

Unpublished Excavations in the Republic of Ireland 1930-1997

Prepared for the Heritage Council

By

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with Dana Challinor and George Lambrick

Oxford Archaeology

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The inception and progress of the project has been received with enthusiasm by many members of the profession, who in many cases have granted access to their unpublished reports. Members of the profession in the relevant institutions and individual excavators have responded to project canvassing letters with a degree of honesty and frankness as well as innovative suggestions. In particular, those respondents to the second round of consultation assisted greatly with the correction of errors and highlighted a number of critical issues. This has greatly facilitated the project, which has been undertaken to a tight time-scale, and we would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the co-operation that individuals have readily provided and to thank them for all of their assistance.

In addition, we would like to acknowledge the help, support and advice of Dr Charles Mount of the Heritage Council and Dr Peter Harbison.

FOREWORD

The Heritage Council's Policy Paper on Urban Archaeology and the National Heritage (1999) recommended a complete review of unpublished urban excavations. It suggested that appropriate projects could be assigned to related groups to create publication packages. It further recommended that excavations be categorised as they are completed so that agreement could be reached regarding an appropriate level of publication. Finally, it recommended that consideration be given to the best means of funding publication of excavations.

In order to progress this matter the Heritage Council commissioned the Oxford Archaeological Unit to carry out a survey of all unpublished excavations in the Republic of Ireland. That report is presented here with recommendations. Raising public awareness about the national heritage and its significance is a key theme in the Heritage Council's plan 2001-5. Improving the dissemination of information from publicly funded archaeological investigations, which would otherwise be practically unknown to the public, is a key aim.

To assist this work the Heritage Council has not only commissioned this report but has supported a number of publication projects, such as the Cork and Galway excavations projects (see Appendix 4), which were carried out in co-operation with University College Cork and NUI Galway and Galway Corporation. The Council has also supported the publishing of excavation reports through its publications grants scheme.

Council feels that heightened awareness of and access to this important body of information will improve the value and significance which is placed on our National Heritage.



Tom O'Dwyer
Chairperson



Michael Starrett
Chief Executive

BROLLACH

Rinneadh moltaí áirithe i bpáipéar na Comhairle Oidhreachta dar teideal Policy Paper on Urban Archaeology and the National Heritage (1999) ar mhaithe le feabhas a chur ar fhoilsiú na seandálaíochta uirbí. Moladh ann go ndéanfaí aithbhreithniú iomlán ar thochailteáin uirbeacha nár foilsíodh go dtí seo; agus lena chois sin moladh go gcuirfí tionscadail oiriúnacha faoi chúram grúpaí gaolmhara le go gcruthófaí pacáistí foilsitheoireachta. Moladh go ndéanfaí tochailteáin a rangú de réir mar a thagann siad chun críche le go bhféadfaí teacht ar chomhaontú i dtaobh an chineáil fhoilsitheoireachta a bheadh oiriúnach. Ar deireadh, moladh go bhféachfaí conas is fearr is féidir foilseacháin faoi thochailteáin a mhaoiniú.

Le dul chun cinn a dhéanamh san ábhar seo choimisiúnaigh an Chomhairle Oidhreachta an Oxford Archaeological Unit i 1999 chun suirbhé a dhéanamh ar gach tochailteán neamhfhoilsithe i bPoblacht na hÉireann. Tá an tuarascáil sin le léamh anseo mar aon leis na moltaí. Príomhbheartas de chuid na Comhairle Oidhreachta ina bplean 2001-5 is ea an pobal a chur ar an eolas maidir le tábhacht na hoidhreachta náisiúnta. Aidhm lárnach eile is ea faisnéis a scaipeadh ar bhealach níos fearr i dtaobh tochailteán seandálaíochta a fhaigheann maoiniú poiblí, tochailteáin ar bheag cur amach a bheadh ag an bpobal orthu, murach sin.

Chun cuidiú leis an obair seo ní hé amháin go bhfuil an Chomhairle Oidhreachta tar éis an tuarascáil seo a choimisiúnadh ach tá tacaíocht curtha ar fáil aici do thionscadail fhoilsitheoireachta éagsúla, ar nós tionscadail tochailteáin Chorcaí agus na Gaillimhe (féach Aguisín 4), a cuireadh i gcrích i gcomhoibriú le Coláiste na hOllscoile i gCorcaigh agus le Coláiste na hOllscoile i nGaillimh agus le Bardas na Gaillimhe. Tá tacaíocht curtha ar fáil freisin ag an gComhairle do thuarascálacha ar thochailteáin trí bhíthin a scéim um dheontais fhoilsitheoireachta.

Tá dóchas ag an gComhairle go rachaidh an tuarascáil seo chun leasa na hoidhreachta trí aire a dhíriú ar cháilíocht agus chainníocht na faisnéise i dtaobh na hoidhreachta náisiúnta nach bhfuil ar fáil don phobal faoi láthair agus trí bhíthin na leasuithe a dhéantar ann le gur féidir an fhaisnéis sin a chur ar fáil ar bhealach níos forleithne.



Cathaoirleach



Príomhfheidhmeannach

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Heritage Council commissioned The Oxford Archaeological Unit, now Oxford Archaeology, to undertake a national survey of unpublished archaeological reports for licences issued in the Republic of Ireland up until and including 1997. Its purpose was to assess the significance and quality of the unpublished reports, recommend appropriate publication media and develop recommendations for the future management of the backlog. The survey began in 1998 and a pilot report was submitted to the Heritage Council in January 1999 that validated the methodology and provided some preliminary results. This is the final report of the completed survey.

The survey developed a database that built on the licence database designed and compiled by Dúchas. Over 340 additional records of unlicensed excavations undertaken by the National Museum of Ireland, under emergency exemptions, were added to the database.

The survey identified 3168 excavations for the period between 1930 and 1997. The medieval and post-medieval periods are represented in the largest number of excavations, in both cases over 750 instances, reflecting the major increase in the number of urban investigations that has occurred in the last ten years. After these two periods there is a significant drop to the next most frequent periods, Early Bronze Age and Early Christian, both of which were recorded on over 250 excavations. Every other period is represented by approximately 50-100 sites.


In order to isolate the unpublished reports, a comprehensive bibliographic trawl was undertaken and the published part of the database was eliminated from further need for assessment. Basic references were entered onto the database for all of the published sites, providing a valuable research tool for future use. Assessment of the unpublished sites involved grading the significance of the report on a scale of 1-5 (1 = national significance through to 5 = no archaeological significance), and assessment of the quality of the report and the archive. In order to make these assessments a wide range of information was collated including: the periods represented, the type of site, the date, type and quantity of associated finds, and the quality of text and drawings of the draft report.

A total of 1353 reports were classified as unpublished (43%). Eighty-one reports are considered to be of national significance (category 1), while a further 340 reports are of regional significance (category 2) and should be published in either a journal or as part of a 'synthetic package'. Category 3 reports, as might be expected, represent the largest class of unpublished material (431 excavations), and their potential for further publication needs careful consideration. Less significant excavations (categories 4 and 5) constitute a relatively small number of reports (186). Other reports could not be assessed, or it was discovered that the licence numbers had been issued in error or as duplicate numbers.

The component of the backlog that can clearly be defined as suitable for publication in its own right accounts for 421 reports.

As might be anticipated all periods were represented in the backlog; however, the Early Christian, Viking and medieval periods stood out as instances of where the unpublished number of reports was greater than the published corpus.

Over 1000 files were examined at Dúchas and the NMI and, as might be expected, the quality of the unpublished reports was extremely variable. Only a very limited percentage (c. 5%) could be considered as currently suitable for near immediate publication, and there was no correlation between the importance of the report and its quality. In the majority of cases the full archive reports stipulated by licence conditions have not been submitted, and in 306 instances no report could be located in either the Dúchas or NMI files.



Against this background, the system proposed in the report is administratively robust and relatively far-reaching. First, it is recommended that a period of wider consultation with the archaeological profession is initiated to discuss the results of this survey, and examine possible research frameworks to prioritise funding decisions.

Secondly, it is suggested that the backlog programme would need to be administered by a new Publications Section established by the Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands. A series of recommendations are developed in relation to the proposed Publications Section, including the need to set up a broad range of commissioning mechanisms and the necessity for policy in relation to tender/grant applications, publication levels, forms of dissemination, authorship and intellectual rights, editorial control, quality control and monitoring.

In addition to the recommendations that develop a model for management of the backlog, a number of recommendations are presented that seek to alleviate the exponential growth in the backlog through improvement to current practices. In particular it is suggested that staffing levels within the licensing section of Dúchas are an issue for urgent reconsideration. The current levels of resourcing are having a major, detrimental, impact on the effectiveness of the licensing system. Equally, it is proposed that the current provisions for publication within planning conditions are reviewed, and the question as to whether developers should pay directly for publication should be revisited.

Finally, in addition to a number of smaller recommendations relating to current practice, there is an urgent need to implement a national policy of security copying in relation to archives and the principle of storing the paper and finds archive in the same repository should be established as orthodox professional practice.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE BRIEF

1.1.1. The Heritage Council commissioned the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) to undertake a study of unpublished excavation reports in Ireland. The Brief was:

‘To examine the archives of the National Monuments Service, National Museum of Ireland and the Universities, and produce a database for the Heritage Council, National Monuments Service, National Museum, and author a report for the Heritage Council detailing the following:

The number and type of excavations carried out in the Republic of Ireland to December 1997, broken down by period and type. How many of these sites have completed reports?

The number of these excavation reports which remain unpublished.

The unpublished excavation reports will be assessed in terms of their:

Relative significance by period and type

Completeness. How full are the reports? Quantify pages of text, numbers of drawings, extent and type of finds catalogues, number and type of specialist reports. A random sample of reports should be examined from the qualitative point of view, how well do they address the aims of the excavation?

Recommendations for the type of appropriate publication: e.g. monograph, journal, photocopy in copyright library, note in excavations bulletin, etc. will be made.

A brief comment on the excavation archive will be made: its contents, location and accessibility.

The whereabouts of the finds and samples should be established.

Recommendations for the future management of the backlog of unpublished excavations should be made.’

1.2 SCOPE

1.2.1 The scope of the Brief is broad and the study constitutes a wide-ranging enquiry into Irish archaeological excavation from the very earliest days of scientific excavation until 1997. Given the significance of the effective dissemination of excavation results for archaeological research, this study represents an important opportunity to establish the *status quo* at a national level and to recommend mechanisms for the future management of the post-excavation process.

1.2.2 At an early meeting the steering group emphasised that the study should concentrate on academic dissemination of archaeological information at this stage, as opposed to publication strategies focused on the wider public, and this has influenced the structure and scope of our recommendations.

1.2.3 Broader appreciation of a number of critical issues is central to understanding the methodology developed for this study and the recommendations developed for the future management of archaeological publication. Given the scale of these themes it is not possible to fully articulate all of the discussions relating to these issues within this survey. However, recognition of this broader background assists in our understanding of the aims of this

survey. These issues include:

- Causes of backlog
- Current professional standards
- Current archaeological practice
- Commissioning structures
- Authorship
- Publication policy
- Quality control issues
- Personnel and training
- Enforcement and monitoring of standards
- Legislative framework and policies
- Management structures
- Copyright law
- Identification of significance
- Publication media
- Assessment issues
- Current skills levels

1.3 STRUCTURE OF THIS REPORT

1.3.1 First, the overall methodology of the study is outlined, and this study is placed in its national context with a number of observations concerning the development of archaeology in Ireland to 1997. Secondly, the statutory and professional frameworks are presented, as the backdrop against which our assessment must take place.

1.3.2 Thirdly, the methodology, in particular the decision-making criteria, of the data collection phase is discussed in detail as it raises a number of the key issues on which subsequent conclusions and recommendations are predicated. Next, aspects of the database are explained in order to facilitate use and understanding of the additional data that OAU has gathered and added to the NMS database.

1.3.3 Chapter 4 presents the results from the completed database in order to fulfil the requirements of the brief, and provide an indication of the range and potential utility of the final dataset as a decision-making tool for the future establishment of research priorities and funding decisions.

1.3.4 In chapter 5 recommendations are developed for the future management of the backlog, and additional research that would complement this study but falls beyond its brief is identified. In the final chapter our conclusions are presented.

1.3.5 Five appendices are also provided. Appendix One contains a summary of the results of our consultation exercises within the profession. Appendix Two develops a selection of publication packages to demonstrate the potential of the dataset and its utility in decision making. Appendices 3 and 4 present information on other backlog programmes that have been previously undertaken or are underway. The final appendix provides a print-out of all of the unpublished category 1 and 2 sites.

1.4 SYNOPSIS OF METHODOLOGY

1.4.1 In order to undertake this survey it was necessary to have a comprehensive dataset of all of the excavations in Ireland. Use of the Dúchas licence database was therefore indispensable, and this formed the core of the database used for this survey. Additional information relating to non-licensed excavations (see Chapter 2) was obtained from the files of the national Museum of Ireland (NMI) and added into the new database. The first stage of the study therefore consisted of project development, where we established the data required to assess the current status of a report and to develop coherent strategies for its future completion/publication. In effect, considerable thought had to be given to the end-product at the beginning of the study.

- 1.4.2 Once we had established the categories of information that would be required, we designed the additions to the Dúchas database, and began a comprehensive bibliographic trawl that sought to identify all of the published excavations. By this means the unpublished component of the dataset was isolated.
- 1.4.3 Once the unpublished reports had been identified, each report was examined at Dúchas and assessed in relation to the developed criteria. Simultaneously, a consultation exercise was carried out by post, across a broad spectrum of the archaeological community (Appendix 1).
- 1.4.4 A pilot report was submitted to the Heritage Council in January 1999. At this stage the bibliographic search had been initiated, a third of the NMI's correspondence register had been checked, a sample of unpublished reports had been assessed, and the consultation exercise had been undertaken. This verified the overall approach to the survey and permitted agreement of costs for the second stage of the survey. In this final stage the bibliographic search and assessment of the unpublished reports was completed, the database validated, and recommendations developed. In addition, further consultation with excavators was undertaken where reports could not be located in Dúchas (Appendix 1).

1.5 BACKGROUND: OBSERVATIONS ON ARCHAEOLOGY IN IRELAND 1930-1997

- 1.5.1 It is not the intention to present an in-depth analysis of the development of archaeology in Ireland, rather to present a relatively limited number of observations that locate this survey in a more specific context.
- 1.5.2 Over this period, especially in its latter part, there was a dramatic increase in the number of excavations (Fig. 1). This occurred in tandem with a major shift in the type of organisation that undertook most of these excavations. During the early years of scientific archaeology in Ireland, archaeological investigations involved both university-based individuals and archaeologists employed in the State services. Government funding for the relief of unemployment in rural areas ensured that research excavation could be undertaken. Such practitioners also undertook a limited number of rescue excavations in response to damage and threats to the archaeological resource. Such rescue excavations were largely carried out under the aegis of the National Museum of Ireland.

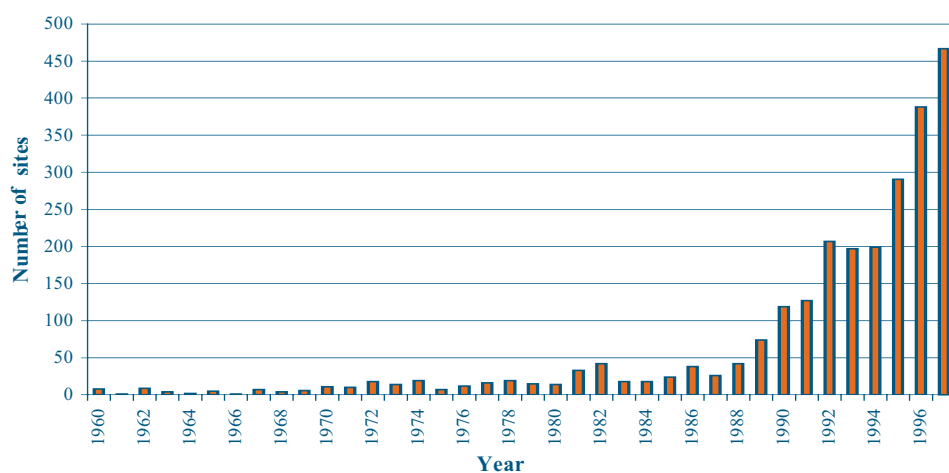


Figure 1: Number of excavations by year 1960-1997

- 1.5.3 During the 1970s increased development pressure and the escalation of the threat to the archaeological resource prompted more rescue excavations to be undertaken. These projects were generally managed by the State bodies, like the Office of Public Works' programme of excavations at Dublin Castle, or by organisations that had a heavy reliance on state funding, such as the excavation of large areas of medieval Cork by archaeologists from University College Cork.
- 1.5.4 The number of excavations was, nevertheless, still relatively restricted and it was the early 1980s that witnessed the onset of a rapid exponential growth in the number of excavations. In 1990, over 100 excavations were recorded for the first time and in the final year of our study (1997) 467 excavations are recorded on the database. This period also saw the emergence of private sector archaeologists, and a concomitant rise in the number of people involved in the profession. In addition, the scale of direct excavation by the state archaeologists has declined, and work is now often undertaken by an independent archaeologist under contract to the state.
- 1.5.5 Ireland's membership of the European Union has had a significant impact on Ireland's archaeological heritage management. On one level EU funding for the development of the country's infrastructure has led to major road and pipeline construction programmes, which has had a major effect on Ireland's archaeological resource. Equally, it has stipulated the requirement for environmental impact assessments and has led to the introduction of testing and monitoring exercises in relation to development. This increased pressure has had a number of ramifications in relation to the post-excavation and publication process.

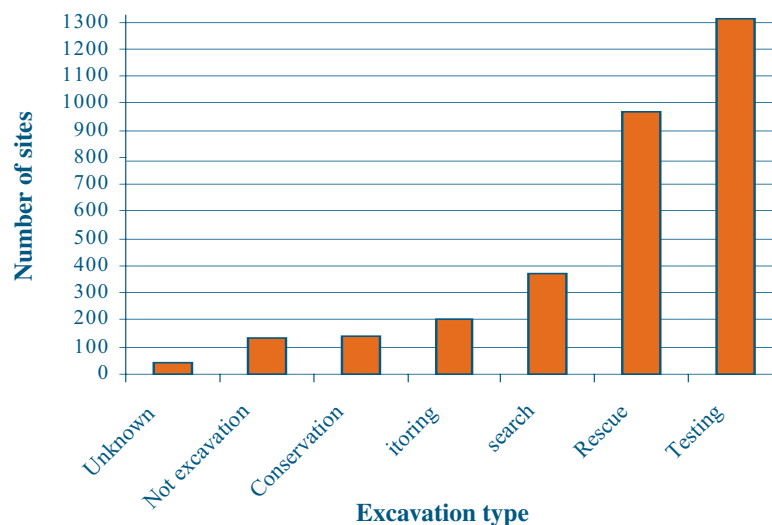


Figure 2: Total number of excavation types recorded on the database

- 1.5.6 First, it should be noted that the requirement to undertake testing and monitoring is a major contributory factor in the increase in the number of recorded excavations. Figure 2 shows the numbers of different types of excavations recorded on the database, from which it is apparent that testing is the largest category of excavation type on the database. Figure 3 further clarifies the impact of the implementation of a testings policy, by demonstrating that it is this excavation type that accounts for the majority of the rise in number of licences being issued.
- 1.5.7 Second, a number of consultees have drawn attention to financial and commercial issues that affect the effective completion of post-excavation and publication programmes in the current commercial environment. A number of respondents commented that post-excavation

budgets were occasionally compromised by the need to accommodate overspends in the fieldwork stage of a project. In addition, a number expressed the view that it was difficult to obtain funding from clients for publication of reports.

1.5.8 In addition, the competing demands of individual career development, professional standards, development pressure, the requirement to satisfy commercial clients and the need to maintain a commercially successful archaeological practice can create a number of tensions that make it difficult to maintain an effective post-excavation programme. On one level individual career development is still achieved through successful execution and publication of excavations, raising the sensitivities of academic ownership and intellectual copyright. Conversely, the need to demonstrate professional competency (excellence?) militates against rapid publication of data as opposed to *analysis* (see Chapter 5 and Appendices 1 and 3 for further discussion of these issues).

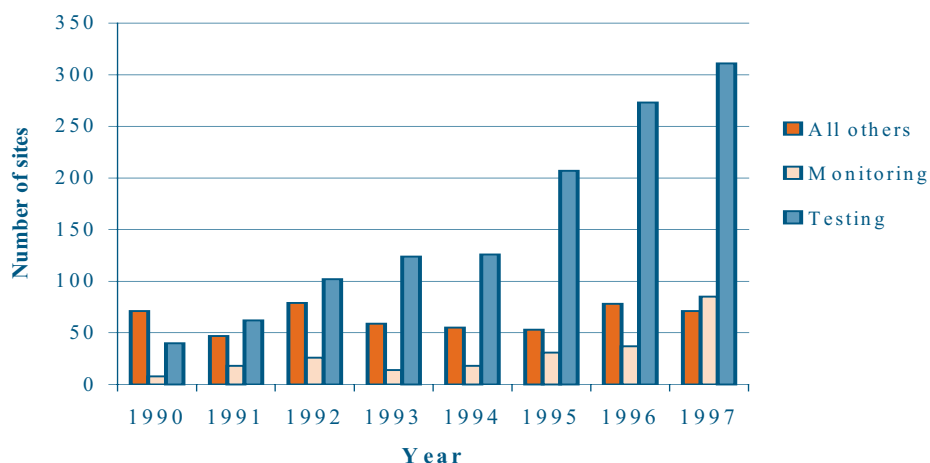


Figure 3: Totals of testing, monitoring and all other excavation types 1990-97

1.5.9 However, the realities of commercial archaeology tend to place primacy on completing fieldwork. It is this stage of the project that will be on the client's project's critical path, while disruption to the post-excavation programme can generally be tolerated. In a period of economic growth, as Ireland is currently experiencing, these tensions can be exacerbated by skills shortages within the archaeological profession. For, while licence requirements could lead to the refusal to issue further licences on the grounds of lack of submission of reports to the NMS (see Chapter 2), this becomes a less tenable policy in the context of a genuine skills deficit in tandem with increasing development pressure.

1.5.10 Organisationally, a number of factors enhance the primacy of fieldwork for commercial archaeological practices. Revenue streams are more intensive than for major post-excavation programmes that will take a considerably longer period to complete than the related excavation. Also, it is easier to use staff deployed on post-excavation tasks as a 'resource pool' to cope with peak demands in fieldwork. Equally, it is easier to ensure continuity of employment by involving staff in multiple projects, as an 'end-to-end' single project approach creates gaps in work programmes. This has a tendency to result in staff being redeployed in excavation programmes before their post-excavation commitments are completed.

1.5.11 While the importance of specific factors in the creation of the current backlog can be debated, its growth and presence cannot be denied. This survey has identified 1353 unpublished excavations out of a total of 3168 excavations since 1930.

CHAPTER 2: STATUTORY AND PLANNING FRAMEWORKS

2.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The legislation in Ireland governing archaeological activity is particularly strong in comparison to many other European countries. The National Monuments Act, 1930, (Section 26) controls the licensing of excavation for archaeological purposes and, as amended in 1987, provides for the control of the use of detection devices performed without a licence. This licensing of excavation maintains a tight control over the practice, and in addition provides a record of most monitoring, conservation, testing, rescue and research for archaeological purposes. The only exemption from licensing, as laid down by section 16 of the 1954 Amendment Act, is emergency excavations of monuments in danger of destruction, usually carried out by a state official, or person appointed by a state official.
- 2.1.2 Ireland's legislation conforms to the 1992 European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised), also known as the 'Valletta Convention', ratified by Ireland in 1997 (Box 1).

BOX 1: VALLETTA CONVENTION

The 1992 European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the 'Valletta Convention') was ratified by Ireland in 1997. Article 7 covers publication of excavations, urging excavators to:

'take all practical measures to ensure the drafting, following archaeological operations, of a publishable scientific summary record before the necessary comprehensive publication of specialised studies'

2.2 LICENCE OBLIGATIONS

- 2.2.1 Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands
- 2.2.1.1 The Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHGI) is the government department responsible for the control and granting of excavation licences through the two main state archaeological bodies, Dúchas (the Heritage Service) and the National Museum of Ireland (NMI). Both have equal duties in assessing licence applications and ensuring that correct procedures are followed in the practice of excavation and in the submission and content of excavation reports (Box 2).

2.2.2 DÚCHAS, THE HERITAGE SERVICE - SPECIFICS RELATING TO THE LICENSING SYSTEM

- 2.2.2.1 Since 1930, all archaeological excavators are obliged to apply to Dúchas, The Heritage Service (formerly the Heritage Division of the Office of Public Works) for a licence, and to agree to abide by the regulations set out by them. Failure to comply with the Dúchas regulations could result in the denial of future licences. The 1994 Amendment to the National Monuments Act necessitated that a copy of any application for a licence to excavate must be submitted to the NMI as well as to Dúchas.
- 2.2.2.2 The introduction of the Act in 1930 enhanced the protection of the archaeological heritage, but although the actual licensing of excavations provided a regulating force in

archaeology, a numbering system for excavation licences was not introduced until the 1960s. Before then licences were obligatory, but licence records of excavation details were limited to the excavator and townland, making it difficult to access excavation records. The introduction of the numbering system for each licence in the early 1960s allowed instant access to excavation files, and this system was again upgraded in the 1990s.

BOX 2: LEGISLATION

The National Monuments Act, 1930, part 4, section 26 states:

‘(1) It shall not be lawful for any person, without or otherwise than in accordance with a licence issued by the Commissioners under this section, to dig or excavate in or under any land (whether with or without removing the surface of the land) for the purpose of searching generally for archaeological objects or of searching for, exposing or examining any particular structure or thing of archaeological interest known or believed to be in or under such land or for any other archaeological purposes.

(2) The Commissioners may at their discretion issue to any person a licence to dig or excavate in or under any specified land for any specified archaeological purpose and may insert in any such licence such conditions and restrictions as they shall think proper.’

- 2.2.2.3 For the purposes of this study it is important to describe some of the historical details of the numbering system. Prior to 1990 the numbering was haphazard and this causes problems in identifying published and unpublished sites. The Excavation numbers (hereafter shortened to E-number) are non-consecutive and do not relate to any particular year or county. For example, excavations numbered E10–E20 were dug anywhere between 1934 and 1954, and even when numbering was introduced contemporarily, only those with reported finds received E-numbers.
- 2.2.2.4 Dúchas’ Excavation Licence database holds a record of all licensed and numbered excavations since 1990 and a substantial amount of those since 1930. It also includes a brief, if incomplete, list of published excavation reports and filed interim and full reports lodged by each archaeologist.
- 2.2.2.5 The Licensing Division of Dúchas maintains two main sets of files. Excavation reports are held in filing cabinets ordered sequentially by the licence number. A second set of files contains the licence applications and all associated correspondence.

2.2.3 THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND - SPECIFICS RELATING TO THE LICENSING SYSTEM

- 2.2.3.1 The National Museum of Ireland plays a joint role in the processing and granting of excavation licences. Dúchas and NMI consult on all applications and together make recommendations on suitability for licensing. Since 1930, licence holders are obliged to lodge a copy of the excavation report with the National Museum, although this does not seem to have been apparent to all excavators.
- 2.2.3.2 As the NMI’s principle responsibility is to the artefacts found during excavation, staff are occasionally required to visit sites to view the conditions for finds storage and cataloguing. All finds from excavations should ultimately be lodged with the NMI. A new storage space for all artefacts found during excavation has been allocated in Collins Barracks since 1997.

2.2.3.3 The main data sources for excavations carried out by the NMI are their Correspondence Register and Topographic Files. These include computerised entries since 1975, and manuscript entries since before 1930. The information contained in these files relates to a variety of archaeological matters, but also includes details of the NMI, Dúchas (OPW) and other organisations' excavations. Many of the earlier files have been transferred to the Topographic Files for ease of accessibility and reference. These are filed by the townland name of the site, but a reference is usually included in the Correspondence Register in these cases.

2.2.3.4 As regards records of published sites, a bibliographic reference is included in the Topographic File relating to excavations. This ensures easy access to published excavation reports in journals and monographs. The NMI's particular strength is its own archive of both published and unpublished emergency excavations.

2.2.4 EMERGENCY EXCAVATIONS AND LICENCE EXEMPTIONS

2.2.4.1 Under section 16 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1954, an excavation undertaken in an emergency situation does not require a licence (Box 3). Often, damage to a monument or the discovery of artefacts is reported to the NMI, and they are obliged to investigate. As the NMI has carried out emergency excavations - where artefacts or human remains may be under threat - since before the passing of the 1930 National Monuments Act, they can act without a licence from Dúchas. The Chief State Solicitor's Office further clarified this exemption in 1988 (Irish Antiquities Division, unpublished Topographic File, Co. Carlow, Kilgraney townland).

2.2.4.2 As a result, there are many unregistered and unpublished rescue excavations on file in the NMI. In most cases, a full archive is present on file. On finding these excavation records during this survey, a temporary number ('J number') was allocated that can be updated and registered by Dúchas on completion of the project.

BOX 3: NATIONAL MONUMENTS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954, SECTION 16.

The NMI carries out emergency excavations under the following legislation:

'Nothing in section 26 of the Principle Act shall apply to or render unlawful digging or excavation in or under any land solely for the purpose of securing the safety of a monument or archaeological object which is in imminent danger of destruction or decay'

2.2.5 LICENSING: REPORT AND PUBLICATION STIPULATIONS

2.2.5.1 There are report and publication stipulations attached to an excavations licence (Boxes 4 and 5). The Licence holder is obliged to send both Dúchas and NMI a preliminary report four weeks after the completion of the excavation. A further 12 months is allotted for completion of the full report which must be to publishable standard. Although publication of the report is mentioned, there are no time stipulations, only advice that failure to publish within a reasonable time may result in denial of future licences. In theory, Dúchas has the right to refuse a licence to any archaeologist who has failed to lodge a report in the allocated time or has more than one outstanding report. In practice, there are many outstanding excavation reports that have not hindered the granting of licences.

BOX 4: LEGISLATION RELATING TO REPORT SUBMISSION AND PUBLICATION

Conditions relating to the granting of Excavation Licences under the National Monuments Acts 1930-1994 - publication:

'It is expected that the excavator will make every effort to have the report published...and a copy of the published report should be lodged with the National Monuments Service' (Section 6)

'The licensee must publish a concise report to a satisfactory standard in the Excavation Bulletin for the year in which the licence is valid, otherwise no further licences will be granted to him/her' (Section 12)

BOX 5: POLICY RELATING TO REPORT SUBMISSION AND PUBLICATION

Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavations (1999) DAHGI:

'A licensee must prepare a preliminary report on the archaeological excavation. A copy of that report must be submitted to both Dúchas and the NMI not later than four weeks after the expiry of the archaeological excavation licence. This requirement applies to each season of an archaeological excavation which extends over more than one season' (Section 3.5.1)

'A licensee must prepare a final report on the archaeological excavation. A copy must be submitted to both Dúchas and the NMI not later than twelve months after the expiry of the archaeological excavation licence...A final report must be to publication standard. It must contain a full account of the stratigraphy, features and finds and must include specialist reports and be suitably illustrated. It must interpret the site and place it in its archaeological and historical context' (Section 3.5.2)

'Recurring failure to submit satisfactory reports within the time allowed under the terms of the licence or to publish in accordance with the terms of the licence, or a particular case of such a failure which is of a serious nature, may result in a decision that the person concerned should not be granted any further archaeological excavation licences' (Section 2.3)

'A licensee must in all cases submit a concise summary of the results of the archaeological excavation for publication in the Excavations Bulletin (i.e. Summary accounts of Archaeological Excavations in Ireland) dealing with the year in which the excavation took place (the publication of this book is funded by Dúchas). The material submitted for publication in the Excavations Bulletin must be in a format suitable for publication in that bulletin' (Section 3.6.1)

'...a licensee must have a full account of the results of the archaeological excavation published in an appropriate format and to an appropriate standard' (Section 3.6.2)

'In cases where full publication is a requirement, a licensee will be expected to have submitted the results of the excavation for such publication not later than four years from the end of the final on-site phase of the excavation unless there are substantial grounds to show that this was not possible' (Section 3.6.2)

2.3 IAPA (NOW IAI) GUIDELINES ON PUBLICATION

- 2.3.1 In addition to the current statutory framework, the Irish Association of Professional Archaeologists has a professional code of practice which is widely recognised by Irish archaeologists. It includes sections on site archives and published reports (Box 6).

BOX 6: IAPA (NOW IAI) GUIDELINES FOR PUBLICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

'All persons to whom an archaeological excavation licence has been issued must publish a summary account of the excavation...within one year of completion of the excavation,.. by means of submitting an account of the excavation for inclusion in the annual Excavations Ireland bulletin' (Section 7)

On full publication, it states:

'A person to whom (sic) archaeological excavation licence has been issued... must make every effort to publish a full account of the excavation unless the National Monuments and Historic Properties Service agrees that such publication is not necessary'

2.4 CONCLUDING REMARKS: THE LAW AND PROFESSIONAL GUIDELINES

The legislative framework concerning archaeology is well developed and provides an opportunity to curate the archaeological resource at a national level that cannot be found in many European Union countries. For instance, this study could not be undertaken in Britain due to the lack of any central register of excavations. The licensing system requires the deposition of preliminary reports and full reports with Dúchas and the NMI. A number of factors, however, appear to have contributed to fewer unpublished reports being produced than are required by the licensing system. These factors include development pressure on the archaeological resource coupled with a restricted number of licensable archaeologists, and unavailability of specialist reports. This is compounded by the limited resources available to Dúchas to administer and regulate the system.

- 2.4.2 The aggregation of the legal frameworks and professional guidelines, relating to the desirability of publishing the results of archaeological investigations, provides a solid basis for the development of a coherent management strategy for the publication of backlog. The recommendations for the future management of the backlog developed in Chapter 5 will seek to implement the standards of best practice outlined in the licensing system guidelines, IAPA's (now IAI) code of conduct and DAHGI's 1999 policy guidance.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY AND DATABASE CONSTRUCTION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The methodology used to collect the data generally followed that outlined in the tender proposal *Unpublished Excavations Study: Proposals by Oxford Archaeological Unit (1998) and in The Unpublished Excavations Study: Pilot Report (1999)*. Nevertheless, a number of variations were implemented as the brief was clarified, the realities of using the information sources were absorbed, and operational problems were encountered. For instance, the tender submission envisaged a consultation process to distinguish a range of audiences. Initial discussions with the steering group, however, identified the academic/professional archaeological community as the primary audience for the purposes of this study. Equally, revisions to timetabling were caused by recognition of: the scale and significance of the records held by the NMI; the practicalities of undertaking a comprehensive bibliographic search; and the issues related to access to unpublished reports (see below).

3.1.2 At an initial seminar at the beginning of the project, attended by the entire project team, Dr Charles Mount (Heritage Council) and Dr Peter Harbison (Freelance Consultant), a framework was developed within which the survey could be undertaken. In particular this meeting addressed the following issues that required varying degrees of resolution before data collection could proceed:

- Identification of possible options or categories for varying levels and types of publication;
- Identification of criteria for judging the best level or type of publication for individual excavations;
- Development of fields required to extend Dúchas' Licence Database, for the purposes of the study and for future utilisation;
- Initial considerations of policy development in relation to intellectual copyright and the involvement of original excavators;
- The development of canvassing letters to institutions and archaeologists, to solicit opinions on publication policies, future strategies and research issues.

3.1.3 The methodological considerations relating to these issues are presented below.

3.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND PUBLICATION CATEGORIES

3.2.1 It is axiomatic that the archaeological record is of variable significance, and the study needs to embrace the complexities of assessment created by recognition of this factor. Throughout the study the five categories presented in the tender document have been utilised:

3.2.2 *Category 1 of considerable significance*: capable of demonstrating much of the development of a particular class of monument, landscape or town; or of considerable importance for major periods, classes of finds or environmental sequences; or of great significance methodologically (within either an international or national context); telling a full story in its own right. Worth publishing fully as a site on its own.

3.2.3 *Category 2 of moderate significance*: contribution to the understanding of the type of monument, landscape or town, or to specialist studies, is significant, especially when considered in conjunction with results from other sites. Worth publishing fully, possibly on

its own as a journal paper, but probably in conjunction with other sites which together provide a fuller picture, or on a thematic basis.

3.2.4 *Category 3 of some significance*: contribution to the understanding of the type of monument, landscape or town, or to specialist studies, is only significant when considered in conjunction with results from other sites. Worth publishing some important aspects fully where they make a significant contribution, either in conjunction with other sites that together provide a fuller picture, or on a thematic basis.

3.2.5 *Category 4 of little overall significance*: some points worth picking out in general synthesis of evidence. Not worth full publication; incorporate key results in synthetic or thematic overview, archive the rest in accessible form.

3.2.6 *Category 5 of no significance*: not worth full publication; register negative results in SMR or GIS, archive any reports and records in accessible form.

