which has sought to preserve and learn from Ireland's industrial and historical heritage in line with other countries.

The period from 1700 A.D. includes some of the most significant events in Ireland's history such as the 1798 Rebellion and the Great Famine. Respect for the memory of such events is frequently held to be central to Irish identity. Burial grounds are also especially important in terms of their ability to shed light on the social conditions of those times, as is becoming evident from the excavation of the

previously unknown burial ground of the Union Workhouse in Kilkenny (O'Meara 2006). Burial grounds also have a tremendous local historical significance and are important in the preservation of the memories (as well the earthly remains) of close familial ancestors. In addition, local events and practices are recalled by the preservation of the sites where people were compelled in tragedy to bury unbaptized infants, or victims of the Famine.

Analysis of the sites within the current survey shows that a total of 127 burial grounds are currently either listed directly as Recorded Monuments (119), indirectly associated with related Recorded Monuments (4), or are in close proximity to unrelated Recorded Monument (4) within the RMP (Appendix 2). Burial grounds that are directly listed are variously categorised as Burial Grounds, Graveyards or Children's Burial Grounds.

4.22 Record of Protected Structures

A total of 67 burial grounds are listed, for the most part indirectly, under the RPS through their association with upstanding architectural heritage (see Appendix 3). These associated sites are usually churches, but in some cases burial grounds that have no associated structures other than enclosure walls are listed (for example the Society of Friends Burial Ground in Rosenallis, L117).

4.3 General Conservation Issues

Some discussion is given here on some of the general observations made during the survey. It is not intended to be read as comprehensive guidance towards maintenance and conservation of burial grounds.

Advice and guidance on the correct methods of maintaining burial grounds is available in the form of documents produced by the OPW (1995) and the Heritage Council (2010).

These should be widely read by anyone intending to undertake such work.

It should be remembered that the natural decay of burial grounds is something that cannot be halted and the purpose of conservation is to prevent acceleration of that decay.

4.31 "Cleaning" of Memorials

In a large number of burial grounds memorials have been physically eroded by attempts to scour or remove lichens and other growth by sanding with either a rotary sander or by sand-blasting.

The immediate benefits of sanding a memorial can be quite striking. The sanding is often accompanied by painting the area of inscription with (often black) weatherproof paint prior to repeated sanding that leaves a "cleaned" memorial with a clearly picked-out inscription that all visitors can read. The effective benefits of such action are, however, temporary, as living organisms will re-colonize the memorials within a relatively short length of time and the paint will flake away.

In addition, it has been noticed that the surfaces often bear the marks of the sanding and/or a coarser surface than previously, which in itself leads to an increased growth as organisms find it easier to take hold.



Plate 8: Sanding scars are evident where lichens quickly re-colonize the rougher parts



Plate 9: The near-total covering of lichen on this memorial makes for easy reading of this 250 year old inscription

Some lichens appear to enhance inscriptions. Such lichens take a long time to grow and by calculating the growth rates of the species it is theoretically possible to date the exposure of a newly worked stone. Lichen can, however, damage stone by acidic secretion and by inhibiting water evaporation after wetting (making the stone beneath vulnerable to frost and salts). This depends upon the species and expert advice must be sought prior to removal. Inexpert removal of lichens can cause greater damage to the surface of the stone than the lichens themselves are capable of doing (Council for Scottish Archaeology, 9).

Any physical scouring of a memorial erodes a thin layer of stone from the surface of the memorial. Inscriptions are generally only a few millimetres in depth and every scouring reduces the clarity and the lifetime visibility of the inscription. Many of the inscriptions have been extant for hundreds of years and can still be read without recourse to physically eroding the memorial. It should be remembered that such actions inevitably shorten the lifespan of a memorial.

4.32 Movement of memorials

Memorial plaques are erected to the memory of individuals, families of individuals or groups of possibly unrelated people that have some other association (for example a famine memorial). Infrequently these memorials are erected in the approximate vicinity of graves or can be erected in

memory of people with no (known) grave. The most numerous examples, however, are memorials that are erected to mark the location of the graves of people that have been interred. It is therefore the long-term aim of the erection of a memorial to preserve the location of that grave for posterity, to preserve the sanctity (as well as the memory) of the remains of those that have been interred.

It is therefore an issue of concern where memorials are in some way moved from the location they once marked. To an extent this is an inherited trend, whereby memorials naturally decay or topple and are overtaken by nature. Graves then become neglected and the location of the grave is forgotten prior to later disturbance (e.g. to dig another grave). Memorials might then be recovered and either discarded or erected elsewhere (many are frequently found propped against boundary or church walls).

Memorials should not be moved unless strictly necessary and then only after agreement as part of a programme of conservation. Many memorials lean without a significant threat of collapse and, along with the natural humps, bumps and divots that are associated with the subsidence of graves, reflect the character of a historic burial ground.

4.33 Alteration of memorials

The alteration of memorials is also evident, whereby older memorials have had a permanent and damaging later addition such as the covering of an old inscription with a modern counterpart. Apart from the complete change in character of the memorial, the original early memorial has been damaged by what is possibly an irreversible alteration.

The painting of memorials is also evident at a number of burial grounds. Whilst some inscriptions are painted in combination with sanding in an attempt to pick out inscriptions (above 4.31), other memorials have been painted in their entirety. Such painting can be visually detrimental to the stone memorial and render the memorial out of character with the other memorials within the burial ground. In addition, the paint will inevitably flake and degrade yet fill and clog the inscription.

There have been many cases where monuments have toppled and broken and where the pieces have been brought together over the burial with minor restorative work such as standing up a fallen pedestal taking place. Re-erection of headstones and other memorials that require digging or disturbing the ground, however, are discouraged, as disturbance of human remains is likely.

Such practices should be discussed by cemetery committees in consultation with the County Heritage Officer as part of a programme of conservation for the burial ground so that the unique and historic character of the burial ground can be preserved.



Plate 10: *The temporary coat of blue-grey paint over the otherwise well-preserved 250 year old headstone is out of character with its own origins as well as the other memorials in the burial ground.*

5.0 Recommendations

The recommendations made following the survey of Laois Burial Grounds are divided into two categories.

General recommendations are made to further enhance the ongoing approach towards conserving the heritage that is present in Laois' Historic Burial Grounds. These recommendations are made on the basis of observations noted by the survey team and comments given by interviewees during the survey itself. The recommendations are directed towards Planning Authorities as well as state bodies responsible for Heritage Policy (notably The Heritage Council of Ireland and the National Monuments Section of the Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht).

Site specific recommendations are made regarding conservation issues that have been noted in the survey that are particular to each burial ground. The details of these recommendations have been generalised to facilitate analysis of the issues common to historic burial grounds as a group.

5.1 General Recommendations

5.11 Increasing Statutory Protection

Many of the sites are protected by being either directly or indirectly included on both the RMP and the RPS. A total of 86 burial grounds in the survey do not have Recorded Monument status and 44 of these do not have either Recorded Monument status or any association with an RPS. Of these, 18 are modern sites. There remain 26 historical burial grounds that have neither association nor direct listing as either a Recorded Monument or a Protected Structure.

- It is recommended that all burial grounds that are physically attached to a site that is listed on the RPS for Laois are specified on that list, whether under that entry or as a related entry. This should provide direct reference and recognition of the importance of historic burial grounds.
- It is recommended that where there are historic burial grounds (i.e. burial grounds that are dated prior to the twentieth century) that are not presently included on the Record of Monuments and Places and that do not have an attached site listed on the RPS, should be presented to the Archaeological Survey of Ireland for inclusion in the RMP.

A list of historic burial grounds with suggested minimal actions (either adding to the Record of Protected Structures or the Record of Monuments and Places) is provided below. Those historic burial grounds that have been excluded from this list comprise only those that have a strong tradition of continuing burial and whose character can be said to be more "modern" than "historic".

Table 3: List of historic burial grounds with no statutory protection and relevant recommendations

Burial Ground ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Recommended Action
L127	St. Mary's, Barrowhouse	Shanganagh More	Consider for addition to RPS
L128	Clogh	Chapelhill	Consider for addition to RPS
L129	White Family Cemetery	Castletown	Consider for addition to RMP
L137	Clonad	Clonaddadoran	Consider for addition to RMP
L146	Former Workhouse, Abbeyleix	Knocknamoe	Consider for addition to RMP
L147	Gate of Heaven, Abbeyleix	Ballymaddock	Consider for addition to RMP
L156	St Mary's, Mayo	Mayo	Consider for addition to RMP
L157	Mayo	Monavea	Consider for addition to RMP
L160	Ratheniska	Raheenanisky	Consider for addition to RMP
L166	Kilmaleed, Monasreeban	Monasreeban	Consider for addition to RMP
L168	St Mary's, Clonaghdoe	Clonaghdoe	Consider for addition to RMP
L170	Graigue, Mountmellick	Graigue	Consider for addition to RMP
L176	Society of Friends, Mountrath	Mountrath (Maryborough West By)	Consider for addition to RMP
L179	Former Lunatic Asylum, Beladd	Beladd	Consider for addition to RMP
L180	Presentation Convent, Portlaoise	Maryborough	Consider for addition to RMP
L189	Knockaroe	Knockaroe	Consider for addition to RPS
L208	Clashawalla	Clonard or Cappaloughlin	Consider for addition to RMP
L209	Raheen	Tinakill	Consider for addition to RMP
L213	Grogan	Mountoliver	Consider for addition to RPS
L215	Clonpierce	Clonpierce	Consider for addition to RMP

5.12 Notification of RMP status to present owner

During site visits and interviews it was often noted in the survey that landowners and locals were unaware of a site's inclusion in the Record of Monuments and Places and therefore unaware of the statutory protection offered to the site.

The contact details of a number of the current landowners were established during the current survey and are held as part of the project archive.

- It is recommended that the owners of historic burial grounds in the survey that are currently listed as Recorded Monuments should be notified in writing, where possible, of:

- ❖ The presence of the historic burial ground and the importance of human remains.
- ❖ The potential for survival of archaeological remains at and surrounding the site (including the area contained within the “Zone of Archaeological Potential” surrounding the site).
- ❖ The statutory protection afforded the site and requirements under the National Monuments Acts.
- ❖ The beneficial practices that may enhance or serve to further protect the site.

5.13 Towards a Burial Grounds Conservation Programme

The Local Authority currently awards grants towards the maintenance of burial grounds of different categories within County Laois. The process of application for a grant involves the submission of a name of a cemetery committee or community group who will undertake voluntary maintenance work.

The work of such volunteers within community groups should be acknowledged as being a vital component of the task of managing the local heritage. It is clear from interviews with many individuals in the survey that many burial grounds were formerly neglected and that were it not for the efforts of local volunteers, many more burial grounds would be neglected, overgrown and possibly destroyed.

It is therefore paramount that in supporting the work of community groups and cemetery committees, the best available expert advice and guidance is provided to assist in the management of heritage sites.

- It is recommended that an educational programme is provided by the Local Authorities. It is envisaged that archaeologists, historians, ecologists and conservation architects could provide intermittently arranged talks and lectures for the benefit of community groups. Such a programme might include certain issues to address or goals to reach and should be designed with the purpose of increasing the level of skills and knowledge in the communities. In addition, such events might increase the communication between different community groups who will have had different experiences that might be shared.
- Guidance documents, including *Care and Conservation of Graveyards* (OPW, 1995) and *Guidance for the Care, Conservation and Recording of Historic Graveyards* (Heritage Council 2010) should be sent out to each Cemetery committee that applies for a grant (it is suggested that this be carried out once every 2/3 years to ensure continuing copies are retained by the group).
- Production of standardised “Conservation and Management Programme” templates. These should be used to help Cemetery committees develop a site specific management plan for each historic burial ground that can be agreed on with the Heritage Officer. Special requirements such as conservation of boundaries, memorials and buildings, erection of new

memorials and plaques, or other work can be discussed in advance of work being undertaken. Alternative management practices such as managing a site to increase biodiversity might be considered on a trial basis.

5.14 Ecological Study

The undertaking of a professional ecological study at a number of burial grounds should be encouraged. Such actions might include volunteers aiming to find out more about alternative and improved methods of managing the vegetation and biodiversity at a burial ground. Expert advice should be sought at Local Authority and Community Action level and assistance provided to establish dialogue.

5.15 Continuing burial at Historic Burial Grounds

Some historic burial grounds are sites of continuing burial. The survey has encountered many burial grounds where there are no grave markers either because they have deteriorated, have been moved, or because there were never grave markers. Such areas have evidently been re-used in the past for newer burials and during the course of the survey there have been many reports of the excavation of previously interred human remains during grave digging. In such burial grounds there needs to be an awareness of the need to protect previously buried human remains. New plots should not be laid out in areas where there were former burials (OPW 1995, 18).

The existence and/or extents of previously unused areas in any specific burial ground is dependent on its individual history, geology and other factors. The majority of historic burial grounds are now either closed to new burials or allow only specific burial within existing known graves of family members.

- It is recommended that for such burial grounds, dialogue between the local authorities and cemetery committees take place in an effort to resolve the appropriate use or closure of the burial ground under an agreed management plan.

5.16 Extension of burial grounds

Historic burial grounds may often be located on sites much older than the known burials or structures. Often the land surrounding the burial ground itself can preserve the remains of either older burials or other archaeological features such as the sub-surface remains of early ecclesiastical enclosures and associated structures. Lands where such features are likely to occur are referred to as areas of archaeological potential. Such features most often exist within a depth of soil of less than 1m and would be destroyed by grave-digging.

- It is recommended that where new areas are required for burial, these be sited outside of any area of archaeological potential.

- Where extensions to historic burial grounds are proposed, it is recommended that archaeological assessment be undertaken prior to those areas being selected for future burial.

5.17 Resourcing assistance

Prior to the establishment of a programme of management, some cemetery committees require an injection of ‘manpower’ in order to bring the burial grounds in their care to a manageable condition. Social project schemes like FÁS, Laois Leader and Partnership groups should be targeted for assistance in these instances. Existing committees should be facilitated by the Local Authority and assisted in their consultations with these social schemes.

5.18 Dissemination of information

The results of the project should be disseminated to relevant stakeholders. It is apparent that many other projects may follow on from the base data gathered in this project and that many people and organisations would benefit from the data contained within both volumes of the project report. This should be achieved by a variety of methods and media.

- A digital or hard copy of the report should be sent to the Archaeological Survey of Ireland – the ongoing work of the ASI (conducted by the National Monuments Service of the Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht) forms the backbone of the Record of Monuments and Places. This would benefit greatly from the data and information gathered and catalogued in the survey.
- A digital or hard copy of the report should be sent to the National Museum of Ireland – elements of burial ground portable heritage such as cross slabs, effigies and bullaun stones are archaeological objects and finders are legally obliged to notify the National Museum of Ireland.
- A digital or hard copy of the report should be sent to the Laois Heritage Society. A number of further research questions and follow on projects are likely to be raised from the results of the survey. Further questions can be posed and the available evidence after it is interrogated by local historians and it is likely that further evidence can be brought to light. Genealogical historians and specialists should especially be encouraged to consider adding to the data gathered with locally held records of inscriptions. Ongoing projects might be considered for further funding, expansion and centralisation for encouraging the “genealogical tourist” to the county in search of ancestral ties.
- The reports should be published on the internet via Laois County Council’s web site. This would enable the wider audience from locally interested people and local participants in voluntary groups (including cemetery committees) to foreign descendants of former Laois residents looking for access to broad information on the possible locations of ancestors.

