

Winter 2014

IAI NEWS



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All the talk lately about an upturn in the economy makes me wonder if this upturn is impacting on archaeology? How will it affect the profession? And what should we be doing to prepare for it?

Any recovery will come from a low base. The statistics reported by the Pay Rates Working Group (PRWG) and 'Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe' (DISCO II) make for grim reading. The effects of the economic crisis greatly reduced the commercial sector, which suffered 'brain drain' as many highly qualified and experienced field staff either left the country or the profession. The structure of the sector has changed; several of the companies previously operating are no more, others are restructured or newly formed and a higher proportion of licensed archaeologists are now operating as sole traders. There are fewer archaeologists working in the public sector, since many staff have retired or have been redeployed and there is a real chance that further jobs will be cut.

Signs of recovery in the construction industry are having a knock-on effect on archaeology. Planning applications and job tenders have increased (<http://www.rubiconheritage.com/2014/09/29/archaeology-construction-2014-early-warnings-potential-recovery/>) and more excavation licences are being issued (<http://charles-mount.ie/wp/?p=1432>). This is creating more work for archaeologists in the commercial sector as well as those in the public sector who deal with planning and licence applications.

Many commercial archaeologists are busier than they have been for some time, but this brings its own difficulties. Finding experienced field staff is a problem that is likely to continue, if not worsen as more and larger projects commence. There is little incentive for those who have left the profession, either by choice or by necessity, to return when job security remains tenuous and the rates of pay are considerably lower than they were. On the other hand, there should be greater opportunities for graduates who struggled to find work in recent years, when the job market was flooded with highly experienced staff competing for the few available positions.

The recovery will be much slower to impact on the public sector, where the fallout of economic decline is still being felt. The finances of the National Museum are in dire straits and it seems likely that some staff will face redundancy or redeployment. Poor finances in the DOE Northern Ireland mean that there is also a risk of job being cut there. This unfortunately comes at a time when wider economic recovery is effectively increasing the workload of the already under-resourced public sector. Despite the recent lifting of the recruitment embargo, there was no increase in the budget allocated to the heritage sector and it will probably be some time before there are any new jobs for archaeologists in the public sector.

As we emerge slowly from the recession issues of particular concern to the profession include not only rates of pay and levels of employment but, amongst other things, the problem of archiving in Northern Ireland and the continued need to ensure that archaeological standards do not suffer as a result of competitive tendering. Just as we did in the difficult times, we need a strong representative body that will provide a voice for and work towards the good of the profession as a whole. This is where the IAI fits into the discussion.

The Institute is probably more proportionately representative of all sectors of the profession now than it was during the 'boom years'. Membership numbers have remained relatively stable (averaging around 300 from 2009 to 2014) and in 2013 the criteria for and process of joining were revised, making it easier to become a member. The current Board of the Institute is drawn from across a wide spectrum of the profession and from different parts of the country. The Chair and several other positions on the Board (including my own) are up for election this year. I would strongly encourage any members who are contemplating running for the Board to do so; it is your opportunity to be fully involved in the Institute in a way that will be both challenging and rewarding. Of course the involvement and engagement of all members, not just those on the Board, is vital at every level and in each aspect of the Institute's work from updating the Codes of Practice to providing and taking part in CPD courses and conferences. So come on get involved, and if you are not already a member then consider joining. Active involvement with your professional body is surely one way of preparing for the upturn and whatever impacts it may have.

Melanie McQuade

Editor

John Bradley Ireland's first and foremost medieval archaeologist (1954-2014)



John at Graiguenamanagh North cross, 2003

drama and wit), and Gibbon, Ranke and Ibn Battuta (for history). He himself was utterly committed to publication. He edited and wrote 14 books, mostly on medieval towns in Ireland, as well as over 100 papers on different subjects, including monastic towns, medieval rural boroughs, medieval walled towns, medieval death, burial and sarcophagi and the topography and layout of many of Ireland's medieval urban centres (such as Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Tralee, Kildare and Drogheda). His edited books included (1984) *Viking Dublin exposed: the Wood Quay saga* and (1988) *Settlement and society in medieval Ireland: studies presented to Francis Xavier Martin*, and he was also co-editor of *Festschriften* for Howard Clarke and George Eogan. While at Newman House, John also edited superb publications with the short-lived Kilkenny Boethius Press, including A.T. Lucas' posthumous *Cattle in Ancient Ireland*.

He was also a great believer in publication at the local and popular level, and served at leadership levels on the boards and councils of several international and national learned societies, institutions, professional organisations and advisory bodies, and was elected as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (London) in 2000.

John Bradley, who passed away at the early age of 60, was born on the 11th January, 1954, the only and much-loved child of Anastasia and Daniel Bradley. Born and raised in Kilkenny City, he spent his boyhood in their family home at St Fiaccres Place, and he attended Kilkenny CBS Secondary School. Inspired by the great medieval scholar, Margaret M. Phelan of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, he developed an early interest and life-long love of Kilkenny, its archaeology and history. He was awarded a BA in Archaeology and History in 1974 at University College Dublin, and he completed an MA thesis in 1977 on the medieval Irish town, in the Dept of Archaeology at UCD. Thus began his remarkable career. He has rightly been described by a fellow Kilkenny archaeologist as "the first and foremost Irish medieval archaeologist, urban historian, raconteur, font of knowledge on literature, film, chess, opera and so many other subjects. A Kilkenny man *par excellence*, and a great loss to archaeology and life".

John Bradley was the pioneer of urban archaeology in Ireland. Between 1982 and 1990, based out of the top floor of Newman House, on St Stephen's Green, he directed a team working on the Urban Archaeological Survey of the Republic of Ireland's medieval boroughs and towns. In a time before the web, the project was a tour de force, bringing together cartographic sources, historical documents, extant archaeological remains, and the skills of an expert team to compile an unprecedented inventory of medieval towns. (If it were to be made available online as a searchable website, it would be clear to a wider audience how scholarly and ground-breaking the project was).

John was a bibliophile and dedicated book collector, gathering over his life a marvellous library spanning a range of topics. His favourite authors outside of archaeology included Gore Vidal and Montaigne (for essays), Shakespeare (for poetry), Oscar Wilde (for

John was above all the laureate of Kilkenny's archaeology and history and most probably the city's greatest-ever scholar. His *Kilkenny fascicle*, published in 2000, for the Royal Irish Academy's Irish Historic Towns Atlas, and his 2003 *Treasures of Kilkenny: charters and civic records of Kilkenny city* will be the foundations of all future scholarly work. One of the original campaigners under F.X. Martin during the Wood Quay Viking Dublin controversy, he was a constant voice in favour of the conservation of the fabric of his own medieval Kilkenny and a critic of its destruction, opining once in a radio interview in the late 1990s that Oliver Cromwell had not damaged the City as much as its modern urban council had.

John's fondness for Kilkenny and his talent as a chess player combined in his membership of the Kilkenny Chess Club since 1972. He played on the first team for 40 years. He was a member of the only Kilkenny team ever to win the Provincial championship and the Armstrong Cup (Division 1) in 2011, and he famously achieved a draw with Boris Spassky, grandmaster and one-time world champion at a simul in the Club House Hotel, Patrick Street in 1991. Indeed, in July 2014 in another simul, John held a Russian-Irish grandmaster to a draw. For John, as he wrote himself, chess proved the universality of humanity - *Gens Una Sumus* - being the "only game played in every country in the world".

John was an active field archaeologist as well as a university scholar. He established some of his life-long friendships when he worked for several years on Professor George Eogan's archaeological excavations at Knowth, Co. Meath. It was from there that he became the director through the 1980s and 1990s of the excavations of Moynagh Lough crannóg, a Mesolithic, Bronze Age and early medieval lake settlement near Nobber, Co. Meath. His regular annual publications in *Ríocht na Midhe* on Moynagh Lough crannóg meant that it entered into the scholarly debate from the outset. He was inspirational as a director to a cohort of younger and older people, as reflected by the fact that amongst the decades' worth of diggers at Moynagh were many future leaders in university archaeology in Ireland, Britain and the USA, in public sector archaeology, commercial archaeology and in academic publishing, amongst many other fields of endeavour.