3.2.7 While the validity of the categorisation has been endorsed throughout the project, it is apparent that several factors affecting the use of this system need to be understood. First, it is acknowledged that assessment occurs in a social context. Against this background, assessment cannot be claimed as objective: nevertheless, this is a characteristic of all value judgements and does not obviate the necessity to exercise judgements of significance. For our purposes it suggests that assessments of archaeological importance need to be relatively broad based and normative.

3.2.8 Secondly, while assessment at either end of the spectrum tends to be relatively straightforward, differentiation between categories two and three is less than clear cut. Once assessment of the overall significance of the archaeological value of the report has been made, the quality and comprehensiveness of the archive reports are significant differentiators between these two categories. A report that has broad variation in the quality of its components and incomplete coverage of the range of material excavated inclines judgement, on *prima facie* grounds, towards a level three categorisation. Equally, those archive reports that are comprehensive and produced to a publishable standard will tend to fall towards a definition as a category two report. Nevertheless it is apparent that acute judgement is required, and that individual judgements may be subject to review. This stated, the pilot study confirmed the validity of the proposed categorisation and a number of checks between research assistants throughout the survey confirmed the categorisation of individual reports.

3.2.9 Given the variable significance of the reports, a range of publication forms would be required to disseminate the results. In the tender proposal, five forms of publication were linked to the five categories of significance:

- *Category 1 material*: Full reports fully published in monograph or established journal;
- *Category 2 material*: Full reports published through journal articles or as components of monographs with other related reports (rarely as stand-alone monographs); specialist material may be fully reported, but less significant material might be summarised with details in small print or available in electronic form etc.; or more fully dealt with in thematic synthesis;
- *Category 3 material*: Full reports semi-published through desk-top publishing of limited numbers of copies to be sent to national bodies, local library, university libraries and interested individuals (e.g. subscribers); specialist material may be incorporated into thematic syntheses;

- *Category 4 material*: Brief reports, desk-top publication and circulation as above;
- *Category 5 material*: No publication, summary details to SMR or GIS, records archived with Institutions.

3.2.10 Attribution of these levels during assessment served to act as a guide to the level of publication that the report would merit on its own. In circumstances where thematic or geographically based publication programmes are envisaged, the reports of all levels could be integrated into monograph-type publications. Therefore, ultimate recommendations for forms of dissemination will be dependent on the proposed programmes for publication. However, for the general purposes of this survey levels of publication have been attributed to reports.

3.3 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

3.3.1 Given the recognition of variable significance, the development of a form of replicable assessment was needed to evaluate the relative significance of each report. At the initial project seminar an approach was developed which recognised a number of general principles. First, the heterogeneity of research interests in the archaeological community precludes proscriptive relegations of one period of the archaeological record to a lesser significance than other periods. For, as several respondents wrote in their replies to the canvassing letters (Appendix 1), all periods of Irish archaeology require further research. This stated, it might be considered that, given the paucity of Mesolithic sites, these should be recognised as being of intrinsic national and international significance.

3.3.2 Secondly, it is apparent that any system of assessment needs to utilise archaeological expertise, which is essentially intangible, experience-based and therefore irreducible to external measures. This central tension between the need for a form of systematic assessment and the intangibility of expert-based judgement needs to be openly acknowledged. It does not invalidate the study, rather it suggests, as with most intangible, expert-based judgements, that peer review may lead to variation in assessment. The degree of variation is, however, probably quite restricted. It is unlikely that expert assessment will vary over more of a range than two of the categories of significance that have been defined. A component of peer review was built into the project, in order that sites difficult to categorise can be examined by Peter Harbison and the Project Managers. On this basis, the significance of the database is that it will permit the construction of multiple publication programmes, and the management strategies formulated as part of this study need to reflect this possibility (Chapter 5).

3.3.3 Against this background, a series of observations were compiled that could assist and partially validate the decision-making process for individual archive reports. These observations were to be systematically deployed in the compilation of the database and they covered the quality and size of the archive report, the comprehensiveness of the report (inclusion of specialist reports), and the quality of drawings. The guidelines issued by Dúchas and IAI (Boxes 7 and 8) provide a broad indication of the expected standards of reports and gave a framework around which to base our own assessment.

BOX 7: DÚCHAS GUIDELINES FOR REPORTS

The *NMS Guidelines on Excavation Licences - Advice for Applicants* clearly state the standard conditions of licensing:

‘... It should be borne in mind by applicants that even the short report required 4 weeks

after the end of the excavation is used by the Licensing Authority as a basis for making decisions in relation to the further treatment of the archaeology. Therefore the report should include any details which may prove particularly important in making such decisions. If for example a section, or plan of part or all of a site shows that stratigraphy is running off the site into an adjoining property or that the structures of archaeological importance exist in an area of a site where such material was not anticipated, this information must be included. If it is not possible to include an inked-up drawing, photocopies of the site drawings should be included.'

The guidelines continue:

'Within 12 months of the conclusion of the excavation a full report on the excavation must be provided to the Licensing Authority. This should include a detailed account of the stratigraphy, plans, sections, photographs, a catalogue of finds, historic background (where appropriate) and any specialist reports. The license number, author's name and site name should be displayed prominently on the cover of the report.'

BOX 8: IAPA (NOW IAI) GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF SITE ARCHIVES AND PUBLISHED REPORTS

The guidelines emphasise the importance of report writing and publication to the field of archaeology.

'A detailed report must be to publication standard and must include a full account ...of the site stratigraphy, features and finds along with discussion and specialist reports on finds and dating, environmental and other relevant analysis. A catalogue of finds of artefacts must be included.'

'The report must deal with the interpretation of the site, place the site in its archaeological context, and assess it (sic) significance in terms of enhancement of archaeological knowledge. The background to the excavation, whether developmental, conservation, or research, must also be set out.'

3.3.4 Details of the assessment procedure can be found below in the discussion of the database.

3.4 DEVELOPMENT OF THE DATABASE AND ITS STRUCTURE

- 3.4.1 Having established the categories of significance and a methodology to record the basis on which judgements of significance were founded, the project proceeded to design a database as specified in the brief. The database is an extended version of the Dúchas licence database, and its construction involved a significant investment of effort at the beginning of the project. In this section a detailed description of the database structure is provided, beginning with a description of the current Dúchas database.
- 3.4.2 In the early 1990s Dúchas (NMS) began to maintain a computerised database of all archaeological excavations. This database was ordered on the Museum Finds Registration Number granted by the National Museum and later amended by the NMS through the insertion of a year prefix followed by an E-number unique to that particular year. For instance 96E0245 was Essex St/Exchange St/Fishamble St, Dublin. Prior to 1990 there was no year prefix. Table 1 summarises the numbering system employed in the database.
- 3.4.3 The Dúchas database contained licences E000001 to E000999 (1930-1990) and the new licensing system 90E0001 to 90E0059, 91E0001 to 91E0099, 92E0001 to 92E0214 etc. (1990-1997). This database was designed with the maintenance of the archaeological licensing system in mind. Thus, the details on where the excavation was to take place, i.e.

townlands in Counties, wards in towns, and National Grid co-ordinates, were important. Essential data such as the type of licence, the type of site, the duration of the excavation, and the relevant planning authority were also collected.

3.4.4 The names of individual excavators/licence holders were also recorded as were the names of the landowners and Dúchas file numbers. To enable the supervision of the licensing process, Dúchas added fields to record whether or not archaeological reports had been received, as per the conditions of the licence, and to note published references to excavations. An attempt to grade or assess the quality of received reports was also undertaken.

Excavation Number	Comments
E000001 - E000999	Excavations licensed by the The National Monuments Service of the OPW (now Dúchas) concerning the period 1930-90 and for which the NMI allocated an 'E number' in respect of finds.
90E0001 - 90E0059 91E0001 - 91E0099 92E0001 - 92E0215 etc.	Excavations licensed by Dúchas in consultation with the NMI 1990 to the present. The 'E-number' is automatically associated with the licence. The E-number is permanently associated with the excavation i.e. in the case of a site excavated over several seasons.
J000001 - J000370	Temporary numbers used during this project in respect of unlicensed excavations and for licensed excavations for which no E-number was ever allocated. It is expected that Dúchas will incorporate these into the E-number system, e.g.E001001 E001370.

Table 1: Numbering system used in the survey database

3.4.5 This survey would not have been possible within a reasonable timescale without the pre-existence of the Dúchas licence database, which essentially provided a comprehensive catalogue of all of the licensed excavations. In October 1998 the OAU obtained the licence database from Dúchas to enable additional information fields to be built into the database structure. Given that Dúchas operate the database to manage all licensed excavations, a certain amount of shared data was required for this study. However, extensive amounts of additional information have been recorded for this survey.

3.4.6 As with the original Dúchas database, the OAU database is a Microsoft Access based database and operates with the licence E-number as its main index (for e.g. see Appendix 5). Basic locational data features at the top of each record sheet, recording the general site name (usually a townland name or, in the case of urban sites, street name), National Grid co-ordinates in both double six-figure format and old National Grid letter with six digit format (that most frequently given by excavators). Six inch map data is also collected, where given, including the six inch sheet, the plan, and easting and northing co-ordinates. Data as to thousands (sheet and plan) is also included. The Sites and Monuments Record reference is also noted.

3.4.7 The county in which each site is located is featured on a drop-down chart into which is linked a drop-down list of the official townland names for each appropriate county. Finally for urban sites a drop-down list of towns with a linked drop-down list of wards is present.

3.4.8 The type of licence issued by Dúchas is also listed. Several types are available as displayed in Table 2:

Type of Licence	Abbreviation
Conservation	CON
Monitoring	MON
Research	RSH
Rescue	RUE
Testing	TES
Not an Excavation	NOT

Table 2: Types of archaeological licence

3.4.9 The Not an Excavation category is used to cover non-invasive methods of enquiry such as those by geo-physical survey and field walking/surface collection. In some cases material was given an accession number to cover unexcavated finds such as E80, which were flints collected by Prof. M.J. O’Kelly from fields at Newgrange, Co. Meath, or E72, a collection of Egyptian material at the National Museum.

Useful data such as the file habitat at Dúchas and the NMI are also included. Provision is also made for noting the location of the finds and the records.

3.5 OAU ADDITIONAL DATA

3.5.1 Assessing the archaeology

3.5.1.1 Prior to any assessment of the nature of the archaeology, straightforward details of the type of site are required. At a general level this is done by classifying the site as either URBAN, RURAL, RELIG(ious), or MILITARY. This is accompanied by a free text box that allows for a description of the site using site classification categories devised by the *Archaeological Survey of Ireland*. The facility for multiple site description exists here, thus E000033, Dooley, Co. Donegal, is described as RURAL Settlement (sandhills) and RELIG Cemetery.

3.5.1.2 To give some indication of the range of evidence recovered from a site, three drop-down fields were designed (Table 3). These indicate the period, the type of evidence and its quantity. Multiple entries (i.e. multi-period sites with a wide array of evidence) are possible for any site and any combination may be entered.

Period	Type of evidence	Amount
MESOLITHIC	Animal bones	0 none
ENEOLITHIC (early Neolithic)	Buildings	1 little
LNEOLITHIC (late Neolithic)	Charcoal	2 more than a little
BEAKER	Clay pipes	3 less than a lot
EBA (early Bronze Age)	Coins	4 lots
LBA (late Bronze Age)	Diatoms etc.	
IA (Iron Age)	Flint	
ECHRIS (Early Medieval)	Geophysics	
VIKING	Glass	
MEDIAEVAL	Human bone	
PMEDIAEVAL (Post-Medieval)	Industrial products	
INDUSTRIAL	Insect remains	
UNKNOWN	Leather	
UNKNOWN	Metalwork	
	Plant macros	
	Pollen	

Period	Type of evidence	Amount
Post/wattle	Pot	
	Sediments	
	Shells	
	Slag & metalwork debris	
	Snails	
	Stone	
	Surface	
	Textiles	
	Tile	
	Walls (stone)	
	Waterlogged wood	
	Worked bone/antler .	

Table 3: Database structure: how the archaeological evidence is recorded

3.5.1.3 Thus for E000033, the Dooley sandhills site in Donegal, the following entries have been made:

ECHRIS	Slag & metalwork debris	2
ECHRIS	Human bone	4
ECHRIS	Buildings	2
ECHRIS	Worked bone/antler	2
ECHRIS	Metalwork	2

3.5.1.4 Details of the finds accession numbers and the records accession numbers are also given. These are numbers assigned to material deposited in the NMI. This is followed by details of the actual type of excavation carried out as evidenced by the publication or the archive. A drop-down table identical to the licence types in Table 2 allows for quick reference to the type of excavation. This may differ from what is recorded in the Licence type box at the start of the record if the excavation was not licensed i.e. it may have been carried out as a rescue excavation under emergency circumstances covered by the 1954 National Monuments Amendment Act, Section 16. Alternatively circumstances may have necessitated the excavation of features uncovered during testing or monitoring.

3.5.2 BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

3.5.2.1 Bibliographic details of all publications relating to excavations listed by the project were entered onto the database. In addition, it was decided that bibliographic entries should be categorised by the level of publication they represent. For example, a site may exist which has several interim or seasonal reports but which lacks a full comprehensive treatment in print. Alternatively, an assessment may register a complete lack of archaeology, therefore inclusion in the *Excavations Bulletin* may constitute full publication. To this end a grading of forms of publication has been included. The key words here are **None**, **Excavation Bulletin**, **In Preparation**, **Interim**, **Partial**, **Forthcoming** and **Full**. Thus, the Dooley site is recorded as unpublished, but its publication status is recorded as Interim and the details are as follows: JRSAI (Publication identification), 91 (Volume), 1961 (year), A settlement in the sandhills at Dooley, Co. Donegal (Title), Ó Ríordáin & Rynne (Author/s).

3.5.3 ASSESSING THE ARCHIVE

- 3.5.3.1 At this point in the data entry process, if the excavation had been published the record was deemed completed. Otherwise, the exercise of assessing the archived report began. A general judgement on the state of the paper record was made in the following terms: poor, fair, good, excellent. The report status was then noted as either a typescript, manuscript, letter or other, while the size of the report was defined as small, medium or large.
- 3.5.3.2 The presence of specialist reports was also recorded. Categories of specialism include animal bone, charcoal, clay pipes, coins, flint, environmental impact, geophysics, glass, human bone, insect remains, leather, metalwork, plant macros, pollen, pot 1, pot 2, sediments, shells, stone, strat(igraphy), textile, tile, waterlogged wood. A quantifying 1-4 scale identical to that in Table 3 accompanies this field. This section was followed by a free-text field for further comment on the depth of coverage given to the full range of evidence.
- 3.5.3.3 Further drop-down fields follow: text quality-structure, and text quality-language are assessed in terms of poor, fair or good. Finally some appraisal was made of the drawings. The number of plans/sections, artefact illustrations and any others was noted and an estimate of the work necessary to develop them to publication standard was determined. This was done on a five-point scale as set out in Table 4.
- 3.5.3.4 Finally, having taken into account the data entered in the fields outlined above, an estimation concerning the archaeological significance of the excavation and the quality of the archive report was recorded in relation to the five-point categorisation developed at the beginning of this chapter

Code	Description
0	To do from scratch
1	Most to re-draw
2	Some to re-draw
3	Minor polishing needed
4	Publication standard

Table 4: Assessment of the quality of archived drawings

3.6 BIBLIOGRAPHIC TRAWL

- 3.6.1 With the database established, the process of data collection could begin. As stated previously, in order to identify the unpublished backlog, it was necessary to eliminate all of the published reports from our survey. Therefore the first stage of the study consisted of a comprehensive bibliographic trawl at main libraries. This included local, national and international archaeological journals, in addition to monographs and *festschrifts* etc. As an addition to the initial requirements of the original brief, therefore, we have compiled bibliographic references for all of the published sites.
- 3.6.2 The *Excavations Bulletin* has proven an invaluable source. In cases where the Bulletin entry has been the sole publication, but cannot be considered as full publication for the site, the relevant reference has been entered on the database. As a result the *Excavation Bulletin* details have been entered from the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s (up to and including 1997) for each site. This comprises some 2,028 *Excavations Bulletin* entries into the database. In addition, data from the 'Medieval Britain and Ireland' section of the journal *Medieval Archaeology* has been entered onto the database. This has involved some 260 separate entries spanning the period 1982 to 1997.

- 3.6.3 As already intimated, distinctions needed to be drawn between sites where reports have been produced but which are of an interim or incomplete character and those sites where the brief report in the *Excavations Bulletin* serves as complete publication. The *Bulletin* report could serve as a complete publication only if the essential data is provided, such as the site name, locational details, the reason for excavation, stratigraphy (if any) encountered, the methodology and the licensee name.
- 3.6.4 In addition to the published and unpublished sites, there is a third category, consisting of testing and monitoring sites, which are often inherently unsuitable for publication. In these cases, the site type and range of evidence (if any) have been recorded in the database, as for fully published excavations.
- 3.6.5 Thus we have identified not only those sites which are not suitable for further publication, but we have compiled a comprehensive database of all archaeological excavations, with bibliographic details for further research.
- 3.6.6 After the bibliographic trawl was completed, the assessment of reports in Dúchas' files and the NMI could begin, with information being simultaneously entered onto the database. The scale and results of this operation are presented in Chapter 4.

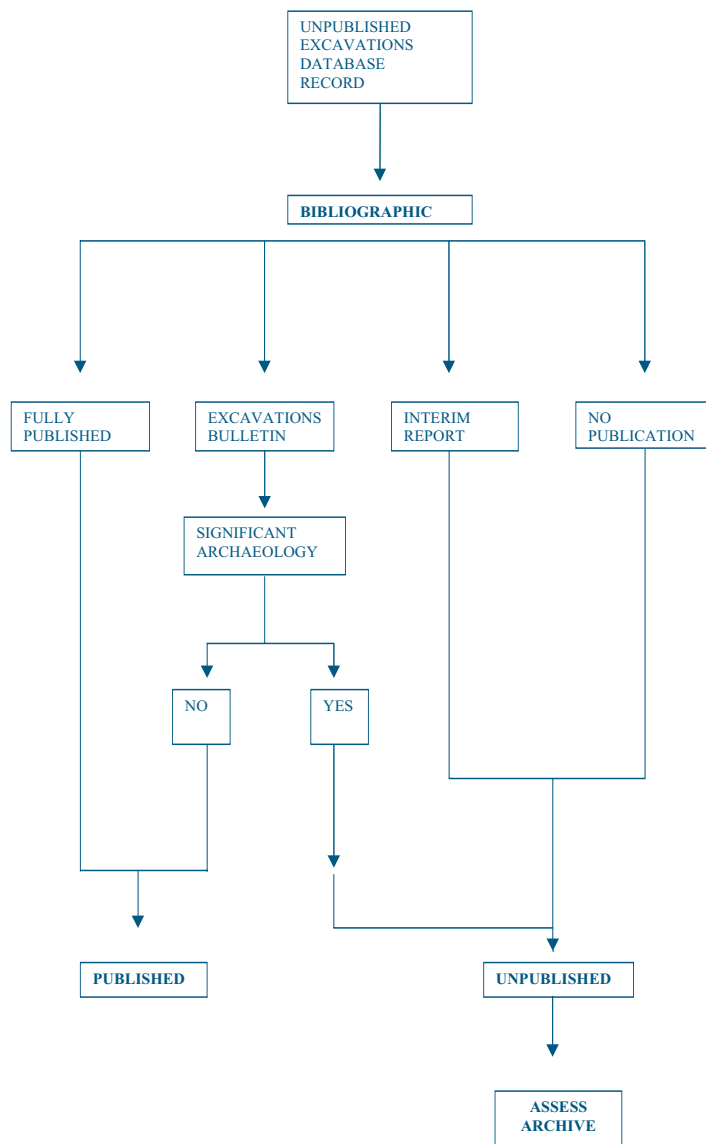


Figure 4: Schematic flowchart of bibliographic trawl

CHAPTER 4: SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 As the database is very extensive both in the range and depth of information that it contains, it is apparent that this chapter can only develop a partial presentation of the range of questions that could be addressed. This chapter, therefore, provides an overview of the results of the survey and a demonstration of the information available from the final database.

4.2 THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF EXCAVATIONS

4.2.1 The total number of recorded excavations on the database is 3168, of which 349 are additional records resulting from the survey. These additional records are derived from our comprehensive search of the Correspondence Files and Topographic Files of the National Museum of Ireland, and were predominantly generated by emergency excavations undertaken under section 16 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1954. As such they did not require licences and therefore do not appear on the Dúchas database. Unsurprisingly, therefore, the majority of these excavations can be classified as rescue excavations (Fig. 5)

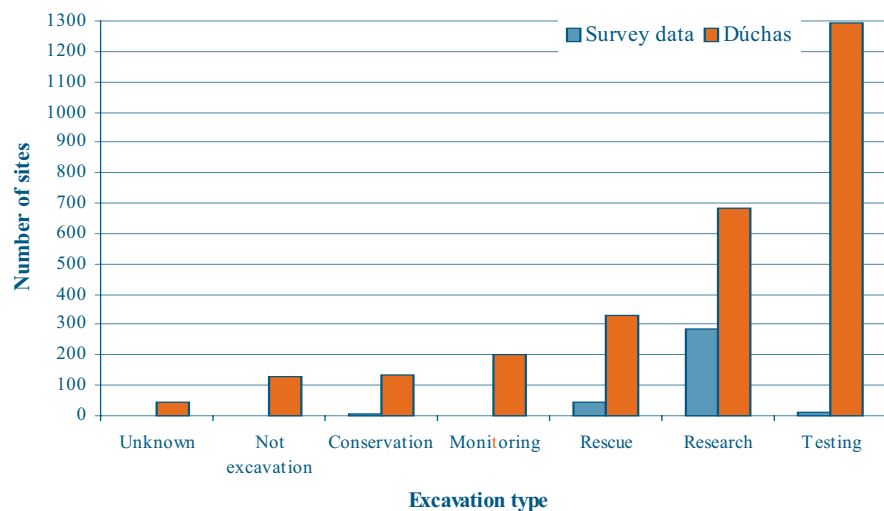


Figure 5: Numbers of excavations by type

4.2.2 The total number of fully published reports is 1704, with unpublished reports totalling 1353 (43%). This leaves 111 records from the database total of 3168 with no details of publication status. Most of these records fall into the 'not an excavation' category of which only 23 entries are included in Figure 6. These are 11 published records and 12 records which may require publication; the rest of the records in this category represent those licences which were issued but never used and excavations for which no information could be found.

4.2.3 As discussed previously in our overview of the development of archaeology in Ireland (Chapter 1: Figs 2 and 3), a considerable proportion of the exponential growth in the number of excavations per year can be accounted for by testings, which account for 41.3% of the licences issued between 1930 and 1997. As might be anticipated, rescue excavations represent the next most frequent category, accounting for 30.6% of the excavations (Table 5). In addition, 174 records or 5.5% of the total fall into the 'not an

excavation' category or are unknown. The number of unknown records has fallen considerably from the pilot study, from 537 unmarked records to 44 instances, as our comprehensive investigation into both the published and unpublished elements of the data-set has enabled us to include a considerable amount of previously omitted information.

Excavation type	Survey data	Dúchas data	Total no. of sites	% of Total
Testing	11	1297	1308	41.3
Rescue	284	685	969	30.6
Research	45	328	373	11.8
Monitoring	2	202	204	6.4
Conservation	5	135	140	4.4
Not excavation	1	129	130	4.1
Unknown	1	3	44	1.4

Table 5: Types of excavation from Dúchas and Survey data

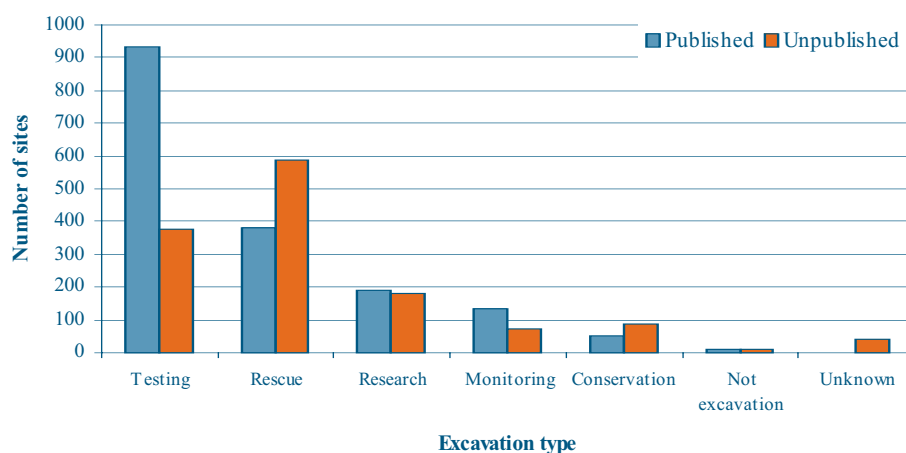


Figure 6: Published and unpublished sites by excavation type

4.3 UNDERSTANDING THE BACKLOG: GENERIC TRENDS AND FUTURE PROJECTIONS

4.3.1 Given the predominance of testings as the main excavation type, it is not surprising that testing reports are the highest published category and also form a high proportion of unpublished reports (Figure 6). Their small scale and frequently limited archaeological significance mean that publication requirements for testings can often be fulfilled satisfactorily through publication in the *Excavations Bulletin*. Other excavation types show a more balanced division between unpublished and published sites, and the slight bias that the dominance of the testings figures gives towards a higher published to unpublished ratio should be noted. It should be observed, perhaps more pertinently in relation to our consideration of the backlog, that for rescue excavations the number of unpublished sites is greater than published examples (Fig. 6).

4.3.2 Indeed more careful consideration of the data reveals a number of interesting factors. Figure 7 could be taken to reveal that the backlog is a diminishing problem, in that it demonstrates that the ratio of published to unpublished sites has increased significantly over the last two years of our survey. More careful analysis of the data, however, reveals that this provides a false impression of the scale of the backlog and the current trends in its growth.

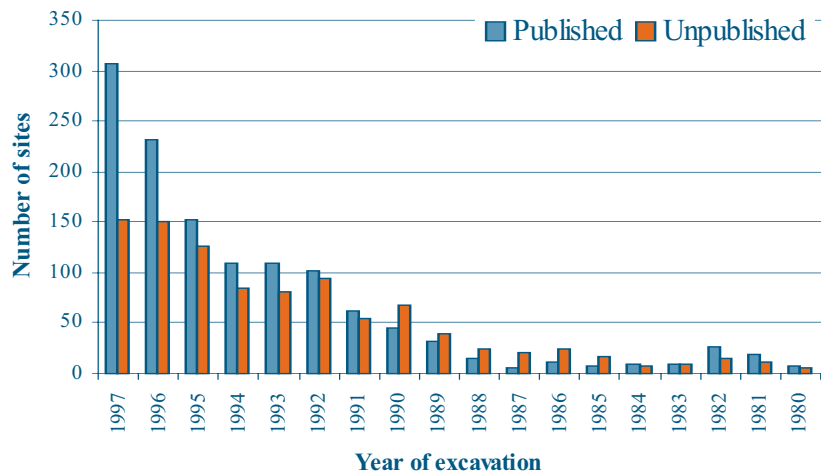


Figure 7: Published and unpublished sites by year

- 4.3.3 In Figures 8-10 we are able to examine the trends in publication and backlog development in more detail. For the purposes of analysis the main excavation types were divided into two groups: testings and monitorings in one, and conservation, rescue and research in the other (defined as *other* in Figures 8-10). It can be seen from our examination of these two groups and their publication status that the progressive trend in publication is largely a reflection of the dominance of testings in the 1990s (Fig. 8).
- 4.3.4 Indeed, Figure 9 permits us to examine the relationship within the group concerned with conservation, rescue and research excavations in more depth. This figure only presents data up to 1994 on the basis that given the normal length of a considerable number of post-excavation programmes, it would not be sensible to examine the ratios for the number of unpublished to published excavations within the last three years of the survey.

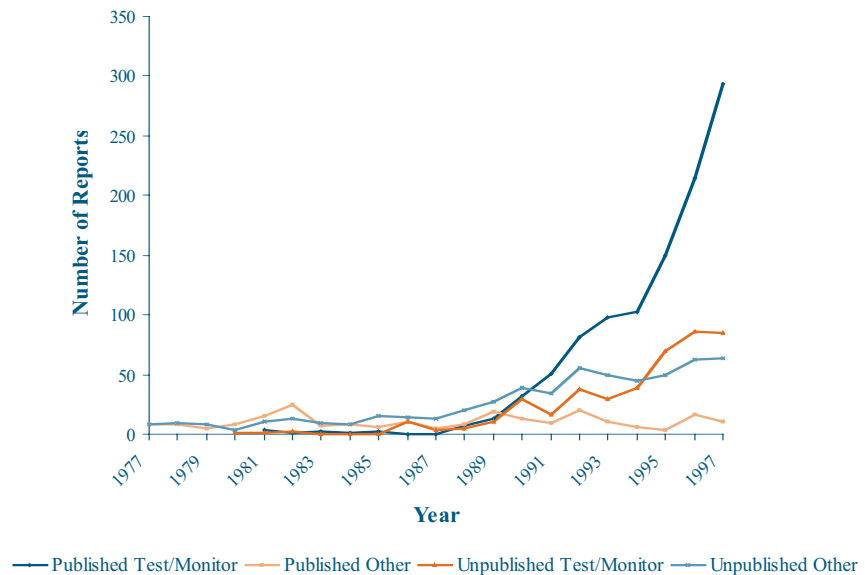


Figure 8: Excavation types considered in two groups: testings and monitorings and other (conservation, rescue and research). Numbers of published and unpublished sites by group

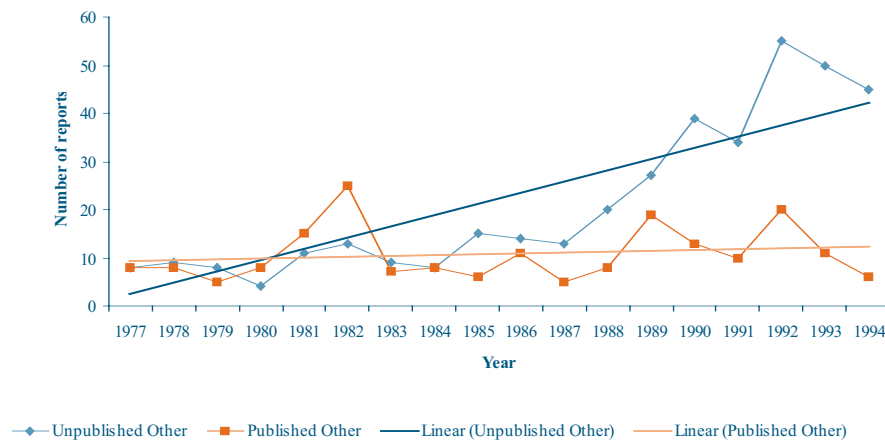


Figure 9: Conservation, rescue and research excavations grouped together. Numbers of published and unpublished sites by year

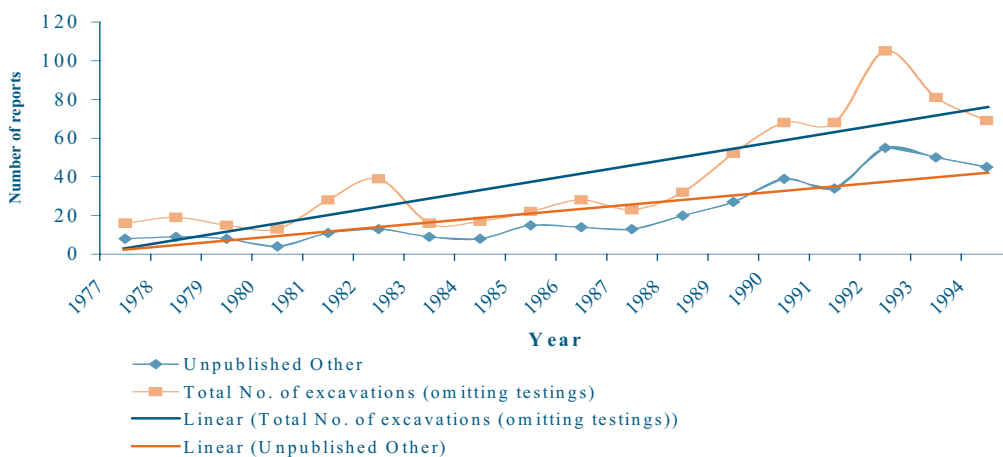


Figure 10: Total number of excavations and unpublished conservation, rescue and research excavations (grouped as Other), by year. (Testings were removed from the count of total excavations as they have a heavy distorting effect)

4.3.5 It is apparent from Figure 9 that the trends in the ratio of published to unpublished reports are increasingly divergent. It is significant that while the number of excavations has increased dramatically over the period shown, and therefore presumably the numbers of personnel involved in archaeology has grown, the trendline for published sites is almost flat. Within these categories which encapsulate the major archaeological investigations, there are the same number of excavation reports being published in the 1990s as in the 1970s. The corollary of this statement is that the trendline for the growth of the unpublished sites is steep and reveals an underlying problem that will ensure a continued and rapid development of the backlog programme unless changes are introduced into the current systems.

4.3.6 Figure 10 reinforces the poor publication record revealed in Figure 9. The correlation of the two trend lines indicates that publication is only having a very limited impact on the increase in the backlog. By implication increased growth in the number of excavations will lead to an equally steep development in the scale of the backlog.

4.4 CURRENT PUBLICATION MEDIA

- 4.4.1 Prior to discussion of the unpublished material it is instructive to examine some of the information gleaned from the bibliographic trawl.
- 4.4.2 A total of 615 excavations were considered to be fully published in monographs, journals or other academic formats. A further 1089 excavation results (34%) were considered to be fully published by inclusion in the *Excavations Bulletin*.
- 4.4.3 Figure 11 shows the media used to disseminate the full results of these archaeological investigations. It does not show summary, interim or seasonal reports. What is immediately apparent is the wide variation in the quantity of archaeological reports from journal to journal. This may be expected to some extent; the *Journal of Irish Archaeology* encourages the publication of problem-orientated research, while other journals may not have urban centres with a significant past in their immediate area. *The Cork Historical and Archaeological Society Journal* clearly seems to have had a policy of publishing the results of urban excavation. It is likely that in some instances the imbalance between urban and rural reports may reflect the editorial policy of individual journals.

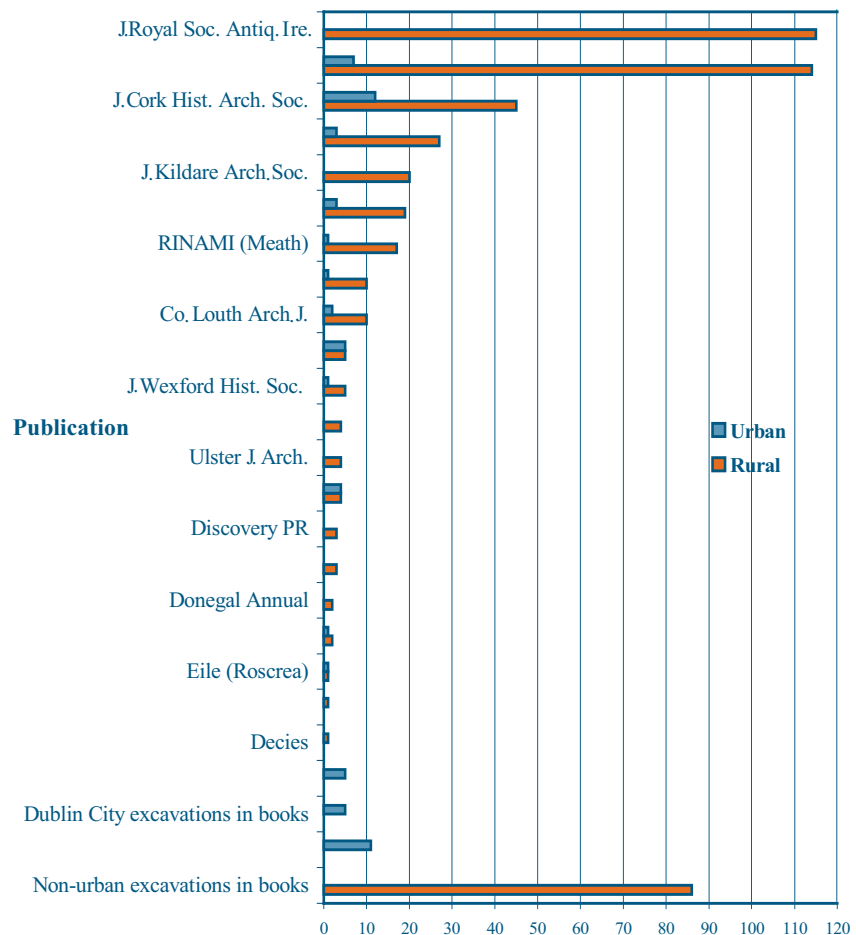


Figure 11: Full publication of rural and urban excavation reports in book format, local and national journals

- 4.4.4 Of further note is the appearance of excavated data in book form. The data in Figure 11 is derived from single site monographs and books containing more than one excavation report. Several points emerge from these figures. The books dealing with urban archaeology have all appeared in the past seven years and as such this publication format is clearly a recent trend. Equally, production of these urban reports was assisted if not entirely funded by local authorities or semi-State bodies (Dublin, Cork and Waterford

Corporations and Temple Bar Properties).