5.2 Site Specific Recommendations

Site specific recommendations are listed in Appendix 4 and are discussed below. These take the form of several broad recommendation types. The percentage of their occurrence as a recommendation in the survey as a whole is also presented to give clarity to the commonest requirements identified in the survey.

It should be remembered that any work at a Recorded Monument should be notified at least two months in advance, through appropriate channels, to the National Monuments Section of the Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht.

5.21 Formation of a Cemetery Committee (32% of all surveyed historic burial grounds)

Local Authority grants are made, upon application, to community groups and cemetery committees that undertake to maintain a burial ground. Many such groups volunteer their time and energy to undertake such work and should be both acknowledged and encouraged. Many burial grounds do not enjoy such representation, however, and are neglected and overgrown.

Where this is the case, and where there is a potential for a marked improvement in the conservation status of a burial ground, it has been recommended that communities engage in dialogue to attempt to address the possibility of either forming a cemetery committee or, for existing groups, by taking on the management of an additional burial ground.

5.22 Additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation (45% of all surveyed historic burial grounds)

This common recommendation is made where there are elements of vegetation that either threaten or present a future threat to elements of the burial ground; such as tombs, boundary walls and churches. It is not meant to encourage annihilation of vegetation in a burial ground or to encourage turning a burial ground into a garden, but is aimed at addressing common threats to features that have been noted.

5.23 Severe vegetation (21% of all surveyed historic burial grounds)

Additional or targeted maintenance might not be enough to address some issues with vegetation that have presented themselves at many burial grounds. Heavily overgrown and neglected burial grounds require additional aid and sometimes specialist services to remove, for example, large shrubs and trees from vulnerable areas. As community groups and cemetery committees frequently only comprise a small number of individuals it is recommended that outside help be brought in from the wider community (see above, for example, 5.17). The challenge of removing decades' worth of overgrowth has discouraged potential groups who feel they would like to maintain a burial ground if

it was brought to a state of conservation whereupon they could then provide regular maintenance. This work should be accompanied by periodic guidance from a qualified archaeologist and possibly requires more specialist advice from a conservation architect. Such work is of little value, however, if the burial ground is later left to once again deteriorate.



Plate 11: Severe vegetation growth over an extended period threatens the integrity of upstanding remains - as at this church in Clonkeen (L039). It would now be a large task to attempt to restore the burial ground to a state where it could be accessed and regularly maintained.

5.24 Ecological services (2% of all surveyed historic burial grounds)

Specialist ecological services are recommended in very few cases, where it is considered that invasive species (such as laurel, rhododendron and others) may be taking hold of whole or sections of burial grounds. In other burial grounds the use of pesticides to kill certain weed species have had visible negative impacts and advise should be sought. These individual recommendations are made in combination to the general recommendation above for exploring alternative forms of management (5.14).

5.25 Conservation architect (29% of all surveyed historic burial grounds)

In general, advice regarding the conservation of upstanding churches and other large structures that are covered in ivy tends towards caution (OPW 1995, 10; The Heritage Council 2010, 32). The reasons for this are sound as the removal of ivy can lead to serious consequences for the integrity of the structure and to health and safety. At the same time, ivy can be destructive if allowed to age and

must be managed every few years as part of a conservation programme. In some cases the integrity of structures is currently in question and the future survival of features or even the structure itself would benefit from expertise in this area.



Plate 12: The future conservation of this massive gable end at Clopook burial ground (L042) requires expert consultation.

5.26 Repairs to existing boundaries (15% of all surveyed historic burial grounds)

In these instances a boundary or enclosure exists which requires either maintenance, restoration, or some slight attention to maintain its integrity. All work with boundaries must be agreed in advance with all landowners and within an agreed programme of conservation.

5.27 Enclosure of a burial ground (19% of all surveyed historic burial grounds)

Livestock can do damage to memorials, shallow burials and other features. Burial grounds in cultivated land are at high risk from disturbance and destruction, with human remains possibly laying outwith the known extents of burial grounds. It is therefore beneficial to attempt to limit such

damage where possible. Previous REPS schemes have attempted to buffer Recorded Monuments from the threat of ploughing and other agricultural activity. Such work should only be undertaken with full permission and agreement with all relevant landowners. It should be remembered that protection of a site from livestock is likely to allow vegetation to grow to unmanageable levels within a short space of time and that a programme of conservation needs to be in place prior to any action.



Plate 13: *Repairing this section of enclosure wall at Cremorgan (L047) would greatly benefit the long term conservation of the burial ground in addition to keeping cattle from the poisonous yew trees that occupy a traditional place in the landscape.*

5.28 Geophysical survey (13% of all surveyed historic burial grounds)

Geophysical Survey can be used to ascertain the presence of certain types of archaeological features and might be useful in determining unknown extents of sites beneath the ground without disturbance. Detailed surveys can generally only be undertaken with low vegetation growth and the results of such a survey can be heavily dependent on the type of geology, amount of previous disturbance and other factors present at a site. Despite this, where sub-surface features such as enclosure ditches and occasional burials are present, geophysical survey can produce outstanding and very graphic results. Such surveys are combined with accurate spatial positioning and can locate the detectable extents of a site very accurately. Geophysical surveys require licensing under the National Monuments Act.

5.29 Archaeological Assessment and Test Investigations (14% of all surveyed historic burial grounds)

All archaeological features and objects, which include human remains, are theoretically protected by law. In reality this protection comes from several mechanisms that are employed to uncover all possible information relating to any particular archaeological site, each of which is a unique phenomenon that is as individual as the people who originally caused those remains to exist.

One of the primary difficulties in understanding the character of an archaeological site is precisely because they most frequently exist as sub-surface features, often without themselves having any memorial or other surface expressions or features. This is frequently the case even when, for example, a burial ground is believed to have been destroyed by “levelling” or ploughing.

To better understand what remains of a burial ground it might be advisable to gain further knowledge by an archaeological assessment including limited licenced archaeological investigations. This is only advisable where there is sufficient reason to justify further disturbance of human remains – such reasons might include proposed destruction or threat of destruction by ground-works associated with development, the provision of services or various types of other activity.

The two greatest threats to the burial grounds in County Laois come from development and agricultural activity. The planning process, by means of various legislation but chiefly through the Planning and Developments Acts, automatically invokes legal provisions to assess the impact of development upon archaeological deposits (including human remains) where there are known archaeological sites, or where there is a greater potential for suspected or even unknown archaeological sites. The majority of agricultural activity, however, is excluded from planning legislation. Afforestation presents a greater threat to archaeology than any other rural land-use (Johnson 1998) but ploughing, deep ploughing, sub-soiling or mole-ploughing and spiking also cause damage to archaeological sites (DoEHLG 2003, 11).

The aims of archaeological assessment and investigations (which must be licensed by the Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht and the National Museum of Ireland) are chiefly to ascertain:

- the presence of *suspected* archaeological features
- the *extents and character* of known or suspected archaeological features and sites
- the potential *impact of proposed* ground works
- the *impact of previously undertaken* activity

- To this end it is recommended that archaeological assessment and test excavations are undertaken only by licenced archaeologists when there is a perceived or evidential threat to the integrity of the archaeological remains.

5.30 Increased availability of access (15% of all surveyed historic burial grounds)

Some burial grounds are likely to be more interesting to the general public than others and it may be a worthwhile investment for agreements of maintained access to currently inaccessible burial grounds. Some burial grounds might already receive visitors but require safe access and egress for vehicles, whilst others may require a path, gate or other access. All access to and across private land must be agreed in advance with all landowners and within an agreed programme of conservation.

5.31 Provision of an information panel (45% of all surveyed historic burial grounds)

Some burial grounds have a rich history and visitors should be rewarded by having a summary account of that history available at the site. The dissemination of information to the wider public is both desirable and necessary to promote interest in and care of Ireland's rich heritage.

The list of Site Specific Recommendations cannot be taken as definitive. It is impossible to address each of the individual issues that become apparent at each burial ground, and it is hoped that the types of conservation issues described in the previous section will be noted by groups and guidance sought from published documents and from Local Authorities.

6.0 Summary

A total of 208 burial grounds were visited during the project and of these 185 were appraised as historic burial grounds. Approximately 180 people were interviewed across County Laois, including landowners, church representatives, members of burial ground committees and interested members of the local community.

It is important to acknowledge the hard work that has been undertaken by members of community groups and cemetery committees. It is thanks to their generosity of effort and energy that so many burial grounds are maintained to date. These efforts are - and must continue to be - supported by the work of Local Authorities.

Such support must include the continuation of meaningful maintenance grants that contribute towards the upkeep of burial grounds. In addition, future support might also come in terms of the provision of the necessary skills to form the knowledge base that is required in order to undertake the challenges that are presented by the conservation of burial grounds and to be able to maintain burial grounds in accordance with legislation and current heritage policy. This document has outlined some suggestions as to how that might be provided.

Despite the care that is afforded to burial grounds however, it is clear that many burial grounds in differing states of conservation are unfortunately neglected and overgrown and at risk of accelerated denudation. In some instances it is possible that families have moved away from ancestral areas and that there simply are not enough people left within a community. It is also possible that there is a lack of interest in the care and conservation of burial grounds. The challenge to be met in such instances is to raise awareness of the condition and significance of such burial grounds. Coupled with this is the tendency for members of the general public to become interested in history and heritage in later years of their lives, with fewer younger people involved in heritage societies or local interest groups. A further challenge is therefore to attract younger members of the community to take an interest in the heritage that exists in their communities. Younger members of the community might be more attracted to the idea of uncovering ancient headstones from decades of overgrowth and deciphering old and worn inscriptions than they might in the more mundane operations such as the regular maintenance that is required.

The benefits of inscription recording cannot be underestimated, as the care and conservation of burial grounds might attract interest from the genealogical tourism sector. The interest from the Irish Diaspora in tracing their roots has long been attested. The provision of internet services and online databases to facilitate the search for ancestors only encourages interest. It is hoped that in addition, visitors must be facilitated by a knowledgeable local population and readily available information. Continued local interest is therefore paramount to sustainable conservation of the county's heritage. A long term aim of increasing the tradition of genealogical tourism in Laois might be greatly advanced with clearing, maintain and recording the heritage that currently survives. There is perhaps no more tangible evidence of one's ancestral roots than the memorials to the final resting places of those who preceded us.

In addition to genealogical tourism, the burial grounds of County Laois are rich in medieval church ruins - frequently barely visible behind a cloak of ivy – that present some of the oldest upstanding remnants of historical structures that survive in the Irish landscape.

Not all burial grounds are suitable for visits, however, but even such burial grounds that have no existing memorials can be significant monuments, such as the Children's, Famine and Workhouse burial grounds. The Workhouse burial ground (L146) in the town of Abbeyleix, for example, might be appropriately remembered by the clearance of heavy overgrowth and the erection of a memorial to those that died there, as is the case for the associated Famine burial (L147) ground a short distance away. A memorial garden indeed would make better use of ground which is currently neglected at the rear of the District Hospital grounds. Information panels might also tie in with existing educational establishments such as the Abbeyleix Heritage Centre and the Donaghmore Workhouse Museum.

The Children's Burial ground at Srahanboy (L112) which has surviving remnants of a possible early ecclesiastical enclosure lies in an area that might be targeted for tourism trails, lying as it does by a mountain stream on the southern slopes of Slieve Bloom. A similar approach might be taken for the burial ground at Carrigeen (L018) on the northern slopes. A thematic approach to the potential for such projects might identify other candidates within local communities.

The erection of information boards at many of the heritage sites (including burial grounds) and the increased production of heritage trail documents should be priorities for attracting tourism to the County.

In summary, burial grounds are important places for communities to remember their deceased relatives. In addition, the conservation and maintenance of burial grounds, which is often seen as a burden, is an opportunity to invest in a resource that could attract interest and tourism to the county.

7.0 Bibliography and Further Reading

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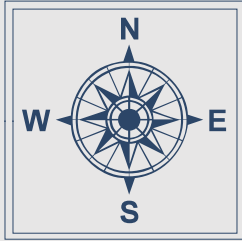
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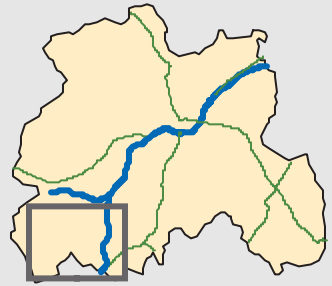
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Map 01 Laois Burial Grounds Survey 2011 - Rathdowney Area

Scale 1:50,000



Location Within County Laois

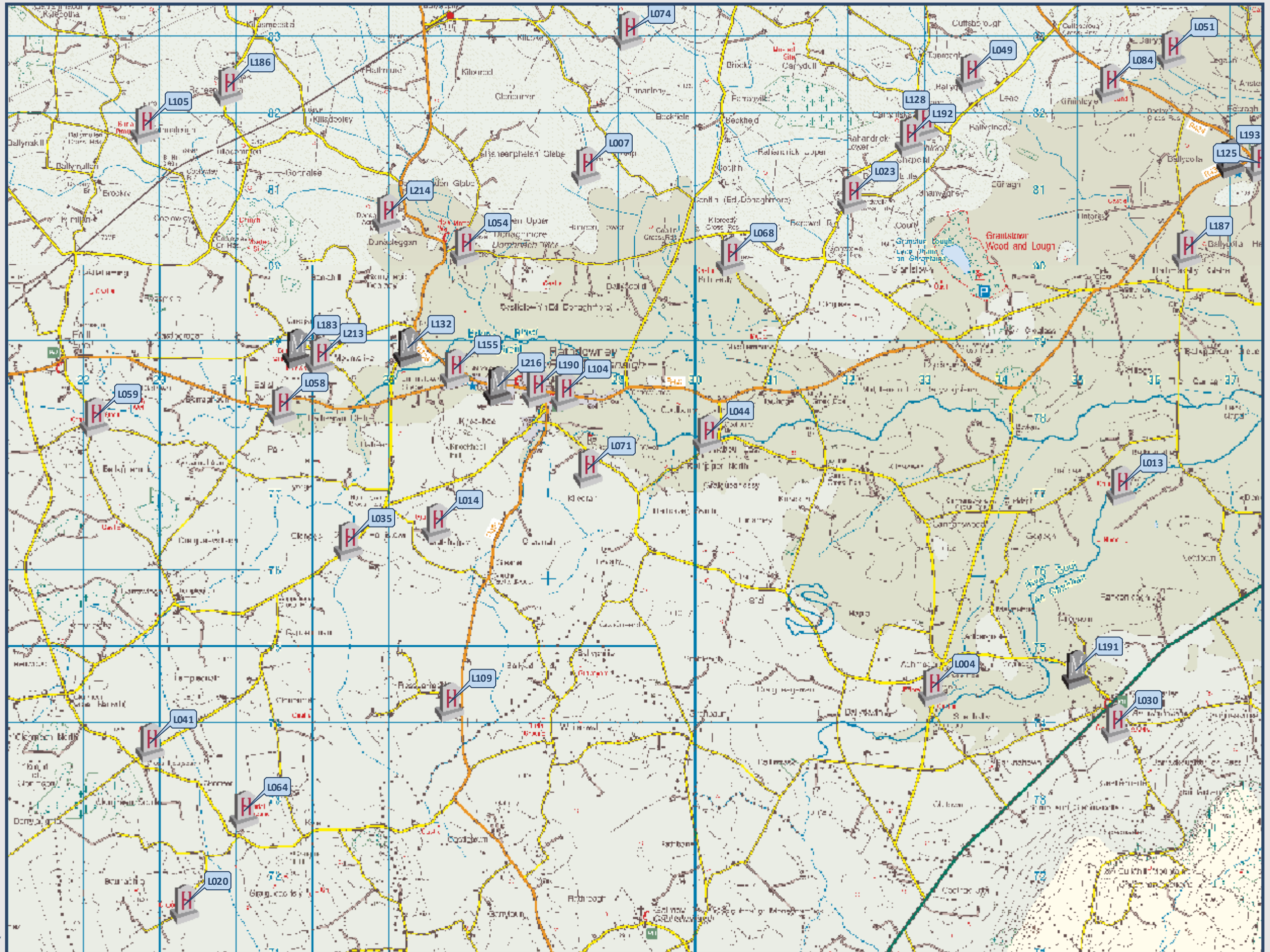


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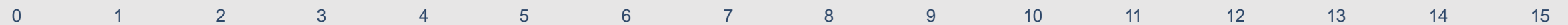
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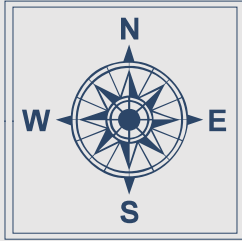