John at Conway Castle, Wales, March 1981

John was a brilliant lecturer and teacher, being a Lecturer in Archaeology from 1991 until 1996, in the Dept of Archaeology, University College Dublin, and also briefly in 1990 at the Dept of Archaeology, University College, Galway. In both places his undergraduate and MA students found him to be a memorable, considerate and inspiring teacher. Long before web resources and multimedia presentations, John —a lifelong opera lover— was playing Richard Wagner's stirring 'Ride of the Valkyries' at the beginning of his Viking Age archaeology course, or —as a cinema lover— using a video clip from Errol Flynn's film 'They Died with Their Boots On' to introduce his lecture on the battlefield archaeology of The Battle of the Little Bighorn: a place he himself had visited amid his extensive travels.

John found his true home and a permanent position when he was appointed in 1996 as a Lecturer (and later promoted to Senior Lecturer) at the Dept of History, NUI Maynooth. It was here that yet again he had a huge impact on the cohort of undergraduate history students, on MA students and on the several PhD scholars - this writer included - that he successfully supervised and mentored. It was at Maynooth that he could enjoy university academic life to the full, surrounded by congenial colleagues.

His other great fascination was North America, where he travelled and lectured extensively. He was deeply knowledgeable about the history of the USA and most particularly of its Presidents. He was for many years a regular attendee at the annual International Congress on Medieval Studies at Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he could be depended upon, after the 'Irish dinner', to sing his party piece, 'She Moved Through the Fair', in a fine, old-fashioned tenor voice, whilst otherwise firmly directing from his chair the rounds of singing. Memorably also, at the Medieval Europe conference in Brugge in Belgium in 1997, John was the charismatic convener of the nightly gatherings of feasting medievalists.

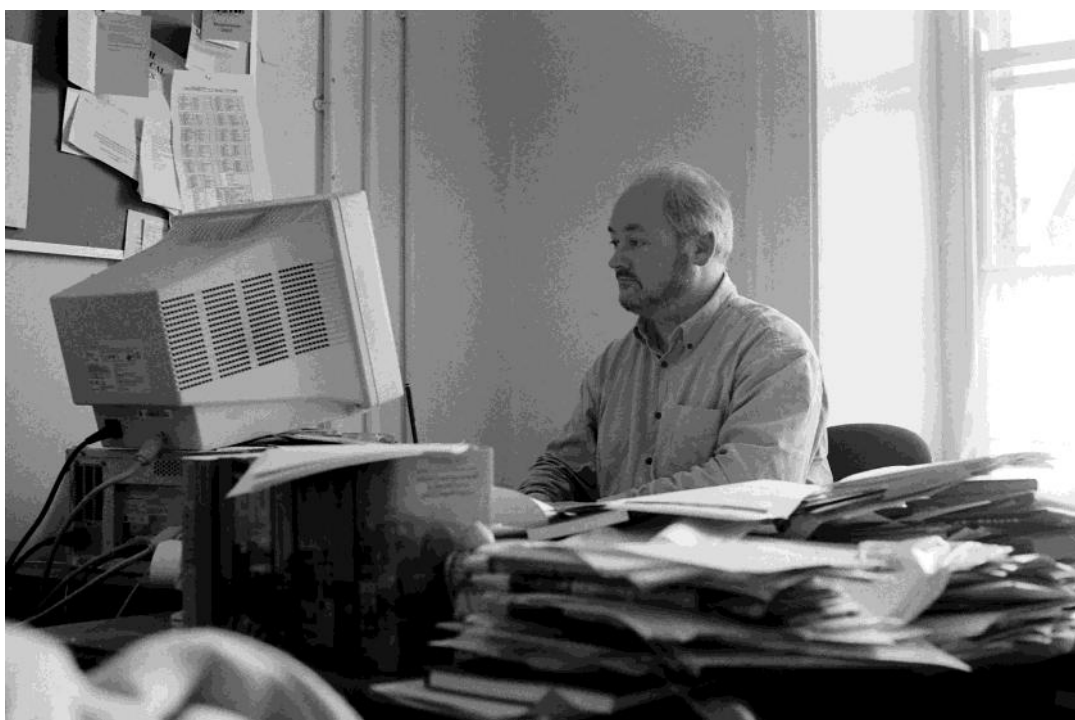
Indeed, John regarded sociably shared meals, witty and erudite conversation (on subjects as diverse as Herodotus' *Histories*, to Hollywood movies, to the importance of love and opera, to the best desserts) and conviviality as vital aspects of life itself. He used to say that the meaning of life was: "to love; to understand; to create", and he lived such a meaningful life himself.

John Bradley passed away peacefully early on Friday morning, 7th November 2014 in the Beacon Hospital, Dublin. He had had time to spend time with his deepest friends, and to also talk again with many of those he had shared his life with. His brilliant mind was acute and sharp in conversation right to the end.

There have been several obituaries written about John. Rightly, each of them has evoked a different aspect of his life —the Kilkenny man, the chess player, the scholar of the Middle Ages— but all have commented on his intelligence, eloquence, inherent warmth, decency and kindness. Strikingly, the personal reflections and memories of him published online on blogs, websites and social media have said much the same thing — that he had been kind, supportive and encouraging to people wherever he encountered them. His legacy then will not only be his own great scholarly achievements, but the generations of archaeologists and historians that he inspired, supported and mentored through his long and distinguished career.

There is then, a John Bradley-shaped gap in the world: it seems unlikely that we will ever see his likes again.

John Bradley is buried with his beloved parents in Foulkstown Cemetery, Kilkenny. *Ar dheis lámh Dé go raibh a anam uasal.* May his noble soul sit at the right hand of the Lord.

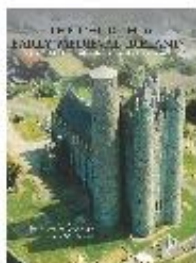


John at work in Rhetoric House, Maynooth, 2001

Prof. Aidan O'Sullivan
Member

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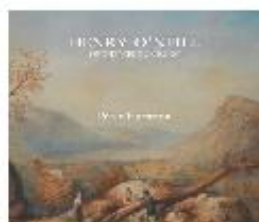
**Wordwell****THE CHURCH IN
EARLY MEDIEVAL IRELAND**
*in the light of recent
archaeological excavations*Edited by Christiaan Corlett
and Michael Potterton

This publication brings to five the number of volumes in the series 'Research papers in Irish archaeology'. So far, more than 130 individuals have contributed to over 100 essays covering 2,000 years of human activity in Ireland, from the Iron Age to the later medieval period. The essays have dealt with sites in 24 different counties, from Antrim to Kerry and from Donegal to Wexford. The present volume on the early church in Ireland is a fruit of the one-day seminar on the same theme held in the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in Dublin on 20 November 2010. Many of the papers given that day have resulted in essays in the book, while a number of additional contributions are also included.

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**Wordwell****Henry O'Neill
of the 'Celtic
Cross'**
Irish antiquarian
artist and patriot

Peter Harbison

Henry O'Neill is best known as an artist, archaeologist, publisher and polemicist, as seen through his various books. But they give a mere inkling of the impressive compendium of work that O'Neill did throughout a long and active career spanning 40 years and more. We find out a lot more through the sketch-books of his that survive, and realise what an incredible amount of travelling and sketching he did through his interest in castles or tower-houses, though he also covered a wide variety of other monuments.

O'Neill has, however, been largely airbrushed out of Ireland's antiquarian story because he came off second best to his great adversary George Petrie in the controversy about Irish round towers which raged throughout much of the nineteenth century. Nevertheless, even if he failed in academic argument, O'Neill must—along with Petrie, G.V. Du Noyer and W.F. Wakeman—be ranked very highly among Irish antiquarian artists of the late Georgian and Victorian periods, hence the need to restore his reputation in this volume.

