ARCHAEOLOGY 2025
IRELAND'S STRATEGY
SEANDÁLAÍOCHT 2025 STRAITÉIS NA HÉIREANN

Strategic Pathway to 2025

An Initiative of

RIA
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY

Facilitated By

The Discovery Programme
Centre for Archaeology
and Innovation Ireland

The Royal Irish Academy and Archaeology 2025

The Royal Irish Academy is the island of Ireland's leading representative body of experts in the Sciences, Social Sciences and Humanities. In 2015 the President and Council of the Academy approved to the RIA Standing Committee of Archaeology's plan to assess the current state and future needs of archaeology on the island of Ireland. Recent social, economic, technological and political shifts prompted the urgent necessity to map out a sustainable future for the management, resourcing and promotion of archaeology, and by extension cultural heritage. The RIA Standing Committee is ideally placed to undertake this initiative as it consists of experts from the academic, commercial and public sectors throughout the island of Ireland (Annex I).

It was recognised from an early stage that to create a realistic strategy, engagement with those who interact with archaeology outside of the profession was key. An extensive eight month long consultation process took place involving those within the archaeological and cultural heritage sectors. It also focused on reaching out to a wide range of external stakeholders in the public and private sectors on local, national, cross border and international levels (Annex II).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

> **Vision:**
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> *Ireland's archaeology is a valuable resource. Archaeology 2025 creates a sustainable pathway towards protecting, understanding and enjoying its potential. This can be achieved by investing to support excellence in archaeology, fostering research and empowering communities.*

Archaeology 2025 is a ten year, all island strategy and an initiative of the Royal Irish Academy (RIA). The strength of this strategic pathway forward is that it has been informed by the realities of the archaeological profession and of a broad spectrum of external stakeholders. Consequently, recommendations made are consensus-based and well-grounded. The RIA is confident that implementation of the recommendations over the coming decade will strengthen archaeology as a key element of the cultural heritage sector on the island of Ireland.

Archaeological sites, the built heritage and museums should be integral elements in constructing viable and diverse communities. They are significant identity informing points for visitors and a source of connection and pride for the diaspora. The island of Ireland's heritage fabric forms a crucial element of the island's attraction as a place in which to live, work and invest.

The archaeological sector on the island of Ireland, a professional service to this resource, is moving to develop a sustainable strategy for the future. This is a sector, along with the associated cultural heritage sector, that has the capacity to contribute to the island of Ireland's policies on tackling global societal challenges such as climate change, social inclusion, demographic change, health and wellbeing. The transfer of skills through archaeology and cultural heritage and the increased use of innovative modern technology to a wider section of society, especially among those who are marginalized and disadvantaged, presents us with huge opportunities. Increased public engagement through archaeology can encourage civic engagement as it taps into every individual's curiosity.

The key recommendation of *Archaeology 2025* is that resourcing and development of sustainable state and private archaeological sectors are necessary, particularly if the current levels of population and economic growth continue. A lack of archaeological capacity will diminish the appropriate response to planning and development. This will not only have a negative effect on archaeology, but will also hinder and delay the sustainable development required to underpin the economy, including the provision of housing and other infrastructural development on the island. Further resources will maiximise its impact for society, rationalise interactions between archaeological and non-archaeological agencies and ensure the preservation of this priceless resource.

Archaeology 2025 has been designed to apply to the north and south. Differences in jurisdiction and legislation in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland mean that actions may be applicable to varying degrees and timescales.

Core Recommendations:

- Invest strategically in the state sector, local authorities and the cultural institutions to improve systems for managing and protecting archaeology
- Modernise legislation to address deficiencies in the current state of legislation and regulation
- Encourage collaborative research through internal and external partnerships to maximise the potential of the archaeological resource
- Strengthen and support provision of education in archaeology at all levels and provide tailored and targeted education to development, natural resources, agriculture and community sectors
- Ensure that archaeology is at the core of telling the island of Ireland's story through stakeholder partnerships to provide high quality, up to date interpretations

UNDERSTANDING ARCHAEOLOGY

What is Archaeology?

> *Archaeology* looks at past human societies by examining evidence from the historic environment, artefacts, monuments, buildings, landscapes, seascapes, wrecks and environmental remains   The Heritage Act 1995

> *Cultural heritage* is the legacy of physical artefacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations   UNESCO

Who are Archaeologists?

Archaeologists are people who investigate, care for and manage the material evidence of the past. They provide an understanding of and access to the human story and to their interpretations of artefacts, monuments and landscapes. As with many professions, modern archaeologists are often experts in different aspects of the discipline, including time periods (e.g. prehistoric, medieval, and industrial), various categories of artefacts, landscapes and monuments, and methodologies. The discipline consists of excavators, researchers, museum curators and conservators, educators, surveyors, public servants and commercial entrepreneurs. The archaeological profession is supported in its activities by many other disciplines including scientists, historians and increasingly by IT and digital experts. The participation of the public in archaeology is an increasing phenomenon.

Archaeology on the island of Ireland?

We can trace human activity on the island of Ireland to the Mesolithic period, ten thousand years ago. Changes in society and settlement can be traced throughout the landscape in monuments such as megalithic tombs, royal ceremonial landscapes, ringforts and crannogs, hidden stories within our bogs, stone churches, castles, town walls, early modern and

Georgian houses, and industrial heritage. All enrich the island of Ireland with colour, character and identity connections.

Our museums, national and local, house a magnificent national collection that is accessible to the public, to visitors to our shores and to the research community worldwide. The island of Ireland also has a unique archive of folklore and historical sources that enhances our knowledge of many facets of our archaeology and cultural heritage. Technology is adding to our levels of knowledge of both monuments no longer visible and to known sites. Like underground archaeology, many treasures await their story to unfold.

What is the Value of Archaeology?

Archaeology bestows many benefits that touch our lives daily. The following are three core values:

1. **Intrinsic - the enriching value of archaeology in and of itself**

   Cultural economic studies define the value of archaeology by both its existence and the option to explore it in the future. This is difficult to convey in commercial terms, but is a powerful presence in society's quality of life[1]. Two-thirds of adults surveyed in a Heritage Council study in 2015 in the Republic of Ireland *'believe it is very important to protect our heritage'*.[2]

2. **Social – improving quality of life through direct and indirect impacts**

   Archaeology enriches our quality of life and well-being by characterising landscapes, contributing to place-making, instilling identity, connecting communities, fostering civic engagement, societal understanding and contributing to global challenges through knowledge. The benefits of archaeology to health, education and community cohesion have been demonstrated in some UK studies.[3] They have yet to be fully

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[2]http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/Corporate/Heritage_Council_Summary_of_Key_Findings.pdf
[3]https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/416279/A_review_of_the_Social_Impacts_of_Culture_and_Sport.pdf
[4]http://www.failteireland.ie/FailteIreland/media/WebsiteStructure/Documents/3_Research_Insights/3_General_SurveysReports/Tourism-Facts-2015-Preliminary.pdf?ext=.pdf

exploited   on   the   island   of   Ireland.