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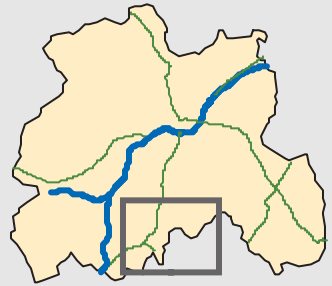


Map 02 Laois Burial Grounds Survey 2011 - Ballinakill, Durrow



Scale 1:50,000



Location Within County Laois



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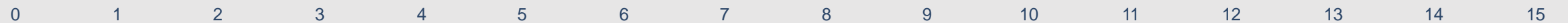
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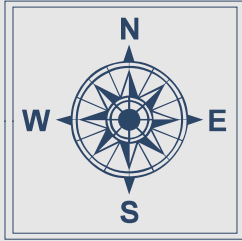
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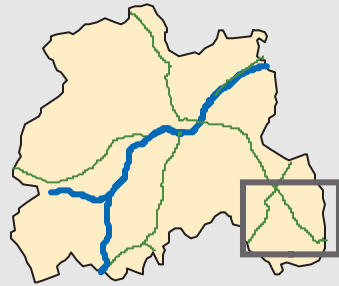


Map 03 Laois Burial Grounds Survey 2011 - Graiguecullen/Arles Area



Scale 1:50,000



Location Within County Laois



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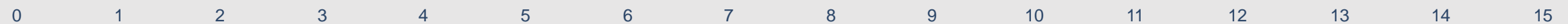
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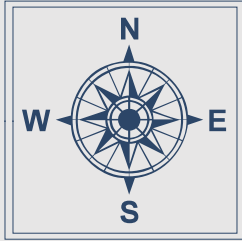
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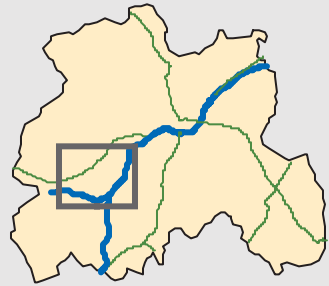


Map 04 Laois Burial Grounds Survey 2011 - Aghaboe/Castletown Area



Scale 1:50,000



Location Within County Laois

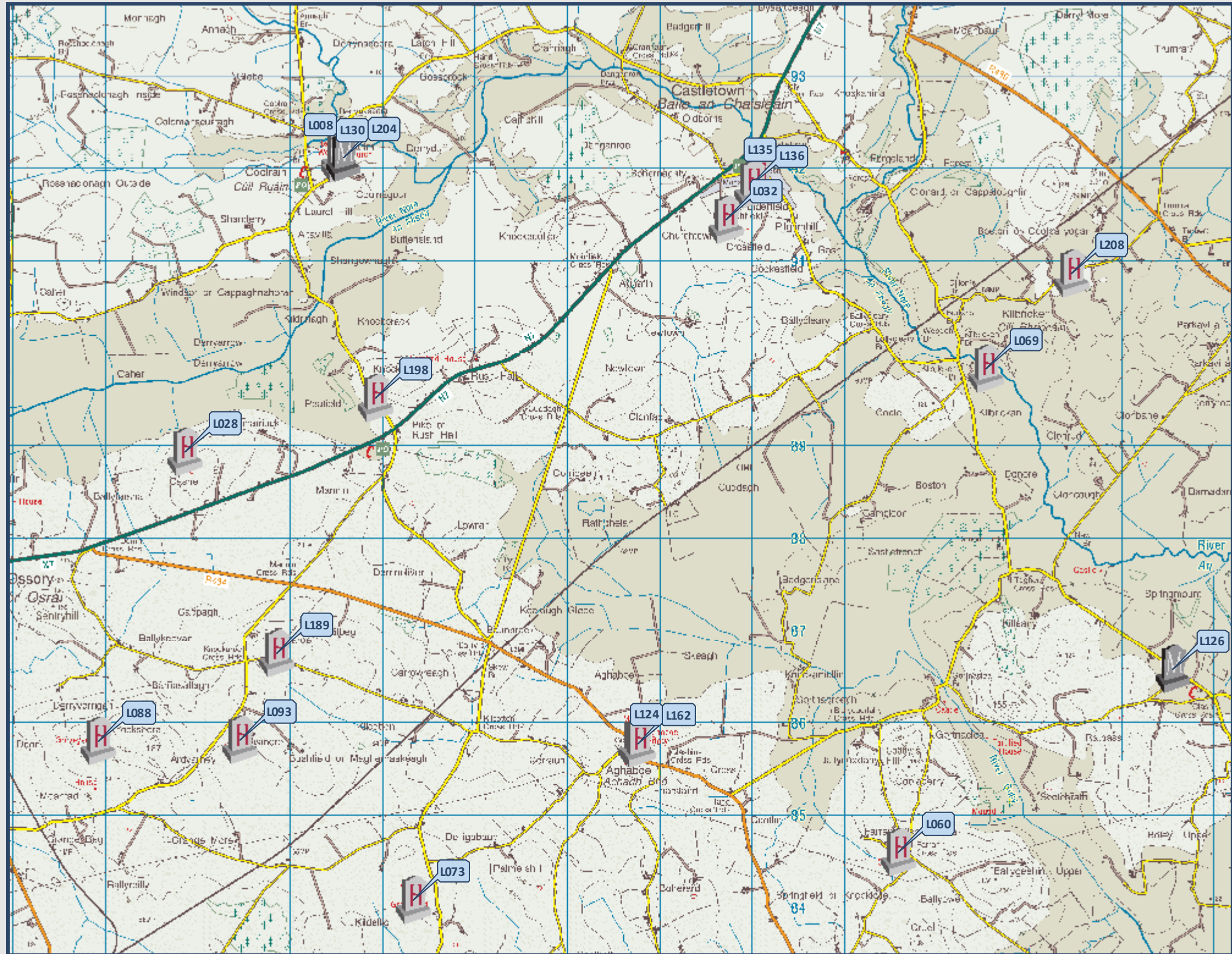


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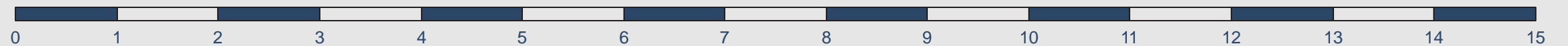
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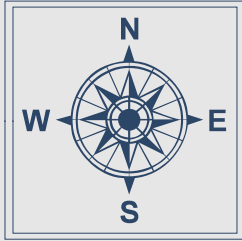
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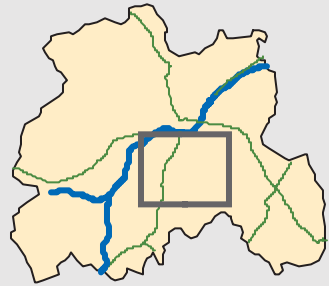


Map 05 Laois Burial Grounds Survey 2011 - Abbeyleix/Cullenagh Area



Scale 1:50,000



Location Within County Laois

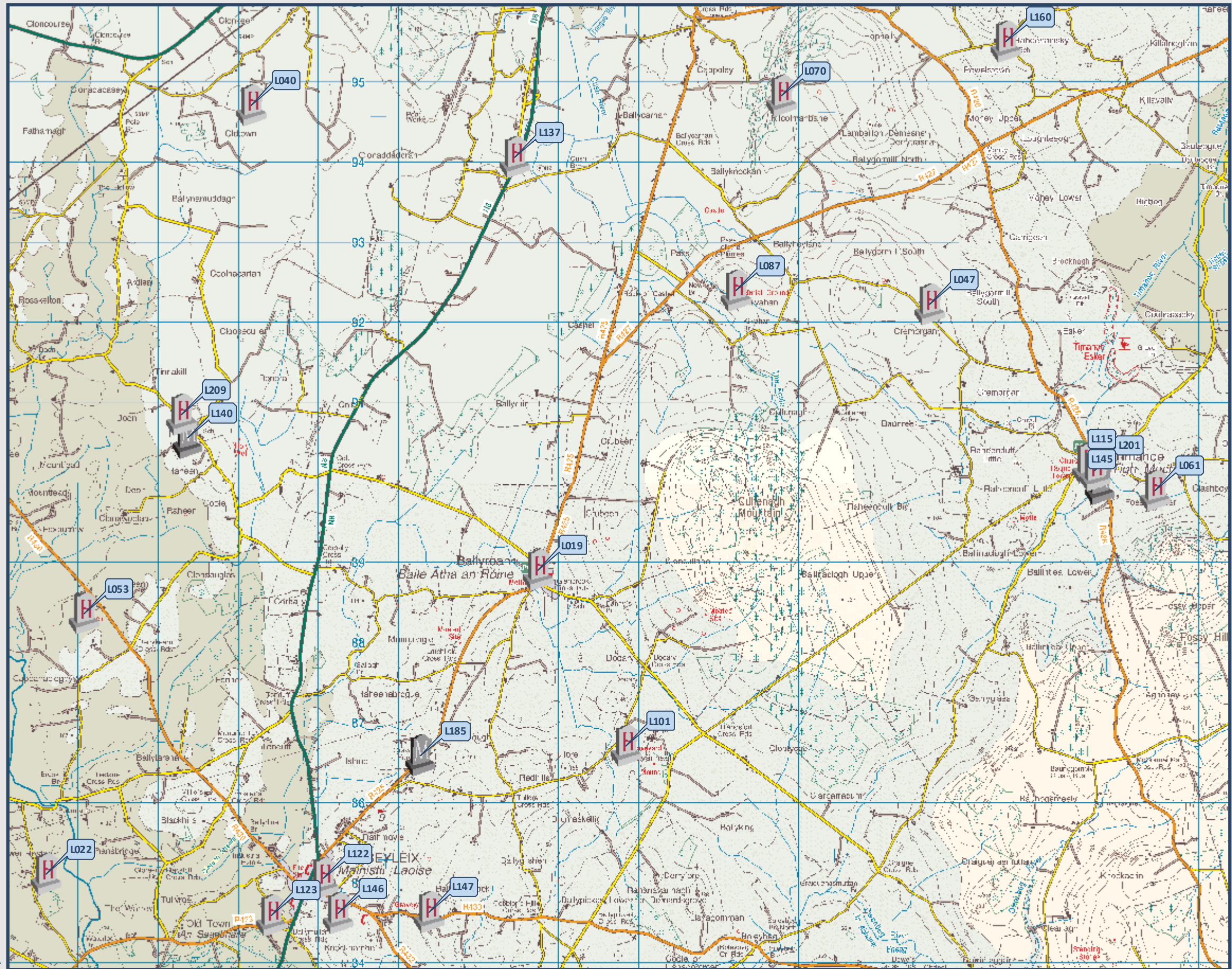


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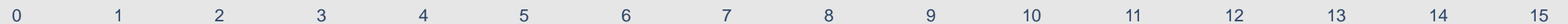
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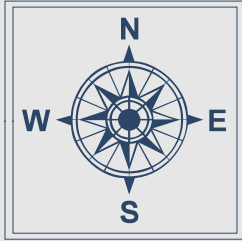
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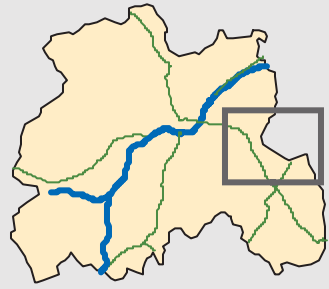


Map 06 Laois Burial Grounds Survey 2011 - Stradbally/Ballylynan Area



Scale 1:50,000



Location Within County Laois

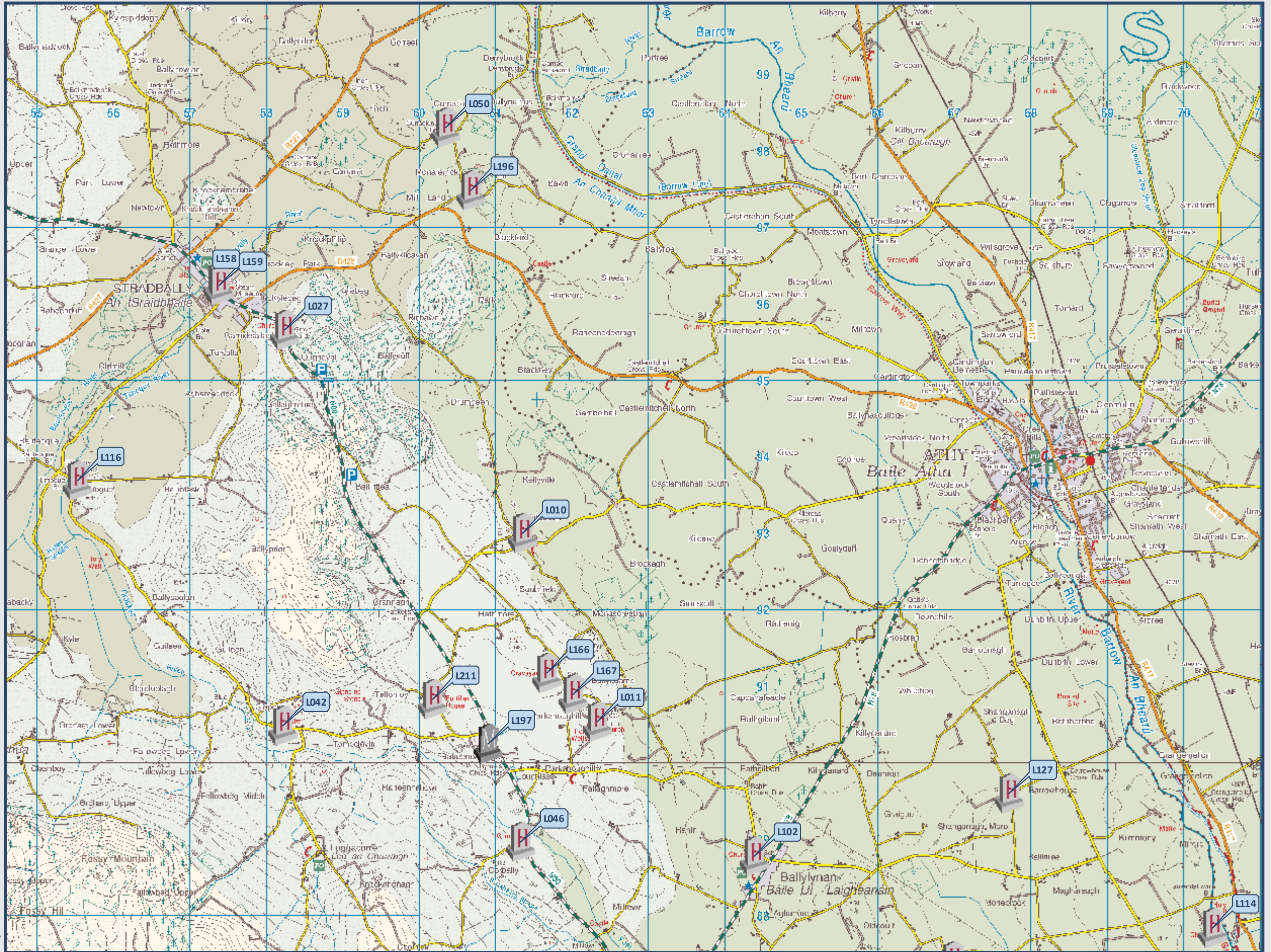


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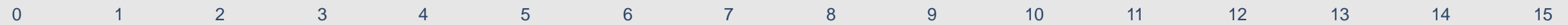
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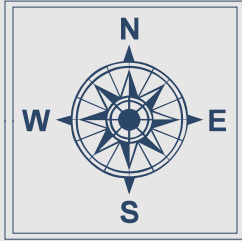
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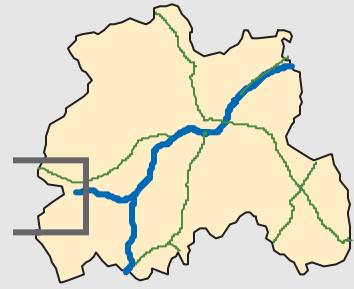