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WordwellUnit 9, 78 Furze Road, Sandyford Industrial
Estate, Dublin 18 T: +353-1-2933568**Wordwell****Inscribing the landscape:
the rock art of south Leinster**
by Christiaan Corlett

The focus of this book is the rock art of the south of Leinster, which forms the south-eastern corner of Ireland. Although suggestive of modern music and related art forms, 'rock art' is the name applied by archaeologists to a particular type of prehistoric art found in northern and Atlantic Europe. Irish rock art most likely dates from the early Neolithic period, 4000-3400 BC. But, such is the lack of awareness of the rock art of south Leinster that it has never received any attention amongst researchers of Irish rock art. Indeed, it will most likely come as a great surprise to many to learn of the extent of rock art in this region.

Notwithstanding this dearth of research to date the author's intention is to make rock art accessible to a wider audience and to provide an important baseline of data and observations for future research.

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and from all good bookshops.

Membership News

The membership of the IAI currently stands at 309. It comprises: Full Members **247**, Corporate Members **3**, Associate Members **16**, Graduate Members **17** and Student Members **26**. The Institute would like to welcome the following 20 new members who joined the IAI in 2014.

Jacqueline Cahill Wilson	Full Member
Padraig Clancy	Full Member
Miriam Clyne	Full Member
Steve Davis	Full Member
Marion Dowd	Full Member
Colin Dunlop	Full Member
Niall Garahy	Full Member
Donna Gilligan	Full Member
Stephen Hickey	Full Member
Linda Lynch	Full Member
Vincent McAllister	Full Member
Tamlyn McHugh	Full Member
John Murphy	Full Member
Alan Reilly	Full Member
Sean Shanahan	Full Member
Sharon Weadick	Full Member
Judith Finlay	Associate Member
Joseph Cully	Graduate Member
Michael Gleeson	Student Member
Stephanie Molloy	Graduate Member

Post-Graduate Student Initiative

In addition to open applications from archaeology students of all years UCC, UCD, NUI Galway and Queen's University, Belfast have agreed to each register incoming post-graduates for the first year of their studies. It will be the responsibility of the individual student to maintain their membership in subsequent years. The universities recognise that this will be a significant measure in the professionalization of graduate archaeologists.

The Department of Archaeology, University College Cork have registered the following 17 students:

John Lineen, James O Driscoll, Kevin Kearney, Neil Organ, Brian Walsh, Alan Hawkes, Aurelien Burlot, Muireann Ni Cheallachain, Adel Coleman, Robert Dolan, Niamh Carty, John Curtin, Padraig Dunne, James Byrne, Niamh Daly, Thomas Talbet, Caen Harris.

As with all membership applications the students supplied CVs and application forms which were approved by the Membership Committee and the Board.

The benefits of IAI membership include:

- Your membership gives strength to the Institute to represent all sectors of the archaeological profession in Ireland and achieve shared aims
- **Acknowledgement of your professional qualifications and experience.** Use of the designated letters **MIAI** for Full Members.
- **Discounted member rates** at IAI Conference
- Discounted member rates at IAI Continuous Professional Development courses
- A copy of the *Journal of Irish Archaeology* each year (normal Retail Price €20)
- Free access to the online **JSTOR** Ireland collection is available to all paid-up IAI members
- Regular email updates
- **20%** discount on all online orders of books from Wordwell
- **15%** discount on NEW online subscriptions of Archaeology Ireland from Wordwell, and **10%** discount on existing online subscriptions
- Regular one off discount offers on new publications from Four Courts Press
- **20%** discount on all online orders from Routledge

Membership Subscriptions:

Members' subscriptions are the oil that keeps the IAI engine ticking over, and it is vitally important that members at every grade keep their subscriptions fully up to date. In the current economic climate maintaining membership and in particular ensuring subscription payment is vital in order for the IAI to carry out its objectives.

If you are aware that your subscription is overdue or in arrears please contact the Membership Secretary directly (ciara_brett@corkcity.ie) to discuss the various options available. Subscriptions for the current year can be paid by standing order and Paypal. In addition subscription arrears can now also be paid in instalments.

Changes to Membership

Since taking up the position in 2012 the Membership Secretary, with the support of the Board and the membership, has implemented the following changes:

Membership Categories

In order to make the Institute as wide a professional body as possible the membership criteria were amended. The time period specified in the existing criteria (e.g. *at least three years...*) was deemed to be limiting and a more flexible approach was adopted. The changes acknowledge post-graduate qualifications and experience, and recognise '*demonstrated ongoing achievement of appropriate experience*' of those new to the profession.

Membership Committee

The primary aim of the Membership Committee is to assist the Membership Secretary in assessing membership applications. The Committee is chaired by the Membership Secretary. All applications are submitted to the Membership Secretary for validation. If an application is deemed valid the Membership Secretary will put it before the Membership Committee for review. This system has increased the regularity with which applications can be approved and now allows for new applications to be reviewed six times a year.

The current Membership Secretary will be stepping down from the position at the next AGM in April 2015. Any enquires about the role and responsibilities of the Membership Secretary can be directed to ciara_brett@corkcity.ie.

Ciara Brett
Membership Secretary

Want change? Take action - Join the IAI Board

Many of the current Board Members will complete their terms of office (three years) in April and will not be seeking re-election. Eileen Reilly will be stepping down from the role of Acting Chair, which she so ably took on in July of this year when then Chair Prof. Billy O'Brien resigned. Therefore the following positions will need to be filled: Chair, Editor of IAI News, and Membership Secretary. A brief description of the core responsibilities of each of these roles is set out below.

Chairperson of the Board

- Act as CEO of the company
- Chair 6 meetings of the Board per annum
- Chair meetings of the membership at OGMs and AGMs
- Be the face of the board and the Institute and assist in maintaining the public profile of the Institute
- Formulate opinion in conjunction with the board (and the membership)
- Initiate policy

Membership Secretary

- Encourage new members and answer members' queries regarding categories of membership, fees, etc.
- Maintain membership records
- Liaise with the membership committee in approving membership applications and bringing these applications forward for election at Board meetings

Editor of the IAI News

- Production of bi-annual newsletter: This entails canvassing for articles, corresponding with contributors, editing articles, typesetting the newsletter and preparing it for digital distribution

How to join the IAI Board

- You need to be a full member in good standing.
- You need to be proposed by a full member in good standing.
- You need to submit notice in writing signed by you that you are willing to be proposed to the Board after the call for nominations goes out in March/April 2015.

Discovering the Archaeologists of Ireland 2012–14: Results in context

Introduction

The results of a comprehensive survey on employment levels in Irish archaeology have recently been published (<http://www.discovering-archaeologists.eu/ireland.html>). The survey was undertaken to establish the effect of the global economic downturn on the archaeological profession, contributing to a transnational European project. DISCO II is the successor to DISCO I which surveyed archaeological employment in Ireland in 2007, capturing the profession during the peak of the building boom. The results make for interesting reading but perhaps not too surprising results.

Ireland was represented by the IAI and was one of 21 European Partner countries engaged in the survey. DISCO II was established by York Archaeological Trust with funding from the European Commission's Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP) and the research in Ireland was co-funded by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. As in the DISCO I survey the core data for Northern Ireland was reported by the UK partners. As the IAI is an all-Ireland representative body, however, and many archaeologists work in both jurisdictions, it was considered of prime importance that the IAI also collect and include Northern Ireland data to more accurately reflect the mobility of archaeologists on the island. Therefore, while the core data of the report (chapter 3) is specific to southern Ireland and feeds into the transnational report, the remaining data (chapters 4–6) reflects an all-island profession.

The aim of DISCO II was predominantly to identify and address changes and impacts caused by the economic transformation since 2007, as well as to continue to monitor barriers that may exist to transnational mobility across the participating countries. To address key objectives of the European Commission's LLP a number of clearly defined objectives were established from the outset of the project:

- 1) Identify labour market information and trends, including training investment, recruitment and career progress difficulties;
- 2) Identify training needs and skills shortages;
- 3) Establish the number and profile of professional archaeologists;
- 4) Identify the range of archaeological employers;
- 5) Provide employers with information to aid business planning and improve organisational performance;
- 6) Provide individuals with information to help develop their careers;
- 7) Provide Vocational Education and Training (VET) providers with information on employers' needs.