4.4.5 Published books dealing with non-urban excavations display a similar trend. The figures here are swelled by the publications relating to the Cork-Dublin and Cork-Limerick/Waterford gas pipeline projects (Cleary *et al* 1987; Gowen 1988). Recent publications in book form have included the series produced by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit and the forthcoming monographs by Wordwell dealing with the Ferriter's Cove Mesolithic site, Co. Kerry, and the Ballycarty passage tomb, Co. Kerry.

In general terms, therefore, there is only a limited current trend towards publication of developer-funded excavations in monograph or book form.

4.5 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.5.1 One of the purposes of the survey was to assess the archaeological significance of unpublished sites in order to prioritise publication requirements. The numbers of sites in categories 1 (considerable archaeological significance) to 5 (no significance) are shown in Figure 12. There are 81 excavations assigned to category 1 which is the smallest category after 5. The excavations assigned to categories 1 and 2 are listed in Appendix 5. The bulk of excavations fall into category 3 (431), closely followed by category 2 (340). There are relatively few sites of little or no significance (4 and 5) in comparison with the numbers of category 1 to 3 sites.

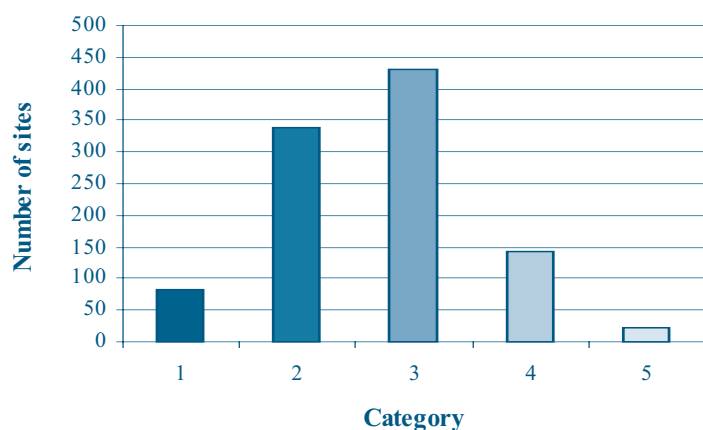


Figure 12: Numbers of unpublished excavations by categories

4.5.2 It is unsurprising that the distribution of categories in Figure 12 conforms to a left-skewed normal distribution. One would expect that the majority of sites are of regional (i.e. Categories 2 and 3) rather than outstanding national or international significance (Category 1). Equally, given that the publication requirements for category 5 sites can be satisfied by a note in the *Excavations Bulletin*, it is to be anticipated that only a relatively small number of these sites will not have been published.

4.5.3 Having looked at the general trends in archaeological significance, the relationship between categories and excavation type can be considered. Of the 1353 unpublished sites, the different proportions of excavation types can be seen clearly in Figure 13. As might be anticipated, the distribution of the different categories of sites is not even across all types of excavation. As Figure 14 demonstrates, testing, which constitutes the predominant excavation type, has only a limited number of category 1 and 2 sites. Similarly, monitoring has resulted in no sites of considerable significance and few of moderate significance. Indeed, the majority of category 1 and 2 excavations have taken place in a rescue or research context, representing 57% of unpublished reports.

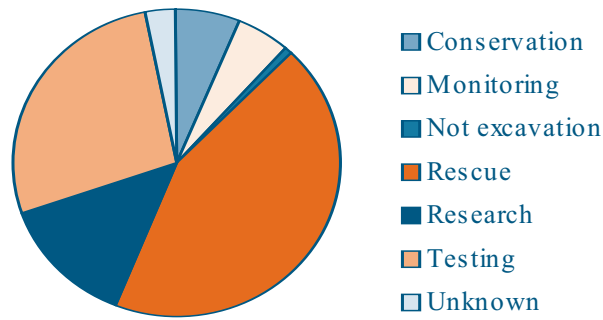


Figure 13: Unpublished sites by excavation type

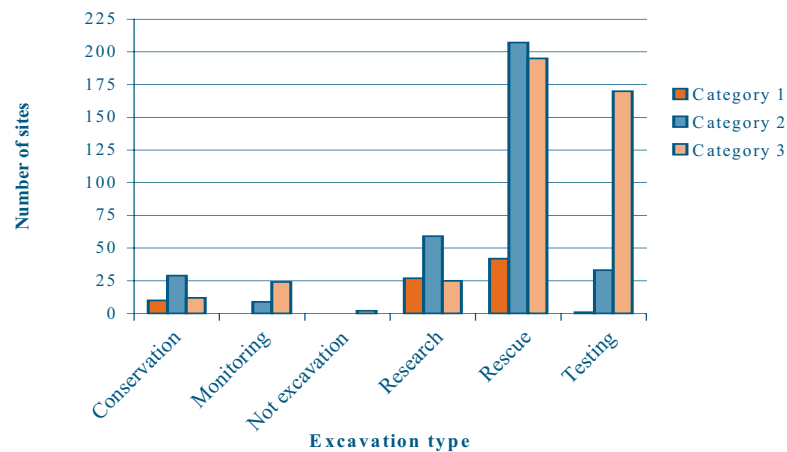


Figure 14: Unpublished sites of categories 1-3 by excavation type

4.5.4 Difficulties in accurately ascribing significance arose where full reports were not present in the archive (see below). Interim reports often failed to reflect the importance of the site and, erring on the side of prudence, it is possible that a number of sites have been slightly undervalued due to the inadequacies of the reports on file at Dúchas. This problem was not insignificant given the incompleteness of the archive reports accessible in Dúchas. Boxes 9 and 10 demonstrate the application of the categorisation to a sample of unpublished and published sites.

BOX 9: APPLIED USE OF THE CATEGORIES OF SIGNIFICANCE (1-5) TO UNPUBLISHED REPORTS

Category 1: *Excavations by the late Liam de Paor at Iniscealtra (E180).* A three volume archive completed shortly before the death of the excavator dealing with the extensive archaeological investigation of the monastic island site in the river Shannon. The archive contains details of the stratigraphy, burials and structures (Vol. I), details of the finds (Vol. II) and plates and illustrations (Vol. III).

Category 1: *A gas pipeline construction project from Dublin to Dundalk* revealed a series of archaeological sites dating from the Early Christian to the medieval period. The archaeological aspect of the construction project was directed by Ms Margaret Gowen. Several Early Christian cemeteries were excavated (E462, 464, 466, 467) as was a souterrain (E463) and a medieval farmyard (E465). The sites are chronologically and geographically linked and were excavated with the same methodology.

Category 1 or 2: Excavations at Dooley “Cloghastukan” sandhills site in Donegal by Mr A.B. Ó Ríordáin and Prof. E. Rynne (E33). Work here during the 1950s revealed a cemetery site and settlement evidence from the early medieval period with important metalworking evidence. An interim report appeared in 1961.

Category 2: Rescue excavations conducted by Mr A.B. Ó Ríordáin on a *Bronze Age cemetery site at Sonnagh Demesne, Co. Westmeath*, on behalf of the NMI under Section 16 of the 1954 National Monuments (Amendment) Act. Work here uncovered a short rectangular cist containing a child cremation accompanied by a bowl; flanking this cist were two pit graves containing headless inhumations. This was cited by Waddell (1990, 154) but otherwise remains unpublished. The archive is kept at the NMI.

Category 3: Excavations to facilitate conservation at *Rosshill Abbey, Kilbeg Lower, Co. Galway* (E524) by Ms Miriam Clyne in 1990. Excavation here revealed medieval wall footings but also recovered a medieval baptismal font that may require attention in print. The archive is kept at the NMS.

Category 4: In this case a series of excavations or testings conducted perhaps on the outskirts or suburb of a medieval town which consistently failed to register archaeological deposits is envisaged. From this it could be argued in an overview that there was little settlement activity here or that the archaeological deposit was removed.

Category 5: A test excavation which registered a negative result may be considered as within this category. A typical example may be from within the *Excavation Bulletin* such as the following entry from 1996:

5 Pound St, Leixlip, (96E67)

No archaeological significance. Four trenches were excavated on 13th March in advance of a proposed development. Apart from a modern cellar, all deposits had been removed from the site by modern scarping. Modern deposits directly overlay natural river-deposited gravels. Alan Hayden (Address given).

BOX 10: IRISH PUBLICATIONS CLASSIFIED INTO CATEGORIES 1-5

Category 1: Substantial monograph

Hurley, M., Scully, O., McCutcheon, S. 1998 *Late Viking Age and Medieval Waterford Excavations 1986-1992*, eds T. Barry, R. Cleary, M.F. Hurley, Waterford Corporation.

A very substantial hardback clothbound ‘limited edition’ book of 935 pages, very professionally produced, including numerous illustrations and colour as well as black and white photographs. Published by Waterford Corporation. Reports the results of excavations covering nearly 20% of the heart of the Viking town, with a rich unbroken sequence of deposits from the 10th century to the post-medieval period, including rich waterlogged material providing a wealth of organic finds and environmental samples. The series of excavations is in effect treated as a single site.

Much of the detail is covered on a typological basis (not only finds, but also pits, ovens, buildings etc.) but this is also dealt with more thematically (defences, town planning etc.), and the volume looks well beyond the confines of the excavations to discuss the wider significance of the results. The discussion on architecture and other issues makes it of potential interest to a wider local audience, although its size, price and technical detail make it principally a work of reference for the archaeologist.

Category 1: Monograph

Simpson, L. 1994 *Excavations at Isolde's Tower, Dublin*, Temple Bar Archaeological report 1, ed. M. Gowen, Temple Bar Properties.

Professionally produced softback A4 with attractive layout and presentation including colour photographs integrated into text. Published by the contractor and developer. Site-based report with relatively little discussion on the wider issues. Historical background a separate section, excavation divided up by phase. Half the report is given over to specialist reports, contains site plans. Discussion includes the relationship between the archaeology and the documentary and historical sources. Written for archaeologists and perhaps a more general readership interested in the area.

Category 2: Journal articles

Halpin, A. & Buckley, L. 1995 Archaeological Excavations at the Dominican Priory, Drogheda, Co. Louth, *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* **95C**, 5, 175-253, Dublin.

Site-specific report - summary of excavations including site plans, detailed burial/specialist and pathology report. Historical background separate. Site-specific discussion with more wide ranging discussions on the population characteristics. Written mainly for archaeologists and palaeo-pathologists.

Cleary, R. 1997 Excavations at Chapel Lane, Youghal, *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, **102**, 23-41. Tower Books.

Basic site report with discussion which includes references to wider issues, includes plans, sections and specialist reports. Historical background is presented separate from the rest. Written for archaeologist and would perhaps appeal to the general subscriber.

Category 2:

Hurley, M. 1996 Excavations in Cork City: Kyril's Quay/North Main Street (Part 2) *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, **101**, 26-64. Tower Books.

Contains a summary of the excavation in relation to the history of Cork. The bulk of the report is made up of specialist reports and discussions, so whilst it is site-specific in relation to the finds etc., the summary at the beginning covers wider issues relating to the archaeology of Cork. Written for the archaeologist and would appeal to the general subscriber.

Category 3-4: Desk-top Monograph

McConway, L. 1996 *Excavations at Ulster Bank, Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk, Co. Louth*. Archaeological Development Services Limited.

Hardback perfect-bound slim A4 volume, attractively but cheaply produced for limited circulation by the archaeological contractor. Contains all information required to fulfil licence condition including the licence number. Basic site report with specialist reports and archaeological illustrations. Historical background separate, includes historic maps. Contains discussion and conclusion that draws on the historical background and briefly relates the excavation to the development of the town. Report written mainly for archaeologists.

Category 5: Extract from the Excavation Bulletin (1996) - in this case the entry is given full publication status

5 Pound St, Leixlip, 96E67

No archaeological significance. Four trenches were excavated on 13th March in advance of a proposed development. Apart from a modern cellar, all deposits had been removed from the site by modern scarping. Modern deposits directly overlay natural river-deposited gravels. Alan Hayden (followed by address)

4.6 ASSESSMENT OF UNPUBLISHED REPORT QUALITY

- 4.6.1 Part of the requirement of the Brief was to assess the quality and standard of the reports looked at in the course of the survey. Indeed, before recommendations for publication could be made, an assessment of the current publication status of the surveyed reports needed to be given.
- 4.6.2 Prior to our consideration of the quality of unpublished reports, it is appropriate to comment on one aspect of the survey: the partial publication of a considerable number of the sites classified as unpublished. It is apparent that excavations can be reported on partially in a wide variety of formats. In fact, out of a total of 1353 reports classified as unpublished, 49% (664) have had some publication in the *Excavation Bulletin*, (9%) (117) have been published in interim form and a further 12% (156) are in preparation, forthcoming or partially completed (Figure 15). In some cases it is therefore possible that no further publication may be required. Independent of considerations of possible archive reports, this leaves 31% (416) of excavations that have not been published in any form.
- 4.6.3 According to the licence regulations, licence holders must submit both a preliminary report, within four weeks of completion of the fieldwork, and a final report within 12 months of expiry of the excavation licence. Therefore, in theory, we should have been able to consult the Dúchas files to assess the quality of the final archive reports.
- 4.6.4 However, our survey found that full reports could only be located in 28% of cases (383). Indeed, for 23% of sites (306) no archive report of any form could be located. Interim reports were the dominant form of report located in the files, being found in 41% of files (549) for unpublished sites. The status of files had no relationship to the archaeological significance of the sites; category 1 and 2 sites were equally as poorly represented as categories 3 and 4. It is apparent that in those instances where there was no form of interim publication and no report in the files, no assessment could be made of the significance of the archaeology or the quality of the report.

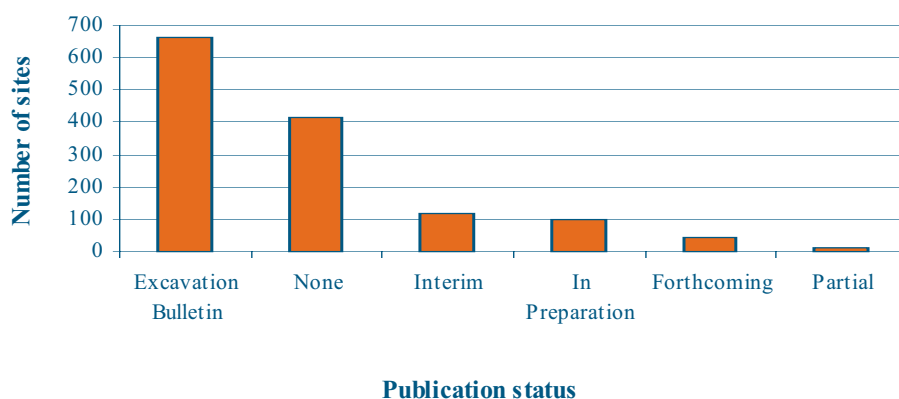


Figure 15: Unpublished reports: partial publication and in preparation

- 4.6.5 The discrepancy between the current condition of the files and the licence regulations is striking. It amplifies the general points made above regarding the steep escalation of the backlog and the relatively static rate of publication. In essence, it demonstrates that the backlog accumulation is not solely a reflection of a lack of publication vehicles through which to disseminate an almost complete corpus of full archive reports. Rather the problem is more fundamental: a widespread failure to undertake and finish full archive reports. From this conclusion we can infer that the scale of any backlog programme would be significant, and in a large number of cases would involve fundamental post-excavation analysis as opposed to being confined to editorial processes.

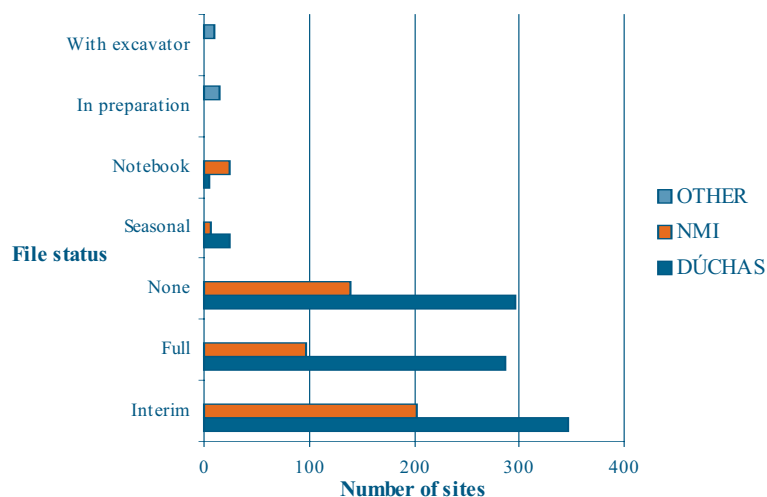


Figure 16: File status showing the types and numbers of reports with the NMI and Dúchas and the number of missing files

4.6.6 For all of the existing 996 reports an assessment of text and drawing quality was carried out; the results of these assessments are given in Figures 17 and 18.

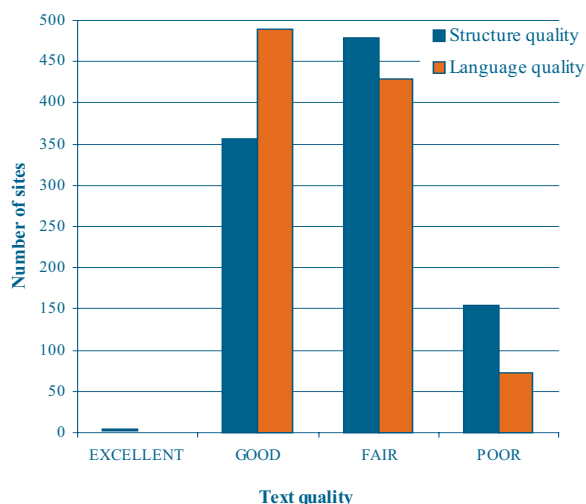


Figure 17: Assessment of text quality - structure and language

4.6.7 The normal distribution in Figure 17 could be expected, and reveals that the majority of the reports are of fair to good standard. This, however, should not be taken to imply that these reports are suitable for publication. It should not be forgotten that in many instances these are interim accounts of the excavation and that the rapidity of the survey does not permit detailed editorial considerations of the degree of integration of the evidence and the academic integrity of the interpretations. Equally the skew of the distribution towards the poor rating should be noted; only a single report attained an ‘excellent rating’ while 15% of the reports (155) had a poor report structure. As one might expect there was no correlation between the quality of the report and the archaeological significance of the project.

4.6.8 The assessment of the quality of the archived drawings showed a more even distribution with a significant number considered as suitable for publication (304 reports: Group 4: Figure 18). However, there were also 207 sites for which the drawings need to be done from scratch (Group 0: Figure 18). This variation may reflect the specialist skills involved in graphics production. There was less variation in the quality of the archive condition as a whole, which shows that most archives were in a reasonable state although a large number (887) were not recorded (Figure 19).

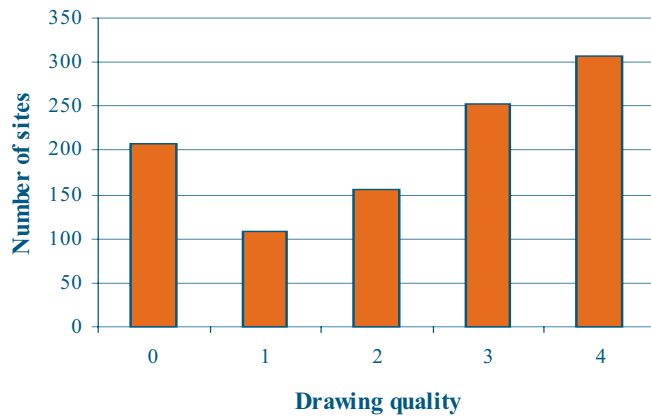


Figure 18: Assessment of drawing quality (0 - to do from scratch to 4 - publication standard)

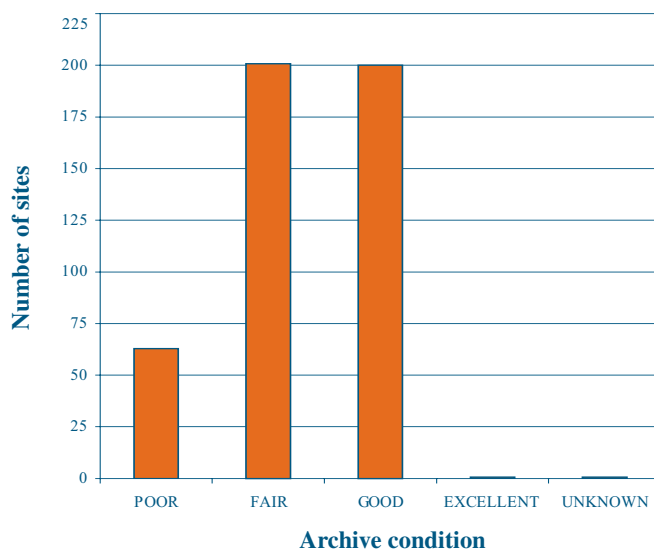


Figure 19: Assessment of archive condition

- 4.6.9 However, given the reasonable condition of most of the archives, this would intimate that a backlog programme should be able to utilise the archives effectively during post-excavation analysis.
- 4.6.10 Finally, a record of the report size was made (Figure 20) in the 996 instances where this could be recorded. The overwhelming majority of reports, 79% (783), were small in size, 186 reports (19%) were of medium size, while only 27 instances could be recorded as large (2%). The dominance of testings as the excavation type may explain the abundance of small reports. On the other hand, the report size may not reflect the size or type of excavation. Indeed, the size of the report is more likely to reflect the file status, which is dominated by interim reports (Figure 16).

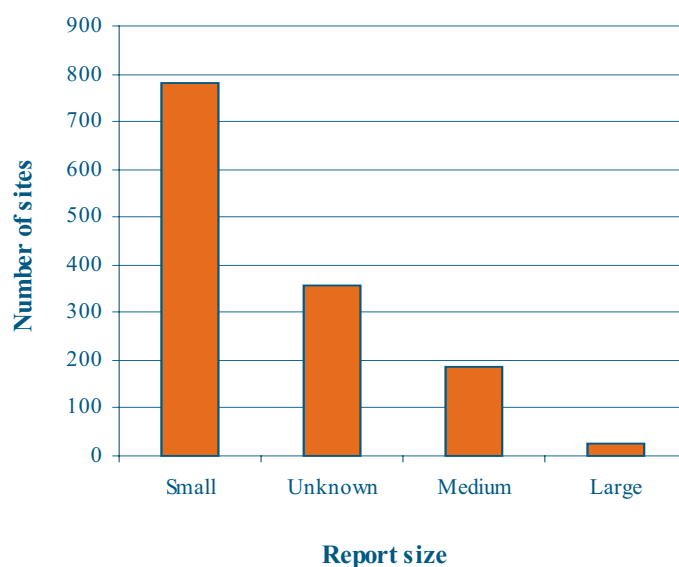


Figure 20: Report size for unpublished excavations

4.7 ANALYSIS OF DATA BY PERIOD

- 4.7.1 The general data for assessment of significance, presented above, is obviously dependent on more detailed considerations of site type and period. In this section we examine the general distribution of sites by period and the distribution of categories across periods.
- 4.7.2 Figure 21 shows the distribution of published and unpublished sites by period. A number of factors need to be taken into consideration prior to interpretation of the graph.
- 4.7.3 First, due to the database structure and the need to record multi-period sites, the total number of sites shown in the Figure 21 and succeeding figures will exceed the 3168 excavation licences recorded on the database. For example, an urban site with post-medieval, medieval, and Viking evidence would be counted three times on Figure 21.
- 4.7.4 Second, the graph does not present a comprehensive catalogue of period information for either published or unpublished site. For published sites, it was not until the bibliographic trawl had been underway for some time that dating information was gathered. This information was additional to the requirements of the Brief and its relevance for comparative purposes only became apparent at this later stage. In addition, the time taken to collate a full record of each site had to be finely judged given that the survey had to examine over 3000 records. Therefore, period information was only collated for 64% of the published sites (1089). These sites had 1453 periods of activity recorded on them (Table 6), 11% (164) of which could not be dated and are shown as unknown. These undated periods were predominantly found during small testings with non-diagnostic finds and site types. In Figure 21 both unknown and published sites where dating information was unrecorded (615 cases) are shown as unknown.

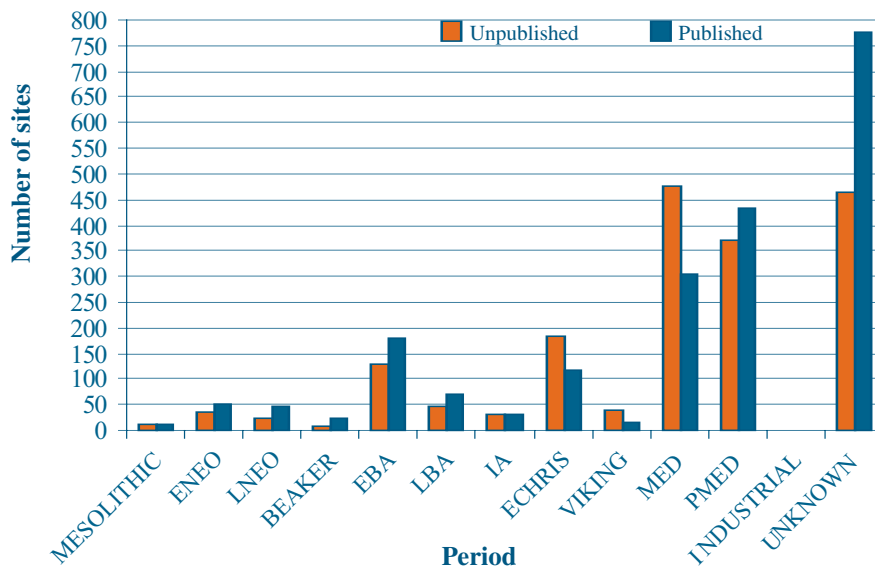


Figure 21: Publication status by period

- 4.7.5 In 252 cases the archive reports were either insufficiently detailed to date the period, or the finds were undiagnostic, and these periods have been recorded as unknown. Figure 21 also includes 199 sites added to the unpublished section of the unknown category, in addition to the 252 unknown phases identified on sites. In these 199 cases no dating evidence could be located, as the files were either missing (74%: 147), the licence related to a testing that produced a negative result (18%: 36), or the licence was a duplicate number (8%: 16).
- 4.7.6 Given the size of the recorded sample of dates for published sites, it is probable that the non-recorded component would have conformed to the same distribution as the 1089 reports that were recorded. In effect, therefore, the actual number of excavations for each period has probably been under-recorded by *c.*36%. This has the effect of decreasing the ratio of published to unpublished sites. In order to rectify these data problems the graph is re-plotted in Figure 22, extrapolating the figures for each period with a 36% increase, hence providing a more realistic approximation of the real distribution in the total data-set.

Period	Published	Unpublished	Total	% of Total
MESOLITHIC	10	10	20	1
ENEO	52	37	89	3
LNEO	46	25	71	2
BEAKER	24	6	30	1
EBA	181	130	311	10
LBA	69	46	115	4
IA	33	32	65	2
ECHRIS	117	182	299	10
VIKING	17	38	55	2
MED	304	475	779	25
PMED	434	370	804	26
INDUST	0	1	1	-
UNKNOWN	164	252	418	14

Table 6: Periods with numbers of published and unpublished records

4.7.7 It is more difficult to calculate extrapolated figures for the unpublished material in Figure 22, as the unknown category is not an accurate reflection of the limitations of the archaeological evidence but more a consequence of incomplete draft reports. At present, 18% of the periods in the unpublished material have been defined as unknown. For the published material the unknown element consists of 11% of the periods. On this basis it might be reasonable to assume that a further 7% of the unpublished phases could be ascribed to chronological periods on completion of the post-excavation analysis. Equally the 147 missing archives represent approximately 10% of the available database. Taking these factors into account the figures for the unpublished material in Figure 22 have been increased by 17%

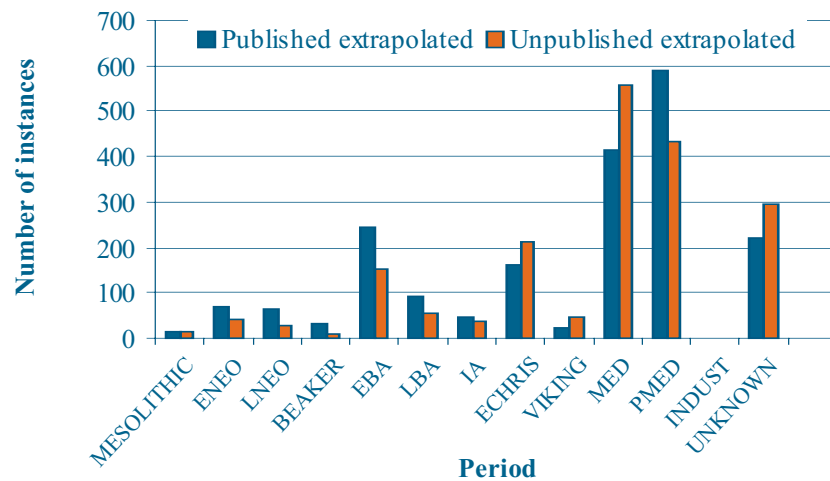


Figure 22: Extrapolated figures for total published and unpublished sites

- 4.7.8 As might be expected with this form of re-scaling exercise, the graph in Figure 22 is not radically different from Figure 21. It does, however, attempt to represent the true values that would be derived from a comprehensive bibliographic search and access to the large number of unavailable archives. Equally it diminishes the size of the unknown component of the dataset.
- 4.7.9 Using the actual data from the survey for the purposes of our discussion (Figure 21 and Table 6), it is apparent that two periods, the medieval and post-medieval periods, constitute 50% of the periods of activity recovered from the excavations (25% each). The next most frequently represented periods, Early Bronze Age and Early Christian, each constitute approximately 10% of the periods recorded.
- 4.7.10 Medieval sites form the largest category of unpublished excavations, while interestingly the number of published post-medieval sites is greater than the number of unpublished sites of this period. The Early Christian period stands out as a period that is poorly published in relation to the number of excavated sites. The Mesolithic material is significant even in the modest numbers represented here, while industrial archaeology is present on a single unpublished site.

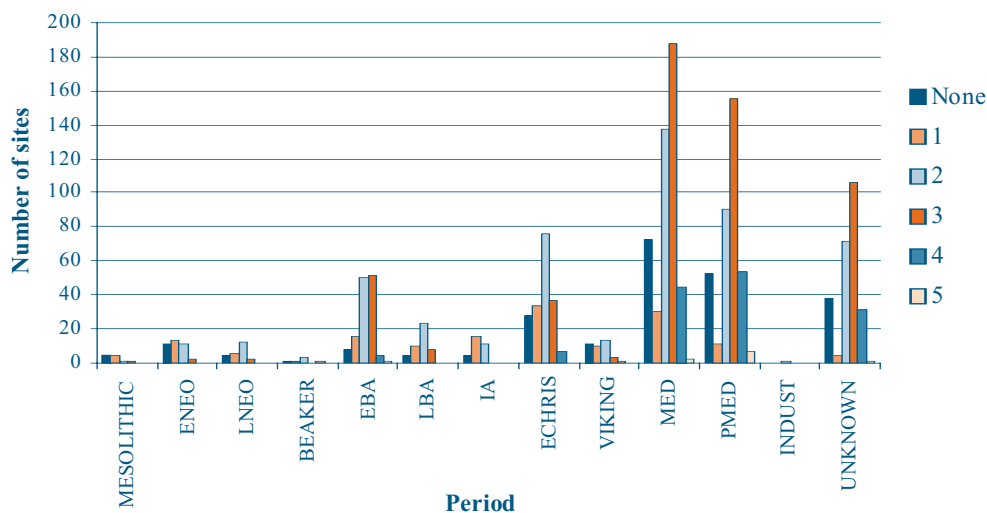


Figure 23: All periods of unpublished excavations with categories of significance (none = sites known from Excavations Bulletin/interim but there is no archive report in Dúchas to assess significance)

4.7.11 Further analysis of the unpublished sites is presented in Figures 23 and 24. In both of these figures the categorisation of sites within each period is shown. As might be expected, most of the periods reflect the normal distribution of the categories shown in Figure 12, although it is noticeable that Mesolithic, Early Neolithic, Iron Age, Early Christian and Viking periods are more biased towards Categories 1 and 2.

4.7.12 The relatively normal distribution of the various categories might have been anticipated, and demonstrates that a relatively even-handed approach has been adopted towards the assessment process. Figure 24 shows a clearer demonstration of the earlier periods at a larger scale.

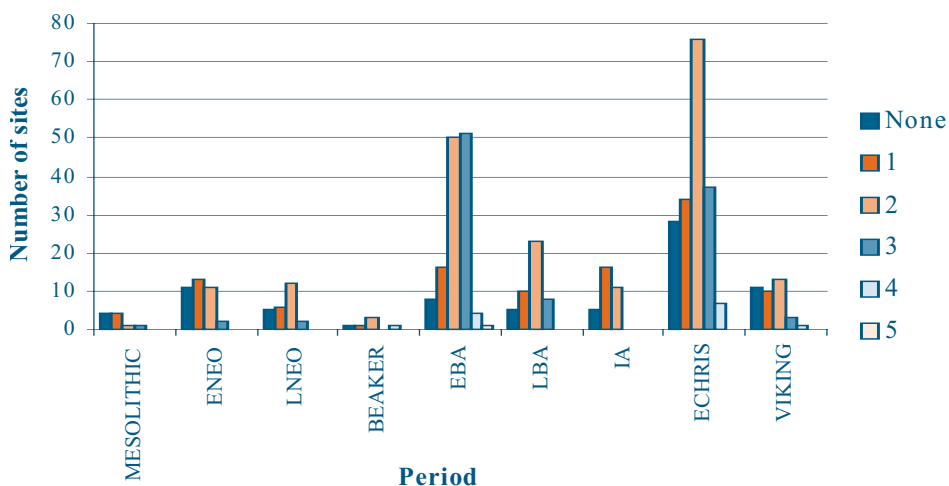


Figure 24: Periods of unpublished excavations with categories of significance up to the Viking period

4.8 ANALYSIS OF DATA BY SITE TYPE

4.8.1 In fulfilment of the requirements of the Brief, the database allows the analysis of data by period and site type. By breaking down the unpublished and published excavations by period and site type, it is possible to assess the relative significance and frequency of site

types for each period. At the inception of the project we were instructed to use the terms for the classification of archaeological sites developed by the NMHPS. This allows the data to be analysed in significant detail; however, for more synthetic presentation as demonstrated here, it has been necessary to group related categories together. In the following graphs (Figs 25-35), we show the main categories of site for each of the periods defined on the database. For those periods with a huge number of entries, such as the medieval and post-medieval periods, the graphs have been limited to the 20 most frequent site types.

- 4.8.2 Given the level of detail recorded on the database, it is important to understand that a site may appear more than once on a single graph, and if it is multi-period then it is obvious that the same site may be counted on several graphs. For instance an excavation in an Early Christian and medieval monastery that uncovered ecclesiastical buildings, a cemetery and a timber structure would occur six times on these graphs. The graphs accurately reflect the number of instances that one of these specific site types has been identified in the database, not the absolute number of sites of a period.
- 4.8.3 Furthermore, the degree of latitude in the reliability of the dating information needs to be understood. The decision was taken at the beginning of the data collection to tie dating information to artefact categories rather than site sub-types. A number of factors influenced this decision. First, to reliably date features in complex multi-period sites on the basis of incomplete archive reports would require a considerable investment of time on each report, and ultimately may require in-depth stratigraphic analysis of a site. However, the existence and date of finds is capable of being objectively recorded more rapidly, and as this survey needed to assess approximately 1,500 unpublished reports, this approach provided a pragmatic way forward. As a result the data presented by this form of query needs to be seen as *indicative*. Using the database will enable researchers to rapidly access more detailed information and ultimately the Dúchas files.
- 4.8.4 The following figures are presented with minimal commentary, as their discussion would be largely repetitive. However, a number of observations seem relevant. In general the unpublished material largely reflects the published corpus of sites. However, considerable divergences can be observed on the graphs for the Mesolithic, Iron Age, Early Christian and Viking periods. As stated above, the reality of these differences would need to be examined more closely, during more formal assessment of research potential; however, these differences could be taken to indicate the enhanced research potential of this material to analyse site types previously understudied. In the case of the Mesolithic period, given the significance of this material in developing our understanding of the first human inhabitation in Ireland, a package for publication should be considered.
- 4.8.5 Appendix 2 demonstrates the potential utilisation of the type of information presented here to develop publication packages.