Map 07 Laois Burial Grounds Survey 2011 - South-west/Borris Area



Scale 1:50,000



Location Within County Laois

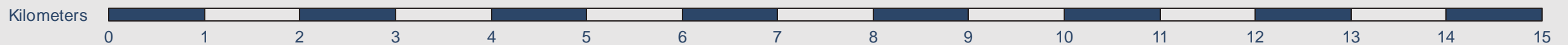
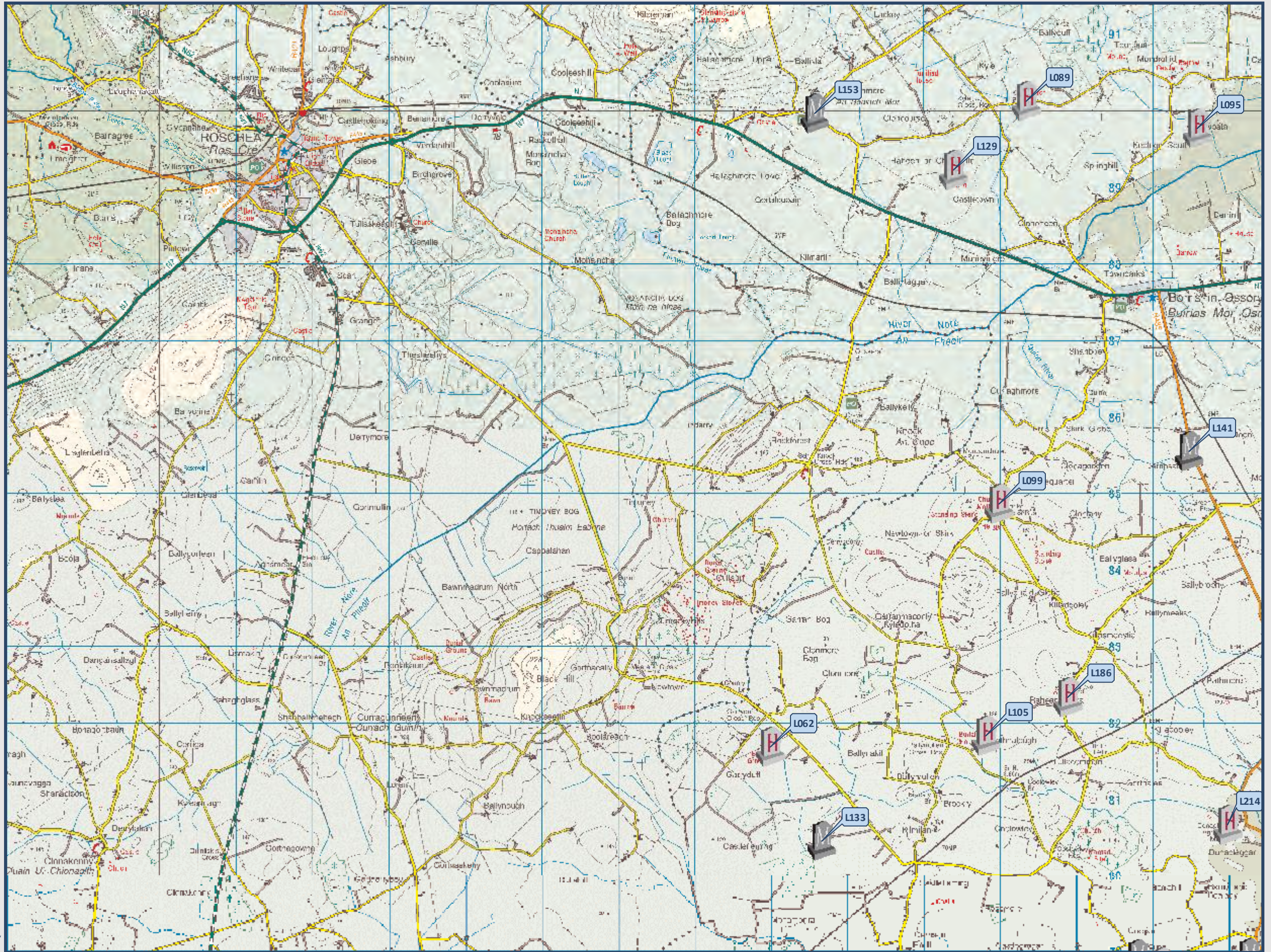


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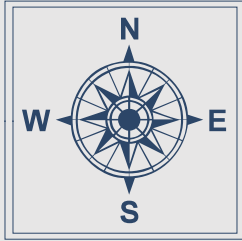
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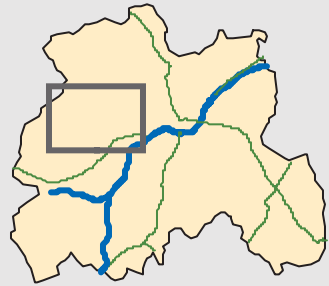


Map 08 Laois Burial Grounds Survey 2011 - Mountrath/Camross/Ballyfin Area



Scale 1:50,000



Location Within County Laois

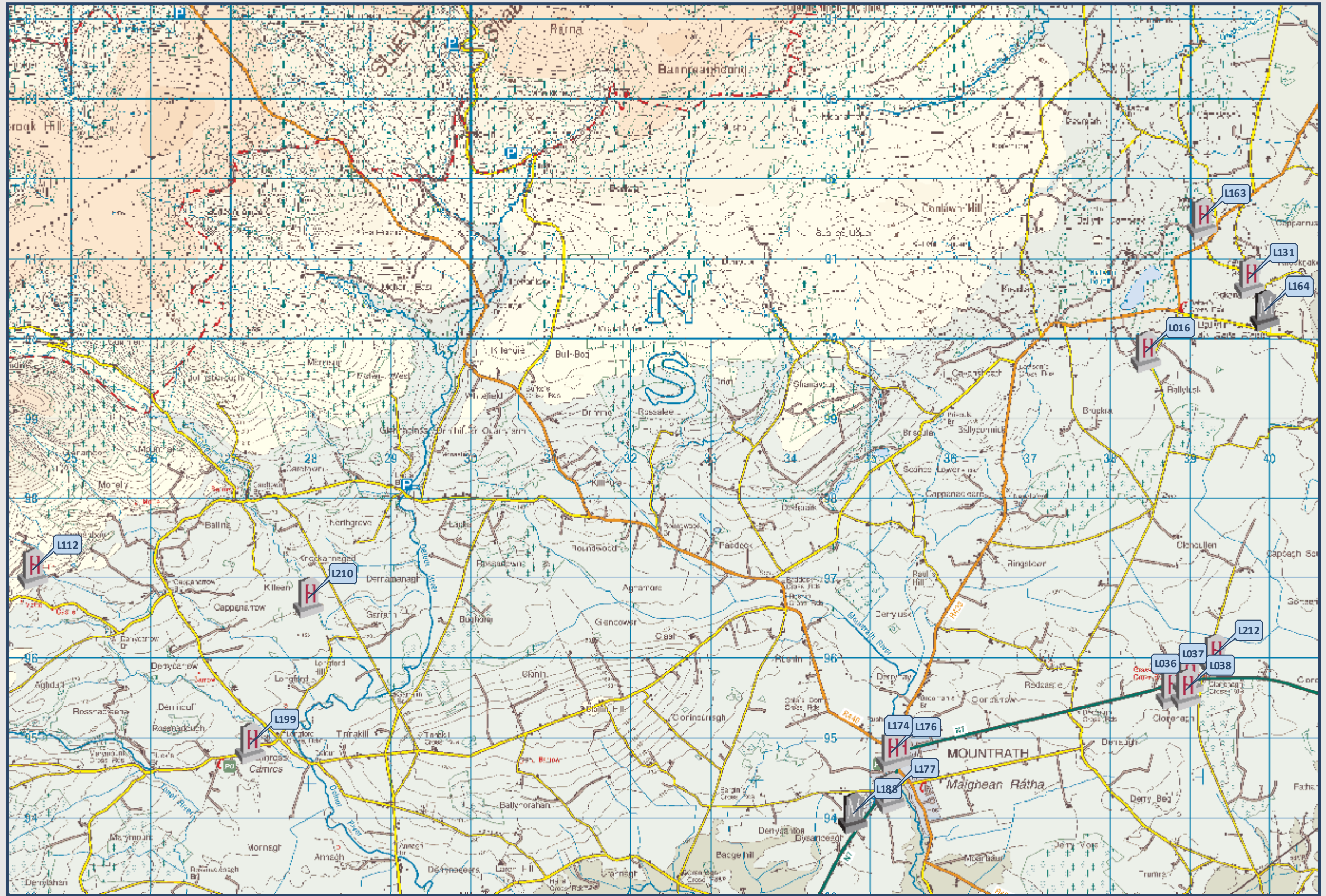


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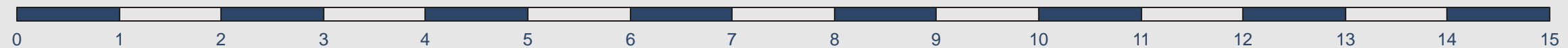
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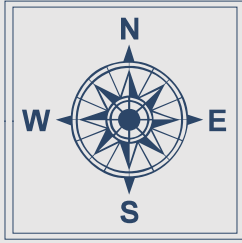
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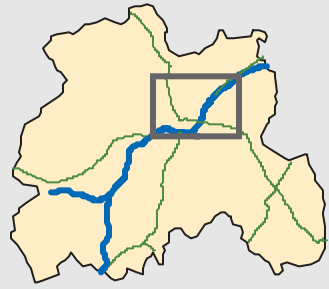


Map 09 Laois Burial Grounds Survey 2011 - Portlaoise/Emo Area



Scale 1:50,000



Location Within County Laois

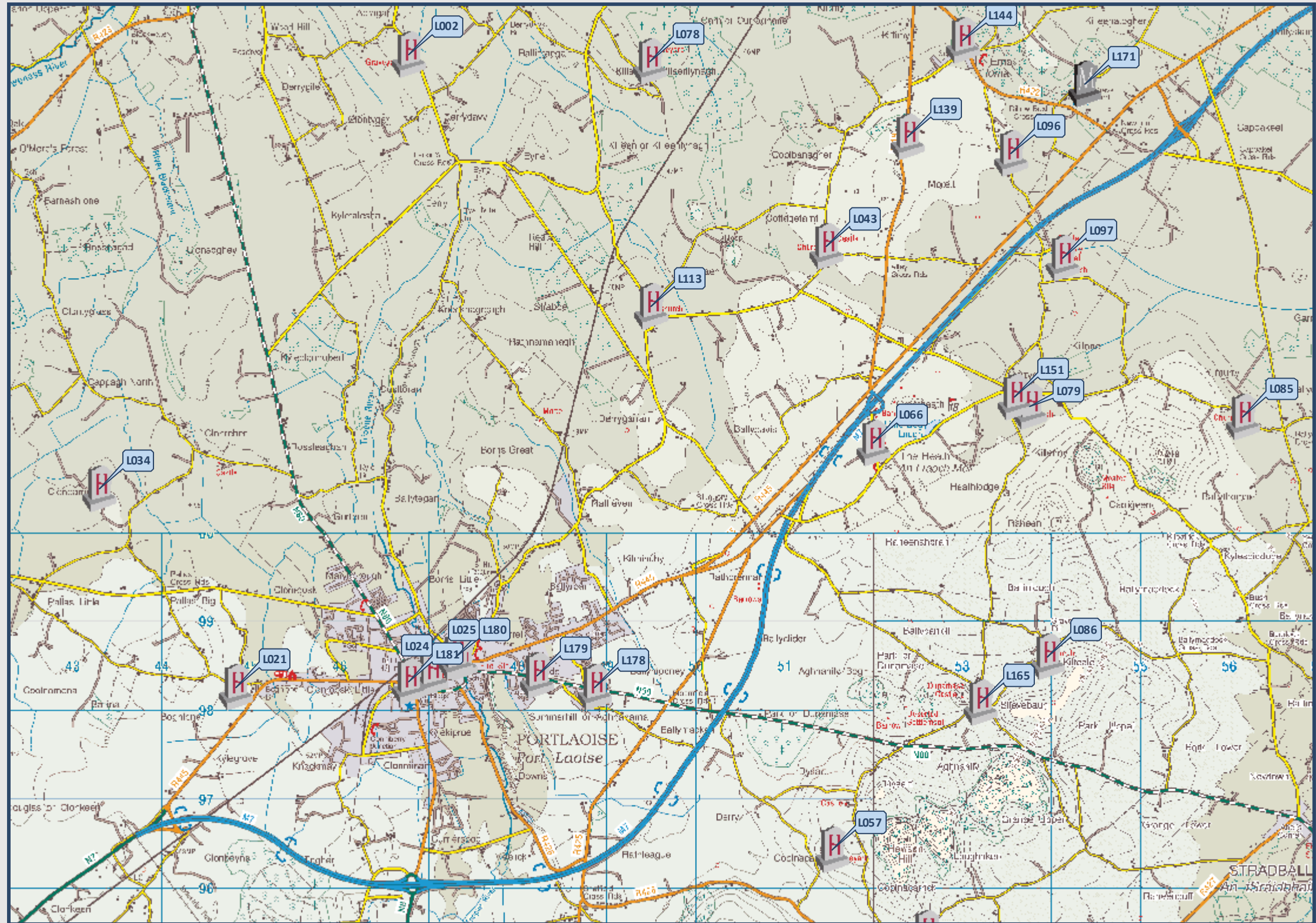


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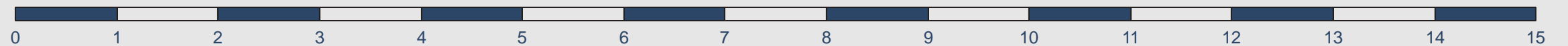
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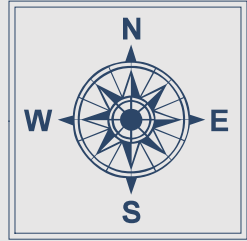
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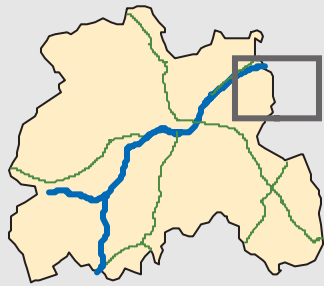