A return to small-scale excavations? (conservation work in 2014 at a round tower, Dysert Oenghusa church site, Co. Limerick, photo © Munster Archaeology)

Within the Irish context the results of the survey were designed to more accurately reflect the dynamic archaeological workforce and to ensure a broad awareness of the employment situation on the entire island. It was anticipated that the data generated would be used to develop better matching between skills and labour market needs and help bridge the gap between the worlds of education and work within the sector. It is therefore hoped that the results will give individual archaeologists, employers, educators and policy-makers data to work with as they plan for the future (Aitchison et al. 2014, 54).

Profile of the profession

The report is presented from two perspectives; the results generated from both the Employer responses and the Individual responses. While in 2007 DISCO I surveyed employers only, in order to reflect and respond to the changing work environment it was considered important that DISCO II allow individuals, including sole traders, to contribute and to also capture those no longer working in archaeology on the island, be they individuals that have retrained, returned to full-time education or emigrated to continue working in the profession.

In total, 28 employers responded, representing 202 employees across the island, while 241 individuals responded and these represented PAYE employees, self-employed persons, those no longer working in archaeology on the island of Ireland and those who were unemployed at the time of the survey. This allowed for an estimate of approximately 338 people working in archaeology in southern Ireland only, increasing to an estimated 442 when Northern Ireland is included (derived from UK and IE surveys). When compared to the 1,835 archaeologists estimated to be working on the island of Ireland in 2007, the current figure represents a staggering 76% decrease in employment since the DISCO I survey. In 2007 it was also reported that a large number of archaeologists (44.5%) had been recruited from overseas to fulfil the growth in demand for archaeologists during the ‘Celtic Tiger’ years (McDermott & La Piscopia 2008, 30). Although only 16% of archaeologists recorded in 2013 were non-nationals, this was still a relatively high proportion in comparison to the other European countries surveyed (Aitchison *et al.* 2014, 34).

Profiles of the archaeologists working in southern Ireland in 2007 and 2013

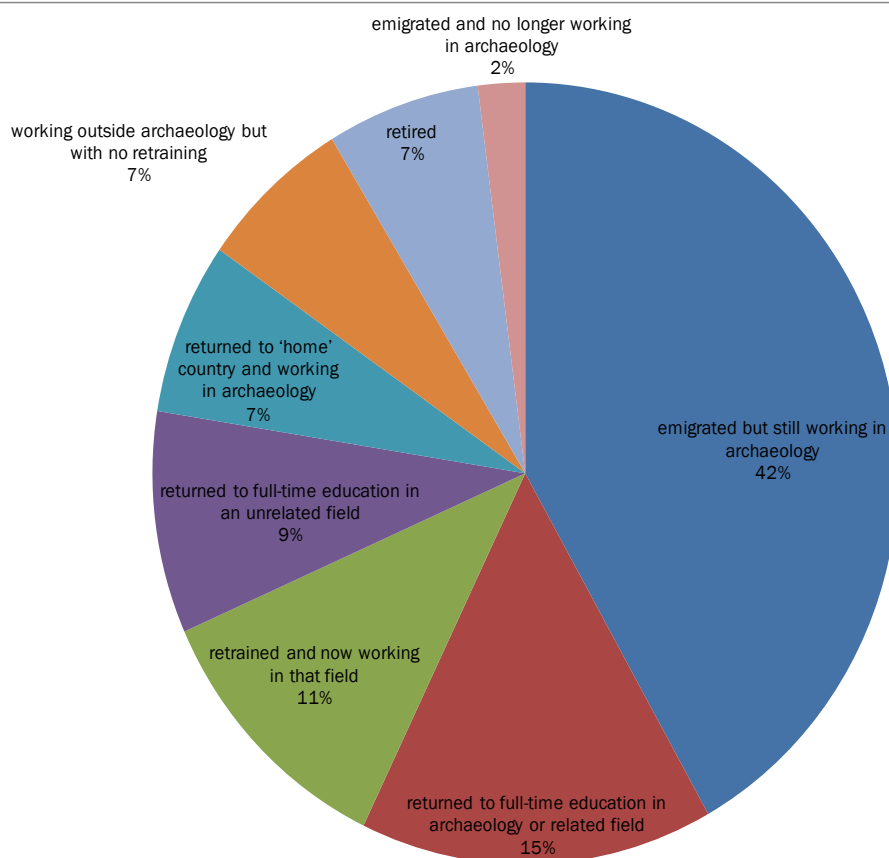
Due to the nature of the 2007 survey, comparable statistics on the profile of those working in archaeology are only available for southern Ireland and these are presented in Figure 2. Notably, the age profile of archaeologists has returned to figures recorded in 2002 (CHL 2002), with the majority of individuals aged 30–39 years, with a further 26.2% aged 40–49 years. This may somewhat represent the five years that have passed since the 2007 survey but at only 7.4%, the number of archaeologists now aged 20–29 years is notably low, particularly given the numbers graduating with degrees in archaeology. This may reflect the near-necessity of gaining a degree before entering the archaeological workforce (see Aitchison and Rocks-Macqueen 2013, 95), as well as the fact that many of those with a degree in archaeology never proceed to actually work in the sector (see Collis 2001). The slight dominance of males over females has also contracted, with just 2% more males now working in the profession. The number of archaeologists holding a third-level primary degree has also increased to 97%, with lesser growth in the number of individuals gaining a post-graduate qualification. It was also notable that of the individuals that were no longer working in archaeology on the island of Ireland, 89% had a post-graduate qualification, 24% of whom possessed a doctorate.

The average gross salary for a full-time archaeologist in southern Ireland was calculated as 3.3% less than that reported in DISCO I (McDermott & La Piscopia 2008, 43) but was still 1.3% higher than the national average salary of €35,970 recorded by the CSO for the last quarter of 2012. When this average salary is placed in its European context, Irish archaeologists are fifth highest, only earning less than those in Denmark, Norway, Cyprus and the Netherlands (Aitchison *et al.* 2014, 39). When examined in more detail, however, it was evident that 60% of individuals earned less than this average and that the figure is pushed up by a small number of well-paid senior positions. Indeed the 2014 report on pay rates in Irish archaeology confirms that most field archaeologists employed as Site Assistants and Site Supervisors earned far less than this average, at c. €18,000 and €23,000 per year respectively (Curtin *et al.* 2014). All of these figures are also based on an assumed working year of 52 weeks, which is not the reality for many archaeologists and indeed DISCO II calculated that only 57% of individuals working in the archaeological sector are full-time, i.e. work more than 30 hours per week.

In relation to skills gaps and training needs, the priorities between 2007 and 2013 have also changed. The current gap in technical archaeological skills is focused on desk-based research in comparison to the previously more specific archaeological landscape characterisation, while in the non-archaeological skills gap category, information technology now dominates in contrast to project management in 2007. Overall, both surveys indicate that the sector has ongoing training requirements that need to be addressed and indeed although the majority (72.2%) of employers indicated that they did employ new entrants to the profession, most (64%) also believed that new entrants were poorly equipped with the skills necessary for the job.

No longer working in archaeology on the Island of Ireland

In addition to details about those working in archaeology at the time of the survey it was also deemed important, given the impact of the financial downturn, to gather data on those no longer working in archaeology on the island of Ireland. Of the individual respondents, 69 (29%) identified themselves as belonging to this category, of which 23% were unemployed. The remaining individuals could be divided into a series of categories, ranging from at least



What those no longer working in archaeology on the island of Ireland are doing

41% that had emigrated but were still working in archaeology, 11% that had retrained and were now working in that field to 2% that had emigrated but were not working in archaeology.

Looking Forward

Discovering the Archaeologists of Ireland 2012–14 has successfully profiled the profession post-economic crisis while simultaneously gathering information on the working practices and skills needs of archaeologists on the island of Ireland. This data has contributed to a transnational report detailing the role of approximately 25,000 working archaeologists across Europe and highlighted this as an economic sector worth over €1bn per year (Aitchison *et al.* 2014, 51). It is evident from the information collated that archaeology has a changing profile and as we look to the future the trends suggest that the working population is becoming more female and that working practices are shifting towards increased part-time work and perhaps also less permanent positions.