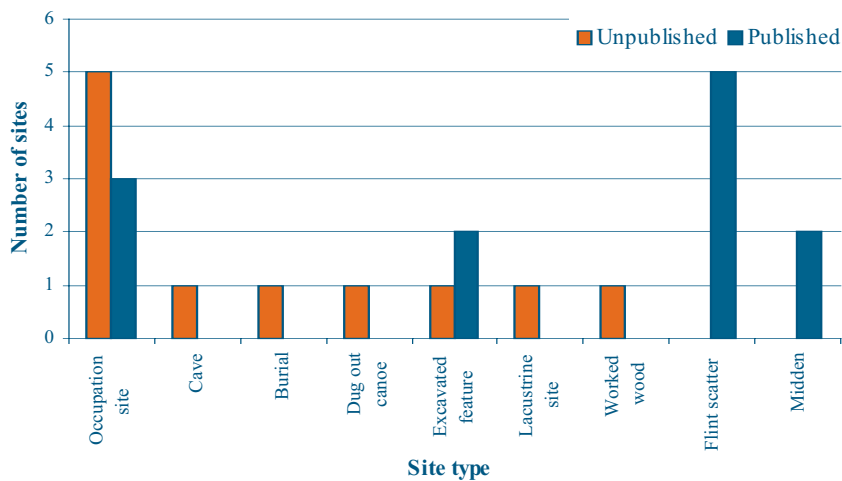


Figure 25: Published and unpublished Mesolithic sites by site type

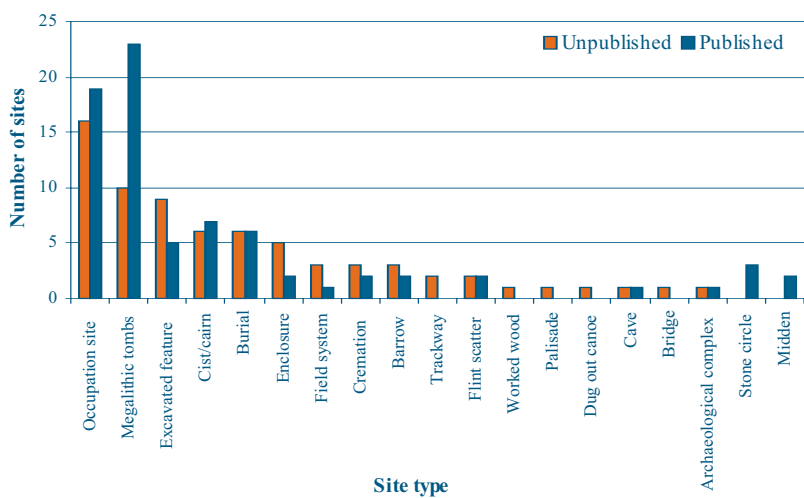


Figure 26: Published and unpublished Early Neolithic sites by site type

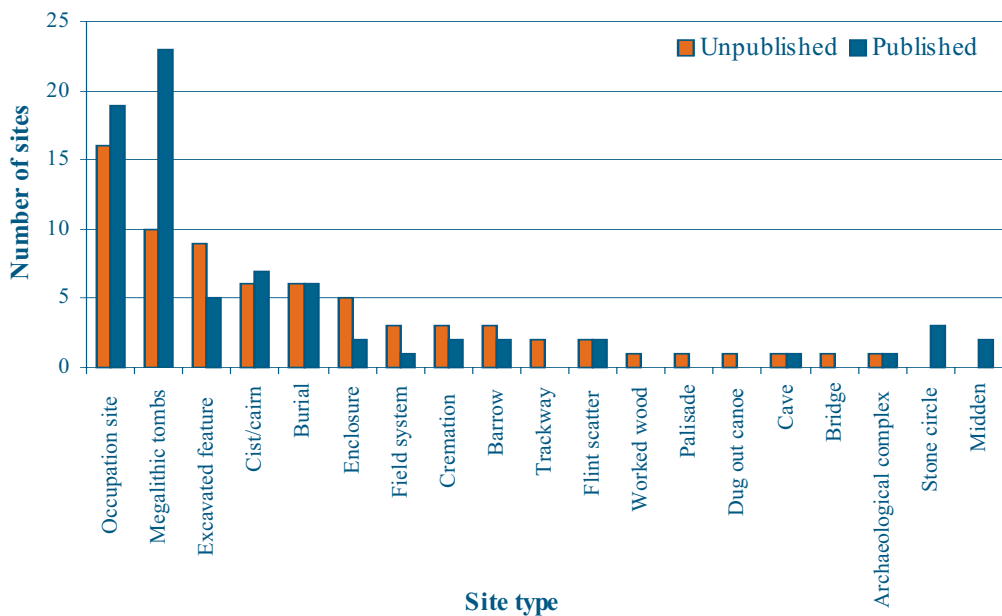


Figure 27: Published and unpublished Late Neolithic sites by site type

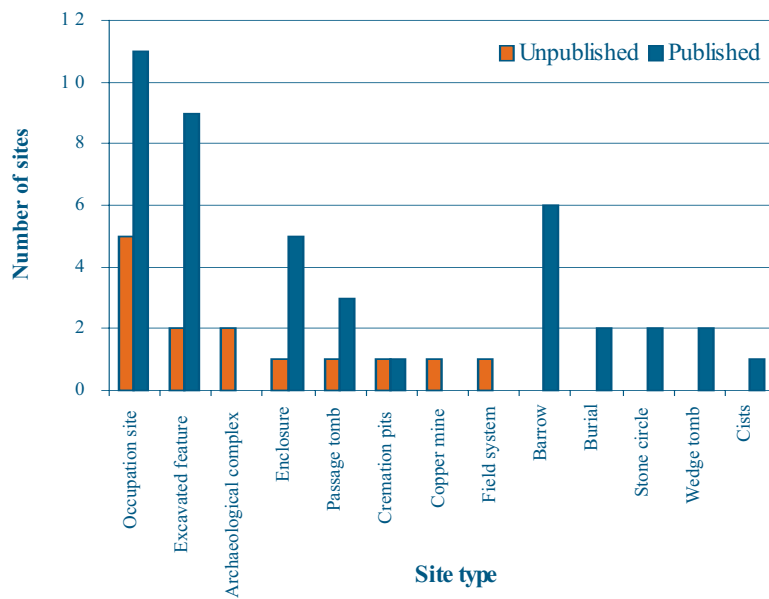


Figure 28: Published and unpublished Beaker sites by site type

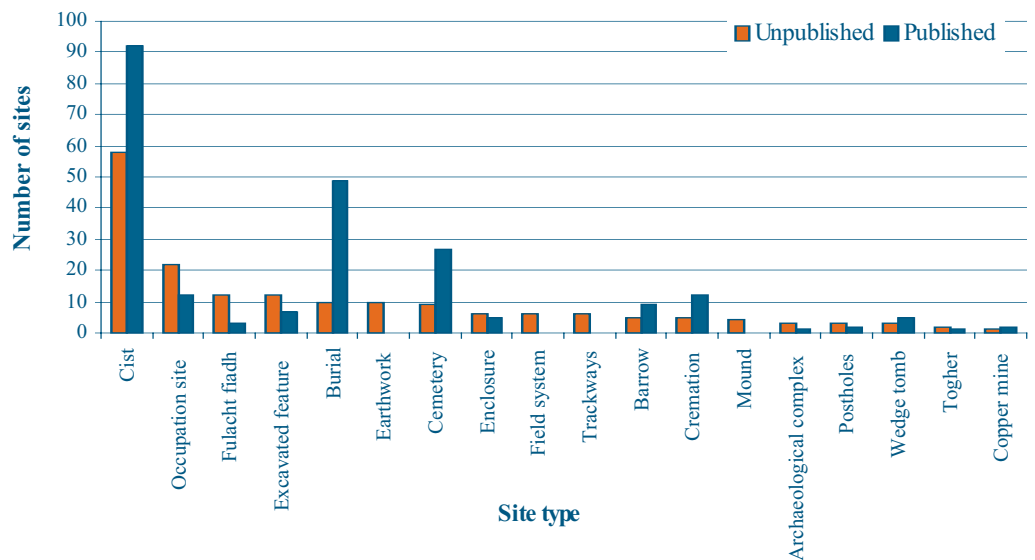


Figure 29: Published and unpublished Early Bronze Age sites by site type

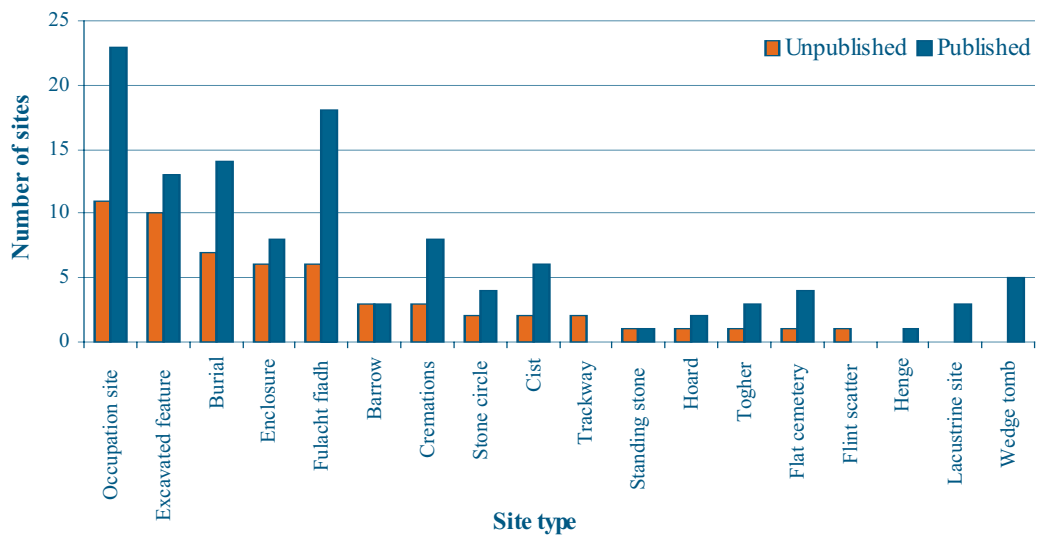


Figure 30: Published and unpublished Late Bronze Age sites by site type

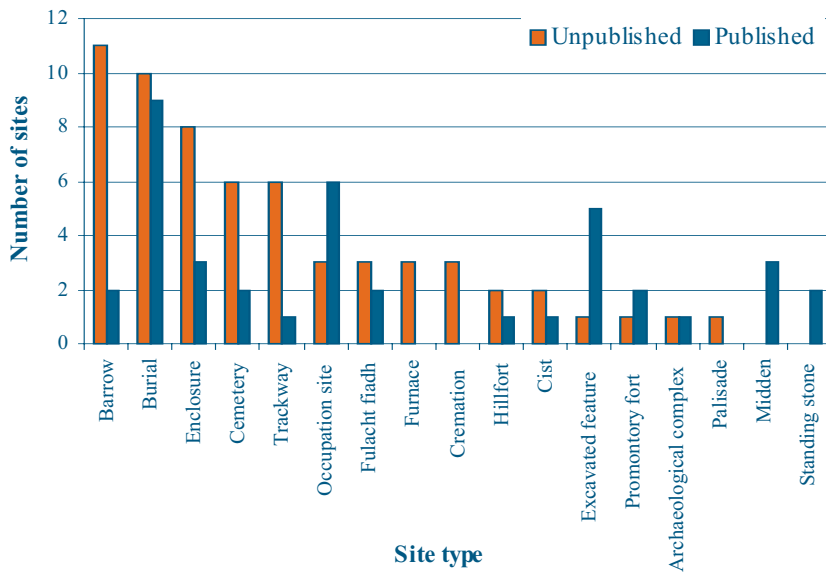


Figure 31: Published and unpublished Iron Age sites by site type

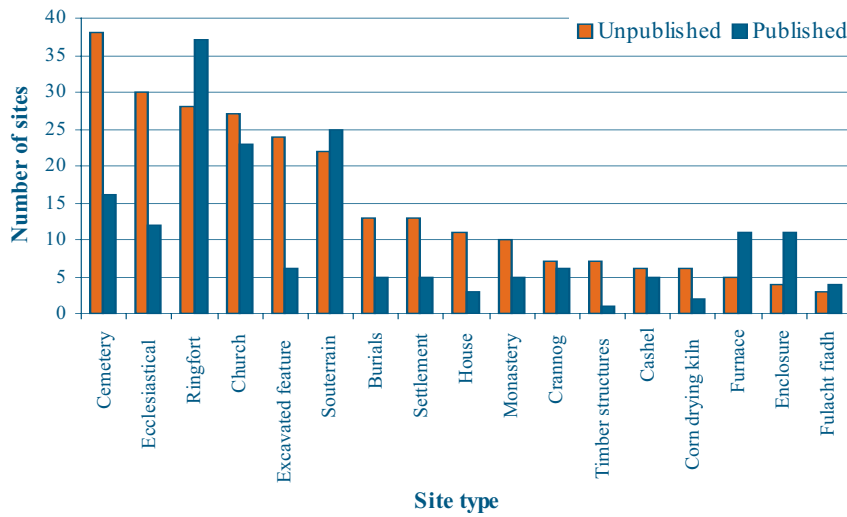


Figure 32: Published and unpublished Early Christian sites by site type

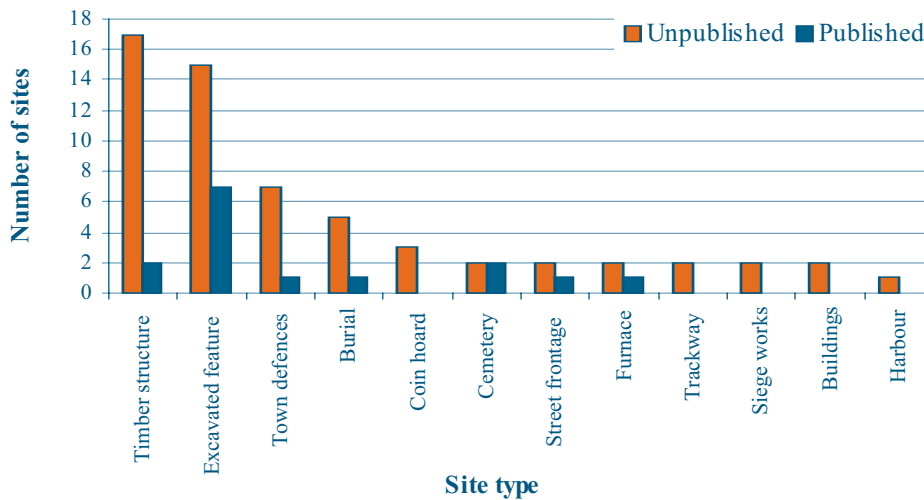


Figure 33: Published and unpublished Viking sites by site type

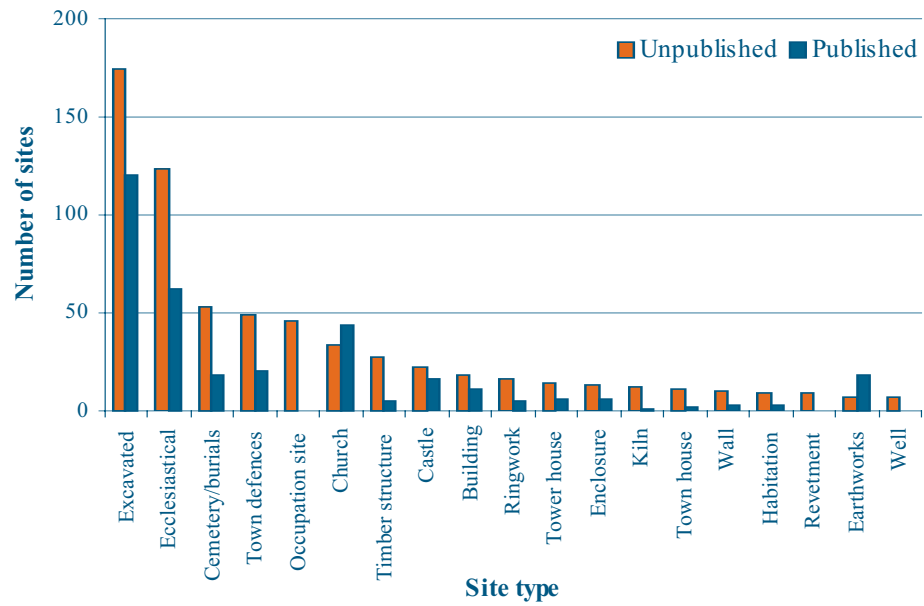


Figure 34: Published and unpublished Medieval sites by site type

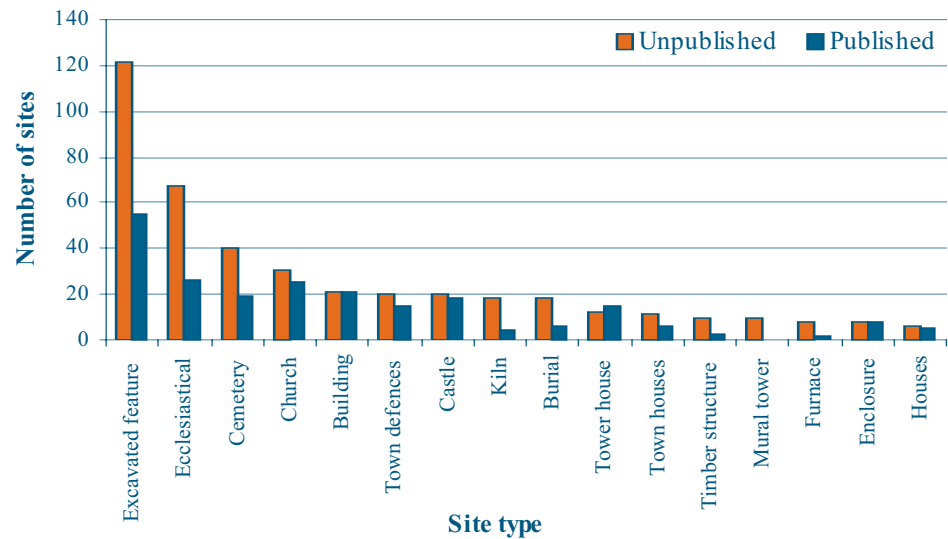


Figure 35: Published and unpublished post-Medieval sites by site type

4.8.6 Some of the differences in publication trends between the periods revealed in the previous figures may be related to whether the excavation was an urban or rural type. The number of urban excavations has increased dramatically in recent years, in conjunction with an overall increase in publication. Indeed, it can be seen in Figure 7 that the 1980s trend of more unpublished than published excavations gives way during the course of the 1990s to the opposite trend. By 1997, the number of unpublished excavations is half of those published. These figures can principally be explained by the predominance of testings as the main excavation type in recent years. Given the limited scale of these operations they tend to be relatively straightforward to report and where the results are largely negative, mention in the *Excavations Bulletin* constitutes publication. Finally, the increase in urban excavation types impacts upon the period of the archaeology and may account for the predominance of Medieval and post-Medieval archaeology.

CHAPTER 5: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THE BACKLOG AND RELATED ISSUES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 In order to make recommendations for the future management of the backlog identified by the survey, a wide range of related issues need to be considered. In a number of instances, the constraints of this survey only permit us to recognise the necessity for further research and policy development, while other factors will be presented which can be discussed in more detail.
- 5.1.2 Prior to the detailed development of our recommendations, it is salutary to reflect on post-excavation backlog programmes in other countries. Both Scotland and England have undertaken backlog programmes; and while in both instances substantial progress was made on the backlog, they have been expensive, time-consuming and difficult programmes to execute. Common trends identified during Historic Scotland and English Heritage's projects (Appendix 3) have been echoed in our consultation exercise and during the development of this survey.
- 5.1.3 In particular, a wide range of 'political' sensitivities surround the issues of authorship, academic accreditation, intellectual rights and copyright. In addition, failure to publish could be attributed at least in part to lack of specific funding for post-excavation and publication, as there was often a pervasive unwritten assumption that reports were written in one's own time. Furthermore, a reticence to publish and be subjected to peer review is a common trend that has delayed publication in a number of instances. Other shared factors include a lack of report-writing skills, a lack of appreciation of the requirements of a publication, and an over-optimistic assessment of the ease with which reports can be satisfactorily completed. A particular aspect of backlog that requires emphasis is the inordinate scale of effort often required to bring a 'draft' report through to publication standard. The commonality of these trends means that our recommendations will need to consider the complex web of these factors in order to develop an effective programme for future implementation.
- 5.1.4 In addition, our recommendations will be predicated on some assumptions regarding the scale and scope of the backlog programme that could be initiated. It is axiomatic that a programme that is straightforward to commission, of limited scope, timescale and financial burden will require a very different management framework from a large-scale, lengthy and capitially intensive programme. Therefore, prior to our consideration of an appropriate decision-making framework for the future management of a backlog programme, some ballpark estimates for the potential costs of a structured backlog programme are presented.
- 5.1.4 Having examined the possible costs of a backlog programme, a potential management framework is then presented and related issues are then developed and discussed.

5.2 POTENTIAL COSTS OF THE BACKLOG PROGRAMME

- 5.2.1 Any estimate for the costs of a backlog programme is obviously to be treated with a wide degree of tolerance, given our current level of knowledge. However, personal experience and examination of the costs associated with previous funding for Irish and English post-excavation programmes provide some reasonable guidelines on which to develop some informed estimates.
- 5.2.2 The most detailed information available regarding Irish funding for post-excavation was derived from Heritage Council records. Information was available on 12 grants for post-excavation projects. Several of these applications covered the synthetic treatment of several excavations in a single publication, and therefore these applications related to 101 excavations. All of the grants were adjusted to 1999 values using the Consumer Price Index. The average value of a post-excavation grant for a site was £8,426, with a lowest figure of £1,753 and a highest figure of £27,279
- 5.2.3 Using the average figure of £8,426, a ballpark estimate of £3,547,000 can be derived for the analysis and publication of the 421 category 1 and 2 sites defined in the survey. However, using these figures to generate a ballpark estimate for a backlog programme requires caution. In particular, the grants were only *partial* funding towards programmes that had often received assistance from other sources, either in terms of direct funding or indirect support (i.e. free accommodation, administrative support and staff time). This would suggest that the ballpark estimate is too low.
- 5.2.4 If this estimate is too low, a more realistic figure is difficult to derive. Detailed information regarding the proportion of total funding represented by these grants is unattainable, and it would be difficult to draw conclusions regarding the typical or atypical characteristics of these projects.

An alternate source of information regarding backlog project costs can be derived from the English government funding programmes.

Year	Type	No. of projects	Total budget (£sterling)	Cost/project RPI (£sterling)		Value at 1999 rate (£sterling)	Conversion to Ir£
97-98	Pre-PPG16 backlog	90	1400406	15560	4	16182	17801
96-97	Pre-PPG16 backlog	108	1801042	16676	8	18010	19811
95-96	Pre-PPG16 backlog	146	2266515	15524	10	17076	18784
94-95	Analytical	136	2942816	21638	15	24884	27373
93-94	Analytical	98	2370990	24194	17	28307	31137
92-93	Analytical	94	2204607	23453	19	27909	30700
91-92	PX grants	127	2919354	22987	23	28274	31101
90-91	PX grants	151	3340589	22123	29	28539	31393
89-90	PX grants	155	2843337	18344	43	26232	28855
88-89	PX grants	204	4057898	19892	53	30434	33478

Table 7: Cost of English Heritage backlog programme

- 5.2.6 Table 7 shows figures from English Heritage's published figures for its grant-aided expenditure. Use of these figures also requires some caution and explanation of English Heritage's management system.
- 5.2.7 First, the categorisation of projects has changed over the ten years. In 1991 English Heritage introduced a project management system, referred to by the acronym MAP2 (Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition). In outline, MAP2 stipulated that *after* an excavation an assessment had to be undertaken to assess the archaeological

potential of the material, and produce a project plan for the proposed analysis and publication of the site. Therefore in Table 7, the figures from 1988-1991 were for grants awarded to post-excavation projects that had not been preceded by assessment. From 1991-94 post-excavation analysis was differentiated from assessment costs in English Heritage's financial breakdown. As a result, the figures for the period from 1988-1994 are most analogous to consideration of a single block of post-excavation funding for each project, which is probably the most appropriate form in which to consider these ballpark figures. From 1995, the financial breakdown included both assessment costs and the analytical stages of Pre-PPG16 backlog projects within a single category. Given that assessment projects are normally considerably more modest than analytical costs this has the effect of deflating the average figures for the years 1995-1998.

- 5.2.8 Using the Retail Price Index to translate all of the sums into 1999 values and applying a multiplier of 1.1 to translate the figures from £ sterling, provides a series of figures for the average cost of post-excavation per site ranging from £17,800 to £33,500. Given the comments above, the minimum figure may be considered as too low, although it could be argued that the package approach developed in this survey, and demonstrated in Appendix 2, could lead to sufficient economies to make this figure a realistic index. Consideration of the pre-1995 figures shows that the average figure is relatively tightly clustered around c. £30,000, and this may seem a sensible average to consider in more detail.
- 5.2.9 OAU's own post-excavation programme, which annually consists of between 70-80 post-excavation projects (not including testings and monitorings) tends to have an average cost of c. £45-50,000 (sterling). Experience of that programme suggests that the cost of a medium-sized excavation report is in the order of £25-30,000 (sterling).
- 5.2.10 Another factor that needs to be considered relates to the scale of the excavations; a considerable number of the backlog projects are testings and relatively modest excavations. It is unclear whether this is directly comparable to the situation in England, where the funding tended to be oriented towards medium-to-larger projects. It is apparent that the incorporation of a large number of testings into the post-excavation programme will significantly reduce the cost of the overall programme.
- 5.2.11 Furthermore, in most cases the English Heritage figures largely represent complete funding of a project. In the case of any Irish backlog programme the possibility that other sources of funding, including developers' contributions to the original project budget, should be considered. This would obviously have the effect of reducing the overall government contribution to the scheme.
- 5.2.12 With these qualifications in mind, a range of costs using an English analogue is presented for publication of all of the 421 category 1 and 2 sites defined by the survey (Table 8).

Average cost/excavation £	No. of reports	Total cost of backlog programme £
17,800	421	7,493,800
25,000	421	10,525,000
30,000	421	12,630,000
33,500	421	14,103,500

Table 8: Range of estimates for total cost of backlog programme

- 5.2.8 The range presented in Table 8 is obviously extensive, although our brief consideration of the related issues would incline judgement towards the lower to middle range of costs, probably somewhere between £7.5-12 million.

- 5.2.9 Regardless of the ultimate figure considered reasonable to utilise as a multiplier, the discussion of the Irish and English evidence serves to demonstrate the significant scale of the funding requirements necessary to undertake a thorough backlog programme for the category 1 and 2 sites. This implies that in order to be effective the management structure for this programme would need to be relatively robust, committed and well-coordinated, and that the programme would need to operate over a four - to five-year time frame.
- 5.2.10 It is apparent to the authors that headline estimates of £7-14 million will represent a significant commitment to any funding agency. It should be remembered that this represents a figure for relatively comprehensive treatment of the most archaeologically significant material. Against this background, it should be considered that a prudent financial programme, even one pitched at the lower end of our estimate derived from the Irish financial information (i.e. £2-4 million), would achieve a significant level of publication if it was utilised in a focussed and effective manner.

5.3 MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK OF BACKLOG PROGRAMME

5.3.1 RECOMMENDATION 1: A specialist, dedicated, Publication Section should be established by the DAHGI to administer the backlog programme.

- 5.3.1.1 The archaeological significance of the backlog projects is such that any programme designed to significantly address the potential of this data would require major state funding (see above). In addition to the financial administration, this section would be required to develop policies and guidelines, approve grant applications, monitor the quality, progress and the satisfactory completion of approved projects (see below). It is axiomatic that the staff deployed in this section should have extensive experience of *successfully* completing post-excavation projects, especially backlog material.
- 5.3.1.2 The location of this Publication Section should be considered carefully. A number of existing organisations could absorb a Publication Section: Dúchas, the National Museum of Ireland or the Heritage Council. It is our strongly held opinion that the staffing requirements of the Publication Section would require additional personnel beyond those currently deployed in any of these state services. It would not be possible to execute effective management of a post-excavation programme on either a part-time basis or with current staffing levels within these entities.
- 5.3.1.3 Consideration would need to be given to potential problems that might arise from location of a Publication Section within any of the existing state organisations. In particular, 'political' issues could come to the fore, dependent on the precise chain of managerial control of the Publication Section, and the possibility that senior staff within the organisation could have significant personal backlogs. Regardless of the professionalism of staff this factor should not be discounted as a potential source of significant tension that could affect decision-making within the Publication Section, and the morale and corporate harmony of the host organisation.
- 5.3.1.4 Given Dúchas' role in the licensing system and the potential to enhance the current licensing function (see R20 below), there are possible benefits that could accrue through location of the proposed Publication Section within Dúchas. In particular a close intra-organisational linkage would facilitate communication and the development of guidelines and effective monitoring not solely of the backlog, but also for future projects. However, given the recent crises in staffing levels within Dúchas, extreme care should be taken that

location of the Publication Section does not exacerbate this situation.

- 5.3.1.5 Another option that the DAHGI may wish to consider, especially if the backlog programme was seen as a finite project of four to five years' duration, is private/public partnership. It could commission the regulation and management of the programme to an external body, and in addition to the normal advantages that derive from this form of relationship, thereby avoid the 'political' factors discussed above in relation to placement of the backlog programme within one of the existing state entities.

5.3.2 RECOMMENDATION 2: Broader research themes should be developed to guide a refined assessment of the significance of the unpublished backlog and to assist funding decisions.

- 5.3.2.1 A number of mechanisms could be used to develop a more tightly defined research framework for the backlog programme: individual experts could be commissioned to undertake period reviews and develop recommendations; a consultative panel of nationally-respected archaeologists could be established to review the survey data; or it could be undertaken by a working party drawn from within DAHGI.
- 5.3.2.2 Our preference would be to undertake a consultation exercise with a nationally respected panel of archaeologists drawn from across the profession. This would have the benefits of permitting wider discussion of the backlog programme, obtaining the views and expertise of recognised authorities, and gaining broader support for the final programme. Given the sensitivities outlined during our consultation exercise, it is important that the final programme has broad support within the profession and that its decision-making is transparent and justifiable.

5.3.3 RECOMMENDATION 3: A standing committee should be established to advise the Publication Section and to steer its policy development.

- 5.3.3.1 This committee should be drawn from across the spectrum of the archaeological community and should review the progress of the backlog programme, and potentially advise on the suitability of large tender submissions, grant applications and publication packages (see R11). Indeed the committee could have a critical role in implementing the recommendations derived from the research development phase identified in R2. In particular it could act as an advisory board to assist in the prioritisation of publication packages and funding decisions in relation to available budgets. It could also have a role in policy decisions and review the longer-term strategic objectives of the Publication Section.

5.3.4 RECOMMENDATION 4: Consideration should be given to the development of a variety of commissioning /tendering mechanisms to be deployed by the Publication Section.

- 5.3.4.1 While the notion of publication packages has been developed in this survey as a cost-effective approach to the backlog programme (see R11; Appendix 2), it is unlikely that this will be the sole practical mechanism by which the Publication Section would wish to commission work. A variety of commissioning procedures are likely to provide an appropriate suite of mechanisms through which one should be able to reconcile potential budgetary factors with sensitivities regarding copyright and ownership. For instance the package approach will *tend* towards proposals for larger, more managerially complex,

projects which will require the consent/co-operation of a number of excavators. It is unlikely that this will be the most appropriate vehicle for all publications. Against this background a number of commissioning procedures are articulated below. Ultimately, policies will need to be developed that will influence the applicability of these different mechanisms to the backlog. Where central control is attainable or considered desirable then tendering procedures (1 & 2 below) would tend to be favoured. However, it is inevitable that in numerous cases, excavators will retain copyright and legal control of the archive. In these instances a system of grant applications regulated by policy and guidelines is likely to be the most cost-effective.

53.4.2 COMMISSIONING PROCEDURE 1: Consideration should be given to the Publication Section advertising tenders for individual excavations and publication packages on a competitive basis

5.3.4.3 After the recognition of important individual excavations and the development of publication packages within the Publication Section, these projects would be tendered for external organisations to undertake, subject to the recommendations outlined in R5 regarding generic tendering procedures. The position regarding copyright would need to be clarified with regard to these projects. Given copyright sensitivities this form of approach could be suitable for those archives where the excavator has died or ceased to be professionally active. Equally, where the state funded the excavations it is assumed that they retain copyright of the archive and hence could use other organisations/bodies to complete the reports. Finally, a consultation exercise with excavators could establish those who were more flexible in their approach towards potential collaborative approaches to completion of their backlog. This could assist in identifying sites that could be integrated into this form of commissioning mechanism.

53.4.4 COMMISSIONING PROCEDURE 2: Consideration should be given to the pre-qualification and establishment of contractual relations with a limited number of external bodies to undertake a long-term programme of prioritised backlog projects. This could potentially involve both packages and individual excavation reports.

5.3.4.5 Depending on the degree of central co-ordination that can be developed in relation to a backlog programme, this procurement method offers a number of advantages over the competitive tendering of individual packages/reports. For if a major post-excavation programme can be established (R3), in the long-term, this mechanism can provide lower administrative costs for the Publication Section, and greater development for the archaeological profession in terms of individual skills development and technical/methodological advances. As a consequence it could be anticipated that the quality and cost-effectiveness of report production would increase.

5.3.4.6 In essence, it is proposed that the Publication Section would use a rigorous pre-qualification procedure to identify a limited number of organisations, which it considered had the necessary skills, experience and charge rates to deliver high quality publications of 'best value'.

5.3.4.7 Once an organisation had pre-qualified, it would not need to re-tender for each individual project, rather the continuation of the organisation's involvement in the backlog programme would be dependent on maintaining a satisfactory level of

performance (R7-9). Within this procedure 'open book' cost-reimbursable costings with an applied budgetary ceiling would guarantee that neither party exploited the relationship or was unduly exposed to risk.

- 5.3.4.8 Use of this framework would shift the routine emphasis for an established, prioritised backlog programme from a constant round of assessing tenders, enabling Publication Section staff to concentrate more on monitoring the progress and quality of reports. In addition, given guidance from the Publication Section (R11), the establishment of consortia to undertake the work, formed from different organisations including contract archaeologists and universities, might permit these entities to commit to long-term training programmes in post-excavation and related specialisms (possibly in some instances leading to post-graduate qualifications). The lack of specialists was an issue raised by a number of respondents to the consultation exercise as a restricting factor in completing reports.

Furthermore these organisations, given the long-term character of the relationship, might have the necessary expertise to generate new methodological and analytical advances in post-excavation processes.

- 5.3.4.9 Given the similarities of copyright issues, this commissioning procedure would be suitable to the same range of projects as commissioning procedure 1 defined above.

5.3.4 COMMISSIONING PROCEDURE 3: Consideration should be given to the Publication Section being prepared to receive grant applications from external bodies to undertake backlog projects.

- 5.3.4.10 External bodies could apply to undertake backlog projects consisting of either packages or individual excavations. The eligibility of projects for funding could be indicated by their ranking established by this survey or other pre-determined criteria (see R3). Guidelines would need to be developed for grant applications, and the Publication Section would need to disseminate its selection criteria and the objectives of the backlog programme in order to promote appropriate applications.

- 5.3.4.11 One of the main advantages of this commissioning mechanism is that it does not involve the Publication Section in direct negotiations regarding copyright issues. It could be assumed that applicants for publication packages wanting to synthesise a number of sites had resolved these concerns prior to application, while this route would probably be the favoured course for a large number of current licence holders that are still professionally active and wish to publish individual excavations.

5.3.5 RECOMMENDATION 5: Systems should be developed that evaluate tender proposals and grant applications on the basis of quality rather than lowest cost.

- 5.3.5.1 A number of well-established mechanisms can be deployed, like the separate submission of costings and other tender/proposal documentation, to ensure that quality levels are evaluated before cost is factored into the decision-making process. This is not to suggest that cost-effectiveness should not be a material consideration for the Publication Section, rather that given the known complexities of completing backlog reports, the lowest cost options often fail to produce reports, while factors like the expertise of the team and the management structure within which the project will operate have a far more decisive effect on the project's ultimate long-term value.

5.3.6 RECOMMENDATION 6: Assessment of the quality of a tender submission or grant application should include an evaluation of the team composition and management structure of the applying organisation.

- 5.3.6.1 Backlog projects are notoriously difficult to complete effectively and large projects in particular require considerable post-excavation experience to manage efficiently. These projects tend to require expert judgement of pre-existing draft text, semi-completed reports and the feasibility and utility of re-examining the original archive. In these circumstances it is legitimate that the Publication Section is assured that the project team will have the necessary range of skills to undertake and complete the project. This does not preclude the use of staff with limited or no post-excavation experience, but it does require that these staff are appropriately supervised and developed during the project.
- 5.3.6.2 Equally, organisational problems and the demands of fieldwork have been identified as recurrent issues that impede the effective completion of post-excavation reports (Appendix 1). In each case it is therefore imperative that the Publication Section receives assurances that adequate resources will continue to be deployed on the project through to its completion. In particular, in those organisations that have significant backlogs, funding should be conditional on a thorough assessment of an organisation's management structure and a demonstrable commitment to complete its post-excavation projects. In a number of instances this could require the establishment of a dedicated post-excavation section within an organisation with representation at senior management level.
- 5.3.6.3 Those organisations that cannot satisfy organisational or personnel criteria of the Publication Section should be denied funding.