Map 10 Laois Burial Grounds Survey 2011 - Ballyadding/Vicarstown Area



Scale 1:50,000



Location Within County Laois

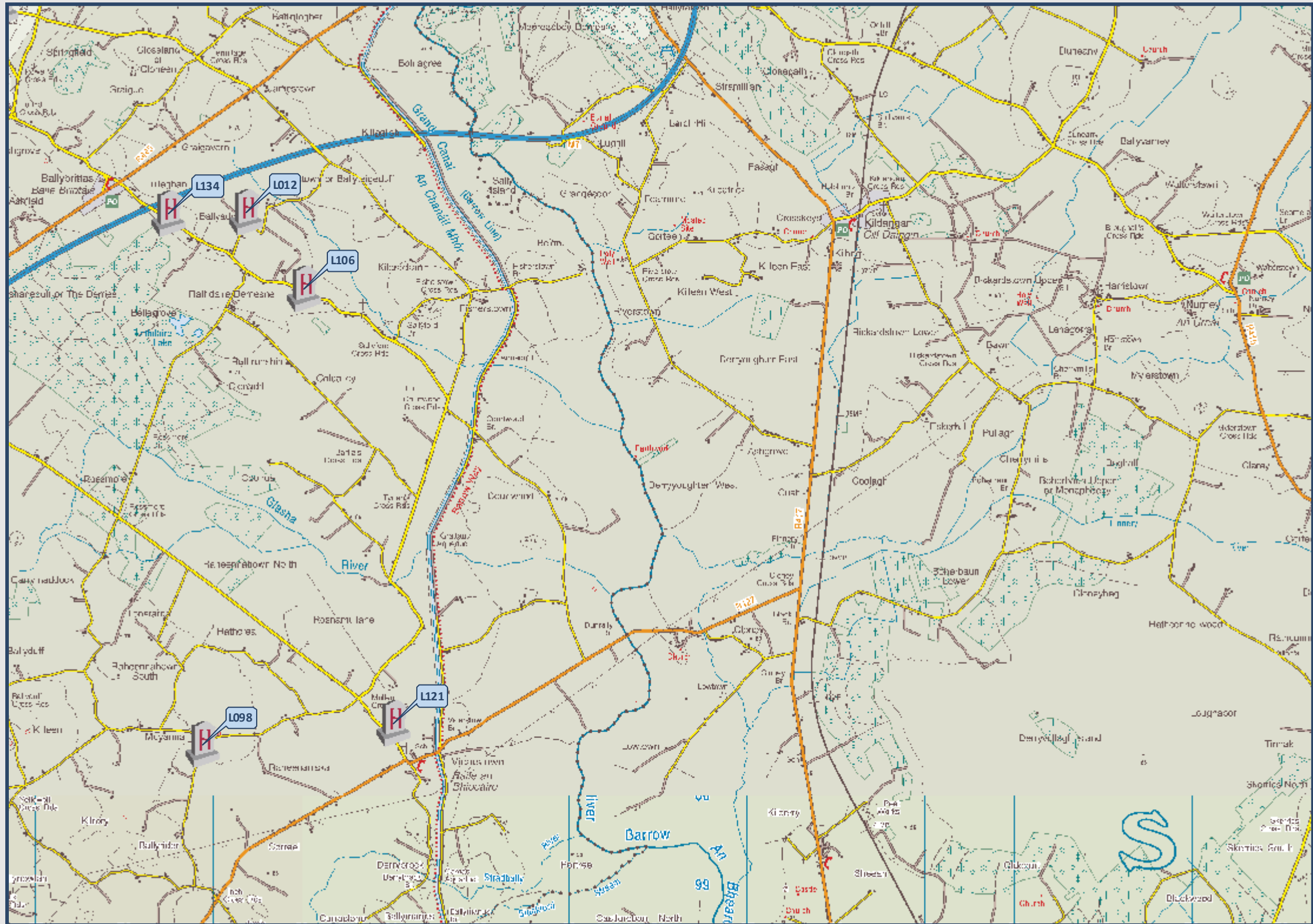


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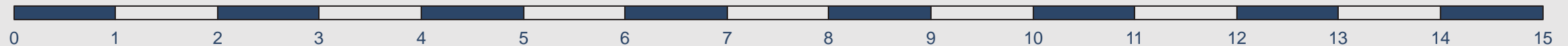
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- L121
- L134



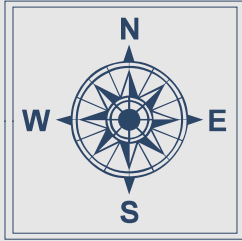
**BARKER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES**

Kilometers

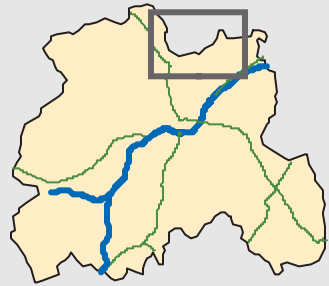


Map 11 Laois Burial Grounds Survey 2011 - Mountmellick/Portarlinton Area



Scale 1:50,000



Location Within County Laois

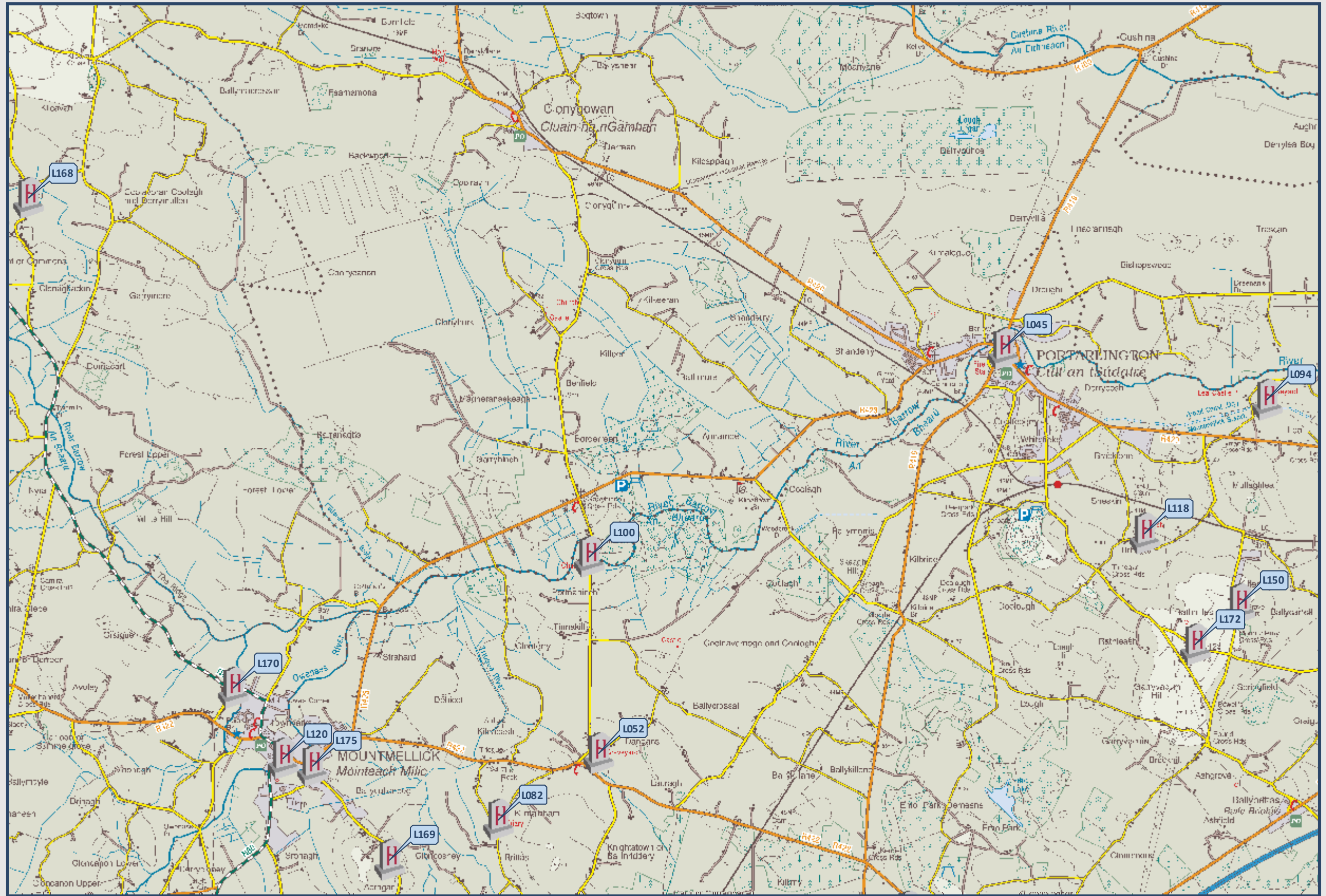


Legend

-  Historic Burial Ground
-  Modern Burial Ground

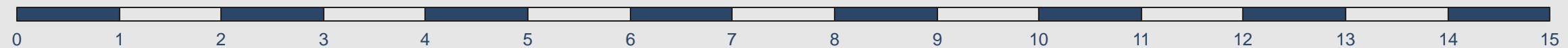
Burial Grounds this mapsheet:

- L045
- L052
- L082
- L094
- L100
- L118
- L120
- L150
- L168
- L169
- L170
- L172
- L175



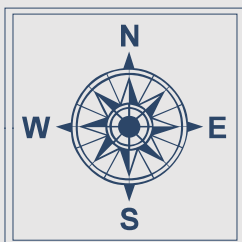
BARKER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

Kilometers



Map 12 Laois Burial Grounds Survey 2011 - Clonaslee/Rosenallis Area

Scale 1:50,000



Location Within County Laois

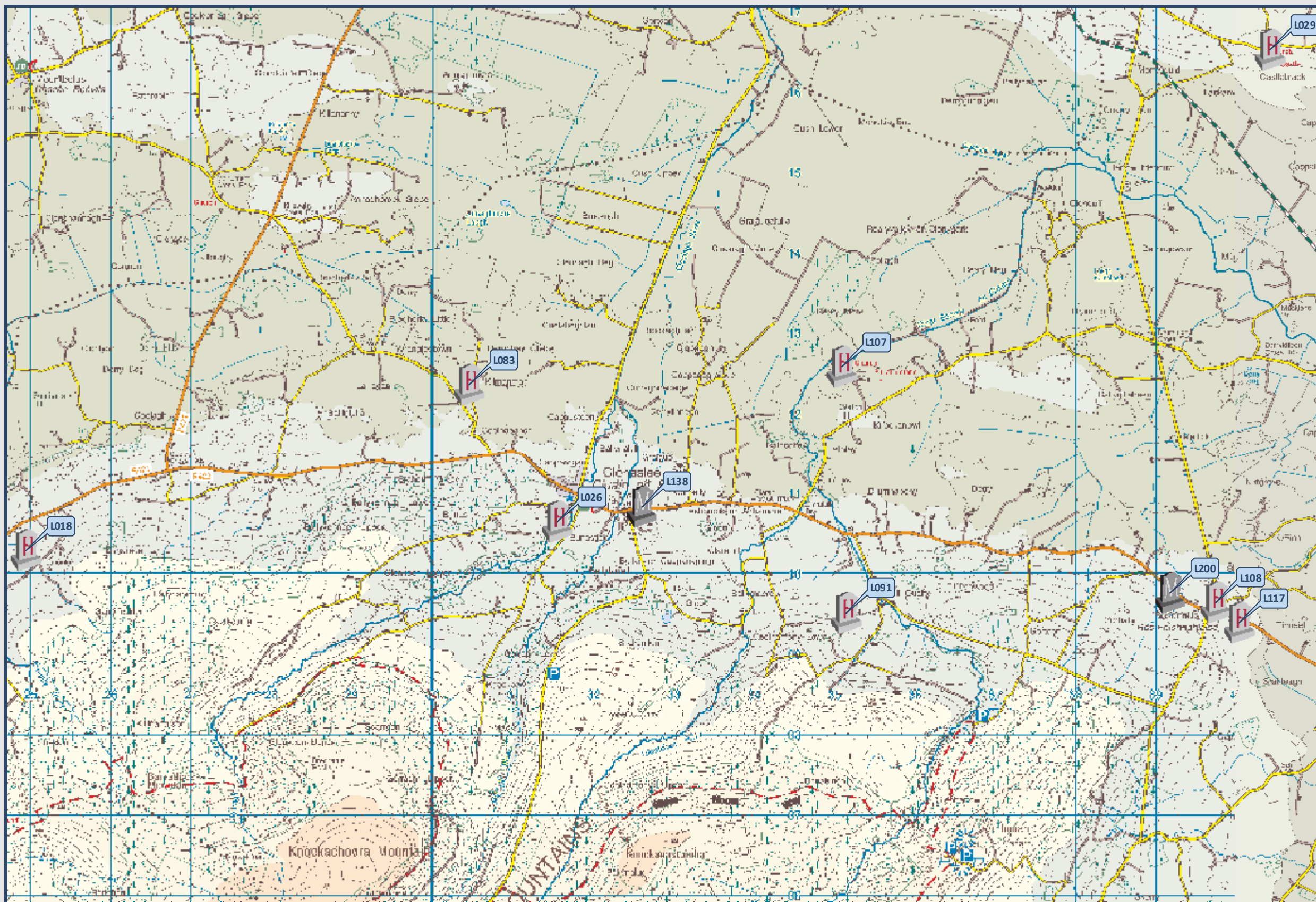


Legend

-  Historic Burial Ground
-  Modern Burial Ground

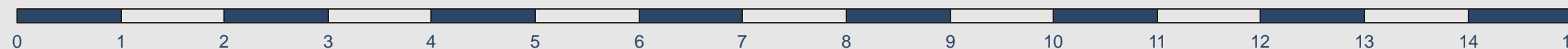
Burial Grounds this mapsheet:

- L018
- L026
- L029
- L083
- L091
- L107
- L108
- L117
- L138
- L200



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Kilometers



Appendix 1: List of all Surveyed Burial Grounds

Approximately eight gaps in the sequence of ID codes for each burial ground have been preserved from the results of the preliminary survey which identified the vast majority of the burial grounds. These appear to relate to historically identified burial grounds that could not be located and were necessarily excluded from survey. Future identification of the location of any of these burial grounds (see Appendix 2) may lead to additions to this list.