3. **Economic - the contribution archaeology makes to economic growth and job-creation**

   It provides a service to the planning and development process. It is a key element supporting the tourism sector, that provided €7.5 billion in revenue and supported c.205,000 jobs in 2015 alone.[4] For every €1 invested by the Heritage Council alone, €4.4 was received though increased tourism revenues[5]. Two of the top ten tourist attractions are archaeological, the Rock of Cashel, Co. Tipperary and Blarney Castle, Co. Cork. Many of the others, such as the Burren, have an archaeological aspect. Two of the three UNESCO World Heritage Sites on the island of Ireland are also archaeological. Archaeology is part of the raw material of 'Brand Ireland', advertised globally each year and use to attract visitors and business investment.

Value in archaeology has many guises. Yet measuring the positive impact of cultural heritage can be challenging. Mechanisms to resolve this, such as the Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe report and Eurostat, are being developed on an EU level.[6] Their application on the island of Ireland could refine strategic priorities in the future and illustrate the extent of archaeological impact.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The last 10 years in Archaeology

The past ten years have been a difficult period for archaeology and cultural heritage on the island of Ireland. After unprecedented growth from the 1990s the recession adversely impacted employment both in the private and public sectors. Lack of clarity on planning and procurement issues created a negative public perception of development-led archaeology. Public expenditure on the national archaeological and cultural institutions, local authorities and higher education institutions was reduced considerably in that time. Between 2010-2014,

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[5] http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/Corporate/Heritage-Council_Information-Doc_2012.pdf

[6] http://blogs.encatc.org/culturalheritagecountsforeurope/outcomes/

the heritage budget of the Department of Arts, Heritage & the Gaeltacht declined by 44.6%. The Heritage Council budget declined by 46%.[7]

Conversely, this same period has seen significant increases in the number of archaeological reports submitted to statutory authorities. Some archaeologists have shown themselves adept at innovation and responding imaginatively to the crisis. In addition, there have been important technological advances in archaeology, for example, the online databases of Archaeological Survey of Ireland database and LiDAR surveying.

Moving Forward

In 2006 a foresight report *Archaeology 2020: Repositioning Irish Archaeology in the Knowledge Society* was produced by the School of Archaeology, University College Dublin with the Heritage Council. This report identified the central issue of concern in Irish archaeology at the time as the lack of connection between the enormous amount of information generated through development-led archaeology and the key purpose of archaeology, namely, the creation of knowledge and understanding of the past. While circumstances have changed over the last decade, this core issue and others identified in *Archaeology 2020* remain unresolved, although progress has been achieved in certain areas.

The debate around archaeology in the past decade on the island of Ireland has tended to concentrate on its fiscal value. This approach has undermined efforts to develop and realize the full potential of this resource and has hindered the creativity required to progress the sector for the future. In an economic and political environment driven by fiscal indicators, archaeology is difficult to quantify in the language of precise economic returns. However, its intrinsic, social and economic dividends are real to society, if yet to be fully understood.

The EU has recently altered its approach to the cultural heritage sector and is now officially recognises its cross-sectoral applications. Archaeology, as a part of cultural heritage, is no longer considered as a *discipline* but has been reclassified as a *strategic resource*. This translates into using its cultural, social and economic values as tools towards achieving EU agendas. For example, our understanding of climate in the past from archaeological research

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[7] DAHRRGA Quality Assurance Process review of the Heritage Council, Preliminary Draft 2016

can contribute to current and future research into the dynamics of climate change, which may assist in reaching the targets of the *2030 Climate and Energy Framework*. Cultural heritage is a significant instrument in the EU *Strategy for Cultural Diplomacy* for diplomatic bridge-building and towards making the EU a stronger 'global actor'. Recognising the increasing importance of cultural heritage, the EU has designated 2018 the year of Cultural Heritage. The island of Ireland needs to consider this changing global context and how it can contribute constructively in the coming decade.

While, political, economic and social landscapes have shifted since the 2006 *Archaeology 2020* report it is clear that there are now new opportunities for the development of archaeology as new political contexts evolve. For example, our growing tourism sector offers opportunities to tell Ireland's story. Furthermore, Ireland boasts the youngest demographic in the EU which creates new challenges. Archaeological infrastructures need to embrace new developments in digital technology. While *Archaeology 2020* was developed in the midst of the economic boom, the Archaeology 2025 process has demonstrated that the archaeological profession is eager to embrace all of these issues and play a partnership role in the preparations for an management of the economy recovery while maximising the impact of archaeology.

Archaeology 2025 will be used as:

- an advocacy document in decision-making processes regarding archaeology and cultural heritage
- an important reference point for policy-making
- a consensus-based framework to guide stakeholders over the next ten years
- a key statement from archaeologists on the island of Ireland, and the RIA, in advance of an emerging National Heritage Plan, as announced in the National Cultural Policy (2016)

1. DELIVERING ARCHAEOLOGY

Existing structures at State Levels

In the Republic of Ireland the National Monument Service (NMS) is a part of the Department of Arts Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs (DAHRRGA). The National Museum of Ireland (NMI) operates under its Board within the framework of the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997. Conservation work and maintenance of monuments is the responsibility of the Office of Public Works (OPW). It comes under the remit of the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform.

In Northern Ireland, the protection of monuments falls to the Historic Environment Division which sits within the Department for Communities, as does National Museums Northern Ireland. The co-location of the two organisations in the same department since April 2016 should provide greater opportunities in the future for a cohesive archaeological service. Under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 the Historic Environment Division has responsibility for the protection, management of the built heritage. The Monuments and Buildings Record includes about 18,000 known archaeological sites, of which about 2,000 are scheduled monuments and 190 are State Care Monuments. There are common elements between the legislation in the Republic and Northern Ireland, such as the licensing of archaeological excavation, but also important differences, as, for example, the ownership of archaeological objects is vested in the owner of the land where they are found, unless there is specific agreement otherwise.

National Monument Service (NMS)

The NMS's core responsibility is to preserve, protect and promote the Republic of Ireland's archaeological heritage. Its responsibilities, which emanate from the National Monuments Acts, are to protect monuments, to establish the ownership of monuments, to maintain a list of all known monuments (the Record of Monuments and Places). The NMS archive records both monuments and excavations (amounting to approximately 500,000 sites) and as holder of this information is a statutory consultee under the Planning Acts. It advises government on policy issues relating to archaeological heritage and is leading in preparing the new integrated National Monuments Bill for publication. The service is responsible for regulating

archaeological excavations, the use of detection devices, dives on historic wrecks and provides for work on National Monuments and Ministerial Directions in relation to major infrastructural schemes. It has agreed codes of practice with several of the major infrastructure providers in the State. The NMS also incorporates Photographic and World Heritage Units.