5.3.7 RECOMMENDATION 7: All grants and contracts should be subject to a legally binding contract with defined stage payments dependent on satisfactory progress in relation to a pre-agreed plan.

- 5.3.7.1 A system of stage payments on satisfactory completion of pre-defined mutually agreed tasks limits liability for the Publication Section, encourages a system of active monitoring of project progress by the Publication Section, and emphasises the necessity of accurate planning and effective performance by the commissioned body.

5.3.8 RECOMMENDATION 8: An effective project management system needs to be developed for, and applied to, all backlog projects.

- 5.3.8.1 Over-optimism and the lack of effective planning are recurrent themes in the failure to complete post-excavation projects. It is essential that publication projects are planned and have a demonstrably structured approach that clearly shows how the project's research goals will be achieved through the execution of specific tasks.
- 5.3.8.2 In England the application of a project management framework developed by English Heritage is rapidly becoming the national industry standard (*Management of Archaeological Projects 2nd edition*, often referred to by the acronym MAP2). While we would not recommend the wholesale application of MAP2's approach, it has generated a far more realistic approach to the practicalities of completing all post-excavation projects and promoted better decision-making.

5.3.8.3 Ireland should review the best of the management models used in other countries in order to develop a project management framework, initially for use on its backlog projects, but which could be applied ultimately to all post-excavation programmes. This project management model should be published and widely disseminated within the profession.

5.3.9 RECOMMENDATION 9: A system of proactive monitoring should be established by a Publication Section to ensure that funded projects are proceeding within schedule, cost and quality parameters and that the project is achieving its research goals.

5.3.9.1 Monitoring visits would maintain effective contact between the Publication Section and its commissioned bodies, while submitted monitoring reports would provide records of progress, expenditure, achievements and variations to the project.

5.3.10 RECOMMENDATION 10: Consideration should be given as to whether the monitoring role is done internally within the Publication Section or contracted-out to external agencies.

5.3.10.1 As a role that would be part-time and relatively predictable in terms of time commitments, it would be an option to out-source this potential aspect of the Publication Section's function. This could potentially reduce overall staffing requirements for full-time posts within the Publication Section by removing sporadic activities that might nevertheless create peaks of activity.

5.4 POLICIES RELATING TO A BACKLOG PROGRAMME

5.4.1 RECOMMENDATION 11: The concept of synthetic publication packages should be adopted and promoted as the strongly preferred mechanism for the effective completion of the backlog.

5.4.1.1 The concept of a publication package was developed at the beginning of this survey as the most cost-effective and archaeologically valid approach that permitted the full analytical potential of the archaeological resource to be understood. Despite some scepticism towards this approach expressed during the consultation exercise (Appendix 1), the arguments for the use of packages still remain valid. Thematic, chronological or geographical approaches that amalgamate the results of numerous excavations avoid the repetition of introductory material, permit the development of far more considered syntheses, and tend to reflect the true value of individual elements of the data-set, rather than over-stating them through their consideration in isolation. In addition, they offer therefore the opportunity to unlock the potential contribution of the smaller excavations and testings which on their own do not merit detailed publication.

5.4.1.2 As is apparent the packages approach is not without its difficulties, for instance copyright remains a key issue that could limit its adoption. However, it is probable that resistance could be overcome towards the amalgamation of reports within larger synthetic studies if policies were clarified on intellectual rights and academic accreditation, and it was made clear in the Publication Section documentation that strong preference for funding applications would be given to those projects that adopted this approach.

5.4.1.3 Projects like the Galway Excavations Project (Appendix 4) and the Waterford publication

already demonstrate the potential of this form of approach and its ability to succeed in a collaborative environment.

5.4.2 RECOMMENDATION 12: A policy that clearly articulates an excavator's intellectual rights and rights to legitimate accreditation should be developed and disseminated by the Publication Section.

5.4.2.1 The issue of accreditation as an author on a report remains an emotive issue for the majority of archaeologists, particularly as it not only reflects the personal investment that many feel they have committed to a project but also affects their professional career development. Two approaches are put forward for consideration:

Excavators are mentioned on the title page as *Excavations directed by XX*;

The excavators and post-excavation specialists are listed alphabetically as authors on the cover without differentiation. Individual text-sections are, however, clearly accredited to the individual author.

5.4.2.2 In the first proposal the role of the excavator/director is very clear; however, it tends to distance the director from the intellectual product and the debate contained in the report. The second approach treats the excavation and post-excavation as two components of a *single project*. It accords the director equal weight on the title page on the basis that decisions made regarding excavation strategy have had as much influence on the final product as the post-excavation stages of the project. In the context of a major backlog project that might involve over thirty stratigraphers and specialists, the second approach, which is essentially more team-orientated, might be considered as more appropriate. It is our experience that it lessens the concerns that excavators have over giving up the rights to undertake the post-excavation analysis. The ability of a clear and balanced policy to lessen tension and increase co-operation in collaborative ventures should therefore be utilised, and a clear articulation of a policy in relation to authorship will be required.

5.4.3 RECOMMENDATION 13: A policy needs to be developed that permits an appeal against the classification ascribed to a backlog project by this survey.

5.4.3.1 On the basis that excavators may wish to apply for funding to publish individually sites classified as Category 3 or 4, i.e. suitable for synthetic publication at best, an appeals process will be required.

5.4.4 RECOMMENDATION 14: A policy should be developed as part of any backlog programme, to ensure effective access to reports classed as unsuitable for publication

5.4.4.1 The study has defined a large number of category 3, 4 and 5 sites that are of limited significance only. While a considerable number of these sites could be incorporated into publication packages, an equally significant number may not relate to the identified research priorities. In these instances it would nevertheless be sensible to collate the information in a central archive/research library in a publicly accessible form. The reports that might be deposited in this repository could be copies of the reports submitted to Dúchas. Current impediments to the introduction of this system revolve largely around the extremely variable quality of the current reports.

5.4.4.2 In addition or as an alternate option, the reports could be made available over the internet at very limited cost. Arguably, at a national and international level, this would significantly increase accessibility to the information (R16).

5.4.5 RECOMMENDATION 15: Reports that would be placed in the central research library defined in R14 should be listed annually in the *Excavations Bulletin*.

5.4.5.1 By this mechanism it will be clear that no further work will be undertaken on these reports, while an easily accessible published record of the report's submission to Dúchas will be provided.

5.4.6 RECOMMENDATION 16: Consideration should be given to publication policy prior to the development of the backlog programme. In particular the Publication Section should examine the potential of different media for the effective dissemination of reports, and the impact this could have on the structure and content of paper-based publication.

5.4.6.1 The continued growth of the internet and its potential impact on academic reports should be examined. While the failure of microfiche has introduced a healthy note of caution in our appreciation of the possibilities of new forms of media, aspects of the internet suggest that it is of a more permanent character than fiche. Most importantly, the current growth of the internet and the integration of internet technology into domestic appliances from the PC to set-top boxes for digital televisions, wireless application protocol (WAP) and eventually 3G mobile phones, and 'next-generation' games consoles suggests that access to the internet will increase dramatically over the foreseeable future. Some of the areas for investigation include:

Use of the internet to publish specialist reports that have a very restricted readership;

Internet version of the entire paper-based report;

Use of the internet to link the report more comprehensively into the original site archive;

Paper-based publication of more synthetic analytical reports, supported by a link to an internet site that provides the 'technical' information (detailed stratigraphic description and specialist reports).

5.4.6.2 Effective use of digital media could enhance the international community's access to Ireland's archaeological resource, and improve the use of the material for research purposes through the efficiency of search engines.

5.4.7 RECOMMENDATION 17: A policy will need to be established to specify the terms under which developer-funded excavations will be eligible for funding from the backlog programme.

5.4.7.1 While the initial brief for the survey may have assumed that the primary exercise of the backlog programme would be to complete the editorial process for full draft reports submitted to Dúchas, it has become apparent that a large number of reports are not in this state and indeed in a significant number of cases (306) no report is available in the Dúchas files.

- 5.4.7.2 Therefore the backlog programme will consist of varying degrees of post-excavation analysis ranging from analysis of the primary archive to editorial work. In this context it is apparent that the backlog programme may be requested to fund work for which funding has already been provided by either developers or the state.
- 5.4.7.3 While it would seem advisable in most cases to consider these as sunk costs, consideration should nevertheless be given to contexts where additional backlog funding might provide an unfair advantage to an organisation. Particular consideration would need to be given to these issues if the Publication Section became involved in current projects as opposed to backlog programmes.

5.5 ADJUSTMENTS TO CURRENT PRACTICE

5.5.1 RECOMMENDATION 18: Staffing levels in the licensing section of Dúchas should be reviewed, and increased to a level that will permit Dúchas to execute its full range of functions in relation to current legislation.

- 5.5.1.1 The huge increase in excavations has created a similar demand for regulation and administration within the licensing section. A comment widely encountered during the survey was that shortcomings identified in the current system principally relate to acute under-resourcing, making it impossible in practical terms for Dúchas to maintain comprehensive levels of service, rather than being a reflection on either the system itself or on individual staff.
- 5.5.1.2 It needs to be openly acknowledged that the current licence regulations are not being met nor enforced on a level commensurate with the statutory framework. A significant number of reports exist only in interim or summary form and a large number of reports could not even be located in the Dúchas files. Our second consultation with excavators (Appendix 1) revealed a number of instances where errors in the licence database had incorrectly identified the excavator as the licence holder for a specific excavation, or where the excavator had submitted the report which has subsequently disappeared from the files. In these instances, it might be supposed that the report could be in use elsewhere in the building; however, it is less credible that this can account for the 306 excavations for which no report could be located.
- 5.5.1.3 Without an increase in the number of staff, many of the current gaps in the system will remain difficult to close, and will ultimately serve to exacerbate the backlog problem.
- 5.5.1.4 It is not the intention here to be unduly critical of the the high levels of commitment, dedication and professionalism observed on all sides of the archaeological profession; however, it is only through open and honest appraisal of the current *status quo* that improvements can be made to existing practices.

5.5.2 RECOMMENDATION 19: Consideration should be given to tightening the application of licence regulations for current projects in order to mitigate the growth of the backlog.

- 5.5.2.1 In those instances where licence holders have significant backlogs it might be beneficial to investigate new clauses in future licence conditions that seek to restrict continued growth of the backlog. For instance, consideration could be given to the application of a four year clause for publication (or at the very least completion of a full draft report) after which the excavator would lose the exclusive right to publish the site. This policy would

relate to the four-year limit outlined in the *Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Practice* (DAHGI 1999,3.6.2.).

5.5.2.2 This suggestion is made with some trepidation. It is apparent that intense development pressure is causing considerable capacity management problems within contracting organisations, and this creates a degree of reluctance about the introduction of draconian measures. However, it is axiomatic that unless measures are taken to stem the tide of unpublished material the scale and costs of the backlog programme will become increasingly prohibitive. The introduction of these measures might be used in tandem with an offer of assistance from the Publication Section to resolve an organisation's outstanding backlog. This might provide a suitable balance of 'carrot and stick'.

5.5.3 RECOMMENDATION 20: A clear set of procedures should be established to permit the formal auditing and approval of reports on submission to Dúchas.

5.5.3.1 The assessment of available reports revealed that the content and presentation of the majority of reports does not reach the required standard for publication, and very few are produced with publication in mind. It was apparent from our examination of the files that many excavators include the minimum of information required by the licencing authority. Therefore, the majority of the reports would require heavy re-writing and editing expertise before they could be published.

5.5.3.2 At present, interim reports are increasingly written in technical point form, and not with a view to publication. This does not help research strategies, as the archaeology is not being interpreted properly at preliminary stages. In a full report, specialist reports should be presented and the results integrated into the stratigraphic text and discussion. However, at the moment many excavators promise to append specialist reports to interim reports at a later date. Our experience suggests that these rarely follow and, in those instances where specialist reports are produced at a later date, little or no attempt is made to integrate the results with other elements of the report.

5.5.3.3 All of these factors lead to the recommendation that the licensing division develop a set of auditing procedures that would permit the evaluation of the quality of reports on submission. Inadequate reports would be returned to their authors for amendment and re-submission. This would begin to reduce the scale of work involved in subsequent publication programmes, and ultimately lead to the development of more refined report writing skills within the profession as a whole.

5.5.4 RECOMMENDATION 21: The classification of significance developed in this survey should continue to be used by Dúchas in their auditing of current projects (R20).

5.5.4.1 Classification of reports, on submission to Dúchas, into one of the five categories of significance defined in the survey would permit easier development of publication strategies in the future. This process could be undertaken during the auditing of reports.

5.5.5 RECOMMENDATION 22: The provisions incorporated into current planning conditions for post-excavation and publication should be reviewed. In particular it should be assessed whether developers should pay for publication, either directly or in the form of a levy to fund a 'package' approach (R11).

5.5.5.1 The survey revealed a widespread belief that funding for post-excavation was often inadequate, while the obligation of developers to fund the final publication is not established or orthodox practice. Given that the 'polluter pays' principle has been applied to archaeological excavation within the development process, it would seem that there are grounds to review its application to the final publication stage. Indeed, as failure to publish severely restricts the use of the information to inform our current understanding of the past or our development of new research agendas, the utility of unpublished material is questionable, and the substantial investment in excavation costs less justifiable. In its most extreme form, where there is a complete failure to undertake post-excavation analysis, excavation amounts to little more than an act of negative destruction.

5.5.5.2 If changes are not introduced into the planning system regarding obligations to publish it is difficult to see how the backlog will be prevented from continuing to grow, and the effective dissemination of archaeological results will remain a state responsibility.

5.5.6 RECOMMENDATION 23: It is strongly advised that a policy of security copying for paper archives is implemented as a national standard and that a national repository is established where master sets of fiche records can be stored.

5.5.6.1 It does not seem to be current practice to make security copies of site archives as a routine protection against accidental damage or destruction. There is obviously the potential for significant and irretrievable loss of information, and given the current insecure location of a wide range of paper archives, active consideration should be given to establishing a professional standard that is endorsed by IAI (formerly IAPA), the NMI and Dúchas. Preferably conditions requiring security copying of records should be built into project specifications.

5.5.7 RECOMMENDATION 24: It is recommended that paper and finds archives are stored in the same repository.

5.5.7.1 At present, the NMI exercises a legal right to retain objects from excavations but does not automatically store the paper records associated with the excavation. In order to maintain the integrity of the entire site archive and realise the concept of 'preservation-by-record', it is recommended that archives should be deposited at the newly available Collins Barracks in their entirety.

5.5.8 RECOMMENDATION 25: Funding is provided to review and complete the accurate entry of national grid references onto all entries on the Licence database.

5.5.8.1 As an additional spin-off from the original proposal it was anticipated that the database could be linked to a GIS engine to permit spatial queries and plotting of the data. However, this was hampered by the failure of a significant number of reports to provide national grid references. In a significant number of other cases the grid references are clearly inaccurate.

5.5.8.2 A GIS utility would be a useful analytical tool and for a relatively modest investment it should be feasible for accurate references to be entered onto the database.

5.5.9 RECOMMENDATION 26: A version of the survey's database should be made more publicly accessible to permit its use as a research tool.

5.5.9.1 One of the most significant aspects of the survey's database is the access it provides to unpublished reports and obscure bibliographic references. Its potential as a research tool at both a national and international level should be recognised. An increased awareness of the unpublished reports will ultimately lead to the development of research agendas that seek to incorporate the material from these reports.

5.5.10 RECOMMENDATION 27: Excavations executed by the National Museum of Ireland under the licence exemptions granted in the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1954, should still be incorporated into the Dúchas licence database.

5.5.10.1 In the course of this survey, a comprehensive database has been established of the nation's archaeological excavations that incorporates previous NMI excavations. The research value of maintaining total coverage of all archaeological excavations should not be dismissed and a mechanism should be developed to ensure that future NMI rescue work is incorporated into the Dúchas database.

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 As a national survey, examining the results of over 60 years of archaeological investigation, the scope of this survey has been ambitious and challenging. As requested by the brief, a database has been developed that can be used to analyse the archaeological resource at a national level. The compilation of this dataset formed the major part of the survey and has generated a number of beneficial spin-offs; in particular extensive bibliographic entries for over 1000 published reports.
- 6.2 The survey identified 3168 excavations, of which 1704 had been published. The backlog was defined as consisting of 1353 excavations. This represents 43% of Ireland's excavations since the 1930s. Analysis of the current trends in publication revealed that while testings constitute the major component of the exponential increase in excavation licences, they equally serve to inflate publication figures, as their modest scale and limited significance means that publication in the *Excavations Bulletin* is often seen as adequate. However, publication of other excavation types has not increased significantly since the 1970s, and by implication therefore the backlog of larger projects is increasing at a rate that is almost equal to the growth in numbers of licences. The current professional community is not effectively mitigating the backlog.
- 6.3 The assessment identified 31% of unpublished sites (421 sites: Categories 1 and 2) that could be clearly recognised as sites of national or regional significance that merited publication. A further 431 sites (Category 3) have some potential for inclusion in more synthetic publications. The quality of the reports was shown to be extremely variable, with 15% of reports having a poor report structure.
- 6.4 Furthermore, the survey revealed that strict compliance with licence conditions was consistently coming under pressure. Full reports could be located in only 28% of the Dúchas files (383). Indeed, for 23% of sites (306) no archive report of any form could be found. Interim reports were the predominant form of report recorded during the survey, constituting 41% of the files (549) for unpublished sites.
- 6.5 The seriously incomplete state of the Dúchas files highlights a number of issues: first, the enormous strains that the professional community is operating under to cope with development pressure; secondly, the divergence between the statutory framework and current practice; thirdly, the reality of the scale of the backlog programme. Some of the respondents to our consultation exercise considered that the main thrust of a backlog programme should be to provide editorial support and advice to authors. It is apparent, given the incomplete character of the majority of reports, that in many instances the backlog programme would not be editorial but may need to revert to primary analysis of the archive.
- 6.6 This stated, the archives that could be checked were predominantly found to be in a satisfactory condition and this suggests that an effective backlog programme could be developed from this primary material.
- 6.7 Acknowledgement of the scale of the backlog is critical towards developing appropriate strategies for the management of any future mitigation programme. Our assessment of potential costs of publishing all 421 Category 1 and 2 sites suggests that a figure in the order of £7.5-12 million would be required over a period of four to five years to complete the backlog. A lesser figure of £2-4 million or less would still make a significant contribution to knowledge, if a funded backlog programme was rigorously prioritised and focussed.

- 6.8 The development of recommendations in chapter 5 has been approached with this potential scale in mind. Recommendations that would have suggested a more modest approach, for instance the assignment of a grant-dispensing function to a currently standing committee, would fail to get to grips with the central issues that create and perpetuate the backlog.
- 6.9 The recommendations that have been developed for the future management of the backlog seek to provide a framework in which not only can the backlog be tackled but the profession can mature in its approach towards post-excavation analysis and publication.
- 6.10 The cornerstones of this approach are:
- The establishment of wider consultation exercise within the archaeological community to discuss the results of the survey;
 - The development of a broader research framework that will enable the prioritisation of the backlog and the development of a programme or agenda that can operate within financial constraints;
 - The establishment of a dedicated Publications Section by the DAHGI which will seek to develop innovative policies and guidelines in relation to post-excavation, including authorship, intellectual rights, publication policy, media for dissemination, project management systems, and grant eligibility;
 - The use of publication packages to maximise the synthetic potential of the archaeological evidence by the most cost-effective mechanism;
 - The use of a range of commissioning techniques to cope with the variety of different approaches that will be achievable towards the backlog in relation to sensitivities of copyright and authorship.
- 6.11 The survey has obviously highlighted issues in the current system that affect the completion of post-excavation work and compromise effective publication. The recommendations developed in relation to these matters extend beyond the brief in the strictest sense, but do attempt to tackle issues that continue to exacerbate the development of the backlog.
- 6.12 Of particular concern is the current understaffing within the Licensing section of Dúchas. This issue needs to be addressed if quality assurance is to be introduced and compliance with licence conditions is to be applied. If these regulations cannot be enforced it would be prudent to address the realities of current professional practice and introduce new operable frameworks.
- 6.13 Finally it is critical that the planning and legislative framework is examined in relation to the developer's obligation to pay for publication. Without some movement on this issue, it is very likely that the state will continue to act as the main source of publication funding.
- 6.14 Given the scope of the changes intimated in this document, it can be seen only as the potential first stage of a considerable process that will need to define policies, establish guidelines and implement a major backlog programme. The benefits of the programme to archaeological research and the broader cultural appreciation of the country's heritage would be inestimable. It is hoped that this document has at least been beneficial in providing data to begin the debate and suggesting some positive ways forward.

APPENDIX 1: CONSULTATION RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

A consultation exercise with relevant institutions and professionals was envisaged as an integral part of the report from its inception. Given the importance of the survey it was felt that it would be beneficial to gain insights into any trends or opinions that were widely held regarding publication and research issues. It was always expected that there would be a broad range of views. This section seeks to represent the diversity which emerged despite the limited response due to the short timescales involved.

Three hundred letters were sent to archaeological state institutions, museums, universities, societies, consultants and contractors. Two different letters were drafted in order to gain a range of opinions from those creating, reading, using or developing reports in a variety of disciplines (Box A1). Many archaeologists received both letters, having worked at various times as both state officials and contract archaeologists. This was advantageous, as they volunteered information from both perspectives. We received 38 replies detailing views on the matters raised; we are very grateful to all those who took the time to answer our queries, and hope to do justice to their response.

BOX A1: CONSULTATION LETTERS

Heritage Council letter to Contract Archaeologists.

The Heritage Council has commissioned the Oxford Archaeological Unit to assess the range, character and scale of unpublished Irish Excavations prior to 1997, in order to develop an effective policy for the dissemination of archaeological information.

In order to make the assessment of the scale and scope of the issue, OAU will be systematically collating information about the character of past excavations and of the reports on them that exist, including whether they have already been published. In order to do this OAU will be examining copies of unpublished excavation reports held by the National Monuments and Historic Properties Service and the National Museum. The project will **not** involve the publication of any archaeological results, it is solely concerned with developing ways of making the results of past archaeological work in Ireland more available.

There are many reasons why excavations do not get published, including lack of time and financial assistance available in completing reports to publication standard. The project will be exploring a variety of possible options to provide more support to excavators whose work is not yet fully published, including increased State funding.

Any solutions considered will inevitably require the co-operation of excavators, and in order to assist in the formulation of realistic proposals, we would like to know what views you may have on publishing excavations:

OAU will be contacting you in due course about any specific projects that may be relevant to you, but in the meantime we would very much appreciate your views on the issue.

1. Would you find the establishment of a more structured approach to excavation reporting and publication helpful?

2. If the way forward were to involve providing a service to assist excavators publish their results what views to you have about issues of authorship?
3. How would you feel about amalgamating different reports on a thematic, geographic or chronological approach?
4. In relation to research and educational needs, what publishing forms do you find most accessible?
5. Do you have any other views on how to approach this?

Heritage Council letter to Archaeological Institutions.

The Heritage Council has commissioned the Oxford Archaeological Unit to prepare a report on Irish Unpublished Excavations, with a view towards the future management of the unpublished archaeological backlog. The objective of this report is to produce proposals and recommendations in order to develop an effective policy for the dissemination of archaeological information.

We understand the pressures on archaeologists, and the lack of time and financial assistance available to complete reports and publish past excavations. With this in mind, the study will be including ideas for developing new ways to help fund archaeological publication that will help to ease some of the pressures.

At present, a pilot report is being undertaken which will be completed by the end of December 1998. As an integral part of this study, we are canvassing opinions, from institutions with an involvement in archaeology, on several issues that are critical to the survey and the development of appropriate recommendations. Therefore, we would appreciate your views on the following matters:

1. Are there any issues/subjects that you feel demand further research and publication?
(Please treat this question in its broadest sense, we are interested in trying to understand the diversity, range and scope of the archaeological community's research interests)
2. What kind of policies/structures would you like to see implemented, to deal with publication of the backlog?
3. What forms of publication would be most compatible with your perception of research needs?
4. Have you any other comments/views on what you would like this survey to address?

RESPONSES FROM STATE AND ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

We received 20 responses from state institutions, universities and archaeological societies.

IDENTIFICATION OF CAUSES OF THE BACKLOG

- i) Some respondents identified the lack of central facilities for conservation and specialist skills as some of the reasons for a publication backlog. It was felt that because of delays in receiving specialist information, publications were in turn delayed.
- ii) Another cause of the backlog was that excavators move onto new projects before completing others.
- iii) One respondent identified the lack of training in report writing for archaeologists and general lack of confidence in publishing their findings as another reason for delayed reports. Another suggested that some archaeologists lacked the ability to express themselves on paper.

- iv) The lack of training in project management and costing of excavation budgets was also considered to be a contributing factor.
- v) Most respondents agreed that funding for post-excavation and publication was inadequate, and some financial support should be made available. One respondent mentioned Historic Scotland's format for post-excavation research design as a good model for Irish archaeology.
- vi) Some respondents perceived a rift between academic and field archaeologists, suggesting that contractors were drifting away from the academic discipline of the profession, due mainly to time and financial constraints. One respondent noted that some field archaeologists were having difficulties keeping up to date on current research, again because of lack of time and unavailability of reports.
- vii) Another respondent expressed the view that most archaeologists had difficulties finding time to finish reports, as their workload was too great.
- viii) Another respondent felt that there was no pressure exerted to publish excavations, leading to a lack of incentive.

RESEARCH ISSUES

It was generally agreed that all Irish archaeology needed more research, although industrial archaeology was singled out by one respondent as being neglected. Overall, the issue of further research areas was not seen as being the most important factor of the study.

STRUCTURE AND POLICY

The development of a more structured approach was greeted with enthusiasm by all. By far the most popular recommendation was for an unpublished excavations unit, committee, or consultancy service to be set up, to take the pressure off field archaeologists and manage the backlog of publication. This ranged from a localised system manned by 3-5 people, to a national central office staffed with both professional archaeologists and editors, to assess reports and prepare them for publication. Once the backlog was under control, financial assistance for future publications could come in the form of fees from individual directors who would include the cost in their excavation budget.

A number of respondents suggested some form of sabbatical for state archaeologists in order to complete large-scale excavation reports. One respondent identified the difficulties in such an arrangement, such as the lack of staff to cover the absentee's normal workload during this period, but could see no alternative to the problem of the state-run institutions' personal backlogs.

Other respondents suggested a backup team to aid excavators in the preparation of their reports, or a steering committee to oversee individual excavators during publication preparation, with the added advantage of unifying the structure of reports and report writing.

One respondent suggested the appointment of a project manager, under whose guidance the published report would be written, supported by a professional team. The excavator would form part of the writing team, providing he/she had an established record in publishing or proven writing skills. Alternately they could operate in a consultative capacity. The roles of both excavator and manager should be clearly defined, and guidelines issued.

Not all respondents favoured the introduction of specialist publication staff. One respondent felt that period-specific sites should be dealt with by archaeologists with expertise in that field, and not by a publication team. Another thought that excavators should be encouraged to publish their own work.

Many respondents commented on the need for more explicit guidelines for what constitute preliminary, stratigraphic and full reports. With regard to the structure of reporting, one suggestion was that publishers such as the Royal Irish Academy should issue strict guidelines to aid inexperienced archaeologists, or those unused to writing to publication standard.

FORM OF PUBLICATION

The majority of both state and university staff recommended monographs and journals as being the most accessible forms of information. Most expressed the view that large excavations should be given full monograph publishing (NMS hope to set up a monograph series for large excavations in the near future), while smaller excavations can be covered satisfactorily in national and local journals. These were the preferred forms of publication of most of the state organisations.

A trend towards electronic publishing and Internet access is very clear and is regarded by many as the way forward. These forms of publishing are seen as being highly desirable for specialist reports, summary reports and technical information, as well as desk-top publishing becoming a cheap alternative for smaller full reports. The time lag between journal editions, which is seen to be contributing to the backlog of unpublished excavations, would be less of a problem when using electronic media for publication.

Other electronic publishing forms suggested included multi-media packages, CD-ROM and DVD formats, which are becoming cheaper to produce and purchase.

A few respondents recommended new journals designed specifically for relieving the backlog of publication. These should be staffed by full-time professional archaeologists and editors, and should produce fully researched articles and reports.

One respondent felt that publication in parochial journals was not conducive to the dissemination of information, and suggested that all excavations should be published in national journals.

Some respondents felt that current publication formats are too conservative, and the communication of information should be the main aim in publishing. One respondent suggested publishing excavations in a format similar to an MA thesis, as an interim publication. These would contain more information than standard stratigraphic reports and further publication in a journal could follow at a later stage if so wished.

ACCESSIBILITY

Some members of archaeological societies were keen to see desk-top published reports deposited in local libraries and national universities and institutions for research purposes and improved accessibility. Also suggested was an easily accessible national collection point for all published and unpublished reports, with a database containing summary details for each report.

AMALGAMATION OF REPORTS

Amalgamation on a thematic or geographic scale was seen as being a positive step for research purposes. Some respondents suggested themes for these publications, such as *fulachta fiadh*, and some stressed the strength of amalgamating certain site types on a national scale, instead of publishing a mix of sites from road or utility schemes, like those produced in the 1980s.

One respondent did express concern that a thematic approach might disregard the contextual information of the excavation, which was considered the core of the investigation. Another felt

that although a thematic approach would work well to clear the current backlog, it might create delays when dealing with future excavations.

One recurring suggestion for geographical amalgamation was urban archaeology, and the Waterford publication was cited as a model by a number of respondents, as were the proposed urban projects for Galway, Cork and Limerick.

AUTHORSHIP

The majority of both state and academic archaeologists felt that the original excavator should be acknowledged in the published report and the excavator's name prominently displayed; one recommended the publication of the excavation at Skiddy's Castle, Cork as an example. One respondent held the opinion that many excavators would concede copyright in return for the burden of publishing being removed from them.

Some respondents expressed the view that although co-operation with the original excavator should be sought, if publication is not reached after a specified time period, the report should be written by an appointed person. It was also felt that although the director should be acknowledged, they should not be credited with the final report if they did not produce it.

RESPONSES FROM PLANNING AUTHORITIES

Four replies were received from planning authorities.

RESEARCH ISSUES

One respondent identified sustainable visitor management, policy formulation and implementation, public education and conservation methods for archaeological sites as being positive research issues for a planning authority.

STRUCTURE AND POLICY

The same respondent suggested that a central holding body of archaeological reports would be useful in researching planning applications. This could issue regular lists of publications lodged. All archaeological publications would be submitted to this body either directly or via the planning control system.

Another respondent recommended the regular inclusion of hitherto unlisted, excavated but unpublished sites into the SMR and RMP, with distribution to all planning authorities, who could then assess planning applications with full knowledge of the potential archaeology of the site. They suggest that the developer could be required to fund the publication of the survey for the site. On the same theme, a contract archaeologist proposed the updating of the Urban Archaeology Survey.

FORM OF PUBLICATION

One respondent requested that archaeologists publish non-academic reports which would be readily understandable and accessible to planning officers.

RESPONSES FROM CONTRACT ARCHAEOLOGISTS

We received 14 replies from contract and field archaeologists. Generally the response was more varied than that of the state and academic archaeologists.

IDENTIFICATION OF CAUSES OF THE BACKLOG

One of the main causes of the backlog of publication was identified as time. One respondent noted that the time needed for writing the report to publication standard was sometimes treble the length of time needed to excavate the site.

Other respondents suggested bad time management on the part of the excavator was a factor.

The time-consuming nature of writing preliminary, full and published reports for one site was raised. One respondent felt that time in post-excavation would be better spent focusing on moulding information for the public, rather than trying to satisfy the licence requirements.

Some respondents blamed lack of training in report production, and one respondent suggested that although excavators have many specialist skills, these may not include report-writing.

Budget management and the fact that funding often barely covers post-excavation, let alone publication, was also seen as a problem.

One archaeologist commented that the current demand for excavators would ease over the next few years, which will leave plenty of time for archaeologists to publish their reports.

STRUCTURE AND POLICY

The majority of respondents welcomed a more structured approach to excavation reporting and publication.

Two respondents felt that a more structured approach would be detrimental, as every site and every excavator is different, and their interpretation would be hampered. One respondent expressed the opinion that fast publishing and availability are more important than a more uniform structure.

Some respondents were in favour of a centralised publications unit and one suggested building the cost into the excavation budget, but the feeling was strong regarding editorial interference. Most respondents could see the value in appointing an editor in an advisory capacity, to provide assistance in obtaining specialist reports or selecting drawings, but felt that the excavator should be encouraged to produce their own work. Some suggestions included the state employment of an editor, under Dúchas or the Heritage Council, who would work on reports submitted by excavators on disk.

It was suggested that excavators should be given every encouragement to publish their own work, but failure to do so in an allotted time should result in their rights to the publication being revoked.

A few respondents felt current licensing policies should be more rigorously enforced, and that this would coerce excavators into publishing their sites. One suggested that the requirement of publication or dissemination should be made part of planning compliance in development-control situations.

The need for guidelines and standardisation of reporting was also raised. One respondent identified a need for a complete overhaul in standards of excavation and recording, which would lead to better report writing.

One respondent commented on the need for more information early in the excavation. If the form of publication (such as a thematic or geographic amalgamated publication) was known before the excavator reached post-excavation stage, the writing could be tailored to this approach

and obviate the need for rewriting later on. A similar view was expressed regarding specialist report writing.

The problems with the present system of writing three separate reports in order to comply with regulations have already been raised. Instead, a preliminary report in a summary form was suggested by one correspondent, with chronology, description and relevant catalogues attached.

FORM OF PUBLICATION

Almost all respondents used books and journals as the basis for research. Some found that monographs were not relevant to those performing small-scale excavations, and preferred journal publications. Some cited the *Excavations Bulletin* as being invaluable as a research tool, and one suggestion was to include a list of published reports per year in the bulletin, with journal and other bibliographical references.

Some respondents felt that excavations should be published mainly in national journals such as *PRIA* or *JRSAI*, and some local journals. There was a fear that publications 'get lost' in the smaller local journals.

There was considerable interest in electronic publishing. The majority of respondents have used or would use the Internet for research if it was more widely utilised as a publishing format. Some respondents suggested placing all excavation reports on the Internet, to promote access to information, and many viewed the medium as ideal for specialist and stratigraphic reports. A number of respondents had investigated web-site formats for displaying excavation reports, and one has a excavation homepage currently running, with detailed interim reports and updated on-site information.

The use of CD-ROM and disc formats were also popular. Some respondents recommended limited print-runs of reports, which could be lodged with the relevant institutions and libraries, with access to specialist reports and technical information on electronic format. Most felt that all reports should be available in both printed and electronic format.

ACCESSIBILITY

Few found the current system beneficial. Some respondents expressed the opinion that Dúchas' archive is mainly inaccessible to them, and that for most excavators it is too far away. It was felt that all excavation reports should be housed in a centralised archive which would be available to anyone, and that the inaccessibility of material from unpublished sources should also be remedied. As stated above, the Internet was cited as an easily accessible medium for dissemination of reports.

A number of respondents expressed concern regarding the reports from excavations in Dublin. It was noted that Dublin is the worst served area for publication outlets, and the quantity of excavations performed there were far in excess of what could be catered for in journals prepared to accept excavation reports.

AMALGAMATION OF REPORTS

This was generally greeted with enthusiasm. One respondent pointed out that detailed cross-referencing and repetition of historical data could be avoided by combining reports.

A geographic approach seemed most popular, especially in relation to urban sites and on a county basis. The value of both thematic and geographic approaches were noted, as these would be aimed at different audiences; archaeologists benefit from a thematic approach in their research,

but for planning authorities and heritage management, a geographical amalgamation would be more relevant.

Some expressed the view that a chronological approach would be easiest to adapt from the present system, while others felt it was too great a task. One suggestion was to establish a series of countrywide chronological journals, to which individual excavators could contribute relevant reports, and cross-reference them.

A few respondents were not convinced of the value of amalgamation, seeing it as time consuming and expensive. One respondent with experience in amalgamating excavations found it a difficult process, often requiring a great deal of re-writing. One respondent suggested that information from geographical amalgamations was hard to extract.

AUTHORSHIP

While some respondents felt that the excavator should be the author of any publication produced on a site, the majority agreed with two standards:

- i) If the excavator wrote the main text, they should be considered the author, with any additional help credited;
- ii) If the excavator did not write the main text, any work by him/her should be acknowledged, with the editor as author. In both cases the excavator's name should appear prominently on the document.

Another point raised was the need to acknowledge the patron of the excavation and publication.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Responses to the issues outlined in the letters were generally very positive; the Unpublished Excavations Survey was welcomed and regarded as worthwhile to the profession. The replies expressed concern for the backlog of publication, and offered recommendations for tackling the main problems. Some elements differed, as expected, depending on the discipline of the archaeologist involved.

The main theme running through the majority of responses was that accessibility was a problem and that this, together with the dissemination of archaeological reports, is as important as full publication. It was also felt that policies should be implemented to discourage any future backlog.