Burial Ground ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Map Ref	NGR Easting	NGR Northing
L001	Old Church, Abbeyleix	Abbeyleix Demesne	2	242039	183372
L002	Ivy Church	Acragar	9	246764	205382
L004	Aghmacart	Aghmacart	1	233099	174469
L005	Dysart, Aghnacross	Aghnacross	2	249090	182660
L006	St Bridget's, Aharney	Aharney	2	239940	172290
L007	Churchhill	Akip	1	228570	181280
L008	Old Church, Antrim	Antrim	4	229520	192160
L009	Society of Friends, Ballinakill	Ballinakill	2	246721	180086
L010	St Brigid's, Ballintubbert	Ballintubbert	6	261350	193000
L011	Ballyadams	Ballyadams	6	262330	190540
L012	Ballyadden	Ballyadding	10	259365	206552
L013	Killogue, Ballyboodin	Ballyboodin	1	235560	177100
L014	St Brigid's, Ballybuggy	Ballybuggy	1	226608	176618
L016	Kylealiss CBG	Ballylusk	8	238440	199830
L017	Sacred Heart, Arles	Ballynagall	3	266000	182888
L018	Ballynahown	Ballynahown	12	224934	210290
L019	Ballyroan	Ballyroan	5	246734	188902
L020	Baunaghra	Baunaghra	1	223320	171630
L021	Boughlone	Boughlone	9	244827	198264
L022	Shanakill, Boley Lower	Boley Lower	5	240590	185100
L023	Bordwell Big	Bordwell Big	1	232050	180910
L024	Old St Peter's, Portlaoise	Maryborough	9	247016	198419
L025	The Ridge of Maryborough	Maryborough	9	247354	198595
L026	Killyann CBG	Brittas	12	231548	210653
L027	Oakvale, Carricksallagh	Carricksallagh	6	258240	195660
L028	Cashel	Cashel	4	227852	188925
L029	Castlebrack	Castlebrack	12	240431	216528
L030	Castlequarter, Cullahill	Castlequarter	1	235492	174000
L031	Killaban	Castletown	3	264717	185552
L032	Churchtown	Churchtown	4	233710	191440
L033	Clonagh	Clonagh	3	269080	183000
L034	Clondarrig	Clondarrig	9	243290	200501
L035	Cloneeb	Cloneeb	1	225465	176380
L036	St Fintan's, Clonenagh	Clonenagh	8	238765	195621
L037	Clonenagh	Clonenagh	8	238972	195746
L038	St Brigit's, Clonenagh	Clonenagh	8	238951	195601
L039	Clonkeen	Clonkeen	2	244033	180731

Burial Ground ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Map Ref	NGR Easting	NGR Northing
L040	Churchfield, Clonkeen	Clonkeen	5	243150	194710
L041	Clonmeen South	Clonmeen South	1	222870	173750
L042	Clopook	Clopook	6	258213	190478
L043	Coolbanagher	Coolbanagher	9	251466	203218
L044	Coolkerry	Coolkerry	1	230150	177780
L045	St Paul's, French Church	Cooltedery	11	254189	212589
L046	Corbally	Corbally	6	261326	188955
L047	Cremorgan	Cremorgan	5	251640	192220
L048	St Fintan's, Cromoge	Cromoge	5	239425	189953
L049	Cuffsborough	Cuffsborough	1	233590	182500
L050	Curraclone	Curraclone	6	260340	198300
L051	Dairyhill, Rath Hill	Dairyhill	1	236230	182800
L052	Dangans	Dangans	9	249128	207525
L053	Kyletabreeheen, Derrykearn	Derrykearn	5	241061	188355
L054	St Patrick's, Donaghmore	Donaghmore	1	226980	180240
L056	St Fintan's, Durrow	Durrow Townparks	2	240652	177367
L057	Dysart-Enos	Dysart	9	251530	196430
L058	Rathsaran, Eglis	Eglis	1	224590	178150
L059	St Kieran's, Errill	Errill	1	222144	178004
L060	Farraneglish Glebe	Farraneglish Glebe	4	235582	184587
L061	Fossy Lower	Fossy Lower	5	254453	189898
L062	Clomeen, Garyduff	Garryduff	7	219990	181680
L063	St. Brigid's, Glebe	Glebe	2	244112	175967
L064	Graigue	Graigueadrisly	1	224100	172860
L065	Grange	Grange	3	271020	182740
L066	The Heath	Greatheath	9	251990	201015
L067	All Saints, Ballinakill	Haywood Demense	2	246634	180716
L068	St Bridget's, Kilbreedy	Kilbreedy	1	230460	180110
L069	Kilbrickan	Kilbrickan	4	236530	189830
L070	Kilcolmanbane	Kilcolmanbane	5	249778	194822
L071	Kilcoran	Kilcoran	1	228601	177324
L072	Kilcronan	Kilcronan	2	247330	179710
L073	St Ernan's, Kildellig	Kildellig	4	230323	184078
L074	Kildellig	Kildellig	1	229120	183060
L076	Kilgory	Kilgory	3	259480	175599
L077	Killabban	Killabban	3	269022	185572
L078	Killeen	Killeen or Killeenlynagh	9	249476	205300
L079	Killenny	Killenny	9	253755	201416
L080	Killermogh	Killermogh	2	239050	180770
L081	Killeshin, Old	Killeshin	3	267340	177820
L082	Kilmainham	Kilmainham	9	247860	206690
L083	Kilmanman	Kilmanman	12	230454	212358
L084	Kilminfoyle	Kilminfoyle	1	235420	182370
L085	Kilmurry	Kilmurry	9	256156	201308
L086	Kilteale	Kilteale	9	253950	198600

Burial Ground ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Map Ref	NGR Easting	NGR Northing
L087	Kilvahan	Kilvahan	5	249210	192390
L088	Knockseera	Knockseera	4	226920	185790
L089	Kyle Abbey	Kyle (Clandonagh By.)	7	223337	190124
L090	Kyleballintallon	Kyle (Clandonagh By.)	2	239984	181156
L091	Kyle	Kyle (Tinnahinch By.)	12	235150	209520
L092	Leagh	Leagh	3	269427	180073
L093	Lismore	Lismore	4	228444	185806
L094	Lea, Old	Loughmansland Glebe	11	257497	211961
L095	Eglis Friary	Mondrehid	7	225570	189770
L096	Skeaghnakilla, Morett	Morett	9	253540	204260
L097	Morrett	Morett	9	254130	203090
L098	Moyanna	Moyanna	10	258870	200560
L099	Skirk	Newtown or Skirk	7	222976	184851
L100	Portnahinch	Portnahinch	11	249010	209980
L101	Tullore	Rahanavannagh	5	247833	186705
L102	Ballylynan	Rahin	6	264382	188779
L103	Rathaspick	Rathaspick	6	262530	186840
L104	St Andrew's, Rathdowney	Rathdowney	1	228290	178330
L105	Yew Tree	Rathnaleugh	7	222800	181830
L106	Rathronshin CBG	Rathronshin	10	260017	205693
L107	Reary More	Reary More	12	235092	212580
L108	St Brigid's, Rosenallis	Rosenallis	12	239758	209651
L109	Rossdarragh	Rossdarragh	1	226780	174280
L110	Shrule Castle	Shrule	3	271353	181497
L111	Sleaty, Old	Sleaty	3	271314	179066
L112	Srahanboy CBG	Srahanboy	8	224510	197110
L113	Shaen, Straboe	Straboe	9	249498	202545
L114	Tankardstown	Tankardstown	6	270371	187839
L115	Timahoe	Timahoe	5	253600	190230
L116	St Mogue's, Timogue	Timogue	6	255526	193687
L117	Society of Friends, Rosenallis	Tinneel	12	240050	209390
L118	Tirhogar	Tirhogar	11	255960	210280
L119	Tubberboe	Toberboe or Killenny More	2	237950	175010
L120	St Paul's, Mountmellick	Townparks	11	245162	207452
L121	Kylemahoe, Vicarstown	Vicarstown (Dodd)	10	261020	200800
L122	Most Holy Rosary, Abbeyleix	Rathmoyle	5	244054	185044
L123	St Michael & All Angels, Abbeyleix	Tullyroe	5	243406	184592
L124	Aghaboe Abbey	Aghaboe	4	232738	185776
L125	Ballacolla	Park	2	237395	181332
L126	Shanahoe	Shanahoe	4	238550	186571
L127	St. Mary's, Barrowhouse	Shanganagh More	6	267718	189594
L128	Clogh	Chapelhill	1	233005	181848
L129	White Family Cemetery	Castletown	7	222387	189226
L130	Anatrim, Coolrain	Glebe	4	229515	192102

Burial Ground ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Map Ref	NGR Easting	NGR Northing
L131	St Fintan's, Ballyfin	Knocknakearn	8	239746	200765
L132	Bealady	Johnstown Glebe	1	226244	178911
L133	Castle Fleming	Castle Fleming (Giles)	7	220661	180455
L134	Rathdaire, Ballybrittas	Ballyadding	10	258498	206532
L135	St Edmund's, Castletown	Elderfield	4	234059	191892
L136	De La Salle, Castletown	Elderfield	4	233992	191821
L137	Clonad	Clonaddadoran	5	246448	194057
L138	Clonaslee	Ballyfarrell/Corbally	12	232611	210845
L139	St John's, Emo	Morett	9	252376	204450
L140	Raheen	Raheen	5	242357	190554
L141	Derrinsallagh, Borris-in-Ossory	Derrinsallagh	7	225466	185546
L142	Newtown, Doonane	Doonane	3	258514	178692
L143	Holy Trinity, Durrow	Durrow Townparks	2	240999	177150
L144	St Paul's, Emo	Killimy	9	252998	205534
L145	Timahoe	Timahoe	5	253766	189978
L146	Former Workhouse, Abbeyleix	Knocknamoe	5	244238	184610
L147	Gate of Heaven, Abbeyleix	Ballymaddock	5	245374	184632
L148	St Abban's, Killeen	Killeen	3	269610	184475
L149	Holy Cross, Killeshin	Killeshin	3	267588	177844
L150	St John's, Killenard	Ballycarroll	11	257151	209381
L151	Church of the Assumption, The Heath	Greatheath	9	253580	201527
L152	St Lazerian's, Knock	Graiguenahown	2	251666	183545
L153	Ballaghmore	Ballinla	7	220574	189962
L155	Rathdowney Local	Johnstown Glebe	1	226849	178645
L156	St Mary's, Mayo	Mayo	3	261993	177662
L157	Mayo	Monavea	3	261352	177529
L158	Sacred Heart, Stradbally	Stradbally	6	257361	196272
L159	St Patrick's, Stradbally	Stradbally	6	257382	196235
L160	Ratheniska	Raheenanisky	5	252590	195497
L161	Sleaty	Sleaty	3	271341	178662
L162	St Canice's, Aghaboe	Aghaboe	4	232767	185770
L163	St John the Baptist, Ballyfin	Ballyfin Demesne	8	239143	201505
L164	Ballyfin	Springfield	8	239934	200348
L165	Holy Trinity, Ballycarroll	Ballycarroll	9	253194	198085
L166	Kilmaleed, Monasreeban	Monasreeban	6	261659	191167
L167	St Joseph's, Ballyadams	Ballyadams	6	262011	190887
L168	St Mary's, Clonaghdoon	Clonaghdoon	11	241972	214478
L169	St Joseph's, Mountmellick	Acragar	9	246500	206191
L170	Graigue, Mountmellick	Graigue	11	244544	208337
L171	Emo, Cappakeel	Cappakeel	9	254377	205041
L172	Lea, Rathmiles	Rathmiles	11	256606	208889
L173	St Mathew's, Rosskelton	Rosskelton	5	239727	191369
L174	St Peter's, Mountrath	Mountrath (Maryborough West By)	8	235358	194846
L175	St Joseph's, Mountmellick	Townparks	11	245533	207368

Burial Ground ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Map Ref	NGR Easting	NGR Northing
L176	Society of Friends, Mountrath	Mountrath (Maryborough West By)	8	235265	194826
L177	St Fintan's, Mountrath	Dysartbeagh	8	235248	194308
L178	St Peter & Paul's, Beladd	Beladd	9	248860	198257
L179	Former Lunatic Asylum, Beladd	Beladd	9	248211	198387
L180	Presentation Convent, Portlaoise	Maryborough	9	247300	198598
L181	Saint Peter's, Portlaoise	Maryborough	9	246774	198327
L183	Sothorn Family Cemetery	Grogan	1	224791	178901
L185	Abbeyleix	Raheenabrogue	5	245278	186580
L186	Killadooley	Killadooley	7	223883	182335
L187	Killermogh, Ballycolla	Rathmakelly Glebe	1	236424	180197
L188	St Fintan's, Mountrath	Dysartbeagh	4	234780	194055
L189	Knockaroe	Knockaroe	4	228843	186744
L190	Rathdowney, Old	Rathdowney	1	227914	178385
L191	Cullahill	Ballynevin	1	234976	174703
L192	St Canice's, Clogh	Rahandrick Lower	1	232798	181671
L193	St Fergal's, Ballacolla	Ballycolla	1	237007	181392
L195	St Brigid's, Ballinakill	Ballinakill	2	246888	180146
L196	St Peter's, Monaferrick	Monaferrick	6	260665	197486
L197	St Joseph's, Raheenbarnagh	Raheenbarnagh	6	260897	190241
L198	Pike of Rush Hall	Knockbrack	4	229917	189513
L199	St Kevin's, Camross	Camross	8	227236	194923
L200	Rosenallis Local	Corbally	12	239191	209766
L201	Timahoe	Timahoe	5	253702	190149
L202	Durrow Local	Durrow Townparks	2	241035	177217
L203	Killeshin Local	Killeshin	3	267602	177809
L204	Anatrim/Coolrain Local	Glebe	4	229578	192116
L205	Thomas Family Cemetery	Olderrig	3	268801	177085
L206	Wolfhill	Crissard	3	258649	183983
L207	Heywood Family Mausoleum	Haywood Demense	2	247422	181422
L208	Clashawalla	Clonard or Cappaloughlin	4	237460	190861
L209	Raheen	Tinakill	5	242278	190841
L210	Killeen	Killeen (Upperwoods By)	8	227955	196750
L211	Tullomoy	Tullomoy	6	260173	190829
L212	Clonenagh East	Clonenagh	8	239304	196033
L213	Grogan	Mountoliver	1	225090	178797
L214	Donaghmore Workhouse	Dunacleggan	7	225967	180661
L215	Clonpierce	Clonpierce	3	266969	187397
L216	Church of the Holy Trinity, Rathdowney	Rathdowney	1	227417	178415

Appendix 2: Burial Grounds Protected Under the National Monuments Act (and Amendments) 1930-2004

Burial grounds in County Laois listed as National Monuments.

Burial Ground ID	Burial Ground Name	Townland	National Monument No
L059	St Kieran's, Errill	Errill	113
L061	Fossy Lower	Fossy	114
L081	Killeshin, Old	Killeshin	115
L111	Sleaty, Old	Sleaty	116
L115	Timahoe	Timahoe	114

List of surveyed burial grounds protected under the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Laois.