To better understand your profession and the diversity within archaeology we encourage you to access the national and transnational reports through the project website - <http://www.discovering-archaeologists.eu>. Not only has the project facilitated Ireland in statistically mapping the impacts of the economic downturn on the archaeological profession but it has allowed us to have our voice heard at a European level. In comparison to the multilateral network of organisations and countries participating in the DISCO projects there are few other sources of comparable data in Europe or elsewhere in the world. This level of collaboration strengthens the conclusions and helps unify a profession that needs an effective voice in these difficult economic times.

Whether you agree or disagree with the results, the survey can at least provoke discussion and help the archaeologists of Ireland plan for the future.

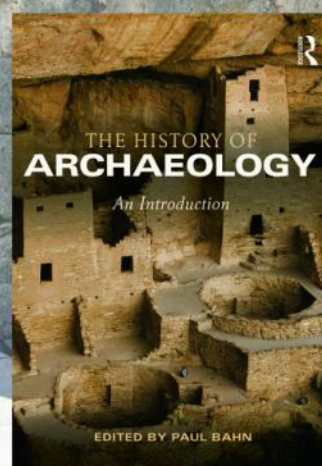
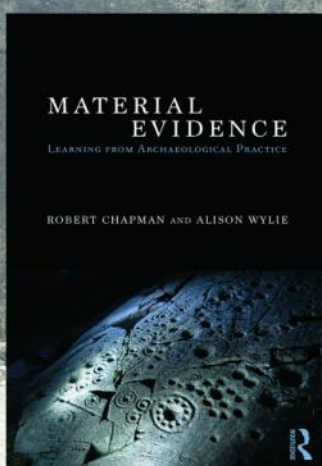
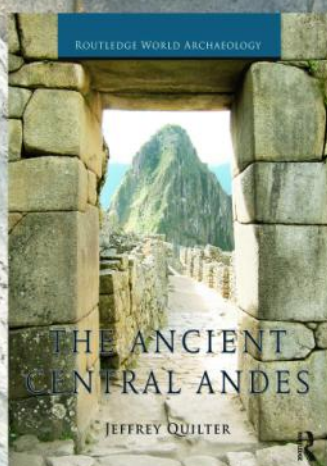
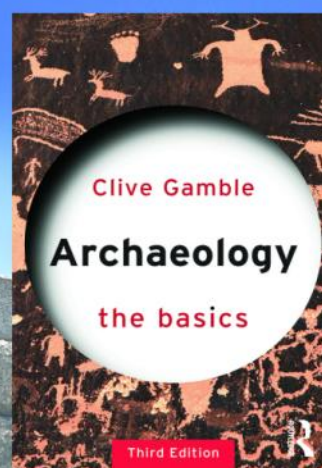
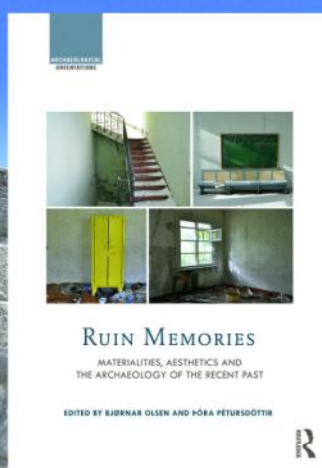
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Exciting New Discoveries at Rathfarnham Castle

Rathfarnham Castle in South Dublin is a National Monument owned by the State since 1987. The Office of Public Works manages the site and is undertaking a programme of restoration and conservation on the castle. Many of the visitors come to see the stunning eighteenth century plasterwork and grand Georgian rooms, to enjoy the renovated tearooms, and stroll the demesne grounds (now a public park). However, recent new discoveries have shed new light on the earlier phases of the castle and its occupants.

The 2014 phase of the OPW's restoration works focused on providing additional facilities, ramps and a new lift in order to make the castle fully accessible in 2015. As part of the works the OPW arranged for archaeologist Antoine Giacometti, who has a particular interest in the period, to work with the building contractor and document any findings.

As the builders carefully stripped back modern plasterwork and concrete and excavated trenches into the topsoil around the castle, they revealed earlier features and artefacts that tell the story of the people who built and lived in Rathfarnham Castle. Antoine and his colleagues in *Archaeology Plan*: Steve McGlade, Alan Hayden and Jason Pepper then carried out limited excavation on site.

Gun Loops and Garderobes...

As modern walls were peeled back, blocked gun loops (recesses in the wall big enough for defenders to climb into and shoot out at invaders) were exposed. These were arranged in a specific pattern around the castle, and from their positions the archaeologists were able to identify mezzanine levels where pairs of gun loops focused fire at the two entrances to the castle. Beautiful sixteenth century fireplaces framed in unusual yellow sandstone were discovered in the fancier upper floors of the castle. Two smaller recesses, originally thought to be cupboards, were recognised as a pair of massive kitchen fireplaces when the archaeologists realised that the sixteenth century basement floor was almost a metre lower than the present floor.

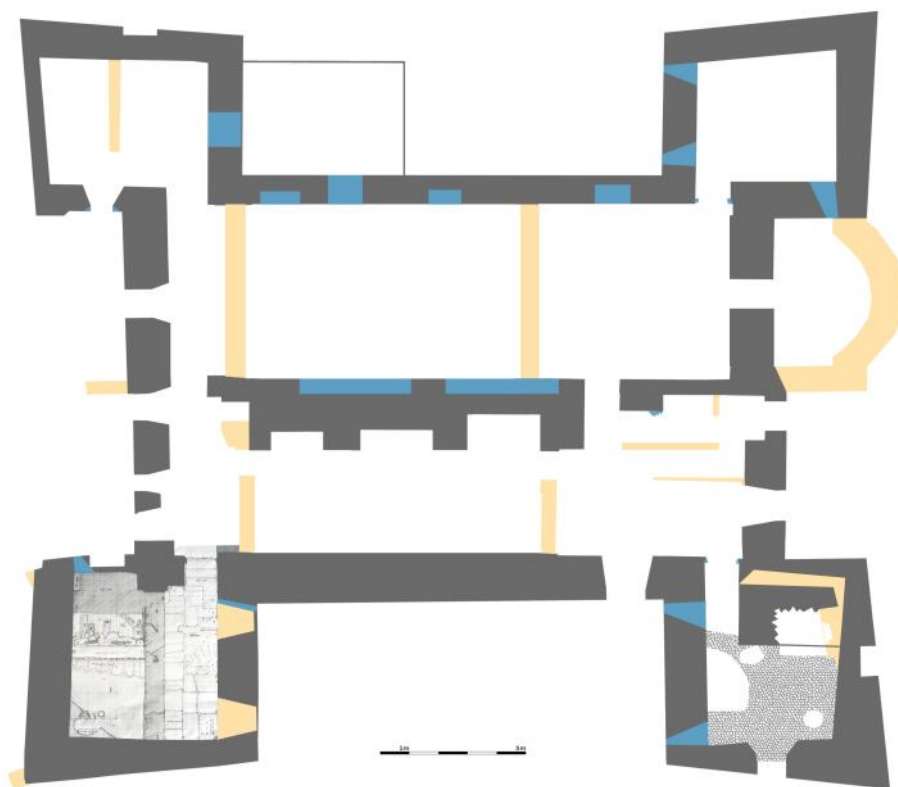
While excavating for the new access ramp outside, a sixteenth century door into the castle basement with a beautifully worked limestone arched frame was found. The door had later been converted into a coal-chute. Several other doors and windows (at least four phases of windows dating from the 16th, 17th, early 18th century and later 18th century), and other features that might have been garderobes (medieval toilets) were found. Identifying all these new windows and doors allowed the archaeologists to make reconstruction drawings of the old floor levels and try to distinguish what each of the rooms was used for.



Profile view of Rathfarnham Castle

Excavation for a drain under the southeast tower found a mysterious massive block of masonry. With careful exca

vation and by piecing together various clues, the archaeologists established that this had been the castle's main oven in the sixteenth century. Intriguingly, the position of the oven and sixteenth century fireplaces suggest that the wonderful curving chimney which still stands on top of the southwestern tower may be much earlier than originally thought.