While most respondents were in agreement about the fundamental causes of the backlog (lack of time, funding and training), there were, however, widely differing views on how an improvement to the current system could be achieved. The degrees of control and input from the site excavator and a proposed editor/publishing team, and the linked issue of authorship, was a subject of considerable debate. While some felt that the excavator should have complete control over the publication, others believed that editorial input was essential in order to move forward.

Differing opinions were also apparent on the subject of publication formats and media. While many saw electronic media as the solution to problems of accessibility and publication delays, others still felt that reports should still be produced in the typical monograph form. The amalgamation of reports into themed or geographically-specific volumes was also disputed, with some viewing the process as time consuming, difficult to achieve and showing a disregard for contextual information, while others believed it to be a positive step in terms of facilitating research and heritage management.

In conclusion, the results of the canvassing exercise show that those in the profession are deeply concerned about publication issues, and have a wide range of ideas and opinions on how the situation could be improved. The Unpublished Excavations Survey is seen as an opportunity to bring these issues to light and take the first steps towards addressing them.

SECOND CONSULTATION: ADDRESSING THE RESULTS OF REPORT ASSESSMENTS

Following the assessment of reports, a second consultation was undertaken to verify the completeness of information and location of finds. It also provided an opportunity for excavators to correct their records held by the State. 188 archaeologists were contacted by mail or in person. These consisted of excavators with unpublished material, missing reports or unlocated finds, for whom we had a contact address.

Each excavator was provided with a printout of relevant details from the Unpublished Excavations Survey database. The information included site details, publication status and bibliographic details, and location of the assessment of the excavation report (if any). Of those contacted, 40% (76) replied with various corrections, additions and comments, all of which were recorded. We have assumed that the remaining 60% had no amendments to make.

Corrections mainly involved amending duplicate site numbers, reassigning licence numbers to the appropriate excavator and changing site names. A considerable amount of time was spent on these corrections in order to do justice to the replies received.

This second correspondence highlighted the fact that the licence database needs substantial amending and continuous updating. The following inaccuracies were noted:

A number of licences have been registered to the wrong excavator. In some cases this problem stems from extension licences where full excavation was undertaken by a different excavator from the director of the original testing. These changes in excavator have not (in most cases) been registered in Dúchas' records; therefore reports are being sought from excavators who never undertook the second excavation. In other cases these mistakes seem to be errors committed while inputting licence information and bear no relation to further excavations or change of excavator.

A significant number of excavators have been issued with more than one licence number for the same site, a fact which they were not aware of until our correspondence with them. In these cases, they are also being registered as not providing reports for the extra excavation numbers. In one instance, an excavator was issued with 6 different licences for a single excavation, 5 of which they knew nothing about.

The database also failed to show when a licence had been cancelled or unused by the excavator, resulting in an entry of "no report". Excavators - not surprisingly - were registering alarm at the inaccuracy and misleading nature of their licence records.

Similarly with missing reports, it is becoming clear that many of these have been lodged with the relevant authorities, who have subsequently mislaid them. Again, the majority of excavators whose reports were not on file stated that they had submitted reports.

On the whole, those excavators that replied showed a high level of patience and co-operation during this verification phase, for which we are extremely grateful.

Although 1327 excavations are theoretically worth publishing, in reality this number can be further condensed by discounting sites that produced no archaeology or findings of little significance. The grid references for these sites have already been recorded on our database, and summary publication of negative findings in the excavations bulletin will be sufficient.

APPENDIX 2: POTENTIAL PUBLICATION PACKAGES

FORMS OF PUBLICATION

The Heritage Council's draft document *Archaeological Practice in Ireland: A review of Urban Archaeology* discusses the option of archaeological packages for relieving the publication backlog, and advises that considerable care be taken in selecting suitable formats for the diverse archaeological significance of excavation reports. It suggests that the range of forms of publication currently available - from specialist fascicules and formal monographs and books, to popular and electronic media - can provide both the academic community and freelance archaeologists with the necessary information through thoughtful selection and amalgamation of site information. By initially categorising the archaeological significance of each unpublished site, an informed selection of appropriate media can be made.

The data collected during the course of this study has highlighted gaps in the published record of certain periods and areas of archaeology. By grouping some of the more prominent examples, we are able to give an indication of publication packages and formats which would enhance significantly our knowledge and understanding of these areas. These packages can be tackled in a number of different combinations.

We have established that there are 1353 excavations up to 1998 awaiting publication. Currently there are 421 unpublished excavations with a high archaeological significance rating which justify publication as monographs or full journal articles. Of these, 94 are available as full reports, of which 20 are currently in preparation for publication or forthcoming in various books and journals. The remainder are interim reports, site archives or institutional investigation reports.

934 unpublished excavations would not be considered of significant interest to warrant publication in their own right yet contain a certain amount of valuable information. A synthesis of this material may be more appropriate in the form of typological and geographical packages.

The amalgamation of material requires careful consideration on a number of issues. Compiling and publishing archaeological packages will require the co-operation and permission of the relevant excavators. Their level of involvement in the various projects will have to be decided. The packages that we have presented are only an indication of the potential for the compilation of the available archaeological material. They have been chosen to reflect dominant modes of synthetic presentation and major research themes. When a structured backlog programme is in place, further potential groupings of sites will doubtless emerge, perhaps selected by those more closely involved with local research issues.

All excavations can be presented in a number of publication options. Due to the large quantity of material, the most time- and cost-effective format for publishing excavations would seem to be by monograph or the placing of appropriate material with local and national journals.

URBAN

The publication of the Waterford report (Hurley *et al.* 1997) has been well received by the profession and this appears to have prompted interest in attempting similar programmes of publication in other urban centres. At the time of writing similar projects are currently underway in Cork and Galway.

As will be seen below, the quantity of developer-funded excavations has had a huge impact on all

urban centres, particularly in Counties Dublin and Louth. A series of urban monographs, produced on a geographical or thematic basis, would cover all aspects of urban excavations in the main towns and cities. We suggest packages below with a number of different foci.

DUBLIN

Approach to synthesis by institution

One potential focus for publication packages could be the institution under which the excavation was initiated. The examples below suggest thematic approaches in monograph format. The excavations listed are entries copied directly from the database and provide an indication of the database format.

Excavations by the National Museum of Ireland in Dublin

The National Museum has in recent years brought out quality publications in fascicule form, detailing the results of its excavations in Viking Age and Medieval Dublin. These have been overseen by a Publication Steering Committee and are produced under the auspices of the Royal Irish Academy. To date, publication has seen the appearance of a two-volume study of the Viking Age timber buildings of Fishamble Street, two studies of the archaeobotanical evidence, a study of ringed-pins, a volume on runic inscriptions, one on decorated wood, a study of ship's timbers and a volume of miscellaneous studies. A volume on the pottery from Wood Quay is presently in preparation. The Museum may wish to continue the publication of their excavated Dublin material in this format. While the existing fascicules have dealt mainly with the Fishamble Street evidence, the Christchurch Place and High Street excavations could also be included in this format. Alternatively, the High Street and Christchurch Place excavations could be published outside of the fascicule series. A standard monograph format presenting the stratigraphy and the finds from each of these sites might be more efficient in terms of time and resources.

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
E000043	High Street 1962-63	Viking/Medieval occupation & buildings	Rescue	Notebooks etc. at NMI
E000071	High Street 1968-72	Viking/Medieval occupation & buildings	Rescue	Notebooks etc. at NMI
E000081	Winetavern Street	Timber structures and pits	Rescue	Notebooks etc. at NMI
E000122	Christchurch Place I 1972	Town defences and Viking/Medieval buildings	Rescue	Notebooks etc. at NMI
E000141	Fishamble Street I	Timber structures and pits	Rescue	Notebooks etc. at NMI
E000132	Wood Quay	Waterfront Timber revetment & earthworks	Rescue	Notebooks etc. at NMI
E000148				
E000172	Fishamble Street	Viking buildings, plots, pits	Rescue	Notebooks etc. at NMI
E000205	Wood Quay City Wall Late	Viking Age defences	Rescue	Notebooks etc. at NMI

Excavations by Dúchas in Dublin Castle 1985-1986

Prior to the redevelopment of Dublin Castle in the 1980s, large-scale excavations were conducted in and around the remains of the early thirteenth-century structure. Evidence for Viking Age activity in this south-east corner of the settlement was recovered, as well as the remains of the castle walls and ditch. Publication of the archaeology of this centre within the Medieval settlement would be an important step. 0

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
E000296	Dublin Castle,	Corke Tower Viking Age structures, pits, north west corner tower, post-Medieval buildings	Rescue Interim	NMS
E000297	Dublin Castle,	Birmingham Tower South west corner tower	Rescue Interim	NMS
E000324	Dublin Castle,	Powder Tower North east corner tower, castle ditch, postern gate, Medieval city wall, Viking rampart	Rescue No report	NMS
E000323	Dublin Castle,	Genealogical Office Gatehouse, drawbridge pit	Rescue No report	NMS
E000748	Dublin Castle I	(1960) Viking Age structures, Castle walls	Rescue Interim	NMI

Approaches to syntheses of developer-funded excavations in Dublin: thematic

Since the 1980s there has been an increase in excavation within the historic core of Dublin. Given the large quantities of well-preserved buildings and artefacts recovered from the waterlogged strata, the importance of the archaeology cannot be overestimated. The time required for the analysis of material after excavation and the failure to budget for publication has resulted in a substantial publication backlog. There are several ways to deal with the publication of this data. The sheer volume of evidence necessitates the division of it into packages that can be managed efficiently.

At this juncture, it seems appropriate to state that there is no easy or inexpensive solution to the current publication impasse within urban archaeology in Ireland and in particular within Dublin. It is however worth adding that recently there has been some publication of excavated material from Dublin, and further work is in progress. A selection of possible thematic groupings of the Dublin material is presented below. A range of sites can be thematically linked in terms of similarities of excavated evidence or sites could be packaged spatially by the area of the city involved. Publication projects could be devised with the aim of producing monographs dealing with sites of domestic occupation. Further projects could deal with the town defences, the waterfront revetments, evidence for industrial processes and religious activities in the Viking and Medieval settlements. A negative aspect of a thematic system of publication would be the splitting up of a site's occupational sequence, i.e. where a site may have straddled the defences and had a phase of occupation represented by buildings.

Viking Age and Medieval Dublin: excavations on the city defences and river side revetments

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
E000635	35 Parliament Street	Viking Age earthworks (eastern defences)	Rescue	Interim NMS
94E0133	27-30 Parliament Street	Viking Age earthworks and City wall (eastern defences)	Rescue	Full NMS
94E0025	Werburgh Street/ Christchurch Place 'Block D'	Small section of Viking earthwork rampart (southern defences)	Rescue	Interim written
93E0010	Geneval's Tower,	Medieval mural tower,	Rescue	Archive

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File statusE-
	Christchurch Place	Viking Age ramparts (southern defences)	Rescue	report in preparation
92E0143	Patrick Street, Dillon Place	City wall, ditch, post-Medieval industrial activity (southern defences)	Rescue	Interim NMS
96E0300	Back Lane/Lamb Alley	Viking Age ramparts, City wall (western defences)	Rescue	Interim NMS (full stratigraphy)
92E0078	Bridge Street Upper	City defences - ditches (western defences)	Rescue	Interim NMS
92E0109	Cornmarket/Bridge Street Upper/Francis Street	City defences - ditch (western defences)	Rescue	Interim NMS
E000342	Bridge Street	City wall (western defences)	Rescue	Interim NMI
E000908 91E0052	Bridge Street Lower I	City wall	Rescue	Full NMS
91E0071	6-8 Ussher's Quay	City defences, timber revetments, harbour, (northwestern corner)	Rescue	No report NMS
93E0024	Winetavern Street	13th-cent. timber revetments and later activity	Rescue	Full NMS
94E0042 E000557	9-14 Arran Quay	Timber revetment (northern bank of Liffey)	Rescue Rescue	Full NMS Full NMS
93E0074	Arran Quay/ Lincoln Lane/Church Street	Timber revetment (northern bank of Liffey)	Rescue	Interim NMI

Religious life in Medieval Dublin: new archaeological evidence

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
E000217	Church of St Michael de la Pole, Ship Street	Early Christian/Medieval cemetery and church	Rescue	Interim NMI
93E0153	St Michael de la Pole cemetery	Cemetery, hearth, pits, furnace	Rescue	Full NMS
E000497	St Audoens's Church: High Street	Church and pre-church (?secular) timber structures	Conservation	Full NMS
E000630 92E0001 92E0086	St Stephen's Stephen's Street	Medieval pits and cemetery	Rescue	Full NMI/NMS
92E0004	St Stephen's: Mercer's Street	Church and hospital	Rescue Rescue	Full NMS Interim NMS
92E0177	St Stephen's: Mercer's Hospital,	St Michan's Cemetery	/in preparation	
94E0069	Franciscan Abbey, 34-6 Francis Street	Cemetery of friary with post-dissolution activity	Rescue Rescue	Full NMS Full NMS
96E0384	St Michan's: Church Street,	Old Distillery site Enclosure and burials	Rescue	No report both

Viking Age and Medieval Dublin: industrial activity

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
93E0132	Little Ship Street	River Poddle revetment, Medieval buildings, tannery	Rescue	Interim NMS
97E0380	58-60 Thomas Street	Metalworking furnace, pits	Rescue	No report both
96E0280	119-121 Thomas Street	Pits	Rescue	Full NMS
95E0045	Thomas Street/ John's Street/John's Lane /NCAD campus	Watercourses	Rescue	Interim NMS

Excavations in Viking Age and Medieval Dublin: evidence for domestic and housing

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
E000476	5-12 High Street	Late Viking Age /Anglo-Norman buildings, pits	Rescue	No report NMS
E000548	9-12 High Street (rear of)	Late Viking Age /Anglo-Norman post and wattle walls, pits	Rescue	Full NMS
92E0005	High Street/Back Lane	Late Viking Age/Anglo-Norman post & wattle buildings, Medieval timber-framed buildings	Full	NMS
96E0300	Back Lane/Lamb Alley	Late Viking Age/Anglo-Norman post & wattle buildings, Medieval timber-framed buildings	Rescue	Interim NMS (stratigraphy is full, part finds)
92E0030	Christchurch Place 'Block C'	Rescue	Rescue	Full NMS
94E0025	Werburgh Street/ Christchurch Place	'Block D' Late 10th-cent. coin hoard, Age buildings, Viking Age sunken-type structure, small section of Viking earthwork defences	Rescue	Interim written
92E0077	26-29 Castle Street	Viking Age buildings, 3 10th-cent. coin hoards	Rescue	
94E0177	20-25 Castle Street	Viking Age buildings	Rescue	
94E0102	Fishamble Street (rear of Kinlay House)	Viking Age buildings	Rescue	Full NMS
94E0103	19 Lord Edward Street	Viking Age buildings	Rescue	Interim NMS
92E0085	Cooke Street	Stone building (?Inn), large ship's timbering	Rescue	Full NMS

Approaches to syntheses of developer-funded excavations in Dublin: spatial

The second suggested way of dealing with the publication of private developer-funded excavations in Dublin is to devise packages or groups of sites based on spatial factors within the City. This strategy has much to commend it. It offers the chance of presenting evidence in a

coherent manner for the development of a particular area of Dublin. Indeed, many individual excavators seem to have concentrated their efforts within localised areas in the city. The reasons for this are difficult to define, but it may be that a developer has retained the services of a single archaeological organisation throughout the piecemeal development of an area of the city. This would ensure consistency in site recording and methodology.

While the areas within the city walls lend themselves well to spatial subdivision, it should also be possible to undertake the study of the suburbs and their religious and secular evolution. This could include the northern bank of the Liffey.

To a certain extent, the publication of excavations within the city has already been carried out on a spatial basis. The National Museum has concentrated on its own programme of publication from excavations in the Fishamble Street area and the Temple Bar Monograph series has dealt with investigations in its own area, i.e. in the north-east of the walled city and the northeastern suburb. A range of spatial packages are presented below.

The Christchurch Place/Werburgh Street area

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
92E0030	Christchurch Place	'Block C' Viking Age buildings	Rescue	Full NMS
94E0025	Werburgh Street/ Christchurch Place	'Block D' Late 10th-cent. coin hoard, Viking Age buildings, Viking Age sunken-type structure, small section of Viking earthwork defences	Rescue	Interim written
93E0010 93E0128	Geneval's Tower, Christchurch Place	Medieval mural tower, Viking Age ramparts (southern defences)	Rescue	Archive report in preparation

High Street/Back Lane/Bridge Street - the western area of the city

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
E000476	5-12 High Street	Late Viking Age/ Anglo-Norman buildings, pits	Rescue	No report NMS
E000548	9-12 High Street (rear of)	Late Viking Age/ Anglo-Norman post & wattle walls, pits	Rescue	Full NMS
92E0005	High Street/ Back Lane Late	Viking Age/Anglo-Norman post & wattle buildings, Medieval timber-framed buildings	Rescue	Full NMS
96E0300	Back Lane/Lamb Alley	Late Viking Age/ Anglo-Norman post & wattle buildings, Medieval timber-framed buildings, Viking Age ramparts, City wall (western defences)	Rescue	Interim NMS (stratigraphy is full, part finds)

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
92E0078	Bridge Street Upper	City defences - ditches (western defences)	Rescue	NMS
92E0109	Cornmarket/ Bridge Street Upper /Francis Street	City defences - ditch (western defences)	Rescue	Interim NMS
E000342	Bridge Street	City wall (western defences)	Rescue	Interim NMI
E000908	Bridge Street Lower I	City wall	Rescue	Full NMS
91E0052				
91E0071	6-8 Ussher's Quay	City defences, timber revetments, harbour (northwestern corner)	Rescue	No report NMS
93E0024				
94E0042	Winetavern Street	13th-cent. timber revetments and later activity	Rescue	Full NMS
92E0085	Cooke Street	Stone building (?Inn), large ship's timbering	Rescue	Full NMS

The northeastern area of the city - Castle Street/Fishamble Street/Parliament Street

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
92E0077	26-29 Castle Street	Viking Age buildings, 3 10th -cent. coin hoards	Rescue	No report both
94E0177	20-25 Castle Street	Viking Age buildings	Rescue	No report both
94E0102	Fishamble Street (rear of Kinlay House)	Viking Age buildings	Rescue	Full NMS
94E0103	19 Lord Edward St	Viking Age buildings	Rescue	Interim NMS
E000635	35 Parliament St	Viking Age earthworks (eastern defences)	Rescue	Interim NMS
94E0133	27-30 Parliament Street	Viking Age earthworks and City wall (eastern defences)	Rescue	Full NMS

Archaeological activity in the southern, western and northern suburbs of Dublin

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
93E0132	Little Ship Street	River Poddle revetment, Medieval buildings, tannery	Rescue	Interim NMS
E000217	Church of St Michael de la Pole, Ship Street Early	Early Christian/Medieval cemetery and church	Rescue	Interim NMI
93E0153	Bride Street/ Cemetery of St Michael de la Pole	Cemetery, hearth, pits, furnace	Rescue	Full NMS
92E0	143 Patrick Street, Dillon Place	City wall, ditch, post-Medieval industrial activity (southern defences)	Rescue	Interim NMS

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
E000630	St Stephen's:	Medieval pits and	Rescue	Full NMI/NMS
92E000192	Stephen's Street	cemetery		
92E0004	St Stephen's:	Church and hospital	Rescue	Full NMS
	Mercer's Street			
92E0177	St Stephen's:	Cemetery	Rescue	Interim NMS/in preparation
	Digges Lane,			
	Mercer's Hospital,			
	St Michan's			
97E0380	58-60 Thomas Street	Metalworking furnace,	Rescue	No report both
	St Michan's	pits		
96E0280	119-121	Pits	Rescue	Full NMS
	Thomas Street			
95E0045	Thomas Street	Watercourses	Rescue	Interim NMS
	/John's Street			
	/John's Lane/			
	NCAD campus			
94E0069	Franciscan Abbey,	Cemetery of friary	Rescue	Full NMS
	34-6 Francis St	with post-dissolution		
		activit		
E000557	9-14 Arran Quay	Timber revetment		
		(northern bank of Liffey)	Rescue	Full NMS
93E0074	Arran Quay/	Timber revetment	Rescue	Interim NMI
	Lincoln Lane/	(northern bank of Liffey)		
	Church Street			
96E0384	St Michan's:	Old Distillery site	Rescue	
	Church Street,	Enclosure and burials		

Continuation of The Archaeology in Temple Bar Monograph series produced by Temple Bar Properties

The Augustinian friary

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
96E0003	Friary:	Friary buildings and	Rescue	Full NMS
	Cecilia Street	construction		
	(Temple Bar series?)	activit		
93E0139	23-4 Temple Lane:	Pre-Norman and	Rescue	Interim NMS
	Cemetery	Medieval friary		
	(Temple Bar Series?)			
97E0005	Friary: 1 Cecilia St	Friary precinct wall	Rescue	Full NMS
	/17-19 Temple Ln			

The 'Temple Bar West' excavations

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
96E0245	Essex Street	Pre-Viking habitation,	Rescue	In preparation
	West/Lower	ploughmarks,		(Interim book
	Exchange Street/	sunken-featured buildings,		published.
	Copper Alley/	sequence of Viking		Feb. 1999)
	Fishamble Street	Age houses, Viking and		
		Medieval pits		

Limerick

A substantial publication could be produced on the numerous excavations in Limerick City, which could include both domestic and religious sites. The significant excavations carried out in King John's Castle are in preparation. Mr Kenneth Wiggins is currently working on publishing all the excavations carried out within the castle in monograph format. This is being funded by Shannon Heritage Ltd. There remains a series of sites excavated on behalf of Limerick Corporation for which there has been little publication other than in summary form. This includes sites dealing with the town defences, religious sites, and areas of habitation and industrial activity.

Co. Louth

A selection of sites from Louth's three main urban centres, Drogheda, Dundalk and Carlingford, could be published in a monograph, illustrating urban settlement in Co. Louth, and would include all domestic and religious sites. This could be accomplished either in a single volume studying urban settlement in county Louth or, alternatively, Drogheda and Dundalk could command a single publication each. The evidence for urban archaeology in Carlingford could be dealt with in the County Louth Archaeological Journal.

Co. Kilkenny

Sites from Kilkenny town could also be included in an urban publication package. Large-scale urban archaeological excavation seems to have occurred only in the very recent past in tandem with the redevelopment of the urban centre.

Waterford City

Following the success of the Waterford excavations volume, a similar monograph could be published for the remaining sites, which are summarised below.

The town defences and domestic settlement

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
E000260	Lady Lane	Medieval gatehouse and town defences	Rescue	Interim report published
E000294	Railway Square	Medieval mural tower	Rescue	Full NMS
E000552	Castle St double tower	Medieval tower	Rescue	Interim NMS
92E0210	Barronstrand St /Little Patrick St	Medieval and post-Medieval settlement, timber structures	Rescue	Interim NMS
93E0056	High St. 19-21	Viking and Medieval timber structures	Rescue	Interim NMS
96E0376	Beach Tower, Jenkin's Lane	Medieval mural tower	Rescue	Full NMS
97E0246	Reginald's Tower	Medieval mural tower	Conservation	Interim NMS

Wexford Town, Co. Wexford

A thematic monograph incorporating all significant archaeology found in Wexford town would add to the knowledge of urban settlement on the east coast of Ireland. As a settlement which originated during the Viking period, the excavated evidence could provide a useful comparison between Wexford and the published material from Waterford and Dublin. Sites excavated in the town include two by the National Museum, a rescue excavation which uncovered eleventh-century Viking Age houses, a pre-conservation excavation by the late Prof. Tom Fanning on an Augustinian abbey and a recent programme of monitoring and testing in association with the insertion of a new drainage scheme in the historic town centre.

Co. Tipperary

A feature of Co. Tipperary is the proliferation of boroughs established by the Anglo-Normans. Many of the principle urban centres in this county owe their origins to this period. Cashel, Clonmel, Thurles and Nenagh and, to a lesser extent, Golden have all experienced archaeological excavation on varying scales. A synthesis of this information could offer the opportunity to examine the development of urban settlement in a geographical area which is well served by documentary sources.

Rural Sites

Rural sites can be packaged according to geographical and/or thematic considerations. One potential direction is to continue with geographical publications of pipeline or roadway excavation projects. However, while large-scale linear construction projects such as roads and pipelines can be seen as geographically linked, they can yield varying amounts of evidence in terms of site types and chronology.

The gas pipeline construction project from Dublin to Dundalk undertaken in the late 1980s includes excavations in Counties Louth and Dublin. This produced several sites from the Early Christian period and could thus be produced in a similar format to the previous *Bord Gáis* funded publications (Cleary *et al.* 1987; Gowen 1988). An alternative to this format would be to group site types by county, or in some cases nationally, to produce detailed amalgamated publications on different kinds of sites. These could include books on domestic evidence from the prehistoric period, gathering together fulachta fiadh, settlement sites and evidence of ritual activity within a national or regional context. Similarly, for the Early Christian period, details of the excavations of ringforts, cashels and smaller ecclesiastical enclosures could be treated in this manner.

A further unifying theme might be that of the Institution which instigated the work. As with urban excavations, the role of both the National Museum and Dúchas in rural archaeological excavation has been considerable. The Museum has undertaken a substantial body of work on a national basis, particularly in the retrieval of human bone. Likewise, Dúchas has instigated excavation by its own staff or by contracted external expertise on a variety of State-owned properties. This enables the proposal of a variety of publication packages based on the sponsoring institution.

Approach to synthesis by institution

Suggested synthesis of excavations undertaken by the National Museum of Ireland involving the retrieval of human bone

During the period 1930-1997, the National Museum undertook a large number of rescue excavations, many of which involved the recording and retrieval of human bone deposits. As a consequence the institution has a considerable number of unpublished excavations involving funerary monuments such as short cists, flat cemeteries, urn burials, long cists etc. A synthesis of these excavations could potentially enhance our understanding of the prehistoric and historic burial record. These sites were largely excavated under the same constraints, i.e. accidental discovery was followed by a report to the Gardaí and/or National Museum and a short, small-scale excavation ensued. Although the volume of data from most excavations is not large, the primary consideration is the analysis of the human bones by an appropriate specialist. This has not always happened in the past, or the specialist reports were limited by the techniques available to them at the time.

Suggested monograph publications of excavations carried out by and under contract to Dúchas

As an integral part of managing and protecting national monuments in state care, Dúchas has, in the past, engaged in archaeological investigations in advance of conservation. In some cases this

work was undertaken by members of staff while more recently the practice has been to advertise for tenders from interested parties. The following list details excavations undertaken at national monuments in state care which remain unpublished. Many of these excavation projects were completed recently, or are still ongoing. In the past Dúchas published much of its excavation findings in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*. The following list is designed to show that a case could be made for the initiation of a monograph series for the publication of Dúchas – instigated excavations. The large bodies of data inherent in many of the projects may result in this publication format becoming more desirable. The Dublin Castle excavations could also be included in such a format.

The inception of the *Clonmacnoise Studies* monographs, which are intended to act as a publication vehicle for the excavations and other research on this important site, is a sign post to what can be achieved. A new series of Dúchas monographs could be envisaged to disseminate the results of the excavations carried out by this body or done on behalf of this body. As in the past, smaller excavations could continue to be published in local and national archaeological journals.

Archaeological research on the Rock of Cashel, Co. Tipperary: excavation and conservation 1990-1998: The Rock of Cashel is an internationally famous landmark, yet little is known about the evolution of the monument complex. A monograph on this significant site could include details of the excavations carried out inside and outside of King Cormac's Chapel. This important 12th-century Romanesque church underwent a programme of conservation by Dúchas during the 1990s. The excavations revealed a post-built timber church with an associated cemetery. A publication of this excavation could also include details of the fresco restoration carried out inside the structure and an account of the iconography revealed. Recent research on the standing fabric of the building and work on the cut-stone fragments could also be included. Work on the Vicar's Choral building, carried out by Dúchas, could also be detailed.

Archaeological Research at Trim Castle: excavation and conservation 1995-1996: Large-scale excavations, under contract to Dúchas, were carried out on the site of the early Anglo-Norman castle. The excavations revealed pre-Norman activity and elucidated the sequence of fortifications on the site. Publication of this could also include the results of the recent study of the upstanding fabric of the building.

The Rock of Dunamase, Co. Laois: excavation and conservation 1993-1997: Excavations to enable conservation were undertaken on this important site in recent years. The evolution of the Anglo-Norman fortifications is now more clearly understood and the remains of pre-Norman fortifications were uncovered and recorded.

Dungarvan Castle, Co. Waterford: excavation and conservation 1995-1997: Dúchas undertook restoration and presentation of this castle during the 1990s. The evolution of the Medieval and post-Medieval structures is now apparent.

Clonmacnoise, Co. Offaly: excavations on the site of the visitor centre and in the new graveyard 1985-1997: Excavations at this important site have produced significant evidence for the role of ecclesiastical centres as urban settlements. Large-scale excavations in the new graveyard have yielded important stratigraphic sequences dating from the Early Christian period. Iron Age activity is also suggested. It is planned to publish these excavations, as well as those conducted on the site of the timber bridge, in the new Clonmacnoise Studies monographs series.

Tintern Abbey, Co. Wexford: excavations in the church and cloister 1982-1995: The Cistercian abbey of Tintern, Co. Wexford, was excavated in advance of conservation and presentation to the public. The excavations revealed a massive monastic drain and a large number of individuals buried in the church and cloister ambulatory. The work enabled the study of the fabric and development of the building. The archive of this site is at an advanced stage in preparation for publication.

Sherkin Friary, Co. Cork: excavation and conservation 1987-1996: Excavations in advance of conservation at this site revealed the sequence of activity in the cloister walks and in the chapter house. A complex of drains and evidence for a thriving post-Medieval fish processing industry was also uncovered. Excavations in 1996 concentrated on the north range of the friary.

Carlow Castle: excavation and conservation 1996: Excavation at the remains of this Anglo-Norman castle uncovered evidence for a probable earthwork fortification that pre-dated the stone castle. Activity dating to the construction of the castle in the early 13th century was also revealed. Publication could be either by monograph or as a paper in a national journal.

Glanworth Castle, Co. Cork: excavation and conservation 1982-84: Excavations at this Anglo-Norman castle revealed small-scale evidence for prehistoric activity on the site. The building sequence for the castle remains is now more clearly understood. Post-Medieval structures were also excavated. A publication draft from this archive is at an advanced stage.

Kilkenny Castle, Co. Kilkenny: excavation and conservation 1991-1997: Archaeological investigations at this important castle revealed a sequence of activity from the 12th century to the post-Medieval period. Remains of an earthwork fortification were uncovered beneath the 13th-century stone curtain walls. The postern gates and the defensive ditch of this castle were also revealed. The evolution of the castle structures into a post-Medieval residence is also apparent.

Roscrea Castle, Co. Tipperary: excavation and conservation 1988-1992: Investigations have focused on the gatehouse of this 13th-century castle. Excavations were carried out both inside the structure and outside where the drawbridge pit and moat were revealed.

Skellig Michael, Co. Kerry: excavation and conservation 1986-1998: Excavations to enable conservation have been on going at this famous site since the mid 1980s. Work has been carried out on the area around the little oratory and the large oratory as well as in the 'The Monk's Garden'. This has involved three individual excavators; the current director is in the process of bringing the entire archive to publication. It is hoped to publish this with details of the Dúchas architectural survey.

Holy Trinity, Lough Kee: Archaeological investigations were carried out under contract to Dúchas to enable presentation of the monument to the public. The interior of the Medieval abbey was excavated and a large number of inhumations was recovered. The excavator is at present preparing this archive for publication in The Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.

Excavations at Kells Priory, Co. Kilkenny, by the late Prof. Tom Fanning: The Augustinian priory of Kells is one of the largest complexes of its type in Ireland. Excavations during the 1970s concentrated on the church and conventual buildings. A detailed and substantial archive has been completed on this site in recent years and work is in progress by Ms Miriam Clyne to see this important data through to publication.

Excavation of a Portal Tomb at Poul nabrone, Co. Clare: In order to allow repairs to a portal stone, excavations were conducted at this well known megalithic tomb. An important assemblage of early Neolithic human bone was recovered with associated burial goods. It is hoped to publish this excavation in a suitable journal.

Ardfert, Co. Kerry: excavation and conservation 1989-1992: Large-scale excavations were undertaken on this cathedral and cemetery. A large demographic sample was obtained from the cemetery and the evolution of the buildings on the site from the pre-Norman and Medieval periods is now more clearly understood.

Suggested monograph on excavations carried out on the Northeastern Bord Gáis Éireann pipeline 1988, 1991 (Counties Dublin, Meath, Louth, Cavan)

New archaeological evidence from North Leinster: two gas pipelines: This project initially entailed the construction of a pipeline from Dublin to Dundalk in 1988. Earlier Irish pipeline projects, particularly in Munster, have tended to indicate a low visibility for certain types of monuments prior to construction. This north Leinster project proved to be no exception. Two large fulachta fiadh were investigated and two unmarked cremation pits were recorded. Several Early Christian cemeteries were excavated as well as a souterrain and a Medieval farmyard. Many of these sites are chronologically and geographically linked and were excavated with the same methodology. Full post-excavation analysis and drawings of all the material remains, ceramics and finds were undertaken (excavator pers. comm. June 1999). It is possible that further work will be carried out in 1999 on three of these sites to facilitate further pipeline development.

A further phase of pipeline construction from Dunleer, Co. Louth to Mullagh, Co. Cavan was also undertaken in 1991. This revealed a Neolithic house at Newtown and slight evidence for prehistoric activity at Drumgill Lower, Co. Cavan. Given that these sites were excavated with a similar methodology, these latter two could be included with publication of the sites excavated in 1988. Alternatively a separate work covering the Neolithic activity could be envisaged. This would allow the Early Christian material to be published separately, thereby facilitating a thematic and geographical theme.

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
E000462	Colpe West, Co. Louth	Early Christian cemetery and enclosure	Rescue	Interim NMI
E000464				
E000440	Gracedieu, Co. Dublin	Early Christian cemetery and enclosure; Medieval and post-Medieval structures	Rescue	Interim NMI
E000466	Westereave, Co. Dublin	Early Christian cemetery and enclosure	Rescue	Interim NMI
E000467	Kilshane, Co. Dublin	Early Christian cemetery and enclosure	Rescue	Interim NMI
E000463	Smithstown, Co. Meath	Early Christian settlement with souterrains	Rescue	Interim NMI
E000465	Saucerstown, Co. Dublin	?Medieval farmyard	Rescue	Interim NMI
E000461	Dromiskin, Co. Louth	Souterrains	Rescue	Interim NMI
	Drumgill Lower, Co. Meath	Enclosure (Ploughed out), pits, prehistoric pottery	Rescue	Interim NMI indicates site known about but not given a separate entry on the database
E000633	Newtown, Co. Meath	Neolithic house and ancillary structure, EBA urn burial		

Approach to synthesis: thematic and/or spatial

Suggested syntheses of prehistoric and later activity in north-west Ireland

Pre-bog and prehistoric activity in north Mayo: Céide Fields and the wider landscape: A possible monograph on the important pre-bog field systems of Co. Mayo could contain a synthesis of excavations of the field systems, the prehistoric habitation sites and court-tombs. Recent work on the palaeoenvironmental evidence and new radiocarbon dates could also be presented.

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
90E0037	Behy/Glenulra	Pre-bog field system	Rescue	Interim NMS
	pre-bog archaeology	and enclosure		
92E0140	Céide Fields	Lithic scatter, hearth,	Rescue	In preparation
	(road construction)	pre-bog walls		
92E0141	Céide Fields	Pre-bog walls	Rescue	Full NMS
	(water supply)			
E000083	Ballyglass court tomb	Court tomb and	Research	
	(Mayo no. 13)	prehistoric house		
E000109	Belderg Beg	Prehistoric occupation site	Research	Seasonal NMS
		and pre-bog walls		
E000494	Behy/Glenulra	Pre-bog field system	Research	In preparation
E000580	Rathlacken	Court tomb and	Research	In preparation
		settlement site		
E000747	Behy	Court tomb	Research	
E000767	Glenulra	Field system	Research	
E000769	Carrownaglough	Pre-bog field system with	Research	Interim NMS
		ridge and furrow,		
		prehistoric house and		
		enclosure		

Neolithic activity in Co. Donegal: evidence for domestic settlement and ritual activity: Several excavations have taken place since the 1970s on a selection of Neolithic sites in Co. Donegal. These sites have included a passage tomb, four court tombs and a Neolithic house. The excavations have involved both rescue and research methodologies and the potential dissemination of this information would aid our understanding of this period in the north-west. A second research element could be built into the publication of this data in so far as the excavated material could be related to the finds of pre-historic date from the sandhills sites of the north-west.