Serious issues exist in the NMS in relation to staffing, to corporate memory loss due to retirements and non-replacement of staff. The NMS has currently thirty-one staff down from forty-two in 2008, a reduction of 25%. These highlight the need for knowledge management systems, with investment in infrastructure and adequate resourcing.

Office of Public Works (OPW)

The OPW manages the Irish State property portfolio and is the lead agency for flood risk management in the Republic of Ireland. Its Heritage Service carries out conservation works and maintenance, and provides visitor services to National Monuments in State Care on the basis of a memorandum of understanding with DAHRRGA (e.g. Boyle Abbey, Co. Roscommon, Kilmainham Gaol and Courthouse, Dublin). Currently there are no archaeologists employed by the OPW.

National Museum of Ireland (NMI)

The National Museum (NMI) is a designated national cultural institution under the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997 and is the repository of the national collections. It consists of four locations: Kildare Street Dublin (Archaeology), Collins Barracks Dublin (Decorative Arts and History), Turlough Park, Co. Mayo (Country Life), Merrion Square Dublin (Natural History). In addition, it has storage and research facilities in Swords, Co. Dublin, Daingean, Co. Offaly and Lanesboro, Co. Longford. The NMI curates its collections and promotes archaeological heritage through exhibitions, educational activities and extensive collaborative projects throughout the Republic of Ireland and abroad. It is a statutory consultee in relation to excavation licenses and also licenses individuals to alter or export archaeological artefacts. It has a role in advising the government about archaeological policy and has the largest artefact conservation facility in the State. The NMI's four locations receive an average of 1.2 million visitors per annum.

Since 2008, the National Museum's grant-in-aid has been cut by 40% and staff numbers have declined by 27%. In the case of the Irish Antiquities Division, the number of archaeologists has reduced from 8 to 5 (FTE). At the same time, the Museum has developed a Collections Resource Centre at Swords, Co. Dublin for its reserve collections, including finds from archaeological excavations, but has not secured the required staff to manage the facility.

The Museum requires an adequate number of archaeologists to fulfil its remit under the National Monuments Acts and to provide an appropriate service to its users. Its extensive archive relating to archaeological finds needs to be digitised and made available to the public.

The Heritage Council

The Heritage Council was established under The Heritage Act 1995 to advise the government on natural and cultural aspects of heritage protection and management. Its mission is to engage, educate and advocate a wider understanding of the vital contribution that Ireland's heritage makes to our social, environmental and economic well-being. It is a grant giving organization that sustains projects, especially community projects that are in line with its mission. It is also the core funder of the Discovery Programme, the State archaeological research institute. The budget of the Heritage Council has been reduced from a high of €20.4 million in 2008 to €6.5 million in 2015 and in turn the budget of the Discovery Programme decreased by 50%. Several key staff positions remain unfilled in the Heritage Council.

Archaeology and Infrastructure

Collectively the State is the principal commissioner of archaeological works, whether building a motorway or power-lines, managing forestry or extracting peat. Hence the State will always require archaeological expertise. Such works can be carried out by the responsible agency such as the NMS, the OPW, or a semi-state company (e.g. Bord na Móna or non-commercial like Transport Infrastructure Ireland, TII). Archaeology can present a significant risk to the successful completion of capital projects and developments.

Such projects and developments take place within a legislative and policy framework, and are also set down within capital plans. The recent *Programme for Partnership Government[8]* has reaffirmed the state's commitment to implementing the *Building on Recovery: Infrastructure and Capital Investment 2016-2021* strategy (2015)[9] which sets out a plan for the Government's €42 billion framework for infrastructure investment in priority areas over the next five years. The preservation of archaeological heritage is the statutory, societal, cultural and physical context within which development takes place. Regard has to be had to this context from the inception of a project in order to minimise the risk posed by poor planning for such preservation.

The State's experience in infrastructural development over the past twenty years demonstrates that archaeology is a risk to the successful completion of projects that requires management from project inception to completion. In the absence of such management, project costs can accrue from *inter alia* inappropriate site selection, failure to address known archaeology or failure to determine the nature and extent of previously unknown archaeology. In 2013, the Northern Ireland audit office published a report on archaeological claims arising from the construction of capital projects and one of the recommendations was that "*risks associated with infrastructure projects which are to be located in archaeologically sensitive areas should be resolved by way of advance contracts and agreements*".[10]

One of the principal mechanisms for managing archaeology on these schemes has been the Codes of Practice agreed between relevant state agencies and the DAHRRGA (NMS). These Codes set out agreed principles and actions for both parties recognizing equally that state agencies need to progress a development and the requirement for appropriate archaeological assessment and mitigation. One of the critical requirements is the appointment of project archaeologists. However, each Code treats the appointment of project archaeologists slightly differently, in some instances they are full time staff, while in others they are appointed on a case by case basis. Where the project archaeologists are in place they have developed

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[8] http://www.merrionstreet.ie/MerrionStreet/en/ImageLibrary/Programme_for_Partnership_Government.pdf

[9] *Building on Recovery: Infrastructure and Capital Investment 2016-2021, Department of Public Expenditure and Reform* (2015)

[10] http://www.niauditoffice.gov.uk/december_2013_archaeological_claims_settlement.pdf

contracts for the engagement of archaeological consultants to carry archaeological works in accordance with specifications and standards. This has been recognized across the sector as encouraging greater consistency. The success of the codes have:

- led to the development of new standards and practices
- seen a significant increase in the level of archaeological reporting e.g. on national roads 96% of all reports between 2001 and 2016 have been completed and submitted to the statutory authorities and are available to researchers and the public alike
- led to significant publication, dissemination and engagement programmes e.g. on national roads more than 30 books have been published to date

A similar approach to the management of archaeology has been adopted in Northern Ireland with the recent Prosperity Agreement between the Department of the Environment Historic Environment Division (HED) and Department for Regional Development, Transport NI (2016).[11]

Codes of Practice are not universal and currently only apply to a certain number of agencies and sectors. It is recommended that codes of practice should be extended to other sectors, particularly those which have been highlighted by the Government in the recent *Draft National Risk Assessment 2016*[12] as presenting a significant risk to economic growth, namely, housing and water infrastructure, in order to minimise the potential for either delays or cost overruns and to further protect the archaeological resource. Consideration should also be given to the agreement of codes of practice with the local authorities and other relevant agencies. It is also recommended that the existing Codes be reviewed by the NMS in consultation with the relevant agencies. Finally, it is recommended that Codes of Practice should stipulate the publication of archaeological results so as to ensure that this knowledge enters the public domain and ultimately that full value for money is achieved.