Ground plan of Rathfarnham Castle

An Archbishop's Castle

Rathfarnham Castle was constructed by Archbishop Adam Loftus. In the 16th century Loftus was Archbishop of Armagh and Dublin; Lord Chancellor of Ireland; First Provost and founder of Trinity College Dublin; and Queen Elizabeth's chief envoy to Ireland with the purpose of spreading the new state religion - Protestantism. He was a controversial figure, attracting many enemies, and he complained of feeling unsafe at his previous residence at Tallaght Castle.

Archbishop Loftus' new residence at Rathfarnham, built in about 1583, would be much more secure: an imposing castle with four *trace italienne* angled bastions studded with gun loops constructed from scratch, well away from the older ruined Anglo-Norman fort at Rathfarnham. If it looks less than imposing today, we must remember that the ground around the castle has been built up a great deal since then, and that 18th century descendants of the Archbishop converted the castle into a Georgian villa.

But go to the castle today, and take another look at those funny-angled towers. The *trace italienne* fortifications were cutting-edge military technology, developed in Italy to deal with gunpowder weapons and used in forts (notably Henry VIII's later Device Forts) from the mid-sixteenth century in Great Britain and southern Ireland. Rathfarnham Castle was a new type of building in Ireland, an Elizabethan fortified house with Renaissance influences from France and Italy. It was an exceptional residence worthy of one of the most important men in Ireland at the end of the medieval period.

Treasure Trove

Whilst the archaeological investigations discovered a huge amount of information on the 16th century Castle, perhaps the most exciting discovery of the 2014 renovation works dates to a hundred years after the castle was constructed. During excavation works for the new lift shaft in the southwest flanker, the archaeologists identified a treasure trove of artefacts.



Selection of complete late 17th century glass wine and spirit bottles

These artefacts had been deposited inside a wash pit beside the tower drain. Thanks to the waterlogged context and a stone floor dating to about 1700 that sealed the wash pit, these objects were perfectly preserved. The fascinating collection of artefacts dates from 1650-1700 and includes personal possessions that encompass fashion and toiletries, entertainment and diet, trade, conquest and colonisation.

How the items got there is still being established - they may have been hidden when the castle was attacked, or placed there for washing and never retrieved, or dumped; the analysis is ongoing. In any case, the archaeologists believe that the artefacts belonged to a specific household, most likely that of Lord Adam Loftus, a descendant of the original Archbishop Adam Loftus. This Lord Loftus (1625-1691) also resided at Rathfarnham Castle with his wife Lucy, son James (died young) and daughter Lucia (married the notorious 'Rake of Rathfarnham'). Like his ancestor, Adam had an illustrious career. He managed to work with both King Charles II and King William of Orange at various times, and controlled the Irish state finances during a time of great conflict in Ireland and Britain.

Seventeenth century Ireland was a violent place. Rathfarnham Castle was attacked by Irish clans from Wicklow in 1605, was embroiled in the 1641 Irish Rebellion and subsequent Irish Confederate Wars then suffered through the Cromwellian war (1649-53). Lord Adam Loftus also took part in the later Williamite-Jacobite War in Ireland, until his head was blown off by a cannon as he left his tent at the Siege of Limerick in 1691. His body is buried at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and that same cannon ball hangs ominously over the Loftus family tomb. Perhaps as a result of this violence, archaeological evidence from the seventeenth century is rarely found in Ireland, making the wide-ranging Rathfarnham collection unique.



Red wax seals bearing several coats of arms or portraits

These artefacts give us a rare and intimate insight into the lavish lifestyle of the castle's elite residents. What makes it all the more exciting is that the items can be traced back to their original owners. As a collection they give a unique and insightful story of the castle in the late 17th century. The finds from the excavation have been removed for laboratory cleaning and analysis, and archaeologists Antoine Giacometti and Alva Mac Gowan are working with the OPW and the National Museum of Ireland to fully conserve, and ultimately exhibit, the remarkable assemblage. With the artefacts safely retrieved, the lift shaft is now being constructed. The castle will re-open in 2015 and the results of all of this archaeological work will be presented to the public.

Antoine Giacometti
Member

Archaeofest 2014

This year Heritage Week ran from 23rd to 31st August, and the IAI was delighted that our flagship public participation event, *Archaeofest*, was chosen as the official opening to the Week. The event was held in Merrion Square Park on Saturday 23rd August, and was opened by Minister Heather Humphreys. Over 1,500 members of the public visited a range of displays, demonstrations and events, all with an archaeological theme. These included the School of Irish Archaeology's 'Big Dig' – popular with budding archaeologists and their parents, exciting Viking combat displays, demonstrations of flint knapping, basket weaving, butter churning and traditional carpentry and music. A face painter and a bouncy castle entertained the little ones - the bouncy castle taking the form of a Neolithic portal tomb, as the traditional medieval bouncy castle would be just passé! Grassroots Archaeology, the Discovery Programme and the National Monuments Service manned the information tent along with the IAI, and there was a roaming geophysics display trundling around the park all day. A particularly successful element of the day was the specialist tent, where ladies (and one man) in lab coats gave practical workshops on human remains, wooden artefacts, plant remains and palaeoentomology. Not to mention the fabulous Irish wolfhounds that seduced everyone with their charms! We are grateful to the small army of volunteers drawn from the archaeological community who helped the day pass so smoothly and enjoyably for all concerned. A huge thanks also to Dublin City Council, the National Monuments Service and the Heritage Council for their support.



Minister Heather Humphreys meets some friendly Vikings



Friendly wolfhound



Setting up 'the Big Dig'



Scribe at work

An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council



An Roinn
Ealaíon, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta
Department of
Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

Baile Átha Cliath
Dublin City

Christina O'Regan
IAI Events Organiser

Fairly traded archaeology: An agreement for Irish Archaeology

A Swiss friend of mine hates the Irish expression 'sure what can you do?' He thinks it is such an apathetic fatalistic statement. Perhaps it is a product of our past, a feeling that we had an inability due to our historic circumstances to take control of our future. This kind of thinking could definitely be applied to the apathy over the horrendous prospects for professional archaeologists in the Irish commercial sector. Anyone who has taken the time to read the detailed stories of archaeologists in the Irish commercial sector cannot help being moved by the exploitative pay levels. Our remuneration has been branded as 'poverty pay' whenever we discuss it with other colleagues on the schemes we work on. The media have featured a number of archaeologists in the commercial sector who have spent years being paid well below the proposed Living Wage (€11.65 per hour). The IAI's own report on pay shows that it is unacceptable and unsustainable and its findings were fully adopted at the IAI Limerick AGM in 2014. The report suggests a table of proposed rates but concludes that the IAI as a professional body cannot enforce them. The IAI rates have appeared in a number of tenders for County Councils, due to the ethical and professional conduct of a number of archaeologists, however poor pay continues elsewhere. Many companies want to tender at higher rates to include better pay but don't want to 'jump first' while others still don't want to even engage in discussions. So what can you do?

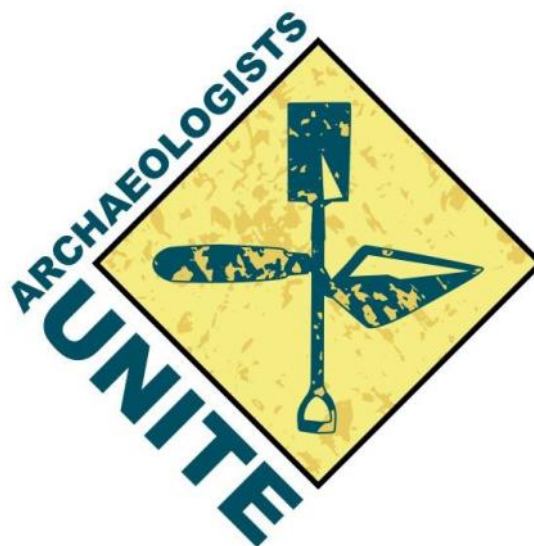
UNITE the Union, Irish Archaeological Branch was founded in 2014 and has a sizeable membership of 63 at the time of writing. We have been setting about the process of engaging companies in a discussion towards a Registered Employment Agreement for Irish Archaeology. These agreements are already in place for a range of industries equally as complicated as ours (even though we hate the term 'industry' for what we do). This agreement would have two major seismic impacts on Irish commercial archaeology:

- 1: It would for the first time enshrine the core competencies of the different archaeological grades in industrial relations law. Up to now only the responsibilities of a Site Director were defined in law. A Site Assistant would mean something; not a term which can be changed according to the whim of a particular project.
- 2: The agreed pay rates would be enforceable in all tenders by Irish public and private sector employers.