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
97E0162	Donegal by-pass	Neolithic house,	Rescue	In preparation
etc.	route, various	Neolithic court tomb		
	townlands			
E000050	Bavan	Court tomb	Research	Seasonal NMS
E000062				
(E000755)	Shawley (?=Shalwy)	Court tomb	Research	Seasonal NMS
E000764	Croaghbeg	Court tomb	Research	Interim NMS
E000354	Magheracar	Passage tomb	Research	Seasonal NMI

Excavations in the sandhills of Co. Donegal: the Dooley 'Cloghastukan' site and others: The coastal sandhills of Co. Donegal have, since the nineteenth century, been recognised as a considerable source of archaeological material. In the 1960s excavations in the Dooley 'Cloghastukan' site by the National Museum of Ireland uncovered an important sequence of activity dating to the Early Medieval period. Significant metalwork and manufacturing debris was recovered as well as settlement remains. A Christian cemetery was also excavated. Two other sandhills sites were also excavated in Co. Donegal, at Carrickfin and at Tonbane Glebe. Publication could be by monograph or in a journal.

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
E000033	Dooley 'Cloghastukan' sandhills site	Early Christian settlement, cemetery, metalworking activity	Rescue	Notebooks etc. at NMI
E000858	Tonbane Glebe	Sandhills occupation site	Rescue	Seasonal NMI
E000876	Carrickfin	Sandhills occupation site	Rescue	Interim NMI

Multi-period excavations in Co. Meath

Excavations at Simonstown and Randalstown, Co. Meath: During the 1970s large-scale excavation took place in advance of mining operations in Co. Meath. This involved the excavation of a church and enclosure at Randalstown, which also yielded Iron Age material. A ringfort was also examined in Simonstown. Subsequent work also took place, which entailed the excavation of a well and souterrain.

New archaeological evidence for ritual activity from the Midlands

The concentrations of low-level earthworks on the central plain were first excavated during the 1930s and 1940s. More recent work has confirmed the impression of this as a landscape with concentrations of ring-ditches, barrows and cremation pits. A potential monograph or series of journal papers could disseminate the results of recent development instigated work.

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status	93E0023
95E0081	The Heath, Co. Laois	Prehistoric occupation complex (grooved ware pottery)	Rescue	Full NMS	
96E0257	Tully East, Co. Kildare	Cremation pits	Rescue	Interim NMS	
95E0111	Ballydavis, Co. Laois	Ring-ditch complex with Iron Age cremations & grave goods	Rescue	Interim NMS	

Prehistoric settlement in south-west Ireland

The south-western area of Ireland has for some time been considered as having an archaeological character different to the remainder of the country. Outside of Lough Gur, Co. Limerick, little was considered to date from the early prehistoric period while the diagnostic Iron Age artefacts known from elsewhere in the country are also largely absent. Such views have been questioned in recent years due to excavation and field survey. A monograph or at least a series of journal articles on several unpublished sites could allow further re-interpretation. It may be that some of the excavators concerned will publish in a national journal such as *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, particularly in the cases of Tankardstown and Killuragh Cave. Other unpublished sites, which would fit into such a package for the prehistoric south-west, are not listed. Several fulachta fiadh could also be included. These include the Discovery Programme's excavated sites from the Ballyhoura Hills and North Munster areas, excavations carried out by the National Museum, such as the Annagh Cave burials in Co. Limerick, and the prehistoric archaeology discovered in the course of the Minorco-Lisheen wetland archaeological project at Derryville Bog etc.

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
90E0005	Shanlaragh, Co. Cork	Standing stones - pair	Rescue	Interim NMS
90E0006	Leckaneen, Co. Cork	Ring-barrow	Rescue	Interim NMS
90E0052	Longfordpass North, Co. Tipperary	Late Bronze Age together	Rescue	Interim NMI

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
92E0089	Fota Island	Bronze Age structures and pits	Rescue	Interim NMS
93E0068	Ballynagroomulia, Co. Cork	Standing stone	Rescue	
93E0175	Killuragh Cave, Co. Limerick	Mesolithic & Neolithic skeletal remains/cave activity	Rescue	Interim NMS
95E0288	Money naboola, Co. Tipperary	EBA short cist	Rescue	Interim NMS
96E0390	Mounthawk 1, Co. Kerry	Prehistoric burials	Rescue	
97E0204	Coolnatullagh, Co. Clare	Burial cairn	Rescue	Interim NMS
97E0348	Drumcullaun, Co. Clare	Wetland post rows	Rescue	Interim NMS
97E0472	Tullahedy (Nenagh by-pass), Co. Tipperary	Neolithic landscape (pits, postholes, linear features)	Rescue	
E000152	Longstone Cullen, Co. Tipperary	Mound with standing stone; remated bone and grooved ware pottery	Rescue	
E000222	Fahee South, Co. Clare	Fulacht fiadh	Research	Interim NMS
E000335	Monteensudder, Co. Cork	Coastal shell midden	Rescue	Interim NMS
E000339	Teeskadh,	EBA house sites and field system	Research	Interim NMS
E000880	Tullycommon, Co. Clare			Full NMS
E000372	Tankardstown South, Co. Limerick	Neolithic structures, Bronze Age ring-ditch and cremation pit	Research	Draft in prep
E000455	Curraghatoor, Co. Tipperary	LBA domestic settlement	Rescue	Seasonal NMS
E000709	Ballinorig	West Bronze Age burials *(the human bones were recently found in TCD)	Rescue	Notebooks etc. NMI
E000753	Coom, Co. Kerry	Wedge tomb	Research	No report both
E000761	Coomatloukane, Co. Kerry	Wedge tomb	Research	No report NMS
E000800				
E000806	Cashelkeelty, Co. Kerry	Stone circle	Research	Interim NMI
E000875	Ballyconry, Co. Clare	LBA Enclosure	Research	Full NMS
J000134	Shanballymore, Co. Cork	Burial: EBA short cist	Rescue	Interim NMI
00045	Dromteewakeen, Co. Kerry	Stone row	Rescue	Interim NMS

Important single/multi-period sites

A number of important archaeological sites should be published as separate monographs in their own right and would be capable of making a significant contribution to our understanding of their respective periods. Many of these excavations were continued over several seasons and have produced a wealth of archaeological information. In the case of the older Tara excavations, recent work by the Discovery Programme suggests that the full publication of these excavations would be useful in allowing for an overall assessment of the archaeology of this important site.

Dun Ailinne, Knockaulin, Co. Kildare: A monograph on this important hillfort with evidence of use from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Medieval periods is recommended.

Mound of the Hostages, Tara, Co. Meath: The findings of Prof. S. P. Ó Ríordáin and Prof. R. de Valéra on the excavation of this Neolithic passage tomb reused as a burial mound during the Bronze Age have been prepared for publication by Dr M. O'Sullivan and it is proposed to include this in a new University College Dublin monograph series.

The Rath of the Synods, Tara, Co. Meath: A monograph detailing the findings of Prof. S. P. Ó Ríordáin on this multivallate enclosure and cemetery. This has been prepared for publication by Dr. E. Grogan and Dr. S. Caulfield and it is proposed to include this in a new University College Dublin monograph series.

Recent archaeological research on Valentia Island, Co. Kerry: Since 1993 several excavations have taken place on a series of sites on Valentia. These have revealed Bronze Age structures and a series of Early Medieval and Medieval settlement features. This programme of excavation was conducted in association with the late Prof. G.F. Mitchell and is due to run until the summer of 1999.

The excavation of two ringforts in Lisleagh townland, Co. Cork 1982-1993: The excavation of these two ringforts was undertaken as part of a research strategy into the Early Christian settlement pattern in north Co. Cork. A complicated stratigraphic sequence was revealed with successive phases of occupation and refurbishment. Varying excavation techniques were tried and tested, systematic plant-macro sampling strategies were devised and the relationship between the two ringforts was elucidated.

Excavations at Iniscealtra, Co. Clare 1970-1981 by the late Dr Liam de Paor: Extensive excavations were carried out at this early monastic site throughout the 1970s. These revealed a sequence of activity from the Early Christian to the Medieval periods. Timber structures, a shrine and a cemetery from the Early Christian phases were revealed and a programme of conservation of the stone buildings was undertaken. Pilgrimage activity was focused on the site during the post-Medieval period. A burial area for children was also excavated.

Rathgall, Co. Wicklow: excavation of the hillfort: Excavations at this hillfort revealed an important Late Bronze Age metalworking complex with structural evidence. Cremation pits dating from the later Bronze Age period were also excavated. An important assemblage of Iron Age glass beads was also recovered as was a metal fitting from a Roman military uniform. During the later Medieval period the site was re-occupied. This could also be brought out as part of a UCD monograph series.

Single/multi-period sites of lesser importance

Several excavations may be suitable for publication in a national journal. A selection of possible papers is given below.

E-number	Site name	Site type	Excav type	File status
91E0055 93E0048	Aghdegan, Co. Longford	Ringfort, with pre-construction habitation and metalworking evidence	Rescue	Full NMS
92E0046	Fore Abbey, Co. Westmeath	Monastic gatehouse	Conservation	Full NMS
E000566 92E0053	Omey Island, Goreen and Sturrakeen, Co. Galway	Cemetery and ecclesiastical site	Rescue	Interim NMS
92E0116	Aughrim II/ Giants Grave, Co. Cavan	Court tomb with secondary Bronze Age burials Bronze Age burials	Rescue	Interim NMS
93E0098 95E0090	Haynestown II, Co. Louth	Ring ditch, cremation pit, fosse, barn, corn drying kiln, inhumation burial, plough marks	Rescue	Interim NMS

Series of excavations merged into a single journal paper to provide an overview

Tallaght, Co. Dublin: Several excavations have taken place on what was the monastic enclosure and medieval settlement of the modern Dublin suburb. Little has been published and a single synthesis of all excavations would be useful. Tallaght flourished in the 9th century AD when it was a major centre of the Ceéilíe Dée reform movement. An account of the excavations, a map showing the overall enclosure with the areas excavated, an archaeological overview and historical background would be essential. Our records indicate that some nine excavations by six archaeologists took place in the area of the Early Medieval ecclesiastical enclosure. These revealed the enclosure ditch and its fills, a cemetery and corn-drying kiln as well as pits. Palaeo-environmental sampling was also undertaken. Evidence for activity in the Medieval period was also uncovered.

The Brehon's Chair Portal Tomb, Co. Dublin: excavations 1985-6, 1998: Excavations took place at the site of this portal tomb in the 1980s in advance of road construction. These revealed areas of burning, linear features and Bronze Age burials. Further excavations were carried out adjacent to the tomb in 1998 which revealed further areas of prehistoric activity.

Barryscourt Castle, Co. Cork: Several excavations have taken place at the site of this fine towerhouse in east Co. Cork. Evidence for activity on the site in the prehistoric period was revealed in the form of burnt mounds. The interior of the tower was also restored with an archaeologist present, and the defences were partially excavated. Geophysical testing was carried out around the bawn wall. Four separate licensed archaeologists have been involved in the excavations and a further specialist was involved in the geophysical research. An architectural survey of the structures has previously been published. A synthesis of the excavations could be published in the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, or alternatively in the newly produced Barryscourt Publication series of booklets.

Iron Age burial practices in western Ireland: two barrows in County Galway: Two unpublished ring-barrows in Co. Galway, in Grannagh and Oranbeg, produced Iron Age material. The Grannagh example was re-excavated in 1969 following on earlier explorations carried out by R.A.S. Macalister. The 1969 excavations revealed Iron Age metalwork, glass beads, and cremated human bone. The Oranbeg ring-ditch produced a similar assemblage of artefacts. It is uncertain at this point whether reports on the cremated bone reports were completed for this site. The excavated data from each of these sites should be placed against the background of other barrow excavations and Iron Age ritual activity.

APPENDIX 3: ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH BACKLOG PROGRAMMES

THE ENGLISH HERITAGE BACKLOG PROJECT 1938-1972

In England the government funding for rescue archaeology was established as a deliberate policy prior to the outbreak of the 1939-45 war. The construction of airfields was a significant threat to archaeology and in the years following the War, development in the form of construction projects, gravel extraction and mechanised agriculture increased government spending on rescue archaeology. This was managed through the Ministry of Works and its succeeding bodies (later to become English Heritage).

By the 1970s, the Department of the Environment was dealing with the issue of rescue archaeology by setting up regional or county-wide excavation units which would be funded by developers and local government.

The period 1938 to 1972 had seen a spate of rescue excavation, with the archaeologists paid on a daily basis for the duration of the excavation itself. Report writing and publication were considered a matter for the individuals involved. This helped the build up of a substantial publication backlog.

This backlog received government attention in 1974. Funding was allocated to a project known as the Backlog Programme. This aimed at making the results of all government-funded excavations carried out prior to 1972 available to the public. A Backlog Publications section was created in the precursor body to English Heritage and excavators were asked to apply for funding to complete their reports. Such funding could cover the employment of assistants, illustrators and specialists as well as grants for the final publication. If an excavator was unable to bring material to publication, substitute authors or specialist consultants were commissioned. Limits were set as to the availability of such funding and a final five-year programme ran from 1981 to 1986.

In 1984 the Ancient Monuments Board formed a Backlog Working Party under the chairmanship of Professor Barry Cunliffe. The brief of this party was to consider the list of unpublished sites and advise on priorities. At a series of meetings, archaeologists responsible for some of the most significant bodies of unpublished work were asked to explain their difficulties and steps were taken to provide necessary help.

By 1986, when the Backlog Programme was nearing its completion date, English Heritage, by then the overseeing body, continued the funding to publication only of those projects which the Working Party felt were of exceptional importance. For the remainder, it was felt that it would be sufficient to ensure the availability of records and finds to the public. This was to be accomplished by the deposition in appropriate museums and in a National Archaeological Record (NAR). These activities were funded until 1990, although publication grants were available until 1993. The results of the English Heritage Backlog Programme are summarised in Table A3.1.

No. of excavations Notes

950	Reports published or submitted for publication
60	Excavations from which reports are expected
270	Records copied into a National Archaeological Record (NAR), this figure includes some sites that were published
20	Sites that have no clear resolution (in 1993) (Data derived from Butcher & Garwood 1994)

Table A3.1: The English Heritage 1938-1972 Backlog Programme

Publication in both journal and monograph format was favoured. This included excavations conducted in major Roman and Medieval towns, prehistoric and pre-Norman sites and also post-Medieval archaeology. A final publication listed all sites excavated with government funding during the period 1938-1972 (Butcher & Garwood 1994).

The experience gained from the Backlog program was used to formulate guidelines for the conduct of archaeological projects. A project management approach based on this programme was also devised. The document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991) embodied this procedure.

The Greater London Publication Programme

In the Greater London area, the large backlog of unpublished fieldwork results was tackled when English Heritage mounted a programme of post-excavation and analysis (Hinton & Thomas 1997). The publication backlog had in part been generated by the rise of pre-development or rescue archaeology, which was accentuated by the government's endorsement of *Planning Policy Guidance Number 16* (PPG 16). This document recommended that developers became responsible for the reasonable mitigation of the archaeological impact of their proposals, and led to a rapid expansion in fieldwork. The backlog was also due in part to the lack of a co-ordinated strategy towards dealing with development pressure on such an immense scale.

From the initial stages, the project was heavily influenced by the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2) document. This English Heritage-authored document sets out a highly structured project management basis for all archaeological work involving successive cycles of data collation, review and decision making.

This project was developed in several steps. The initial step was to organise a summary database of what material existed. Due to the decentralised and widely scattered nature of the material this was a time-consuming phase. In stage two and three a brief summary of each piece of work was drafted, its academic importance was assessed and the results of separate excavations were grouped together thematically. As with any project of this nature, material had to be selected for publication and some 750 excavations out of a total of 1,100 were deemed completed when the archive had been ordered and its contents summarised in print. The remaining 350 excavations were assigned to 65 thematic projects. These themes were defined chronologically and, within this division, were sorted on criteria such as geographical location, historical significance or by monument type. Given the scale of the project, the 65 thematic projects were classified into three categories of importance, which are not outlined in the paper.

In Stage 4, details of the 750 sites not to be published were prepared for inclusion in an archive guide. This document includes such information as locational data, grid references, the excavator's name, a short textual summary and bibliographic details. The final stage of the project, Stage 5, involved the completion of the archives selected for publication to the standard set out in MAP II. In the course of the project well-defined research questions were devised to interrogate the data. Despite the fact that fixed resources will only enable the publication of the project Category 1 sites, it is stated that this will result in the publication of twenty-five monographs and nineteen major journal papers dealing with thematically related projects.

The writers also stated the intention of the project to depart from the standard archaeological format in their resulting publications by integrating *'different types of data into a single narrative, rather than presenting a series of separate chapters concerned with different categories of archaeological material, e.g. stratigraphy, pottery, building material...It is intended that this approach will result in more interesting and more readable reports than have been customarily produced'* (Hinton & Thomas 1997, 203). Unfortunately such an approach is not discussed in greater detail.

Stage	Process	Product
1	Initial listing of excavations and Database of excavations and archives preliminary assessment of archive	
2	Selection and grouping of excavations	Categorised list of publication projects, to define scope of post-excavation defining which archives would analysis and publication programme contribute to which projects
3	Archive assessment, ordering and Basic quantification and assessment of artefactual and environmental data	Ordered indexed archive in single indexing location.
4	Compilation of details for archive guide	Published archive guide
5	Archive completion, post-excavation	Archives to MAP II standards assessment and publication for Category 1-3 sites, publications for all Category 1 sites.

Table A3.2: Summary of methodology for the Greater London publication programme (after Hinton and Thomas 1997, Table 1)

The Historic Scotland Backlog Project

Details of this project have been published in an essay in the 1995 volume of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* (Barclay and Owen 1995). The paper from which the following details have been gleaned was intended to act as an introduction to several excavation reports published in that same volume.

An intensive period of rescue archaeological excavation began in Scotland in the late 1970s. In 1977 the budget for rescue archaeology was increased dramatically (Table A3.3). However the number of projects undertaken was never beyond that which enabled control to be exercised. Of further note is the fact that Historic Scotland opted to refuse individuals permission to excavate further if they had more than two or three unpublished sites.

Despite this condition a publication backlog came into existence. Reasons cited for such a problem were a lack of understanding when starting of the time, energy, inspiration, determination, and perseverance necessary to complete the task. The lack of conviction and courage to release a published report to the scrutiny of the public and of one's colleagues was also seen as a reason for lack of publication. Many of the reports dealt with by the Scottish study had achieved a first full draft but failed to reach the level required for publication. It was estimated that to take a draft report to publication-ready condition could take between 5% and 20% of the time spent on the post-excavation phase of the project.

A factor cited as a further hindrance to the production of publication-ready reports was the lack of training in report writing as well as a lingering attitude that the report was to be written in one's own unpaid time. The peripatetic nature of the archaeological profession was also cited as unhelpful.

In 1992, projects ending pre-1986 were identified by the Project as formally backlogged. All field projects where Historic Scotland provided funding or substantial assistance have been included within the remit of the Project. In December 1995 there were 1471 excavations on the project database (Table A3.3). The publication status of these reports varied considerably. A total of 864 reports (58.8%) were either published (or in press) or had been designated for archive only. The remaining 607 excavation reports were in a variety of stages of post-excavation, ranging from no analysis through to texts in first draft stage (see Table A3.3 for details). Of these, some 315 projects (21.4%) were classified as possible publication projects, 276 of which were urban interventions such as monitoring and testing. While these have a cumulative value, few Scottish archaeological journals are willing to publish them. To this end several options are being considered. These include the provision of appendices in larger excavation reports in the relevant

burgh, synthetic studies of such excavations within a single town, and an overview of the development of Scottish burghs.

In relation to the published format of the material, monographs and journal papers have acted as publication vehicles. Double volumes of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* have appeared since 1995. Papers drawing together the results of several different thematically linked excavations have featured, such as a study of the Iron Age in Shetland. Individuals who were not involved in the actual excavation or data collection have also published material. In some cases this appears to have been with the consent of the excavator, in other cases Historic Scotland appears to have taken the material archive away and commissioned a substitute author to finalise publication.

Number	%	Comments
445	30.3	Published by 1995
104	7.1	In press/forthcoming
315	21.4	After rigorous review designated for archive only
864	58.8	Total completed by 1995
49	3.3	In first draft (likely to be published in short to medium term)
315	21.4	'Possible publication projects' (range of publication options being explored):
	276	(87.6%) are urban watching briefs and trial excavations
117	8	Current projects/in preparation
126	8.5	Traditionally 'backlogged', no full draft received by Historic Scotland, recent projects that have run into difficulty, reactivated projects now nearing completion, backlogged projects for which arrangements for completion have not been made.

Table A3.3: The Historic Scotland Backlog Project (from data supplied in Barclay & Owen 1995)

While in recent years the practice of post-excavation has become more professional, it was noted that many publication vehicles, such as academic or local journals, remain semi-amateur in funding and organisation. Most editors undertake work in their spare time. This resulted in the seeking of publication outlets in several journals, rather than a single one, in order to spread the editorial workload.

A project management structure was devised to deal with the Scottish backlog and this is now used to manage all subsequent projects. The writers state that the concern is not how post-excavation analysis is undertaken, only that it is well organised, efficient and that it results in a good report. The basis of such a process is unambiguous and legally binding contracts and payment are closely tied to results. Published procedural papers and guidelines have sought to communicate these strategies to individuals engaged in work for Historic Scotland.

APPENDIX 4: THE GALWAY EXCAVATION PROJECT

This ongoing publication project is concerned with the excavations carried out in Galway City since the 1980s. Galway has experienced intensive development since 1987 following the initiation of the Urban Renewal Act, 1986. As an urban settlement Galway originated during the Medieval period; thus, the threat posed by development led to pre-disturbance archaeological excavation. During the period 1987-1998 72 licensed excavations took place in the city, conducted by some 25 different directors. A large number of these excavations concentrated on the town defences.

The Galway Excavations Project (GEP) was established in September 1998 in order to publish the results of the excavations that had taken place. Dr Elizabeth FitzPatrick of the Department of Archaeology, NUI, Galway, and Mr Paul Walsh of the Archaeological Section, Ordnance Survey Ireland, initiated the project. An initial approach to the director of each excavation was made prior to a request for funding to the Heritage Council. Following acceptance of the funding proposal by the Heritage Council, the project appointed a project manager (Ms Madeline O'Brien) and an assistant archaeologist.

Following the initial contacts made with excavators, a questionnaire was circulated to seek opinions. Contact was then made regarding the location of the records, finds and samples from each excavation. All relevant records were copied and returned to the excavators while finds were taken to the GEP central office. After initial sorting, a database of sites, site contexts, samples and finds was compiled. The process of reworking stratigraphic information to the level of consistency desired for publication is an ongoing aspect of the project.

A group of experienced specialists have been appointed, with service agreements. One specialist has been selected to deal with each particular body of evidence. In cases where earlier reports require additional information or further examination the specialist retained by the project will provide advice. Subsequent to specialist analysis it is intended to box all finds to NMI standards.

Excavators are regularly informed as to the progress of the project. Meetings between the archaeologists involved in the day-to-day work and the project directors (Dr FitzPatrick and Mr Walsh) take place every six weeks. How the project is perceived by the wider public and the archaeological profession is also considered. The initial launch was marked by a feature in *The Irish Times* (23rd October 1998), a piece in the quarterly magazine *Archaeology Ireland* (Winter edition 1998) and the creation of a small colour brochure.

It is expected that the end result will be a monograph detailing every excavation undertaken in Galway City during the period 1987-1998. Within this format it is intended to organise excavations thematically, such as sites dealing with the town defences or habitation. A single finds catalogue is planned which will indicate the context of each find. An historical overview and discussion of the excavated data will be undertaken by Mr Paul Walsh. It is expected that the draft copy will be ready for typesetting late in the year 2002, with publication to follow in the year 2003.

While the project is funded by the Heritage Council, it is supported by Galway Corporation and the National University of Ireland, Galway. The Corporation has provided secure premises for the duration of the project and the relationship with NUI Galway has also proved beneficial. The University facilitates the administrative aspect of the project and prepares the project accounts. Expertise from the various University departments, such as geological knowledge, is accessible.

Guidance from the Department of Archaeology is also available with the added bonus of voluntary assistance from students. Given the proposed duration of the project, the plurality of institutional support may prove invaluable.

Unlike other Irish towns, much of the material excavated in Galway is attributable to the late Medieval or post-Medieval periods. It is thus expected that the end publication will mark a significant stage in the archaeological study of both Galway itself and of the post-Medieval period in general.

APPENDIX 5: CATALOGUE OF UNPUBLISHED CATEGORY 1 AND 2 EXCAVATIONS

This catalogue presents Category 1 and 2 excavations in alphabetical order. In a number of cases variant spellings will be noted for site names; these are the spellings entered into the Dúchas database, and it would not have been possible to edit pre-existing content as part of this project. Equally, it should be noted that period information is derived from the finds rather than a detailed stratigraphic analysis of the site. It would not have been possible in this survey to undertake the necessary analysis to date the site types. As a result, for multi-period sites there is no direct correlation within the lines of the table between the Period and the Site type. For example, Clonmacnoise New Graveyard (E000558) produced finds material that was predominantly Early Christian in date (in keeping with the recorded buildings) but also produced some charcoal which gave an Iron Age date, although there was no evidence for Iron Age occupation at the site.

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav. type	Period	Cat.	Site type
91E0055	AGHADEGNAN I (SEE 93E0048)	LF	RUE	ECHRIS	1	Ringfort
93E0048	AGHADEGNAN RINGFORT (SEE 91E0055)	LF	RUE	ECHRIS	1	Ringfort
92E0047	ANNAGH QUARRY ANNAGH	LI	RUE	ENEO	1	Cave burial
E000493	ARDFERT	KE	CON	MED	1	Cathedral
92E0116	AUGHRIM II (GIANT'S GRAVE)	CV	CON	ENEO EBA	1	Wedge tomb Short cists Kerb cairn
96E0300	BACK LANE/LAMB ALLEY, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	VIKING MED	1	Town defences Timber structure Excavated feature - pits
94E0175	BALLINAGORE CEMETERY	WI	RUE	ENEO EBA	1	Mound Short cists Pit burials Ring-ditches
90E0036	BALLINESKER AND ROCKLANDS	WX	RUE	LBA	1	Hoard
E000040	BALLINGARRY DOWN RINGFORT	LI	RSH	ECHRIS MED	1	Ringfort - raised
95E0111	BALLYDAVIS, CO. LAOIS	LA	RUE	IA	1	Ring-ditch Furnace
J000122	BALLYKEEL SOUTH	CL	RUE	IA	1	Lintelled grave

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
E000109	BELDERG BEG	MA	RSH	LNEO EBA	1	Field system Occupation site - prehistoric
E000167	BROUGHAL MESOLITHIC SITE (BOORA BOG)	OF	RUE	MESO	1	Occupation site - prehistoric
97E0140	BUTTERFIELD AVENUE, OLD ORCHARD INN	DU	RUE	ECHRIS MED	1	Excavated feature - hearth Building Enclosure Cemetery
93E0073	CAHERLEHILLAN, CO. KERRY	KE	RSH	ECHRIS MED PMED	1	Children's burial ground Leacht cuimhne Ecclesiastical enclosure
96E0020	CARROWMORE TOMB 51, CO. SLIGO	SL	RUE	ECHRIS	1	Burial mound (2)
E000769	CARROWNAGLOUGH FIELD SYSTEM	MA	RSH	EBA	1	Ridge and furrow Enclosure Field system House -prehistoric
92E0202	CASHEL, CORMAC'S CHAPEL	TI	CON	ECHRIS MED PMED	1	Chapel Timber structure Church and graveyard
95E0230	CASHEN ESTUARY, KERRY	KE	RSH	ENE0 LNEO EBA LBA IA ECHRIS VIKING MED	1	Burial Hut sites Various submerged sites Trackway Sea wall Habitation site Weirs
96E0003	CECILIA STREET 5/6, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED	1	Excavated feature Friary
92E0128	CHANCELLORSLAND	TI	RSH	LBA ECHRIS	1	Excavated feature - pits Enclosure Occupation site - prehistoric Barrow
93E0109	CHURCH ISLAND, LOUGH CARRA	MA MED	CON	ECHRIS PMED	1	Post hole Timber structure

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
						Church Ecclesiastical site
95E0231	CLONMACNOISE BRIDGE SITE	OF	RSH	ECHRIS	1	Timber structure Bridge
E000558	CLONMACNOISE NEW GRAVEYARD	OF	RUE	IA ECHRIS	1	Ecclesiastical remains
97E0243	CLONMACNOISE WOODEN BRIDGE	OF	CON	ENEO MED	1	Bridge
E000455	CURRAGHATOOR- CORK DUBLIN PIPELINE	TN	RUE	LBA	1	Timber structures Occupation site - prehistoric Excavated feature- pits
E000033	DOOEY "CLOGHASTUKAN" SANDHILLS SITE	DG	RUE	ECHRIS	1	Settlement (sandhills) Cemetery
E000210	DROGHEDA JAMES'S STREET	LH	RUE	MED	1	Town defences Hospital Street frontage
96E0160	DROGHEDA SEWERAGE SCHEME	LH	RUE	ECHRIS MED PMED	1	Excavated features Historic town
97E0022	DROMTHACKER, CO. KERRY Ringfort	KE	RUE	ECHRIS	1	Enclosure Excavated feature - hearth Fulacht fiadh Lime kiln
E000748	DUBLIN CASTLE I	DU	RUE	VIKING MED	1	Castle Timber structure
E000079	DUN AILINNE KNOCKAULIN	KD	RSH	LNEO EBA IA MED	1	Hillfort
92E0102	DUN AONGHASA, INIS MÓR, ARAN ISLANDS	GA	RSH	LBA ECHRIS	1	Cliff fort
96E0245	ESSEX ST/ EXCHANGE ST/ FISHAMBLE ST DUBLIN	DU	RUE	ECHRIS VIKING MED	1	Earthworks Timber structures Ploughmarks Excavated feature- pits Trackway

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
E000172	FISHAMBLE STREET II DU DUBLIN 2		RUE	VIKING	1	Excavated feature-pits Street frontage Timber structure
E000257	FOURKNOCKS IV	ME	RUE	EBA	1	Excavated feature - pits Occupation site - prehistoric
E000082	GRANNAGH RINGBARROW	GA	RSH	IA	1	Ring-barrow
93E0098	HAYNESTOWN II (DUNLEER BYPASS)	LH	TES	EBA IA ECHRIS UNKNO	1	Ring-ditch Settlementgully /fosse Cremation pit Barn Corn-drying kiln Excavated feature - burning Unprotected inhumation Plough marks
95E0124	HIGH ISLAND, CO. GALWAY	GA	CON	IA ECHRIS	1	Ecclesiastical enclosure Hermitage Monastery Stone enclosure
E000043	HIGH STREET (1962-1963) DUBLIN 2	DU	RUE	VIKING MED	1	Excavated feature - pit Timber structure
E000071	HIGH STREET (1968-1972)	DU	RUE	VIKING MED	1	Timber structure Excavated feature - pit
92E0087	ILLAUNLOGHAN, CO. KERRY	KE	RSH	ECHRIS MED	1	Cemetery Timber structure Hermitage Shrine
95E0136	INIS MÓR, DUN EOGHANACHTA	GA	RSH	ECHRIS MED	1	Cashel
E000180	INISCEALTRA, CO. CLARE	CL	RSH	ECHRIS MED PMED	1	Monastic complex Church Leacht cuimhne Cemetery
J000189	SLANDBRIDGE ?VIKING BURIAL	DU	RUE	VIKING	1	Unprotected inhumation

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
J000200	ISLANDBRIDGE ?VIKING BURIAL	DU	RUE	VIKING	1	Unprotected inhumation
E000110	KELLS PRIORY	KK	CON	MED PMED	1	Priory
E000627	KILKENNY CASTLE II	KK	CON	MED PMED	1	Castle Earthworks
93E0175	KILLURAGH CAVE	LI	RUE	MESO ENEO LNEO EBA	1	Cave
E000534	KING JOHN'S CASTLE II, LIMERICK	LI	RUE	VIKING MED PMED	1	Timber structure Castle Ringwork Siege works
94E0060	KNOXSPARK	SL	SH	IA ECHRIS	1	Cemetery Promontory fort Furnace Burial mound
E000899	LAKILL AND MOORETOWN CREMATION & BOWL	WM	RUE	IA	1	Earthwork Cremated burial
93E0144	LAMBAY ISLAND, CO. DUBLIN	DU	RSH	LNEO	1	Axe factory
97E0439	LISHEEN PROJECT: KILLORAN HOUSES	TN	RUE	LBA	1	Settlement House - prehistoric
E000218	LISLEAGH I	CO	RSH	ECHRIS	1	Ringfort
E000488	LISLEAGH II	CO	RSH	ECHRIS	1	Ringfort
E000549	LOUGH GUR KNOCKADOON SETTLEMENT SITE	LI	RSH	LNEO EBA	1	Occupation site - prehistoric
E000055	LURGANKEEL MOTE ALBANY	LH	RUE	MED	1	Motte and bailey
E000337	MOYNAGH LOUGH, CO. MEATH	ME	RSH	MESO EBA LBA ECHRIS	1	Crannóg Occupation site - prehistoric
E000162	NEVINSTOWN SITE I ENCLOSURE	ME	RUE	EBA MED	1	Mound Enclosure
E000633	NEWTOWN, CO. MEATH	ME	RUE	ENEO EBA	1	House - prehistoric Excavated features - pits Urn burial

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
E000313	NEWTOWNLOW	WM	RUE	ECHRIS MED	1	Crannog
92E0053	OMEY ISLAND GOREEN AND STURRAKEEN	GA	RUE	ECHRIS	1	Monastic site Leacht cuimhne Monastic enclosure Pit burials Lintelled grave cemetery Occupation - prehistoric
E000510	RAFFIN ENCLOSURE AND IRON AGE SITE	ME	RSH	ENE0 LBA IA ECHRIS	1	Ceremonial enclosure House - prehistoric
94E0015	RATHDOONEY BEG, CO. SLIGO	SL	RSH	ENE0 IA	1	Cremation pit Barrow - group
E000084	RATHGALL	WI	RSH	LBA IA MED	1	Hillfort Burial
92E0081	ROSS ISLAND	KE	RSH	ENE0 BEAKER EBA ECHRIS	1	Prehistoric copper mine Occupation site - prehistoric
E000217	SHIP STREET (ST MICHAEL DE LA POLE)	DU	RUE	ECHRIS MED PMED	1	Church and cemetery
E000144	SIMONSTOWN RINGFORT	ME	RUE	MESO ENE0 ECHRIS PMED	1	Occupation site - prehistoric Ringfort
E000338	SKELLIG MICHAEL I	KE	CON	ECHRIS	1	Monastic site
E000372	TANKARDSTOWN SOUTH, CO. LIMERICK	LI	RUE	ENE0 EBA	1	Ring-ditch Cremation pit Habitation House - prehistoric
E000716	TARA, MOUND OF THE HOSTAGES	ME	RSH	ENE0 EBA IA	1	Short cists Unprotected inhumation Passage tomb Ring-ditch Settlement gully/fosse Urn burials

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
97E0300	TARA, RATH NA RIOGH, CO. MEATH	ME	RSH	IA	1	Furnace Palisade Enclosure
E000615	TARA, RATH OF THE SYNODS RINGFORT	ME	RSH	LBA IA	1	Enclosure Barrow Cemetery
94E0115	TEMPLE PATRICK, CROAGH PATRICK	MA	RSH	ECHRIS UNKNO	1	Hill-top enclosure Hut site Oratory
97E0301	THE KNOCKANS, TELTOWN, CO. MEATH	ME	RUE	UNKNO	1	Linear earthwork
E000237	TINTERN ABBEY I	WX	ON	MED PMED	1	Abbey
E000081	WINETAVERN STREET DU (NMI EXCAVATIONS)		RUE	MED	1	Excavated feature - pits Timber structure
E000287	"BREHON'S CHAIR", SOUTHERN CROSS ROUTE	DU	RUE	LNEO EBA	2	Portal tomb
97E0005 1	CECILIA STREET, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED PMED	2	Friary
96E0369	104 NORTH MAIN STREET, CORK (SKIDDY'S LANE)	CO	RUE	MED PMED	2	Excavated feature Town houses
97E0332	11/12 EXCHANGE STREET LOWER, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED PMED	2	Town house
96E0280	119-121 THOMAS STREET, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED PMED	2	Excavated feature
96E0349	123-133 FRANCIS ST /1-4 SWIFT'S ALLEY	DU	TES	MED PMED	2	Building Excavated feature Kiln
97E0129	123-133 FRANCIS ST/SWIFT'S ALLEY, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED PMED	2	Town house Kiln
96E0357	2-5 MEATH MARKET, DUBLIN	DU	TES	MED PMED	2	Abbey Buildings
96E0226	3 CROSS STREET, GALWAY	GA	RUE	PMED	2	Excavated feature
97E0393	59 CASTLE STREET II, DALKEY	DU	RUE	MED	2	Excavated feature - pits Excavated feature - hearth