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[11] http://www.niauditoffice.gov.uk/december_2013_archaeological_claims_settlement.pdf
[12] http://www.taoiseach.gov.ie/eng/Publications/Publications_2016/Draft_National_Risk_Assessment_2016_%E2%80%93_Overview_of_Strategic_Risks.html

Local Authorities

In local authorities the archaeological resource is managed primarily in accordance with the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and associated regulations. Local Authority Development Plans and Local Area Plans contain archaeological zoning, policies and objectives. Under planning legislation these have a statutory footing. So why does archaeology need addressing at local authority level and room for improvement?

Archaeology is not considered a core function of local government and most local authorities fulfil their basic legal requirements via referral of applications to NMS for remote advice. The same broad situation applies in Northern Ireland where the devolution of planning to the newly established eleven district councils in 2015 put a new system in place. Planners and those engaged in development require access to expert archaeological advice based on best practice. While local authorities are obliged to liaise with the statutory authorities in relation to planning and development, the division of responsibilities and roles between the above is not always clear.

Private developers must seek planning permission for their schemes. This will be granted by the local authority or An Bord Pleanála, and some conditions may concern archaeology. These may not have been drafted with appropriate archaeological expertise and consequently, issues can arise. Discovery of archaeological material during the construction phase and the necessary preservation by record process can result in delays and costs. There is a recognized need for greater streamlining and clarity in decision-making for all concerned as compliance with the archaeological conditions for excavation and post-excavation. Proper archaeological input at the outset of planning will minimise such costs and delays.

Compliance with legislation and regulations is directly linked to standards, which are not comprehensive and not mandatory. The result is an uneven playing field in commercial tendering, and a downward trend in archaeological project design quality. The failure by many public bodies to produce accurate specifications for archaeological contracts has also resulted in poor pricing, inconsistent standards, claims for additional time or extra monies by main contractors or archaeological companies for a variety of reasons, delays and contractual

disputes. Codes of Practice and the engagement of Project Archaeologists for public projects would ameliorate the problems of compliance with planning and contract quality.

Several local authorities (Cork City & County, Dublin City, Kerry, Limerick, Meath and Mayo) are proactive in employing an archaeologist to provide in-house expertise in respect of exempted developments, strategic planning, Part VIIIs (i.e. developments by a local authority itself) and individual planning applications from pre-planning through to compliance and enforcement. These officers variously provide specialist input into a multiplicity of local authority projects, undertake cultural resource management, outreach and community activities and are key stakeholders in local Heritage Plans, which form huge portfolios for some local authorities. The value of local authority archaeologists was recognised and endorsed in *Archaeology 2020* and the role found consensus support in the 2025 consultation.

The Private Sector

The private sector are those professionals working on a commercial basis in archaeology. They span archaeological consultants and practitioners, sole traders and company owners. Specialists practice in diverse areas such as ceramics, environmental remains, geophysical survey, underwater archaeology divers, illustrators, and osteo-archaeologists. In 2007 there wre Most of the island of Ireland's new archaeological data has been generated by this sector in recent years.

Opportunities must be created in association with the other archaeological sectors to transfer this data into knowledge.

The private sector was worst hit during the recession. In 2007, the 5 largest archaeological companies employed a total of 966 staff. In 2014, this reduced to a total of 75 employees, and exit of over 1,000%[13]. Career development for practitioners in this sector remains poor, and pay rates are low relative to associated professions. While the majority of professional private sector archaeologists hold post-graduate qualifications, over 60% earned less that the average industrial wage in 2014.

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[13]http://www.discoveringarchaeologists.eu/national_reports/2014/IE%20DISCO%202014%20Ireland%20national%20report%20english.pdf

The recession caused a number of developers to go out of business, which in turn has led to a number of significant excavations being unprocessed and unreported due to lack of post-excavation funding. Many internationally significant excavations have not been published due this shortage of resources. In such cases the archaeological licence holder rather than the company they work for carries the legal responsibility for the post-excavation. Licensing reform is urgently required to remedy this although an alternative solution would be to require the developer to provide post-excavation funding by means of a bond in advance of excavation.

Archaeologists working in this sector are to varying extents at the coal face of archaeology where they are engaged by developers to enable them to comply with legislation and regulation, usually brought about through the planning process and conditions attached to grants of permission issued by local authorities, or through larger schemes requiring environmental impact assessments. Much of this work is licensed at state level, and this requires that archaeologists also engage with the NMS and NMI, in addition to the local authority and the client. Currently, this multi-party and associated administration, particularly in relation to licensing, can cause confusion and be time-consuming.

Where archaeological remains are proven to be present on a site, the basis of current governmental policy is preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains. Where this cannot be achieved differing levels of preservation by record (i.e. archaeological excavation by hand and post excavation processes and reporting) are implemented. This policy is underscored by the 'developer pays' principle, whereby the client bears the entirety of the archaeological costs of their development. In most cases, the client procures archaeological services without expert archaeological advice, and coupled with the very competitive environment for archaeological contracts, this inevitably leads to a 'lowest price' tender award rather than a 'best price' award. In the absence of agreed standards or regulation this is not a good result for archaeology and the creation of knowledge. In many instances, the post-excavation process including archiving and publication is either under-funded or remains unpaid. As a result, the archaeology has not truly been 'preserved by record' and the essential knowledge creation is not being generated – yet the development is allowed to proceed and be opened, despite not fully complying with its attached planning conditions. This is an enforcement issue on behalf

of the local authorities and the regulatory bodies. The IAI has sets of current standards and best practice documents in relation to various types of services offered by the sector, while the regulatory bodies have frameworks and guidelines issued from time to time. However, the IAI does not currently have the authority to enforce any of those standards, neither do the regulatory bodies have the resources to do so. Some practitioners in the sector claim to adhere to British standards – however, these are based on an entirely different legislative basis than what applies in Ireland, north and south.

2. MODERNIZING LEGISLATION

In the Republic of Ireland, the protection and preservation of archaeological sites and artefacts is legislated for under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 (confirm year). Four amendments have been made over the years. As a consequence of the piecemeal development of this legislation, various issues have developed:

- an outdated licensing system

- overlapping systems for protection of monuments

- the restricted role of the Minister in imposing conditions on proposed development

The archaeological licensing system regulates the archaeologist, and not the developer. Revision is needed on how to legislate for when a developer does not pay for archaeological works. In this instance, the archaeologist, as license holder, bears a disproportionate responsibility for outstanding works and costs. A lack of clarity around the developers' role within the National Monuments Acts has contributed to restricting the scope of archaeological investigation at contract tender and implementation stages.