Deviation from the rates would be followed by a challenge to the Labour Court and a subsequent enforcement order to uphold the agreed rate. In reality only members of a Union or some Employers would have the financial and legal experience to do this. It would require strict adherence to the criteria for self employment; bogus self employed people i.e those who do not set their own hours or provide their own materials could no longer be permitted to undercut wage rates. The agreed rates would apply to all contractors whether from within or outside of the state.

Wasn't there some kind of problem with those agreements? Yes, a legal challenge by electrical contractors in 2013 meant that the Labour Court cannot place a Registered Employment Agreement in law although it can decide on issues once it is enacted. It is now the responsibility of the Minister for Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation to decide on the validity of new agreements as only the Oireachtas can legislate for employment rates. New legislation is expected to be put through the Oireachtas early in the New Year which will put these agreements on a solid footing.

UNITE has been speaking to employers, politicians and Government ministers all of whom have been positive about the process of an agreement for archaeology. We are currently writing our side of the text of an agreement and hope to present it before the New Year. If we can hold negotiations and agree rates and competencies this document could be ready to put into the new industrial machinery by the spring. If the government concludes



that the Union is representative enough of archaeologists and a majority (it doesn't have to be all) of employers sign up then it can be enacted. This really could happen. Yes it is difficult, there is no guarantee that such an agreement would be passed by government. If we don't even try we are saying that we will be happy to lose another generation of bright archaeologists. We are saying that we are happy to make what is often a poor living on the backs of well qualified but poorly motivated staff.

Sure what can you do? If you are an employer and are really sincere about making our work sustainable then talk to us even if to state in detail why you think such an approach is difficult. If you are even occasionally an employee join UNITE and help us. If you are in neither camp and simply an IAI member we would love the support of the Institute, not as partisan to one group or another but as a facilitator for negotiations which could make a sustainable Irish archaeology an example for the rest of the countries which operate a 'free market' private archaeological system. That's what you can do.

UNITE the Union, Archaeological branch can be contacted at repfo-irisharchaeologists@gmail.com or via post to UNITE the Union, 55-56 Middle Abbey St, Dublin 1.

Those wishing to join can do so at <http://www.unitetheunion.org/growing-our-union/joinunite/>

Further information on <http://unitearch.wix.com/unitearchaeology> and updates on twitter UNITE_ARCHAEOLOGY or @UNITEARCH

Matthew Seaver

Member and

Chairperson UNITE Irish archaeological branch

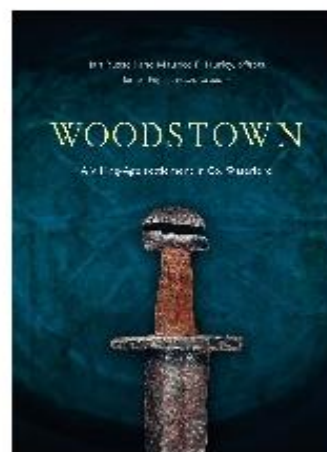
IAI Spring Conference 2015

The IAI 2015 Spring Conference will be held in Armagh, city of saints and scholars, on 24th- 25th April. This year's theme,

'I don't know what you did last summer but...' aims to attract papers from a wide range of sectors and projects including major infrastructural, research, wetland, urban, and theoretical. There will be a post-grad session for student researchers to present their work and of course, the ever-popular table quiz. So get your thinking caps on and make sure to put it in your diary!

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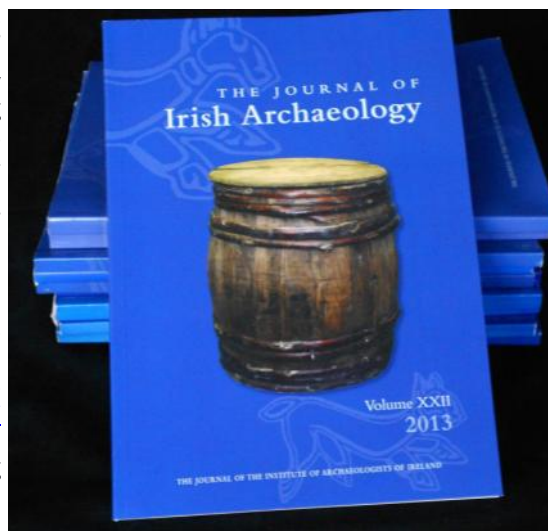
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JIA news—JIA XXII

Volume XXII of the JIA has been published and is being distributed to IAI members over December. The Journal features articles about stone-axe petrography, an Early Neolithic site in Co. Derry, evidence for medieval brewing in Co. Dublin, the Carn halberd, seaweed mearing stones in Galway Bay, historical Irish food products and the archaeological footprints of the anti-pirate chart of 1612. Many thanks to all the authors involved and a particular thanks to the outgoing editor, Dr Steve Davis from UCD.

Accepting submissions

Current JIA editor, Dr Carleton Jones from NUIG, is accepting submissions to the journal on an ongoing basis. Contact details for the editor and guidelines for submitting articles can be found on the JIA web page (<http://iai.ie/index.php/journal-of-irish-archaeology-jia/>). As ever, please read the guidelines carefully before preparing your submission.



Open access and the Journal of Irish Archaeology—where are we now?

For the past year or so the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Irish Archaeology* (JIA) has been working on developing an open access strategy for back catalogue articles from the journal. This has been prompted by increasingly frequent requests from authors and librarians for permission to deposit digital copies of their work in institutional repositories and on research-sharing platforms.

Keeping an eye on trends towards the future, we also have to bear in mind the likelihood that both jurisdictions in Ireland will **require** open access publication as a condition of public funding for research in the future. Of course we want to ensure that the JIA continues as a publishing outlet for publicly funded archaeological research.

Sharing work online benefits different people in different ways: readers and researchers can access articles without necessarily having an affiliation to a research library and authors can promote their own work and research. But for journal owners and publishers the benefits are not as clear; free articles online can help to promote the journal but can also affect its long-term viability – if articles from the JIA are available for free online, who pays? How do we continue to fund the journal?

At the moment it is possible to access issues of the JIA online through the JSTOR digital library. To do this you must sign up for a free JSTOR account. However, the JIA articles available in JSTOR are always two issues behind the hard copies of the journal, so the most up-to-date research papers are never available for free. This arrangement protects the financial interests of the journal since academic texts tend to make most money in the first 18 months to two years after publication.

The Editorial Board of the JIA has decided to adopt an author self-archiving policy that operates in a similar way to the arrangement on JSTOR. At the moment, we allow authors who have written articles for the journal to make the publisher version of their papers freely available online once a period of 36 months has passed from date of publication.

We hope that this time delay will soon be reduced to 24 months (to bring us closer in line with recommendations listed in the National Principles on open access – available at <http://www.iaa.ie/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/National-Principles-on-Open-Access-Policy-Statement-FINAL-23-Oct-2012-v1-3.pdf>).

If you have any comments that you would like to make about the JIA Author Self-Archiving Policy as it stands at the moment (a full version can be downloaded from the JIA web page <http://iai.ie/index.php/journal-of-irish-archaeology-jia/>) please get in touch. We welcome any feedback from IAI members and JIA authors regarding the policies we have developed to date, and any reflections that might help us make decisions in the future. (Email iaiarcaeology@gmail.com and put JIA Open Access in the subject line.)

Penny Johnston

JIA Liaison Officer

Overlooked on the ground– notes on a section of medieval roadway at Rathcroghan recently identified from Air Corps aerial photographs.