Burial Ground ID	Burial Ground Name	Townland	RMP No	Monument Classification
L001	Old Church, Abbeyleix	Abbeyleix Demesne	LA023-036002	Graveyard
L002	Ivy Church	Acragar	LA008-008001	Graveyard
L004	Aghmacart	Aghmacart	LA034-019005; LA034-019007	Graveyard; Mausoleum
L005	Dysart, Aghnacross	Aghnacross	LA030-011002	Graveyard
L006	St Bridget's, Aharney	Aharney	LA035-047001	Graveyard
L007	Churchhill	Akip	LA028-027001	Graveyard
L008	Old Church, Antrim	Antrim	LA016-016004	Graveyard
L009	Society of Friends, Ballinakill	Ballinakill	LA030-018010	Burial Ground
L010	St Brigid's, Ballintubbert	Ballintubbert	LA019-014002	Graveyard
L011	Ballyadams	Ballyadams	LA019-031002	Graveyard
L012	Ballyadden	Ballyadding	LA009-014001	Graveyard
L013	Killogeue, Ballyboodin	Ballyboodin	LA029-041002	Graveyard
L014	St Brigid's, Ballybuggy	Ballybuggy	LA034-004002	Graveyard
L016	Kylealiss CBG	Ballylusk	LA012-005001	Children's Burial Ground
L017	Sacred Heart, Arles	Ballynagall	LA032-001002	Graveyard
L018	Carrigeen	Ballynahown	LA002-013002	Graveyard
L019	Ballyroan	Ballyroan	LA024-060002	Graveyard
L020	Baunaghra	Baunaghra	LA033-017002	Graveyard
L021	Boughlone	Boughlone	LA013-040	Graveyard
L022	Shanakill, Boley Lower	Boley Lower	LA023-025001	Graveyard
L023	Bordwell Big	Bordwell Big	LA028-034002	Graveyard
L024	Old St Peter's, Portlaoise	Maryborough	LA013-041004	Graveyard
L025	The Ridge of Maryborough	Maryborough	LA013-102001	Graveyard

Burial Ground ID	Burial Ground Name	Townland	RMP No	Monument Classification
L026	Killyann CBG	Brittas	LA002-019	Children's Burial Ground
L027	Oakvale, Carricksallagh	Carricksallagh	LA019-003002; LA019-003004	Graveyard; Sarcophagus
L028	Cashel	Cashel	LA022-005002	Graveyard
L029	Castlebrack	Castlebrack	LA001-004	Graveyard
L030	Castlequarter, Cullahill	Castlequarter	LA035-021002	Graveyard
L031	Killaban	Castletown	LA026-011003	Graveyard possible
L032	Churchtown	Churchtown	LA016-018002	Graveyard
L033	Clonagh	Clonagh	LA032-007002	Graveyard
L034	Clondarrig	Clondarrig	LA012-006	Graveyard
L035	Cloneeb	Cloneeb	LA034-001002	Graveyard
L036	St Fintan's, Clonenagh	Clonenagh	LA017-003002	Graveyard
L037	Clonenagh	Clonenagh	LA017-003007	Graveyard
L038	St Brigit's, Clonenagh	Clonenagh	LA017-003008	Graveyard
L039	Clonkeen	Clonkeen	LA029-025001	Graveyard
L040	Churchfield, Clonkeen	Clonkeen	LA017-007002	Graveyard
L041	Clonmeen South	Clonmeen South	LA033-010001	Graveyard
L042	Clopook	Clopook	LA019-022001	Graveyard
L043	Coolbanagher	Coolbanagher	LA008-014002; LA008-014004	Graveyard; Cross-Slab
L044	Coolkerry	Coolkerry	LA028-061001	Graveyard
L045	St Paul's, French Church	Cooltedery	LA005-031005	Graveyard
L046	Corbally	Corbally	LA025-010001	Graveyard
L047	Cremorgan	Cremorgan	LA018-021002; LA018-021003	Graveyard; Tomb(s)
L048	St Fintan's, Cromoge	Cromoge	LA017-014001	Graveyard
L049	Cuffsborough	Cuffsborough	LA028-015002	Graveyard
L050	Curraclone	Curraclone	LA014-035002; LA014-035004	Graveyard; Cross-Slab
L051	Dairyhill, Rath Hill	Dairyhill	LA029-005002	Graveyard
L052	Dangans	Dangans	LA008-002001	Graveyard
L053	Kyletabreeheen, Derrykearn	Derrykearn	LA023-007004	Graveyard
L054	St Patrick's, Donaghmore	Donaghmore	LA028-025001	Graveyard
L056	St Fintan's, Durrow	Durrow Townparks	LA029-045001	Graveyard
L057	Dysart-Enos	Dysart	LA013-059003	Graveyard
L058	Rathsaran, Eglis	Eglis	LA027-030; LA027-030003	Graveyard; Graveyard
L059	St Kieran's, Errill	Errill	LA027-024001	Graveyard
L060	Farraneglish Glebe	Farraneglish Glebe	LA023-029001	Graveyard
L061	Fossy Lower	Fossy Lower	LA019-016001; LA019-016002	Graveyard; Cross-Slab
L062	Clomeen, Garyduff	Garryduff	LA027-001003	Graveyard
L063	St. Brigid's, Glebe	Glebe	LA035-017001	Graveyard
L064	Graigie	Graigieadrisly	LA033-012	Graveyard

Burial Ground ID	Burial Ground Name	Townland	RMP No	Monument Classification
L065	Grange	Grange	LA032-009001	Graveyard
L066	The Heath	Greatheath	LA013-029003	Graveyard
L067	All Saints, Ballinakill	Haywood Demense	LA030-018004	Graveyard
L068	St Bridget's, Kilbreedy	Kilbreedy	LA028-035001	Graveyard
L069	Kilbrickan	Kilbrickan	LA017-012002	Graveyard possible
L070	Kilcolmanbane	Kilcolmanbane	LA018-002001	Graveyard
L071	Kilcoran	Kilcoran	LA028-057002	Graveyard
L072	Kilcronan	Kilcronan	LA030-026001	Graveyard
L073	St Ernan's, Kildellig	Kildellig	LA022-022003	Graveyard
L074	Kildellig	Kildellig	LA028-006	Graveyard
L076	Kilgory	Kilgory	LA036-002002	Graveyard
L077	Killabban	Killabban	LA026-013003; LA026-013005	Graveyard; Sarcophagus
L078	Killeen	Killeen or Killeenlynagh	LA008-009002	Graveyard
L079	Killenny	Killenny	LA013-018002	Graveyard
L080	Killermogh	Killermogh	LA029-022001	Graveyard
L081	Killeshin, Old	Killeshin	LA032-020004	Graveyard
L082	Kilmainham	Kilmainham	LA008-003002	Graveyard
L083	Kilmanman	Kilmanman	LA002-002004	Graveyard
L084	Kilminfoyle	Kilminfoyle	LA029-002002	Burial Ground
L085	Kilmurry	Kilmurry	LA014-003001	Graveyard
L086	Kilteale	Kilteale	LA013-053002	Graveyard
L087	Kilvahan	Kilvahan	LA018-017002	Graveyard
L088	Knockseera	Knockseera	LA022-013002	Graveyard
L089	Kyle Abbey	Kyle (Clandonagh By.)	LA015-023002	Graveyard
L090	Kyleballintallon	Kyle (Clandonagh By.)	LA029-023	Burial Ground
L091	Kyle	Kyle (Tinnahinch By.)	LA003-011002	Graveyard
L092	Leagh	Leagh	LA032-015	Burial Ground
L093	Lismore	Lismore	LA022-018002	Graveyard
L094	Lea, Old	Loughmansland Glebe	LA005-007001	Graveyard
L095	Eglish Friary	Mondrehid	LA016-022002	Graveyard
L096	Skeaghnakilla, Morett	Morett	LA008-018	Graveyard
L097	Morrett	Morett	LA009-021008	Graveyard
L098	Moyanna	Moyanna	LA014-016002	Graveyard
L099	Skirk	Newtown or Skirk	LA021-010002	Graveyard
L100	Portnahinch	Portnahinch	LA004-004001	Graveyard
L101	Tulloree	Rahanavannagh	LA024-023001	Graveyard
L102	Ballylynan	Rahin	LA026-003001	Graveyard
L103	Rathaspick	Rathaspick	LA025-023002	Graveyard
L104	St Andrew's, Rathdowney	Rathdowney	LA028-055004	Graveyard
L105	Yew Tree	Rathnaleugh	LA027-004001	Graveyard
L106	Rathronshin CBG	Rathronshin	LA009-017	Children's Burial Ground
L107	Reary More	Reary More	LA003-003002	Graveyard
L108	St Brigid's, Rosenallis	Rosenallis	LA003-016005	Graveyard

Burial Ground ID	Burial Ground Name	Townland	RMP No	Monument Classification
L109	Rosdarragh	Rosdarragh	LA034-017002	Graveyard
L110	Shrule Castle	Shrule	LA032-012005	Graveyard
L111	Sleaty, Old	Sleaty	LA032-018002	Graveyard
L112	Srahanboy CBG	Srahanboy	LA010-002002	Graveyard
L113	Shaen, Straboe	Straboe	LA013-005002	Graveyard
L114	Tankardstown	Tankardstown	LA026-009003	Graveyard
L115	Timahoe	Timahoe	LA018-031003	Graveyard
L116	St Mogue's, Timogue	Timogue	LA019-007003	Graveyard
L117	Society of Friends, Rosenallis	Tinneel	LA003-017	Burial Ground
L118	Tirhogar	Tirhogar	LA005-011001	Graveyard
L119	Tubberboe	Toberboe or Killenny More	LA035-031002	Graveyard
L120	St Paul's, Mountmellick	Townparks	LA008-032002	Graveyard
L121	Kylemahoe, Vicarstown	Vicarstown (Dodd)	LA014-022002	Graveyard
L124	Aghaboe Abbey	Aghaboe	LA 022-019	Religious House - Dominican Friars
L129	White Family Cemetery	Castletown	† Within Zone of LA021-05001	Motte Site
L130	Anatrim, Coolrain	Glebe	‡ Within Zone of LA016-016004	‡ Graveyard
L155	Rathdowney Local	Johnstown Glebe	† Within Zone of LA028-041	Ringfort/Rath
L162	St Canice's, Aghaboe	Aghaboe	‡ Within Zone of LA022-019	Monastic Complex
L165	Holy Trinity, Ballycarroll	Ballycarroll	† Within Zone of LA013-052	Castle
L176	Society of Friends, Mountrath	Mountrath (Maryborough West By)	LA017-033005	Burial Ground
L199	St Kevin's, Camross	Camross	† Within Zone of LA016-003	Settlement Cluster 17 th century
L210	Killeen	Killeen	LA001-001002	Graveyard
L211	Tullomoy	Tullomoy	‡ LA019-026	Church
L212	Clonenagh East	Clonenagh	‡ LA017-004001	Church

† Denotes that the site is within the “Zone of Archaeological Potential” for another monument (possibly unrelated).

‡ Denotes that the site is within the “Zone of archaeological Potential” for a related site but is not itself specified.

In addition to the Recorded Monuments that were included within the current survey, a further 43 entries exist within the RMP that were not included in the preliminary and current survey for various reasons. These additional RMP entries are listed below:

RMP No	Monument Classification	Townland	Notes
LA034-022002-	Graveyard	Addergoole	Destroyed
LA031-010002-	Graveyard	Aghaterry	Exact location unknown
LA035-061003-	Graveyard	Archerstown	Exact location unknown
LA013-050----	Burial ground	Ballinlough (Maryborough East By.)	Excavated
LA035-063001-	Churchyard	Ballykealy	Exact location unknown
LA018-069----	Burial ground	Ballyknockan	Exact location unknown
LA014-048----	Burial ground	Ballymaddock (Stradbally By.)	Exact location unknown
LA014-097----	Burial ground	Ballyduff (Stradbally By., Kilmurry Ed)	Excavated
LA023-047001-	Graveyard	Camcloon (Upperwoods By.)	Exact location unknown
LA011-015001-	Graveyard	Cappanarrow, Monelly, Mounthall	Exact location unknown
LA027-007----	Children's burial ground	Castle Fleming Stubber, Castle Fleming Or Heath	Exact location unknown
LA027-007001-	Graveyard	Castle Fleming Stubber, Castle Fleming Or Heath	Duplicate entry (LA027-007001-) Misidentification, exists in Offaly (OF033-005002)
LA007-007001-	Graveyard	Clonehurk	
LA027-013----	Burial ground	Coolowley (Plott)	Not in preliminary survey
LA018-061001-	Graveyard	Cullenagh (Cullenagh By.)	Exact location unknown
LA016-035002-	Graveyard	Dysartbeagh	Exact location unknown
LA029-035001-	Graveyard	Dunmore	Not in preliminary survey
LA027-030----	Graveyard	Eglis	L058 - duplicate entry (LA027-030003)
LA022-049002-	Children's burial ground	Kilcoke	Exact location unknown
LA028-095002-	Children's burial ground	Kilcoke	Duplicate entry (LA022-049002-)
LA022-049003-	Graveyard	Kilcoke	Duplicate entry (LA022-049002-)
LA016-023002-	Graveyard	Kildrinagh	Not in preliminary survey
LA025-045001-	Graveyard	Kilfeacle	Exact location unknown
LA023-012004-	Burial ground	Killeany	Disarticulated human remains thought to be re-deposited from destroyed burial ground (LA023-012004, see below)
LA023-054----	Burial ground	Killeany	Exact location unknown
LA011-023001-	Graveyard	Killinure (Upperwoods By.)	Exact location unknown
LA021-040----	Burial ground	Kilmartin	Previously not located (latterly identified at NGR 221189, 188865)
LA028-102001-	Graveyard	Kilnaseer	Exact location unknown
LA033-029001-	Graveyard	Kyle (Clandonagh By., Kyle South Ed)	Exact location unknown
LA034-039001-	Graveyard	Kyle (Clandonagh By., Kyle South	Duplicate entry (LA033-029001)

RMP No	Monument Classification	Townland	Notes
		Ed)	
LA029-059----	Graveyard	Kyletilloge	Exact location unknown
LA018-052----	Burial ground	Money Lower,Money Upper	Exact location unknown
LA035-075001-	Graveyard	Newtown (Clanmallagh By.)	Exact location unknown
LA028-107----	Burial ground	Oldglass	Exact location unknown
LA034-043----	Burial ground	Oldtown (Clanmallagh By.), Shanbally	Exact location unknown
LA028-123002-	Graveyard	Park (Stradbally By.)	Exact location unknown
LA029-064----	Churchyard	Rath	Exact location unknown
LA005-015----	Burial ground	Rathmiles	Preserved beneath golf course
LA028-103001-	Graveyard	Rathmore (Clandonagh By.)	Exact location unknown
LA011-028002-	Graveyard	Rushin	Exact location unknown
LA034-046----	Burial ground	Srah	Exact location unknown
LA033-031002-	Graveyard	Templequain	Exact location unknown
LA035-078----	Burial ground	Tinwear	Exact location unknown

The following assessment of these Recorded Monuments is based on the information available from the National Monuments Service's web site (<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/NationalMonuments/FlexViewer>).

- Twenty-nine burial grounds are reported to exist but their exact locations are unknown (the location of the burial ground at Kilmartin was identified too late to be included in the current survey).
- Three burial grounds were not identified in the Preliminary desk-top survey (in Coolowley, Dunmore and Kildrinagh townlands). None of these burial grounds are known to have surface remains or other surviving elements.
- Five entries are duplicate entries for the same burial ground.
- Two burial grounds (at Aghaterry & Archerstown) have been excavated.
- One burial ground (in Addergoole townland) was previously destroyed.
- One burial ground (in Rathmiles townland) has been preserved *in situ* beneath a modern golf course.
- One entry represents the record of the discovery and interment of disarticulated human remains that are thought to derive from a destroyed burial ground (at Killeany, the exact location of which is not known).
- One entry is a misidentification (Clonehirk) of a site that lies in a neighbouring county.