Enforcement of the National Monuments Acts relies heavily on the Planning & Development Act 2000. This Act requires objectives to be set in local authority development plans for the protection of archaeological heritage, thus underpinning the imposition of archaeological conditions in grants of planning permissions. Therefore, synchronisation between the two Acts is vital. Existing ambiguities in defunct terminologies, lack of clarity in site protection levels and site designation requirements cause inefficiencies in enforcement and confusion between archaeological agencies, planning authorities, licence holders and developers.

In 2009, the urgency of consolidated legislation was recognised at government level. Approved Heads of Bill resulted from an expert review. This was the first step of the legislative process. Due to resourcing pressures since 2014, the drafting of the Bill by the Attorney General's office has been delayed.

Over a twenty-year period, EU legislation and international laws have shaped how archaeology is approached. The EU 1985 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive enshrined the assessment of the impact of large scale public or private works on the

environment, inclusive of archaeological heritage. Accordingly, all large development works must provide EIA reports. In the same way, archaeological impact must by assessed in public works under the EU 2001 Strategic Environmental Directive (SEA). The most influential instrument of international law has been the Council of Europe's 1992 Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention). This ensures protection of archaeology and requires appropriate systems to be put in place for the management and conduct of archaeological works. The result has been a more holistic approach and higher standards in the preservation, protection and public engagement.

Emerging European and international laws raise anomalies not yet legislated for, such as protection for inter-tidal marine archaeology and a lack of legal basis for digital archives, their digital curation and dissemination. The EU 2013 Professional Qualifications and Regulation Directive prompts the need for archaeological works to be conducted by 'specially authorised persons' to be explained and provided for in state legislation.

Modernised National Monuments Acts would enable excellence in professional practice, clarity in planning and streamlining processes between archaeological agencies, cognate bodies and the public.

3. EXPANDING RESEARCH HORIZONS

The Irish archaeological community has a long tradition of active scholarship that has contributed significantly to international research in the field. The domain of research into the past based on the evidence produced by archaeology is not only highly rewarding for those engaged in it, it also inspires the imagination of the wider public to take a greater interest in their past and their own environment. The universities undertake the major proportion of the pure and applied archaeological research from graduate, particularly PhD level upwards but research is also carried out in a number of Institutes of Technology, the Discovery Programme, NMI, NMS, Heritage Council, OPW and TII. Given the global nature of modern research, many Irish researchers operate as part of international teams – for example, in research excavations with U.S. universities – and in an interdisciplinary environment. This places archaeology in the strategic position of embracing both the sciences, social sciences and the humanities. At the other end of the spectrum, much research has traditionally been carried out by archaeologists from a variety of non-institutional backgrounds including the commercial sector.

Funding should support the vast scope for archaeological research. Currently, it can be small-scale and subject to annual budgets, a situation that hampers the completion and publications of projects, and especially post-excavation analysis. Research excavations, which normally would involve long-term multi-seasonal programmes, rely heavily on an erratic funding systems. As a result many such excavations are small-scale excavations confined to a few weeks annually. It can restrict the sector's capacity to explore new fields. Consultation with science disciplines through Science Foundation Ireland has demonstrated a willingness to explore project proposals between archaeology and the genetics, medical research, environmental sciences and others.

Funding is mainly sourced from the EU, the Irish Research Council, the Heritage Council, the Royal Irish Academy and local authorities, funds that in many instances are open only to existing institutions and not to independent researchers or developer-funded projects. Other international sources such as The National Geographic Society occasionally fund Irish research. The Irish National Strategic Archaeological Research Programme (INSTAR), a fund dedicated to thematic archaeological research was established in 2008 and funded fifteen

projects. Budgets for the initial two years of this programme amounted to €1.7 million. This has now declined to €30,000 per annum. An independent review of the INSTAR programme compiled by Professor Barry Cunliffe of the Institute of Archaeology, Oxford and published in 2010 concluded that even after its first two years of operation INSTAR would have '*a transforming effect on Irish archaeology*' and that it was an example for other countries to follow[14]. The programme was innovative in that it guaranteed sufficient and long-term funding for projects and encouraged collaboration between the public and private sectors and the formation of interdisciplinary teams.

The situation regarding publication of archaeological excavations and research is difficult since the Heritage Council's publication grants programme was suspended. As international scholars and as required by their institutions, archaeologists on the island of Irish publish articles in national and international peer-reviewed journals and their books with well-established publishers. As the production of archaeological publications is often expensive, other options such as online publication are now being explored. The advantage of an online presence is that it exposes the research of Irish archaeologists to a much wider global audience and internationalizes the subject, thus countering the view that this research is insular. There is a significant legacy issue existing in archaeology. A comprehensive report highlighted 81 sites of national significance which had not been published in 2001[15]. In the last 15 years, the number of uncompleted and unpublished excavations has increased. However, this presents an opportunity for conducting new research, industry job opportunities and developing new methodologies in legacy archaeology.

For over forty years the application of technology and ICT within archaeology has revolutionized the research process and the subsequent results. These methods encompass a broad range of techniques including LiDAR, geophysical prospection and 3D Modelling. Archaeology requires the development of a strategic ICT infrastructure to be able to manage, archive and reuse the full range of digital datasets. This will require both financial investment from the state and cooperation and coordination of all stakeholders that use, generate and manage archaeological data. The first steps towards a cross disciplinary approach have been

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[14] http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/Archaeology/INSTAR_2_Yr_Review.pdf
[15] http://heritagecouncil.ie/unpublished_excavations/section1.html

taken with the drafting of a proposal entitled *OSCAIL: Ireland's Cultural Heritage Data Programme* by The Heritage Council and The Discovery Programme in collaboration with the Digital Repository of Ireland, the NMS, NMI, National Inventory of Ireland, National Library of Ireland, Transport Infrastructure Ireland and Dublin City Council. *Oscail*'s primary objective is to propose a long-term infrastructural strategy to bring the wealth of Ireland's archaeological data into the digital age. Use of technology and scientific methods in archaeology has the potential to engage researchers and the wider public in exploring STEM subjects in the co-production of scientific cultural heritage data and in maintaining the results sustainably.

Research strategies or frameworks are not generally a feature but the Brú na Bóinne Research Framework document and on-going Tara Research Project are exceptions. These have highlighted gaps in knowledge and areas that should be focused on by future projects and so are directed to generating new understanding and knowledge. Consideration could be given to the establishment of a Framework for Archaeological Research in Ireland (FARI) on a model similar to the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF).[16]

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[16] www.scottishheritagehub.com

4. DEVELOPING EDUCATION AND SKILLS

Education has to be at the heart of a sustainable strategy for archaeology on the island of Ireland. Archaeology occupies a uniquely strategic position between the social sciences, humanities and sciences, i.e., it draws on subjects in both the AHSS (Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences) and STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) sectors. It regularly collaborates with the Arts in innovative interpretations. Planners, engineers, landowners and others work with archaeological issues daily. Therefore, while the main focus of archaeology education is at third and fourth level, equipping people with the knowledge and skills to interact with archaeology would have huge rewards. Appreciation of archaeology from a young age promotes respect of our cultural heritage, indirect benefits such as civic engagement and informed decisions across connected sectors and disciplines. The archaeological process offers many possibilities for a growing need for transferrable skills.