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
97E0362	78 BRIDGE STREET, DUNDALK	LH	TES	MED PMED	2	Kiln
96E0188	8, 9 TALLAGHT RETAIL PARK	DU	RUE	ECHRIS MED	2	Corn-drying kiln Ecclesiastical enclosure Cemetery Excavated feature - pits
96E0341	ABBEY STREET, NENAGH	TI	RUE	MED	2	Excavated feature
97E0181	ABBEY STREET, SLIGO	SL	TES	UNKNO	2	Burials
96E0181	ADELAIDE ST /GRATTAN ST CAR PARK, CORK	CO	RUE	MED PMED	2	Furnace Excavated feature - pits Town wall
93E0050	AGHADEGNAN III	LF	RUE	UNKNO	2	Excavated feature - pit Fulacht fiadh
E000922	'AID' SHIPWRECK	MA	RSH	PMED	2	Shipwreck
J000061	ARDARAVAN CIST, CO. DONEGAL	DG	RUE	EBA	2	Short cist
95E0079	ARDNAGROSS	WM	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Cemetery
95E0175	ARDNAGROSS I	WM	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Cemetery
J000014	ARDRA, CO. KILKENNY	KK	RUE	EBA	2	Short cist
E000557	ARRAN QUAY 9-14, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED	2	Timber structure Revetment
93E0074	ARRAN QUAY /LINCOLN LANE /CHURCH ST	DU	RUE	MED	2	Revetment
E000138	AUGHINISH SITE ? CASTLE SITE	LI	RUE	PMED	2	Cemetery Tower house
E000134	AUGHINISH SITE 1 CASHEL	LI	RUE	EBA LBA IA MED	2	Enclosure
E000135	AUGHINISH SITE 2 CASHEL	LI	RUE	LBA MED	2	Enclosure

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
97E0343	AUGUSTINE ST /6-17 JOHN ST WEST, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED PMED	2	Excavated feature - pits Cemetery
E000553	AUGUSTINE'S ST. /MERCHANTS RD, GALWAY	GA	RUE	MED PMED	2	Town wall
94E0037	AUSTIN FRIAR STREET II, MULLINGAR	WM	TES	MED	2	Cemetery
J000129	BAGGOTSTOWN CIST LI		RUE	EBA	2	Short cist Burial mound
95E0210	BALLAGHBOY	SL	RUE	UNKNO	2	Fulacht fiadh
96E0372	BALLAGHLINE, CO. CLARE	CL	RUE	UNKNO	2	Excavated feature
J000184	BALLEALLY WEST CEMETERY, CO. DUBLIN	DU	RUE	IA	2	Long cist Burial mound Unprotected inhumation
96E0196	BALLINALEE II, CO. LONGFORD	LF	RUE	PMED	2	Ecclesiastical enclosure
E000709	BALLINORIG WEST	KE	RUE	EBA	2	Burial mound
94E0017	BALLINROBE MAIN DRAINAGE	MA	RUE	EBA LBA MED PMED UNKNO	2	Cemetery Fulacht fiadh
E000166	BALLYBARRACK	LH	RUE	ECHRIS MED	2	Souterrain Enclosure
E000875	BALLYCONRY	CL	RSH	LBA UNKNO	2	Enclosure
97E0154	BALLYMACAWARD, CO. DONEGAL	DG	RUE	LBA IA ECHRIS	2	Burial mound Cemetery
E000182	BALLYMAN	DU	RSH	ECHRIS	2	Metalworking Fulacht fiadh Corn-drying kiln
J000183	BALLYMAN PIT BURIALS, CO. DUBLIN	DU	RUE	LBA	2	Pit burial
97E0316	BALLYMOUNT, DUBLIN (LRT LINE)	DU	RUE	PMED	2	Lime kiln Enclosure Manor

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
96E0249	BALLYNAGALLAGH II	LI	RUE	ENE0 ECHRIS	2	Enclosure Excavated feature - pits Trackway Palisade
97E0128	BALLYNATTIN, ARKLOW BYPASS	WI	RUE	LBA	2	Burnt mound
90E0055	BALLYNERRIN LOWER	WI	RUE	MED	2	Burials
95E0260	BALLYNOE, CO. CORK	CO	CON	ECHRIS MED PMED	2	Church
97E0467	BALLYOGAN (PALE DITCH) & STEPASIDE	DU	RUE	EBA MED	2	Earthwork Crop mark Cremation burial Postholes
95E0075	BALLYOWEN CASTLE	DU	TES	MED	2	Fortified house
95E0020	BALLYSADARE	SL	RUE	ECHRIS UNKNO	2	Cemetery
E000572	BALLYVANRAN	TI	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Earthwork
J000038	BALLYVOLEN SOUTERRAIN	WI	RUE	ECHRIS MED UNKNO	2	Souterrain Furnace
J000069	BANAGHER	CV	RUE	EBA	2	Burial mound
92E0210	BARRONSTRAND ST /LITTLE PATRICK	ST	WA	RUE MED PMED	2	Timber structure Settlement find spread Excavated feature - pits
93E0076	BARRYS COURT CASTLE III	CO	CON	MED	2	Towerhouse
90E0037	BEHY/GLENULRA PRE -BOG FIELD SYSTEM II	MA	RUE	LNEO	2	Field system Enclosure
94E0180	BERESFORD STREET /GEORGE'S HILL, DUBLIN	DU	RSH	MED	2	Excavated feature - pits
96E0030	BESSEXWELL LANE, DROGHEDA	LH	TES	MED	2	Excavated feature
E000814	BETAGHSTOWN	ME	RUE	EBA IA ECHRIS	2	Pit burial Long cist Cemetery Short cist

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
E000803	BLACK ABBEY	KK	RUE	MED PMED	2	Abbey
92E0058	BLACKHILLS LOWER	CV	RUE	ECHRIS UNKNO	2	Habitation site Excavated feature - pits
97E0026	BOHERCROW ROAD, MURGASTY, TIPPERARY	TS	RUE	PMED UNKNO	2	Burials Hut Church (adj) Corn-drying kiln
E000283	BOYLE ABBEY	RO	CON	MED PMED	2	Abbey
93E0121	BRAY HEAD I, VALENCIA ISLAND	KE	RSH	MED	2	Corn-drying kiln
94E0119	BRAY HEAD II, VALENCIA ISLAND	KE	RSH	MED	2	Settlement platform
95E0166	BRAY HEAD III & IV, VALENCIA ISLAND	KE	RSH	ECHRIS	2	Hut site Corn-drying kiln
97E0278	BRAY HEAD V, VALENCIA ISLAND	KE	RSH	ECHRIS	2	Houses
97E0278	BRAY HEAD V, VALENCIA ISLAND	KE	RSH	ECHRIS	2	Settlement
93E0164	BRENNANSTOWN CABINTEELY	DU	RUE	UNKNO	2	Cremated burial Standing stone
E000438	BRIDE STREET URBAN SITE	WX	RUE	VIKING MED	2	Street frontage
93E0153	BRIDE STREET, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	ECHRIS VIKING MED	2	Furnace Excavated feature - hearth Cemetery Excavated feature - pits
J000252	BROUGHAL TOGHER	OF	RUE	UNKNO	2	Toghers
96E0248	BURKE PARK, CLONMEL	TN	RUE	PMED	2	Harbour
J000126	BURNELLSTOWN	WM	RUE	EBA	2	Short cist
J000182	BURROW BURIAL II, CO DUBLIN	DU	RUE	UNKNO	2	Burial
96E0302	CAHERQUIN, KERRY	KE	RUE	MED UNKNO	2	Cemetery
94E0124	CAHIR ABBEY	TS	CON	MED	2	Abbey

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
95E0122	CARLINGFORD TAAFE'S CASTLE	LH	TES	MED	2	Tower house
E000305	CARRAIG CAIRN	WI	RUE	EBA LBA	2	Cemetery cairn
E000876	CARRICKFIN	DG	RUE	MED	2	Midden Excavated feature - hearth
J000016	CARRIG CIST	WI	RUE	EBA	2	Short cist
92E0124	CARRIGEEN EAST	CO	RSH	PMED	2	Plantation house
J000049	CARRIGEENS CIST	SL	RUE	EBA	2	Short cist
J000138	CARRONTLIEVE FLAT CEMETERY	DG	RUE	EBA	2	Flat cemetery
95E0105	CARROWGOBBADAGH	SL	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Ringfort
E000350	CARROWKEEL CAIRN	M	SL	RSH LNEO	2	Passage tomb
94E0179	CARROWNTemple, KNOCKNACARRIGEEN ETC.	GA	RUE	UNKNO	2	Hilltop enclosure
E000800	CASHELKEELTY STONE CIRCLE	KE	RSH	LBA UNKNO	2	Stone circle
E000552	CASTLE STREET DOUBLE TOWER	WA	RUE	MED	2	Tower
E000029	CASTLEKNOCK 1	DU	RUE	ECHRIS VIKING	2	Cemetery
94E0005	CATHAIR FIONNURACH	KE	RSH	ECHRIS	2	Cashel Souterrain
J000193	CHANONSTOWN (SION HILL)	WM	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Burials
97E0279	CHERRYWOOD, LAUGHANSTOWN	DU	MON	UNKNO	2	Enclosure Excavated feature - pit Cremated burial Inn
92E0030	CHRISTCHURCH PLACE II, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	VIKING MED	2	Timber structure Excavated feature
95E0060	CLARETUAM CASTLE (WATER SUPPLY SCHEME)	GA	RUE	MED PMED	2	Tower house
93E0086	CLONMACNOISE HIGH CROSSES	OF	RUE	ECHRIS MED PMED	2	High cross

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
93E0113	CLONMEL, PARNELL STREET	TI	RUE	PMED	2	Cemetery
E000825	CLOONTYCARTHY	CO	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Horizontal mill
95E0085	CNOCKNARAW	GA	RUE	LBA	2	Standing stone - pair
94E0120	COARHA BEG	KE	RSH	ECHRIS	2	Hut site
93E0120	COARHA MORE HUT	KE	RSH	LBA UNKNO	2	Hut site
93E0136	COARLISS	CO	RUE	ECHRIS UNKNO	2	Excavated feature - pit Excavated feature - hearth
E000031	COLLIERSTOWN CHURCH	ME	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Church Slab-lined graves
E000462	COLPE WEST EC ENCLOSURE & BURIALS	LH	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Enclosure Cemetery
95E0039	COOLDRINAGH, CO. DUBLIN	DU	RUE	VIKING PMED UNKNO	2	Ring-barrow
97E0204	COOLNATULLAGH, CO. CLARE	CL	RUE	EBA LBA	2	Burial mound
E000570	COOLOCK, CHURCH OF JOHN THE EVANGELIST	DU	RSH	ECHRIS MED	2	Mill Settlement
E000124	CORBETSTOWN, KILPATRICK CHURCH ENCLOSURE	WM	RSH	ECHRIS MED	2	Enclosure Ecclesiastical enclosure
6E0157	CORK CITY MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME	CO	TES	MED PMED	2	Tower house Excavated feature Quay
92E0052	CORMEEN, CO. MEATH	ME	RUE	LBA ECHRIS	2	Souterrain Ringfort
92E0109	CORNMARKET BRIDGE ST UPPER, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED PMED	2	Town defences
J000105	CORRANEARY CRANNOG	CV	RSH	ECHRIS	2	Crannog
97E0082	COURT HOUSE LANE /FLOOD ST, GALWAY	GA	RUE	MED PMED	2	Furnace Excavated feature - pits Hall house

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
J000186	COURTLOUGH CIST	DU	RUE	EBA	2	Short cist
J000132	COURTMACSHERRY LONG STONE CIST	CO	RUE	UNKNO	2	Long cist
E000766	CREGG	CO	RSH	UNKNO	2	Ringfort
E000412	CRINSTOWN	KD	RUE	MED	2	Occupation site
E000764	CROAGHBEG COURT TOMB	DG	RUE	ENE0	2	Court tomb
94E0118	CRUSHYREE, CO. CORK	CO	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Horizontal wheeled mill
93E0151	CURLEW BYPASS, CO. ROSCOMMON	RO	TES	ECHRIS	2	Ecclesiastical enclosure Excavated features - pits Cemetery Enclosure Excavated feature - hearth
E000293	DEANERY GARDEN, WATERFORD	WA	CON	MED PMED	2	Deanery Building - ecclesiastical
92E0119	DEECHOMADE	SL	RSH	UNKNO	2	Earthwork Enclosure
95E0130	DEMESNE DUNDALK	LH	CON	PMED	2	Ice house
95E0092	DERRY TD	LA	RUE	RUE UNKNO	2	Fulacht fiadh
96E0237	DERRYFADDA & KILLORAN (DERRYVILLE BOG)	TN	TES	MED	2	Excavated feature - burning
E000320	DERRYNAFLAN LURGOE BARROW 1	TI	RSH	UNKNO	2	Ring-barrow
E000318	DERRYNAFLAN LURGOE CHURCH	TI	RSH	ECHRIS	2	Hoard Ecclesiastical remains Settlement gully/fosse
E000423	DERRYNAFLAN LURGOE TOGHER	TI	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Togher
96E0202	DERRYVILLE BOG	TS	RUE	LNEO EBA IA UNKNO	2	Fulacht fiadh Togher Path Platform Stone track

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
97E0160	DERRYVILLE BOG	V TS	RSH	EBA LBA IA UNKNO	2	Trackways
96E0203	DERRYVILLE BOG, CO. TIPPERARY	TN	RUE	UNKNO	2	Trackway
97E0158	DERRYVILLE III, CO. TIPPERARY	TS	RSH	EBA IA UNKNO	2	Fulacht fiadh Trackway Arch. complex
96E0298	DERRYVILLE, LISHEEN PROJECT (95DER18)	TN	RUE	EBA IA UNKNO	2	Causeway Trackways
92E0177	DIGGES LANE MERCER'S HOSPITAL), DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED PMED	2	Hospital Cemetery Town houses
94E0001	DOMINICAN FRIARY, LIMERICK	LI	RUE	MED PMED	2	Priory Cloister Cemetery Tannery Excavated features - pits
90E0017	DONAGHMORE, CO. MEATH	ME	RUE	EBA	2	Flat cemetery
97E0162	DONEGAL BYPASS - MONITORING LICENCE	DG	MON	ENE0	2	House - prehistoric
97E0441	DONEGAL BYPASS - SITE 11	DG	RUE	LNE0	2	Archaeological complex
97E0356	DONEGAL BYPASS - SITE 9	DG	RUE	PMED UNKNO	2	Archaeological complex
94E0075	DOWDALSHILL I, DUNDALK INNER RELIEF RD	LH	TES	ECHRIS UNKNO	2	Enclosure Excavated feature - pits
E000500	DOWTH PASSAGE TOMB ENTRANCE AREA	ME	CON	MED UNKNO	2	Passage tomb
93E0134	DROGHEDA, STOCKWELL LANE /WELLINGTON QUAY	LH	RUE	MED PMED	2	Field drain Wall Garden/landscape feature
5E0112	DROGHEDA, OLD ABBEY LANE I	LH	MON	MED	2	Hospital Priory

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
E000461	DROMISKIN SOUTERRAIN, CO. LOUTH	LH	RUE	ECHRIS MED	2	Souterrains
J000045	DROMTEEWAKEEN	KE	RUE	UNKNO	2	Stone row
E000192	DRUMCLIFFE SOUTH	SL	RUE	ECHRIS MED	2	Monastic site
96E0304	DRUMGOWAN - DONEGAL BYPASS	DG	RUE	EBA	2	Fulacht fiadh
E000108	DUNBELL RINGFORT	KK	RUE	MED	2	Ringfort
E000571	DUNBELL RINGFORT 5, CO. KILKENNY	KK	RUE	LNEO EBA ECHRIS	2	Ringfort
95E0080	DUNGARVAN CASTLE	WA	CON	ECHRIS MED PMED	2	Castle Barrack
94E0178	DUNSHAUGHLIN, SAINT SEACHNAILLS	ME	RUE	ECHRIS MED	2	Ecclesiastical enclosure
95E0132	DYSERT O'DEA CASTLE	CL	RSH	MED	2	Tower house House
E000578	EGLINTON STREET, GALWAY	GA	RUE	PMED	2	Tunnel
93E0080	EMLAGH WEST	KE	TES	ECHRIS	2	Souterrain
97E0019	ESSEX STREET EAST 19, DUBLIN	DU	MON	PMED	2	Rampart
94E0054	FETHARD, THE SQUARE 1, CO. TIPPERARY	TS	TES	MED	2	Town wall Post row
94E0102	FISHAMBLE STREET KINLAY HOUSE	DU	RUE	VIKING MED	2	Timber structure
95E0146	FISHAMBLE STREET 16-18 II, DUBLIN	DU	MON	VIKING	2	Excavated feature
92E0046	FORE ABBEY GATEHOUSE	WM	CON	MED	2	Monastic gatehouse
92E0089	FOTA ISLAND (GOLF COURSE)	CO	RUE	EBA	2	Excavated feature - pits House sites
94E0069	FRANCIS STREET 34-36, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED PMED UNKNO	2	Cemetery Excavated feature - pits
94E0139	FRANCIS STREET 60-61, DUBLIN	DU	TES	MED	2	Timber structure

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
E000629	GARRANES, CO. CORK	CO	RSH	ECHRIS	2	Ringfort (trivallate)
97E0281	GARRYDUFF BOG, CLONFERT	GA	RUE	MED	2	Deer trap Excavated feature - pit
93E0106	GEORGE'S HILL DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED	2	Excavated feature
E000236	GLANWORTH CASTLE, BOHERASH	CO	CON	MED PMED UNKNO	2	Castle
E000300	GLEN, CO. SLIGO	SL	RSH	LNEO	2	Passage tomb
92E0120	GLENBAUN	MA	RSH	UNKNO	2	Enclosure Excavated feature - pits
J000285	GLENLARY URN BURIAL	LI	RUE	EBA	2	Urn burial
96E0275	GORMANSTOWN, STAMULLIN	ME	RUE	EBA UNKNO	2	Fulacht fiadh Excavated feature - burning Excavated feature - pits
96E0073	GORTTOOSE VILLAGE, STROKESTOWN	RO	RSH	PMED	2	Settlement - deserted Village
94E0078	GORTTOOSE, CO. ROSCOMMON	RO	RSH	PMED	2	Settlement - deserted
E000464	GRACEDIEU EARLY CHRISTIAN ENCLOSURE	DU	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Enclosure Cemetery
E000440	GRACEDIEU NUNNERY SITE	DU	RUE	MED PMED	2	Buildings - ecclesiastical Nunnery
E000458	GRAGGAN WEST MOUND LBA	CL	RUE	EBA ECHRIS	2	Mound Settlement
E000568	GRATTAN STREET CAR PARK URBAN SITE, CORK	CO	RUE	MED PMED	2	Building
96E0128	HANOVER ST /82 STH MAIN ST, CORK	CO	RUE	MED	2	Timber structure
95E0090	HAYNESTOWN I	LH	RUE	EBA	2	Fulacht fiadh

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
93E0056	HIGH STREET 19-21 II WATERFORD	WA	RUE	VIKING MED	2	Timber structure
92E0005	HIGH STREET 1992:1, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	VIKING MED	2	House Excavated feature - pits Timber structure
E000548	HIGH STREET 9-12 (REAR OF)	DU	TES	MED	2	Excavated feature
92E0092	HOWTH HOUSE II, HOWTH	DU	RUE	MED PMED	2	House site
E000355	INNER CITY PROJECT SITE 01: CHARLOTTE'S QUAY	LI	TES	MED	2	Excavated feature
E000364	INNER CITY SITE 10 CHARLOTTE'S QUAY	LI	RUE	UNKNO	2	Excavated feature
E000851	INNISHEER, SAINT GOBNET'S CHURCH	GA	CON	ECHRIS	2	Church and cemetery
J000169	INVER GLEBE CIST, CO. DONEGAL	DG	RUE	EBA	2	Polygonal cist
E000592	IORRAS BEAG THIAR	GA	RUE	EBA UNKNO	2	Occupation site (sandhills) Kiln
97E0297	IVEAGH MARKETS, DUBLIN	DU	TES	MED	2	Excavated feature
96E0156	JOHNSTOWN SOUTH, WI (ARKLOW BYPASS)		TES	ENE0 UNKNO	2	Enclosure Cremation pit Occupation site - prehistoric
96E0092	KELLS PRIORY, PRIORS TOWER, CO. KILKENNY	KK	CON	MED PMED	2	Priory Tower house Priory
E000428	KELLS TOWNPARKS, CHURCH LANE	ME	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Ecclesiastical enclosure Excavated feature - pits Monastic site
97E0090	KEVIN STREET LOWER 5-11, DUBLIN	DU	TES	MED PMED	2	Excavated feature - pits Enclosure
E000622	KILBEG UPPER CHURCH SITE	ME	RUE	MED	2	Occupation site

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
97E0324	KILBRIDE, WICKLOW (ARKLOW BYPASS)	WI	RUE	EBA BEAKER LBA	2	Occupation site - prehistoric
94E0108	KILCOLMAN CASTLE	CO	RSH	MED PMED	2	Tower house
E000569	KILCUMMER LOWER MESOLITHIC FLINT SITE	CO	RSH	MESO	2	Occupation site - prehistoric
94E0123	KILDORRAGH	LE	RUE	EBA	2	Fulacht fiadh Hut site
J000041	KILGLASS	KD	RUE	UNKNO	2	Burial (in sand)
E000420	KILGOWAN PREHISTORIC CEMETERY	KD	RUE	MED UNKNO	2	Cemetery
J000123	KILL	KE	RUE	UNKNO ECHRIS	2	Burial Souterrain
93E0001	KILLINACARRIG	WI	RSH	LBA	2	Excavated feature - pits Fulacht fiadh
97E0168	KILLORAN 10 - LISHEEN ARCH. PROJECT	TN	RUE	LBA	2	Excavated feature - pits Flat cemetery Postholes
E000931	KILMAINHAM CEMETERY	DU	CON	MED	2	Excavated feature - pits Cemetery
97E0255	KILMORE CHURCH SITE, CO. CORK	CO	RSH	UNKNO	2	Ecclesiastical enclosure
E000819	KILRUSH	LI	RUE	MED PMED	2	Church and cemetery
E000467	KILSHANE CEMETERY	DU	RUE	UNKNO	2	Cemetery
E000045	KILTIERNAN PORTAL TOMB	DU	RSH	ENEO	2	Portal tomb
96E0179	KILTULLAGH HILL, ROSCOMMON	RO	RSH	IA	2	Ring-barrow
93E0082	KING JOHN'S CASTLE III, LIMERICK	LI	RSH	VIKING MED PMED	2	Barrack Castle Siege works Excavated feature - pits
93E0060	KIRWAN'S LANE, GALWAY	GA	TES	MED PMED	2	Towerhouse Buildings

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
E000554	KNOCKROE PASSAGE TOMB	KK	RSH	ENE0	2	Passage tomb
95E0094	LABBAMOLAGA	CO	CON	ECHRIS PMED	2	Church Timber structure
J000092	LAMBAY ISLAND BURIAL	DU	RUE	UNKNO	2	Burial
95E0140	LAMBAY ISLAND II, CO. DUBLIN	DU	RUE	ECHRIS UNKNO	2	Mass burial
90E0006	LECKANEEN	CO	RSH	UNKNO	2	Ring-barrow Excavated feature - hearth
E000812	LEHINCH	OF	RUE	EBA	2	Enclosure Cemetery
96E0151	LEMANAGHAN, OFFALY	OF	RUE	MED	2	Togher
94E0062	LETTERSHEA	GA	RSH	LNE0	2	Stone enclosure
J000003	LINKARDSTOWN, CO. CARLOW	CW	RUE	ENE0	2	Linkardstown - type cist
97E0372	LISHEEN ARCH. PROJECT- MONITORING	TN	RUE	PMED UNKNO	2	Roadway Fulacht fiadh Archaeological complex Cremation pit Excavated feature - pits
92E0152	LISLACKAGH, SWINFORD BYPASS	MA	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Furnace Ringfort
J000077	LISNAMULLIGAN CIST II	DG	RUE	EBA	2	Short cist
93E0132	LITTLE SHIP ST, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED	2	Tannery Revetment
E000840	LOHER	KE	RSH	ECHRIS	2	Cashel
90E0052	LONGFORDPASS NORTH	TI	RUE	LBA	2	Togher
94E0103	LORD EDWARD STREET 19, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	VIKING	2	Timber structure
E000576	LOUGH ENNELL CROINIS CRANNÓG	WM	RSH	ECHRIS PMED	2	Crannóg
97E0209	LOUGH GARA, CO. SLIGO	SL	RSH	UNKNO	2	Platform or crannóg
E000883	LOUGH KINALE	LF	RUE	MED	2	Crannóg

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
J000201	LOUGHLINSTOWN LONG CIST	DU	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Long cist
E000630	LOWER STEPHEN'S STREET 31-33 DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED	2	Cemetery Excavated feature - pits
E000704	LUG BRONZE AGE BARROW OR BURIAL	OF	RSH	EBA	2	Burial mound Short cists
J000018	MACETOWN, CO. MEATH	ME	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Cemetery
E000354	MAGHERACAR PASSAGE TOMB	DG	RSH	ENEO	2	Passage tomb
95E0265	MAIN STREET, CASTLEDERMOT	KD	RUE	MED PMED	2	Excavated feature - pits
96E0081	MAINISTIR CHIARÁIN, GA INIS MÓR	GA	RSH	PMED	2	Monastery
E000560	MARLINSTOWN RINGFORT	WM	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Ringfort
E000317	MARSHES UPPER SITE 1	LH	RUE	ECHRIS PMED	2	Settlement gully/fosse Souterrain
E000399	MARSHES UPPER SITE 5	LH	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Souterrain Enclosure
E000195	MARSHES UPPER SOUTERRAINS	LH	RUE	ECHRIS UNKNO VIKING	2	Souterrain Hut site Coin hoard Settlement gully/fosse
J000035	MARTINSTOWN III	ME	RUE	EBA	2	Pit burial
J000040	MARTINSTOWN IV	ME	RUE	BA	2	Burials
E000400	MERCHANTS ROAD I, GALWAY	GA	RUE	MED PMED	2	Town defences
E000401	MIDDLE STREET, GALWAY	GA	RUE	PMED	2	Excavated feature
J000087	MOIG CIST, CO. LIMERICK	LI	RUE	EBA	2	Long cist
97E0083	MONITORING LICENCE - ARKLOW BYPASS	WI	RUE	EBA BEAKER UNKNO	2	Cremation pits Archaeological complex Excavated feature - burning Excavated feature - pits

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
92E0093	MOOGHAUN SOUTH	CL	RSH	LBA	2	Hillfort
96E0024	MOORE ABBEY, MONASTEREVIN, CO. KILDARE	KD	TES	UNKNO MED	2	Excavated feature - pit Abbey
E000284	MOOREABBAY	TI	CON	PMED	2	Friary
E000284	MOOREABBAY	TI	CON	PMED	2	Friary
97E0164	MULLIVILTRIN, CO. ROSCOMMON	RO	RSH	PMED	2	Village
95E0042	NAAS, ABBEY STREET	KD	TES	MED	2	Priory and cemetery
96E0273	NANGOR CASTLE, CLONDALKIN	DU	RUE	MED UNKNO	2	Castle
93E0168	NAVAN	LH	RUE	ENE0 EBA	2	Post row Excavated feature - pits
97E0166	NEW BUILDING LANE, KILKENNY	KK	TES	PMED	2	Buildings
95E0086	NEW ROSS MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME	WX	MON	MED PMED	2	Historic town Cemetery Excavated feature
94E0174	NEWCASTLEWEST, DESMOND CASTLE	LI	CON	MED	2	Hall
E000442	NEWGRANGE (BACK OF MOUND)	ME	RUE	ENE0	2	Passage tomb
96E0365	OLD GAOL, PORTLAOISE	LA	CON	PMED	2	Gaol
E000566	OMEY ISLAND, NEAR TEMPLEFEEHAN, BURIALS	GA	RUE	UNKNO	2	Mass burial Settlement
E000086	ORAN BEG RING BARROW	GA	RSH	IA	2	Ring-ditch
96E0388	ORANMORE SEWERAGE SCHEME	GA	RUE	PMED UNKNO	2	Fulacht fiadh Standing stone Enclosure
92E0080	ORMONDE ROAD "CLEERES", KILKENNY	KK	TES	MED	2	Town defences
E000128	OYSTER LANE, WEXFORD	WX	RUE	MED PMED	2	Worked wood Excavated feature
96E0230	PALACE LANE, WATERFORD	WA	RUE	MED	2	Excavated feature

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
93E0143	PARLIAMENT STREET 33-34, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	VIKING MED	2	Excavated feature - hearth Town defences
E000635	PARLIAMENT STREET 35, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED PMED	2	Earthworks Town defences
97E0468	PATRICK ST/PUDDING LANE, KILKENNY	KK	TES	MED	2	Walls Town defences
92E0143	PATRICK STREET /DILLON PLACE, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED PMED	2	Excavated feature - pits Town defences
97E0205	PHILIP'S LANE /GRATTAN ST, CORK	CO	RUE	MED	2	Town defences Town house
92E0108	POLLACAPPUL, CO. MAYO	MA	RUE	ECHRIS PMED	2	Occupation site Burial mound
E000407	PORTERSGATE CHURCH SITE 1, CO. WEXFORD	WX	RUE	ECHRIS MED	2	Church Enclosure
95E0074	PORTUMNA CASTLE	GA	CON	PMED	2	Castle
E000351	POULNABRONE PORTAL TOMB	CL	CON	ENEO	2	Portal tomb
E000874	PRIMROSEGRANGE	SL	RSH	UNKNO	2	Stone circle
E000834	PUNCHESTOWN GREAT	KD	RUE	EBA	2	Short cist (trapezoidal)
E000149	RANDALSTOWN, SAINT ANNE'S CHAPEL	ME	RUE	IA ECHRIS MED PMED UNKNO	2	Well Church and cemetery Enclosure
J000091	RATHCONRATH CIST	WM	RUE	EBA	2	Flat cemetery
E000580	RATHLACKAN, MAYO	MA	RSH	LINEO	2	Court tomb Settlement
E000125	RATHNARROW BARROW III	WM	RSH	UNKNO	2	Cremated burial Ring-barrow
97E0246	REGINALD'S TOWER, WATERFORD	WA	CON	MED PMED	2	Mural tower
90E0057	ROBINSTOWN I (CRANNÓG ARCHAEOLOGY PROJ.)	WM	RSH	ECHRIS	2	Stone setting Platform

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
93E0150	ROCK OF DUNAMASE	LA	CON	ECHRIS MED	2	Castle Hilltop enclosure Corn-drying kiln
E000533	ROSCREA CASTLE II	TI	CON	MED	2	Castle
E000632	ROSCREA CASTLE III	TN	CON	MED PMED	2	Castle
95E0061	ROUGHAN HILL, CO. CLARE	CL	RSH	LNEO BEAKER ECHRIS	2	Occupation site - prehistoric Field system
92E0075	SAINTE MARY'S CATHEDRAL II, LIMERICK	LI	TES	MED PMED	2	Cathedral
J000125	SAND PIT GROVE CAHERABBEY LOWER	TI	RUE	UNKNO	2	Cemetery
J000223	SANTA MARIA DE LA ROSA	KE	RSH	PMED	2	Ship wreck
96E0332	SARFIELDSTOWN, BALBRIGGAN BYPASS	DU	RUE	LBA	2	Pit burials
J000073	SARFIELDSTOWN, SOUTERRAIN	ME	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Souterrain
E000465	SAUCERSTOWN MEDIÉVAL SITE, CO. DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED	2	Settlement
E000303	SCHOLARSTOWN RINGFORT, SOUTHERN CROSS	RD	DU	RUE ECHRIS PMED	2	Ringfort
96E0153	SCRAHANE I, CO. KERRY	KE	MON	UNKNO	2	Excavated features - pits Metal working Enclosure
E000755	SHALWY	DG	RSH	LNEO UNKNO	2	Court tomb
90E0005	SHANLARAGH	CO	RUE	UNKNO	2	Standing stone - pair
E000410	SHERKIN FRIARY	CO	CON	MED PMED	2	Friary
97E0449	SILLIOT HILL, KILSARAN CONCRETE SITE	KD	MON	EBA	2	Occupation site - prehistoric
96E0334	SIR HARRY'S MALL /LITTLE FISH LANE, N.R.R	LI	RUE	MED PMED	2	Town defences Kiln Cemetery Town houses

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97E0399	SITE 6, CROOM, CROOM BYPASS	LI	RUE	UNKNO	2	Ring-ditch Field drains
97E0400	SITE 7, CROOM, CROOM BYPASS	LI	TES	UNKNO	2	Posthole Non-antiquity
93E0195	SKELLIG MICHAEL III	KE	CON	MED PMED	2	Hermitage Cemetery Garden
91E0047	SLIEVEMORE DESERTED VILLAGE, ACHILL	MA	RSH	PMED	2	Village - deserted
E000131	SLUGGARY RINGFORT	LI	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Ringfort (trivallate)
95E0161	SMITHFIELD MARKET, DU DUBLIN	DU	TES	PMED	2	Excavated feature
E000463	SMITHSTOWN SOUTERRAINS	ME	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Settlement Souterrain
J000042	SONNAGH DEMESNE	WM	RUE	EBA	2	Flat cemetery
95E0041	SOUTH EARL STREET 30-32, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED	2	Boundary marker Abbey
97E0014	SPANISH ARCH, GALWAY	GA	RUE	PMED	2	Quay
96E0130	SPANISH CONVENT, WELLMOUNT RD, FINGLAS	DU	RUE	ECHRIS MED	2	Convent
E000127	SROOVE RING CAIRN	SL	RUE	EBA	2	Short cists Burial mound
97E0119	STACUMNEY HOUSE, CELBRIDGE	KD	RUE	MED PMED	2	Cemetery
J000204	STILLORGAN PARK CIST, CO. DUBLIN	DU	RUE	EBA	2	Short cist
E000611	SUCK ARDCARN ISLANDS, KELLYSGROVE	GA	RSH	ECHRIS	2	Ford
E000536	TALLAGHT REGIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE	DU	RUE	MED	2	Settlement gully/fosse Excavated feature - hearth
E000905	TALLAGHT RTC (TEST EXCAVATION)	DU	TES	MED	2	Ecclesiastical enclosure
94E0135	TALLAGHT, SAINT MAELRUAN'S	DU	RUE	ECHRIS MED	2	Ecclesiastical enclosure

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
91E0027	TALLAGHT, ST MAELRUAN'S AND MAIN STREET	DU	TES	ECHRIS MED	2	Ecclesiastical enclosure
E000880	TEESKAGH HUT SITES	CL	RSH	EBA UNKNO	2	Field system Settlement
96E0069	TELECOM ÉIREANN CABLE LAYING, MULLINGAR	WM	MON	UNKNO	2	Excavated feature
93E0139	TEMPLE LANE 23-24, CEMETERY	DU	RUE	MED	2	Cemetery
95E0081	THE HEATH I, PORTLAOISE	LA	RUE	UNKNO	2	Post alignment
93E0023	THE HEATH, CO. LAOIS	LA	RUE	EBA	2	Postholes Excavated feature - pits Ploughmarks Excavated feature - hearth
95E0045	THOMAS ST/JOHN'S ST/JOHN'S LANE, DUBLIN	DU	TES	MED	2	Excavated feature Watermill
J000086	TINNAPARK DEMESNE	WI	RUE	UNKNO	2	Cemetery (sandpit) Long stone cists
E000272	TOBIN STREET, OFF SOUTH MAIN STREET, CORK	CO	RUE	MED PMED	2	Excavated feature
E000631	TOWNPARKS, BOLINGBROOK FORT	GA	RUE	PMED	2	Fortifications
97E0256	TRAHAUN Ó RIAIN, INISHMURRAY	SL	RSH	ECHRIS PMED UNKNO	2	Ecclesiastical remains Cell Ecclesiastical remains Leacht cuimhne
95E0077	TRIM CASTLE I, CO. MEATH	ME	CON	ECHRIS MED PMED	2	Castle Ringwork
92E0069	TRINITY ISLAND LOUGH KEY	RO	CON	MED	2	Abbey
E000614	TRINITY ISLAND LOUGH KEY	RO	CON	MED	2	Abbey
97E0197	TRUSKA & KEERHAUN SOUTH	GA	RSH	ECHRIS	2	Hut site

Museum number	Site name	County	Excav type	Period	Cat	Site type
96E0257	TULLY EAST, KILDARE	KD	RUE	LBA	2	Excavated feature - pits Cremation pits
95E0218	W. OF ST FRANCIS ABBAY, K I & II, LIMERICK	LI	TES	MED PMED INDUST UNKNO	2	Court house Friary Kiln
E000625	WASHINGTON STREET 11-13, CORK	CO	RUE	MED	2	Excavated feature Well - secular
E000466	WESTEREAVE CEMETERY	DU	RUE	ECHRIS	2	Cemetery
93E0024	WINETAVERN STREET (WEST SIDE) DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED	2	Timber structure Revetment
94E0042	WINETAVERN STREET III, DUBLIN	DU	RUE	MED	2	Timber structure Revetment
E000153	YOUGHAL TOWN WALLS	CO	CON	MED	2	Town defences

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