Appendix 3: List of burial grounds protected under the Record of Protected Structures (RPS)

Burial Ground ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	RPS No
L001	Old Church, Abbeyleix	Abbeyleix Demesne	RPS 090_B
L004	Aghmacart	Aghmacart	RPS 386
L008	Old Church, Antrim	Antrim	RPS 611
L010	St Brigid's, Ballintubbert	Ballintubbert	RPS 312
L017	Sacred Heart, Arles	Ballynagall	RPS 375
L019	Ballyroan	Ballyroan	RPS 318
L024	Old St Peter's, Portlaoise	Maryborough	RPS 186_A; RPS 186_B
L031	Killaban	Castletown	RPS 482
L042	Clopook	Clopook	RPS 625
L045	St Paul's, French Church	Cooltedery	RPS 121
L054	St Patrick's, Donaghmore	Donaghmore	RPS 489
L056	St Fintan's, Durrow	Durrow Townparks	RPS 151
L058	Rathsaran, Eglish	Eglish	RPS 363
L063	St. Brigid's, Glebe	Glebe	RPS 167
L067	All Saints, Ballinakill	Haywood Demense	RPS 299
L089	Kyle Abbey	Kyle	RPS 609
L099	Skirk	Newtown or Skirk	RPS 635
L103	Rathaspick	Rathaspick	RPS 383
L104	St Andrew's, Rathdowney	Rathdowney	RPS 280
L108	St Brigid's, Rosenallis	Rosenallis	RPS 348
L115	Timahoe	Timahoe	RPS 353
L116	St Mogue's, Timogue	Timogue	RPS 378
L117	Society of Friends, Rosenallis	Tinneel	RPS 350; RPS 536
L120	St Paul's, Mountmellick	Townparks	RPS 038
L122	Most Holy Rosary, Abbeyleix	Rathmoyle	RPS 089
L123	St Michael & All Angels, Abbeyleix	Tullyroe	RPS 088
L125	Ballacolla	Park	RPS 495
L130	Antrim, Coolrain	Glebe	RPS 610
L131	St Fintan's, Ballyfin	Knocknakearn	RPS 367
L134	Rathdaire, Ballybrittas	Ballyadding	RPS 390
L136	De La Salle, Castletown	Elderfield	RPS 332
L139	St John's, Emo	Morett	RPS 377; RPS 559
L140	Raheen	Raheen	RPS 373
L142	Newtown, Doonane	Doonane	RPS 376
L143	Holy Trinity, Durrow	Durrow Townparks	RPS 162
L144	St Paul's, Emo	Killimy	RPS 361
L148	St Abban's, Killeen	Killeen	RPS 366
L149	Holy Cross, Killeshin	Killeshin	RPS 364

Burial Ground ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	RPS No
L150	St John's, Killenard	Ballycarroll	RPS 359
L151	Church of the Assumption, The Heath	Greatheath	RPS 368
L152	St Lazerian's, Knock	Graiguenahown	RPS 374
L153	Ballaghmore	Ballinla	RPS 370
L158	Sacred Heart, Stradbally	Stradbally	RPS 233
L159	St Patrick's, Stradbally	Stradbally	RPS 235
L162	St Canice's, Aghaboe	Aghaboe	RPS 385
L163	St John the Baptist, Ballyfin	Ballyfin Demesne	RPS 587
L165	Holy Trinity, Ballycarroll	Ballycarroll	RPS 379
L167	St Joseph's, Ballyadams	Ballyadams	RPS 365
L172	Lea, Rathmiles	Rathmiles	RPS 575
L173	St Mathew's, Rosskelton	Rosskelton	RPS 381
L174	St Peter's, Mountrath	Mountrath (Maryborough West By)	RPS 255
L175	St Joseph's, Mountmellick	Townparks	RPS 002
L177	Brigidine Sisters, Mountrath	Dysartbeagh	RPS 253
L181	Saint Peter's, Portlaoise	Maryborough	RPS 186_B
L186	Killadooley	Killadooley	RPS 362
L187	Killermogh, Ballycolla	Rathmakelly Glebe	RPS 497
L192	St Canice's, Clogh	Rahandrick Lower	RPS 494
L196	St Peter's, Monaferrick	Monaferrick	RPS 380
L198	Pike of Rush Hall	Knockbrack	RPS 369
L199	St Kevin's, Camross	Camross	RPS 372
L201	Timahoe	Timahoe	RPS 354
L202	Durrow Local	Durrow Townparks	RPS 162
L203	Killeshin Local	Killeshin	RPS 364
L206	Wolfhill	Crissard	RPS 668
L207	Heywood Family Mausoleum	Haywood Demense	RPS 513

Appendix 4: Site Specific Recommendations

ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Site Specific Recommendations
L001	Old Church, Abbeyleix	Abbeyleix Demesne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L002	Ivy Church	Acragar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L004	Aghmacart	Aghmacart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L005	Dysart, Aghnacross	Aghnacross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L006	St Bridget's, Aharney	Aharney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L007	Churchhill	Akip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L008	Old Church, Antrim	Glebe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of

ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Site Specific Recommendations
			the burial ground and its component elements.
L009	Society of Friends, Ballinakill	Ballinakill	➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground.
L010	St Brigid's, Ballintubbert	Ballintubbert	➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation.
L011	Ballyadams	Ballyadams	➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground.
L012	Ballyadden	Ballyadding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L013	Killogue, Ballyboodin	Ballyboodin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L014	St Brigid's, Ballybuggy	Ballybuggy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L016	Kylealiss CBG	Ballylusk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L017	Sacred Heart, Arles	Ballynagall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires

ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Site Specific Recommendations
			<p>significant outlay of time and effort.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L018	Carrigeen	Ballynahown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation.
L019	Ballyroan	Ballyroan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L020	Baunaghra	Baunaghra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L021	Boughlone	Boughlone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L022	Shanakill, Boley Lower	Boley Lower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L023	Bordwell Big	Bordwell Big	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L024	Old St Peter's, Portlaoise	Maryborough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground.

ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Site Specific Recommendations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors.
L025	The Ridge of Maryborough	Maryborough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation.
L026	Killyann CBG	Brittas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the advice of a professional ecologist. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation.
L027	Oakvale, Carricksallagh	Carricksallagh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L028	Cashel	Cashel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L029	Castlebrack	Castlebrack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L030	Castlequarter, Cullahill	Castlequarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground.
L031	Killaban	Castletown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.

ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Site Specific Recommendations
L032	Churchtown	Churchtown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L033	Clonagh	Clonagh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L034	Clondarrig	Clondarrig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L035	Cloneeb	Cloneeb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other

ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Site Specific Recommendations
			<p>visitors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L036	St Fintan's, Clonenagh	Clonenagh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L037	Clonenagh	Clonenagh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L038	St Brigits, Clonenagh	Clonenagh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure.
L039	Clonkeen	Clonkeen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L040	Churchfield, Clonkeen	Oldtown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L041	Clonmeen South	Clonmeen South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.

ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Site Specific Recommendations
L042	Clopook	Clopook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground.
L043	Coolbanagher	Coolbanagher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L044	Coolkerry	Coolkerry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L045	St Paul's, French Church	Cooltedery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L046	Tecolm	Corbally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L047	Cremorgan	Cremorgan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the advice of a professional ecologist. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L048	St Fintan's, Cromoge	Cromoge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground.

ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Site Specific Recommendations
L049	Cuffsborough	Cuffsborough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L050	Curraclone	Curraclone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation.
L051	Dairyhill, Rath Hill	Dairyhill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L052	Dangans	Dangans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L053	Kyletabreeheen, Derrykearn	Derrykearn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure.
L054	St Patrick's, Donaghmore	Donaghmore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.

ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Site Specific Recommendations
L056	St Fintan's, Durrow	Durrow Townparks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L057	Dysart-Enos	Dysart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors.
L058	Rathsaran, Eglishe	Eglishe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L059	St Kieran's, Errill	Errill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L060	Farraneglish Glebe	Farraneglish Glebe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L061	Fossy Lower	Fossy Lower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L062	Clomeen, Garyduff	Garryduff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of

ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Site Specific Recommendations
			<p>an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.</p>
L063	St. Brigid's, Glebe	Glebe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation.
L064	Graigue	Graigueadrisly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L065	Grange	Grange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation.
L066	The Heath	Greatheath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L067	All Saints, Ballinakill	Haywood Demense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L068	St Bridget's, Kilbreedy	Kilbreedy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L069	Kilbrickan	Kilbrickan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural

ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Site Specific Recommendations
			<p>elements in the burial ground.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. (church) ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L070	Kilcolmanbane	Kilcolmanbane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation.
L071	Kilcoran	Kilcoran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure.
L072	Kilcronan	Kilcronan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L073	St Ernan's, Kildellig	Kildellig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently

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			<p>unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.</p>
L074	Kildellig	Kildellig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L076	Kilgory	Kilgory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L077	Killabban	Killabban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L078	Killeen	Killeen or Killeenynagh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure.
L079	Killenny	Killenny	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.

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L080	Killermogh	Killermogh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L081	Killeshin, Old	Killeshin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L082	Kilmainham	Kilmainham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L083	Kilmanman	Kilmanman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L084	Kilminfoyle	Kilminfoyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local

ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Site Specific Recommendations
			<p>cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L085	Kilmurry	Kilmurry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L086	Kilteale	Kilteale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L087	Kilvahan	Kilvahan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L088	Knockseera	Knockseera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L089	Kyle Abbey	Kyle (Clandonagh By.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L090	Kyleballintallon	Kyle (Clandonagh By.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L091	Kyle	Kyle (Tinnahinch By.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L092	Leagh	Leagh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L093	Lismore	Lismore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L094	Lea, Old	Loughmansland Glebe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L095	Eglish Friary	Mondrehid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L096	Skeaghnakilla, Morett	Morett	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L097	Morrett	Morett	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L098	Moyanna	Moyanna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L099	Skirk	Newtown or Skirk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L100	Portnahinch	Portnahinch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L101	Tullore	Rahanavannagh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L102	Ballylynan	Rahin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground.
L103	Rathaspick	Rathaspick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L104	St Andrew's, Rathdowney	Rathdowney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation.
L105	Yew Tree	Rathnaleugh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L106	Rathronshin CBG	Rathronshin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L107	Reary More	Reary More	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local

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			<p>cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the advice of a professional ecologist. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L108	St Brigid's, Rosenallis	Rosenallis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure.
L109	Rosdarragh	Rosdarragh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort.
L110	Shrule Castle	Shrule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L111	Sleaty, Old	Sleaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.

ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Site Specific Recommendations
L112	Srahanboy CBG	Srahanboy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure.
L113	Shaen, Straboe	Straboe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L114	Tankardstown	Tankardstown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation.
L115	Timahoe	Timahoe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation.
L116	St Mogue's, Timogue	Timogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L117	Society of Friends, Rosenallis	Tinneel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L118	Tirhogar	Tirhogar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L119	Tubberboe	Toberboe or Killenny More	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural

ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Site Specific Recommendations
			<p>elements in the burial ground.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L120	St Paul's, Mountmellick	Townparks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L121	Kylemahoe, Vicarstown	Vicarstown (Dodd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L122	Most Holy Rosary, Abbeyleix	Rathmoyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L123	St Michael & All Angels, Abbeyleix	Tullyroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L124	Aghaboe Abbey	Aghaboe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L125	Ballacolla	Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground.
L127	St. Mary's, Barrowhouse	Shanganagh More	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L128	Clogh	Chapelhill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L129	White Family Cemetery	Castletown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the advice of a professional ecologist. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation.

ID	Graveyard Name	Townland	Site Specific Recommendations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. <p>The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.</p>
L130	Anatrim, Coolrain	Glebe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L131	St Fintan's, Ballyfin	Knocknakearn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L134	Rathdaire, Ballybrittas	Ballyadding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L135	St Edmund's, Castletown	Elderfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L136	De La Salle, Castletown	Elderfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L137	Clonad	Clonaddadoran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground.
L139	St John's, Emo	Morett	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L142	Newtown, Doonane	Doonane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L143	Holy Trinity, Durrow	Durrow Townparks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation.
L144	St Paul's, Emo	Killimy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L146	Former Workhouse, Abbeyleix	Knocknamoe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L147	Gate of Heaven, Abbeyleix	Ballymaddock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.

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L148	St Abban's, Killeen	Killeen	➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation
L149	Holy Cross, Killeshin	Killeshin	➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation.
L150	St John's, Killenard	Ballycarroll	➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation.
L151	Church of the Assumption, The Heath	Greatheath	➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L152	St Lazerian's, Knock	Graiguenahown	➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground.
			➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation.
			➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L155	Rathdowney Local	Johnstown Glebe	➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation.
L156	St Mary's, Mayo	Mayo	➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground.
			➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation.
L157	Mayo	Monavea	➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
			➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground.
L158	Sacred Heart, Stradbally	Stradbally	➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L159	St Patrick's, Stradbally	Stradbally	➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation.
L160	Ratheniska	Raheenanisky	➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L162	St Canice's, Aghaboe	Aghaboe	➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground.
			➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L163	St John the Baptist, Ballyfin	Ballyfin Demesne	➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L165	Holy Trinity, Ballycarroll	Ballycarroll	➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L166	Kilmaleed, Monasreeban	Monasreeban	➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground.
			➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation.
			➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires

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			<p>significant outlay of time and effort.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L167	St Joseph's, Ballyadams	Ballyadams	➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L168	St Mary's, Clonaghadoo	Clonaghadoo	➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L169	St Joseph's, Mountmellick	Acragar	➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L170	Graigue, Mountmellick	Graigue	➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L172	Lea, Rathmiles	Rathmiles	➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation.
L173	St Mathew's, Rosskelton	Rosskelton	➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L174	St Peter's, Mountrath	Mountrath (Maryborough West By)	➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L175	St Joseph's, Mountmellick	Townparks	➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L176	Society of Friends, Mountrath	Mountrath (Maryborough West By)	➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L177	Brigidine Sisters, Mountrath	Dysartbeagh	➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L178	St Peter & Paul's, Beladd	Beladd	➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L179	Former Lunatic Asylum, Beladd	Beladd	➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L180	Presentation Convent, Portlaoise	Maryborough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.

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L181	Saint Peter's, Portlaoise	Maryborough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L186	Killadooley	Killadooley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L187	Killermogh, Ballycolla	Rathmakelly Glebe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation.
L189	Knockaroe	Knockaroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L190	Rathdowney, Old	Rathdowney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L192	St Canice's, Clogh	Rahandrick Lower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L196	St Peter's, Monaferrick	Monaferrick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation.
L198	Pike of Rush Hall	Knockbrack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L199	St Kevin's, Camross	Camross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L201	Timahoe	Timahoe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.

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L205	Thomas Family Cemetery	Olderrig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L206	Wolfhill	Crissard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L207	Heywood Family Mausoleum	Haywood Demense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ A conservation architect is required to assess the structural elements in the burial ground. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from increased availability of access for local residents, cemetery committee members or other visitors. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the creation and erection of an information panel detailing the specific historical character of the burial ground and its component elements.
L208	Clashawalla	Clonard or Cappaloughlin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.

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L209	Raheen	Tinakill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The existing boundaries of the burial ground require repairs, replacement or other consolidation.
L210	Killeen	Killeen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground has severe growth of vegetation that requires significant outlay of time and effort. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure.
L211	Tullamoy	Tullomoy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground would benefit from the formation of a recognised cemetery committee. Alternatively an existing local cemetery committee might extend their care to this burial ground. ➤ The burial ground would benefit from additional maintenance of some elements of vegetation. ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure.
L212	Clonenagh East	Clonenagh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L213	Grogan	Mountoliver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L214	Donaghmore Workhouse	Dunacleggan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.
L215	Clonpierce	Clonpierce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burial ground is currently unenclosed and would benefit from enclosure. ➤ The extents of the burial ground are unknown and potential sub-surface earthworks might be recognised by geophysical survey. This would assist other measures of protection such as defining enclosure. ➤ Archaeological testing is recommended to ascertain currently unknown factors such as the extents of the burial ground or impact of previous disturbance on burials.
L216	Church of the Holy Trinity, Rathdowney	Rathdowney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no site specific recommendations at this burial ground.