Archaeology currently features in primary and secondary level curricula as part of the syllabi of a range of subjects. While archaeology per se is not directly taught is Irish schools, it is a component in History and Geography syllabi and must be regarded as an important element in primary and second level education. Although History and Geography are no longer compulsory subjects at second level – a matter of some concern to the archaeology sector - the Department of Education Framework is committed to ensuring that every student "*values local, national and international heritage, (and) understands the importance of the relationship between past and current events and the forces that drive change*"[17] We expect that this commitment will be honoured at both Junior and Senior Cycle and that history and archaeology will be effectively embedded within the school curricula do give students an appropriate appreciation and understanding of the relevance of these subjects in a modern society. Significant educational opportunities exist in the use digital data approaches, particularly at second level, for example 3D site reconstructions and presentations and the involvement of students in archaeologically based projects such as locally based fieldwork and survey which would enhance student awareness, create a greater sense of place, underpin a deep appreciation of heritage and provide transferable skills.

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[17] Department of Education and Skills (2015). Framework for Junior Cycle 2015. Dublin: Department of Education and Skills.

Archaeology is taught in all universities on the island of Ireland and also in a number of Institutes of Technologies. At third (undergraduate) level a minority may be considering a professional career in the discipline. For a large majority archaeology, it forms only part of their broader education. At fourth level graduate students tend to specialize in a particular area of archaeological practice and research. For undergraduate students the objective is that they have an understanding and appreciation of the character, breadth and importance of the archaeological heritage of the island of Ireland in a European and global context. However, there is also a need to provide appropriate practical skills and experience to equip graduates to work in the field many of which are transferable skills, including project management and communication. At fourth level challenges include the availability of research funding, possibilities for international mobility and the provision of opportunities for early stage researchers to develop their careers. Maximisation of the potential of third- and fourth level education requires greater dialogue between higher education institutions, professional organisations, such as the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and key state sector agencies.

Private sector archaeological consultancies consider continuing professional development as crucial. However, CPD training in key areas such as ICT developments, business, PR, media and communications, marketing and IT, for example, is generally not available to professionals at present. Opportunities should be explored between third level institutions and the sector to develop a suite of CPD courses delivering these skills to the profession. Similarly, procurers of archaeological services can also benefit from CPD in archaeology: what is required of them and how they can effectively engage an archaeological practitioner. Consultation has shown that farmers, planners, architects, engineers, an Garda Siochana and others are eager to avail of quality CPD courses to access key developments in archaeology, including legislation and regulation, thematic research and new ICT information points of access.

There is increasing demand for education and training at community level. Third level institutions and local historical and archaeological societies have a role to play in the provision of courses to community groups who are interested in getting involved in community archaeology and technology projects (e.g. through night school and local studies courses).

Provision of education and training in this area provides the opportunity not just for active engagement but also for capacity building.

The vital importance of transferable skills such as critical thinking, problem solving and communication is being recognized at national and European levels. The European Commission's new Skills Agenda for Europe addresses new societal norms of the growing mobility of people during their careers and across work areas. Therefore, positioning archaeological education and training not only as a vehicle to instil an understanding of archaeological heritage, but as a platform to develop such transferable skills for all is a real opportunity. It is a vehicle to be explored for upskilling the disadvantaged and marginalised.

Archaeologists routinely employ a wide range of approaches to maximise data recovery as a basis for interpretation and understanding of the past. Many of these approaches incorporate recent scientific and technological advances and the ability through information and computing technology (ICT) to process enormous digital data sets. As noted in the section above, a key issue as the archaeological sector grows is the development of infrastructure to support the sharing and use of digital data within archaeology. This requires that the archaeological community, including the state, higher education, commercial and community sectors are provided with the skills and understanding to effectively use ICT in archaeological practice.

5. MAXIMISING IMPACT

Ireland's landscape has been described 'as one of the richest archaeological landscapes in the world'[18]. Almost every townland and parish in Ireland contains a monument, be it a prehistoric burial or a ruined medieval parish church with a functioning cemetery, a medieval castle, or a monument from the more recent past such as a lime kiln or old forge. There are approximately 140,000 known archaeological sites/monuments protected by the National Monuments Act 1930-2004 and the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. This finite and non-renewable resource poses challenges for sustainable management. Fluctuating economic cycles experienced by the island of Ireland in recent years and natural phenomena such as flooding and coastal erosion are key challenges. Caring for such a dispersed resource means that the engagement and involvement of the public is crucial.

It is clear that interest in Ireland's past is not limited to archaeologists or a narrow section of the public. For example, public involvement in Heritage Week grew to an estimated 405,000 people in 2015, a figure including all ages and social groupings. The National Museum-Archaeology saw 457,057 visitors in the same year; a continually increasing number. Furthermore, the 2016 centenary celebrations have demonstrated the public's interest in history and archaeology and have shone a light on the potential of cross-sectoral collaboration on heritage.

Typically, opportunities for the public to engage with archaeology have been provided by historical and archaeological societies who organise lectures and field trips. While opportunities to take part in practical 'hands-on' archaeology have been more limited, the development of community archaeology has seen a broadening of public participation in heritage projects in recent years and offers a further opportunity for positive public engagement. However, careful planning and management is required to ensure a positive experience for the individual community participant in such projects while maintaining

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[18] Loveluck, C. and O'Sullivan, A. 2016 Travel, Transport and Communication to and from Ireland, c. 400-1100: an Archaeological Perspective. In: R. Flechner & S. Meeder (eds). The Irish in Early Medieval Europe Identity, Culture and Religion. London: Palgrave Macmillan, pp.19-37

appropriate recording standards, particularly on excavation projects. A range of community archaeology projects has been successfully undertaken in recent years with activities at all levels from conservation projects, open days on excavations, schools' archaeology programmes, experimental archaeological projects, graveyard surveys, geophysical surveys, aerial kite surveys to excavation. The key element in many of these projects has been the development a partnership relationship between local communities and heritage professionals. Such archaeological projects are often attractive to local authorities who are engaged in placemaking and regeneration activities.

Another area where archaeology is increasingly making a critical contribution is in place-making which involves heritage-led regeneration of public spaces through planning, design and management to capitalise on a place's unique assets and character to create spaces that enhance a community's sense of ownership, belonging and well-being. Similarly, the wider government priority of sustainable rural and urban regeneration often involves the archaeological resource. Local communities engaged in regeneration activities often focus their attention on heritage sites – often a local graveyard or church site – as a starting point. The challenge for the state and for heritage professionals is in meeting this demand with funding and with expertise.

These developments in Ireland are mirrored internationally with a general broadening of inclusivity and participation in cultural heritage. They are encouraged in documents such as the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter or the Council of Europe Faro Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage to Society, both of which highlight the need for greater public involvement in cultural heritage. Although the Republic of Ireland has yet to ratify the Faro Convention, participation, communication and public engagement are nonetheless increasingly implemented as basic elements of practice on the ground. These developments may signal the need for a shift in the role of the archaeologist; certain additional skills such as the facilitation of open meetings, teaching and people management may be required.

A key issue is the communication of archaeological knowledge through what has become known as heritage interpretation. Modern methods of interpretation are developing rapidly, and the need to adopt such methods is urgent due to the development of national heritage

tourism policies and programmes which place an emphasis on 'stories' and the 'experience economy'.[19] Developments in interpretative planning go beyond issues such as signage and audio-visual media and require competencies not typically taught to heritage professionals such as in communication, management strategies, quality control of content and the identification of key messages. A major issue here is whether the archaeological profession continues to produce knowledge which fails to be disseminated widely or is communicated, correctly or otherwise, by the tourism industry.

The development of digital platforms for data management and communication offer exciting new opportunities to engage with audiences and need to be fully explored and embraced by the sector. Social media has now opened up possibilities for project blogs, excavation diaries and virtual conferences: numerous examples currently exist and attract considerable audiences. It is important to note that these remain enhancements, rather than replacements, of traditional approaches to the dissemination of archaeological information. The challenge is to use new methods and media to communicate the message in more engaging ways, striking an appropriate balance between the various media platforms available in order to optimise the overall impact of archaeological knowledge.

Liaison with the arts sector in interpreting and presenting archaeological knowledge offers potential for archaeology to reach new audiences and to make further contributions to cultural life. Similarly, the opportunities presented by the popular press, television and radio programmes remain critically important and stronger links with the media need to be fostered. A clear communication strategy for the sector would help to optimise the opportunity for engaging the public, to demonstrate the relevance of archaeology to society and to maximise the impact of the creation of archaeological knowledge.

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[19] www.irelandsancienteast.com

IMPLEMENTATION

Archaeology 2025 has enabled the discipline and indeed the community as a whole to reflect on the role of archaeology on the island of Ireland in the 21st century. It has become even more apparent that archaeology plays an important role and actively contributes to many different aspects of society. Set out below are a series of recommendations which will help to address the key challenges, namely, in resourcing and capacity which have the potential to adversely impact on the recovery at state level.

To achieve the successful implementation of Archaeology 2025, it is proposed that a steering committee be established from the membership of the current SCA. The steering group will oversee the accomplishment of Archaeology 2025 goals and recommendations. Membership of this steering group be supplemented by experts from cognate disciplines when needed. An annual update for the President of the RIA will detail and control progress.

At the end of the current Standing Committee's term in 2018, a review will be carried out on the implementation of Archaeology 2025 and a handover report will be prepared for the in-coming Standing Committee in order to maintain the momentum of Archaeology 2025.

To date the one of the key strengths of Archaeology 2025 has been the consensus based approach not only across the sector but also indeed beyond, bringing together many disparate voices and starting new conversations. It is hoped that this can be consolidated into measurable progress over the next decade.

RECOMMENDATIONS

	Core Recommendations	*Initiatives*
	Pillar I Delivering Archaeology	
1	Invest strategically in the state sector, local authorities and the cultural institutions to improve systems for managing and protecting archaeology	1.1 Establish monitoring mechanisms to monitor heritage impacts
		1.2 Invest in state cultural heritage structures - prioritising their capacity levels and facilitation of the digital transition of services
		1.3 Develop agreed and enforceable standards for all archaeological works and services
		1.4 Develop agreed set of archaeological contracts for archaeological works and services
		1.5 Review and update existing Codes of Practice and create new Codes of Practice with relevant stakeholders.
		1.6 Encourage publication and dissemination of all archaeological works
		1.7 Review the existing licensing systems and explore potential of joint responsibility between archaeologist, company and client for successful completion of archaeological works
	Pillar II – Modernising Legislation	
2	Modernise legislation to address deficiencies in the current state of legislation and regulation	2.1 Complete and publish the National Monuments Bill, and review the Historic Monument and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995
		2.2 Review archaeology in the Planning and Development Act
		2.3 Make grant of planning permission conditional on satisfactory compliance with archaeological requirements
		2.4 Undertake a review of the legal status of excavation archives

		2.5 Strengthen the National Monuments Acts to safeguard against illegal metal detecting and illicit trade in archaeological artifacts and destruction of archaeological monuments
Pillar III – Expanding Research Horizons		
3	Encourage collaborative research through internal and external partnerships to maximise the potential of the archaeological resource	3.1 Revitalise INSTAR and the wider Heritage Council and RIA grants programme
		3.2 Initiate the first steps outlined in the OSCAIL*: Ireland's Cultural Heritage Data Programme* proposal for a long-term strategy to bring the wealth of Ireland's archaeological data into the digital age
		3.3 Explore opportunities for cross-disciplinary research, particularly in the STEM areas
		3.4 Identify non-traditional funding opportunities, for example, heritage funding under the National Lottery in the Republic of Ireland
		3.5 Devise a Framework for Archaeological Research for the island of Ireland
Pillar IV Equipping with Education & Skills		
4	Strengthen and support provision of education in archaeology at all levels and provide tailored and targeted education to development, natural resources, agriculture and community sectors	4.1 Maintain and develop the inclusion of archaeology in the education system at primary and secondary level
		4.2 Maintain a focus on Irish archaeology at third and fourth level, while taking into account its international relevance
		4.3 Devise quality controlled CPD courses available for archaeologists
		4.4 Provide targeted training to those involved in development, natural resources and agriculture
		4.5 Provide appropriate educational opportunities for those in the community sector

		Pillar V Maximising Impact
5	Ensure that archaeology is at the core of telling the island of Ireland's story through stakeholder partnerships to provide high-quality, up-to-date interpretations	5.1 Lobby for the ratification by the Republic of Ireland of the Council of Europe (2005) Faro Conventions on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society
		5.2 Ensure that high-quality up to date archaeological information is embedded in the creation of interpretation plans for heritage tourism projects
		5.3 Develop digital infrastructure for archaeology information access, data storage and presentation
		5.4 Publish results of archaeological projects in formats aimed at a variety of audiences
		5.5 Maximise the use of archaeological knowledge in contributing to a sense of place-making, using existing mechanisms such as village design statements to sustainably approach rural town development
		5.6 Create opportunities for community participation in archaeological projects

Annex I: List of RIA Standing Committee on Archaeology Members

	Name	Representing
PWG	Rónán Swan (Chair)	Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)
PWG	Dr. Ruth Johnson (Vice Chair)	Local Authority Archaeology Officer network and Institute of Archaeologists Ireland
	Dr. Tracy Collins (Hon. Secretary)	Private Sector
	Prof. Terrence Barry	Trinity College Dublin
	Dr. Katharina Becker	University College Cork
	Dr. Fiona Beglane	Institute of Technology Sligo
	Dr. Stefan Bergh	NUI Galway
PWG	Dr. Edel Bhreathnach	The Discovery Programme
PWG	Edward Bourke	National Monuments Service
	Martin Byrne	Institute of Archaeology of Ireland (IAI)
	Dr. Mary Cahill	National Museum of Ireland
PWG	Prof. Gabriel Cooney	MRIA
PWG	Ed O'Donovan	Royal Society of Antiquaries
PWG	Ian Doyle	Heritage Council
	Dr. Wes Forsyth	University of Ulster
	Prof Audrey Horning	Queens University Belfast
PWG	Sinead McCartan	Northern Ireland Museums Network
	Dr. John O'Keeffe	Northern Ireland Historic Environment Division, Department for Communities Northern Ireland
	Dr. Aidan O'Sullivan	University College Dublin
	Dr. Elizabeth Twohig	MRIA

Note: PWG represents SCA members on the Archaeology 2025 Project Working Group

Annex II: List of Consultees

Between October 2015 and May 2016, the consultation phase of Archaeology 2025 was held to inform key priorities for the next decade. It was directed by a Project Working Group appointed by the RIA Standing Committee on Archaeology, co-ordinated by Mary Teehan and facilitated by the RIA Secretariat and the Discovery Programme.

At the beginning of the process, it was recognised that central to achieving a practical strategy was reaching out to those outside of the archaeological profession. Fresh perspectives and cross-fertilisation of ideas was sought from a broad spectrum of people. The Archaeology 2025 Discussion Document was a framework which prompted, rather than limited, discussions. The process was extensive, inclusive and future-focused. New boundaries were broken as conversations were held between diverse organisations which had never had the opportunity to do so before.

There was a total of 61 Archaeology/ Heritage stakeholders and a total of 51 external stakeholders. Consultation methodologies were organised to allow the widest reach on local, national and EU levels, taking into account their geographic locations and time availability. They involved the following:

- 43 face-to-face meeting
- 35 written submissions
- 10 presentations
- 8 workshops
- 5 online surveys
- Twitter chats and social media up-dates
- 181 people in attendance at 6 public events

The extent of consultees demonstrates the positivity and willingness to progress from all. We are grateful to everyone who contributed to the consultation process.

	Archaeology/ Heritage Individuals & Organisations
1	Archaeology Ireland
2	Archaeological Management Solutions
3	Association of Young Irish Archaeologists
4	British Academy
5	Carlow County Museum
6	Centre for Maritime Archaeology
7	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

8	Clare Horgan
9	Cork County Council
10	CRDS Ltd
11	Co. Donegal Heritage Office
12	Donegal County Museum
13	Dr. Charles Mount
14	Dr. Gill Plunkett
15	Dr. Richard Clutterbuck
16	Dublinia
17	Department of Arts, Heritage, Rural, Regional & Gaeltacht Affairs
18	Department of Communities
19	Dundalk IT
20	European Commission – Directorate General Education & Culture
21	Environmental Archaeology in Ireland
22	Federation of Local History Societies
23	Field Monuments Advisor Network
24	Heritage Council
25	Heritage Officer Network
26	Historic Environment Scotland
27	Historic Monuments Council
28	Judith Carroll & Co.
29	ICOMOS Ireland
30	Irish Archaeology Consultancy
31	Institute of Archaeologists Ireland
32	Irish Museums Association
33	Irish Walled Towns Network
34	Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee
35	Local Authority Archaeology Officer network
36	Michael Gibbons
37	Museum of Copenhagen
38	Museums Standards Programme for Ireland
39	National Monuments Service
40	National University of Ireland Galway – School of Archaeology

41	National Museum Ireland
42	Native Guides Ltd
43	Northern Ireland Archaeological Forum
44	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
45	Northern Ireland Museum Association
46	Office of Public Works
47	Prof. Howard Clarke
48	Queen's University Belfast – School of Archaeology
49	Royal Society for Antiquaries Ireland
50	Rubicon Heritage Ltd
51	School of Irish Archaeology Ltd
52	Seatrails Ltd
53	Sligo IT – School of Archaeology
54	Travel Guides Ltd/ Abarta Audioguides
55	Trinity College Dublin - Department of Classics
56	Unite: Archaeological Branch
57	Ulster University – School of Archaeology
58	University College Cork – School of Archaeology
59	University College Dublin – School of Archaeology
60	University of Glasgow – School of Humanities
61	Waterford Treasures

	External Organisations
1	An Bord Pleanala
2	Aquaphoto Ltd.
3	Architects Association Ireland
4	Bord na Mona
5	Broadcasting Authority of Ireland
6	Burren LIFE
7	Carrig Ltd
8	City & County Managers Association
9	Coillte
10	Church of Ireland

11	Declan McPartlin PR Ltd
12	Dublin City Council
13	Department of Agriculture, Food & Marine
14	Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade
15	Digital Repository of Ireland
16	Economic & Social Research Institute
17	Editorial Solutions Ltd.
18	Engineers Ireland
19	Enterprise Ireland
20	European Commission – Directorate General Education & Culture
21	Fáilte Ireland
22	Geological Survey of Ireland
23	IDA
24	iCRAG – Research Centre
25	Insight – Research Centre
26	Irish Farmers Association
27	Irish Humanities Alliance
28	Irish Metal Detecting Society
29	Irish Planning Institute
30	Irish Research Council
31	Knowledge Transfer Ireland
32	LEADER
33	Liadh Ni Riadh, MEP
34	Local Enterprise Office – Dublin City
35	Meath County Council – Engineering Department
36	National Economic & Social Council
37	National Library
38	NUIG – School of Arts, Social Sciences & Celtic Studies
39	Permanent Representation of Ireland to the EU
40	Royal Institute of Architects Ireland
41	Royal Town Planning Institute
42	Science Foundation Ireland
43	Scoilnet

44	Teagasc
45	Tourism Ireland
46	Transport Infrastructure Ireland
47	Trinity College Dublin - Department of Economics
48	University College Dublin – School of Law
49	Waterford IT – School of Business
50	Wexford County Council
51	Wordwell Books

Note: Individuals are named only where written submissions were made. Public events were organised under Chatham House Rules.