Since the 1920s archaeologists have understood the importance of aerial survey photographs for the identification of archaeological features (Crawford 1923). Raftery (1944) outlined the advantages of aerial photography to archaeologists, highlighting the availability of assistance from the Air Corps. Prior to his article there had only been selected surveys carried out at key monuments of national interest. The 1950s and 60s saw an increase in the number of sites identified through surveys by the Air Corps and the *Cambridge Committee for Aerial Survey* and the latter carried out aerial surveys for research between 1963 and 1968 (Norman & St Joseph 1969). Included in these surveys was the Rathcroghan Complex in Co. Roscommon. The area had been covered by traditional surveys in the past (Knox 1918) but this was the first time the true complexity of the ancient field systems could be seen in context (Norman & St Joseph 1969, 65–66).

Subsequently other aerial surveys have focused on Rathcroghan. Gerry Bracken (1973) published several aerial photographs of key monuments. Waddell (et al. 2009) provided more iconic images for Rathcroghan, and in my research I used aerial image provided by Martin A. Timoney to examine the pattern of 'Pitfields' in Roscommon and Longford (Dempsey 2012). The availability of newer aerial survey techniques from the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, have allowed Barton (2012) to investigate the landscape in new ways.



Composite of Air Corps Photos over Rathcroghan, Air Corps, Rathcroghan Visitor Centre Photo Archive.

The most recent discovery in the Rathcroghan Complex came not from these modern images, or even with the help of open access online mapping, which has been successful in identifying features at other important sites (Bairéad 2012). Instead it came from an aerial photograph taken by the Air Corps in the 1950s, which had been displayed as a background image on an informational panel at the Rathcroghan Visitor Centre. As the former Education Development Officer for the visitor centre I had noticed the feature on a number of occasions, but it was not until long after I made detailed copies of the panel in preparation for an upgrade of the exhibition that I followed up on its identification.

The feature (R0022-057095) appears to the west of Rathcroghan in Glenballythomas townland on the Air Corps images but is difficult to identify on other aerial imagery. Two curving parallel earthen banks located c. 3-4m apart can be identified in interrupted sections over an area of 115m with their southern ends curving towards the west. The eastern bank is more prominent and there is a clear gap towards the northern end of the feature. The features do not appear to connect with other monuments in the area, and turn away from the direction of Rathcroghan mound towards the north. The feature has been classified as a roadway and fits into a wider system of roads and trackways in the area. The direction of the roadway mirrors the shape of the larger monuments known as the Mucklaghs which lie c. 500-700m to the south-southwest. It is unlikely that there is a connection between the features. To the north of this roadway is another unconnected roadway (R0421-042014) which passes through the outer enclosure surrounding Rathcroghan mound. To the northwest is Rathnadarve; a large ringfort, but it is difficult to suggest any connection between this site and the newly identified roadway.

The roadway is just as difficult to see from the ground as it is from other sources. The eastern bank runs along the side of a natural glacial ridge, one of many covering the Rathcroghan complex. A field walk was conducted in early

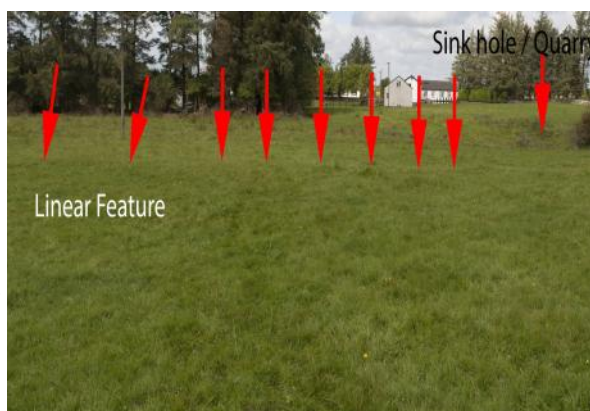
September during unrelated research in the area. Initially the feature proved difficult to identify on the ground and it appeared to be a trick of light on the photograph, but while exiting the field a shallow bank could be seen curving



New Feature highlighted in boxed area.

west of the glacial ridge. Walking along the direction of this bank it became clearer and corresponded to the features seen on the aerial photographs.

This short section of roadway does not itself tell us much about Rathcroghan but together with the many other roadways, trackways and field boundaries converging on the Rathcroghan complex it does add another piece to the puzzle. Rathcroghan itself has been identified as a key location, if not the focus of *Slighe Assail* which traverses westwards across the country from Dublin (Doran 2004). This major roadway itself appears to follow in part sections of the route way described in the early Irish tale, *Táin Bó Cúailnge* (Kinsella 2002). Doran's work identifies at least four additional routes connecting Rathcroghan with local sites of importance and the remains of some of these key routes still exist within the complex mix of linear features (2004, 72). It was the smaller linear features which Knox (1918) suggested had functioned as cattle tracks. One cannot dismiss this suggestion out of hand. The map of Rathcroghan is complex with multi-period sites criss-crossed by these linear features. So complex is the field system for Rathcroghan that the archaeology.ie database has begun to compile sections under single ID numbers, such as RO022-057003; a field system which covers a 3km area. It may be difficult to accurately date these features and the associated roads and avenues. A carefully selected target excavation for dateable material may help, but excavation has thus far produced inconclusive (Moore 2013). As with many of the linear features at Rathcroghan a later medieval date can be assigned to their use, but given the complex multi-period nature of this monumental landscape it would be wise not to rule out an earlier genesis for some of the features classed as roads, avenues, tracks and field systems in the area.



The aerial photographs which lead to the identification

Section of eastern bank as it curves away from glacial ridge (Dempsey 2014)

of the features at Rathcroghan are only a small section of a larger set held by the Air Corps which I hope to examine at a further date.

I wish to express my gratitude to the landowners of Rathcroghan for access to monuments, Michael Moore of the National Monuments Service, and to the NUI Galway Archaeology Department for the assistance, support and advice they have given me during my research of the region.

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Gary Dempsey

Continuous Professional Development 2014

The Continuous Professional Development (CPD) programme continued to grow in strength throughout 2014. The Institute delivered four CPD seminars and events throughout 2014. The one-day workshop entitled *Talking Teeth: Using isotope analysis in archaeological research* took place at RSIA, 63, Merrion Square, Dublin 2 on 27th February 2014. The event was delivered by Dr. Jacqueline Cahill Wilson (Discovery Programme, Professor Quentin Crowley (Trinity College Dublin) and other members of the Irish Isotope Research Group. The successful event was a mixture of formal presentations and an informal afternoon visit to the laboratories of TCD where the issues raised in the morning were discussed further by the trainers in an experiential setting. The event was attended by a mixture of consultants and students (11 participants in total).

A one-day training event entitled *An Introduction to Fieldwalking* took place on Saturday 10th May 2014 at Skerries Mills, Skerries, Co. Dublin. The event was delivered by Dr. Conor Brady (Dundalk Institute of Technology) and brought the participants through the essentials of fieldwalking ranging from the theory and practice of field walking, to how to establish grids and how to bag finds from transect and by stint. The afternoon was a combination of fieldwalking and processing, cataloguing and interpreting the distributions of the finds. The event was attended by eight IAI members (six consultants and two student members) and one non-member. The IAI would like to thank Skerries Mills for providing the venue for the training.

The IAI were proud sponsors of the two-day conference *Day of the Dead - Recent Research in Human Osteoarchaeology* which took place on 17-19th October 2014 in Queen's University Belfast. The conference, organised by the School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, consisted of eight thematic sessions ranging from *Death and Identity* to *The Remains of the Day*. The conference was well attended by IAI members and non-members.

The IAI would like to thank the National Roads Authority for their co-operation in the organising and delivery of a successful half-day seminar about the *Implementation and Operation of the NRA Palaeoenvironmental Sampling Guidelines* which took place at NRA offices, Waterloo Road, Dublin 4 on Wednesday 4th June 2014. The seminar was well attended and raised valuable discussion about the guidance provided. The Guidelines were prepared by Dr. Meriel McClatchie and Dr. Ellen O'Carroll with contributions by Dr. Eileen Reilly.

Our final IAI event of 2014 took place on Friday 24th October 2014 in Collins Barracks National Museum of Ireland. The one-day seminar entitled *Pottery from Irish Archaeological Sites* was delivered by four trainers, namely Ian Doyle; Clare McCutcheon; Rosanne Meenan and Joanna Wren. There were 28 participants (17 members and 11 non-members). The event offered a combination of formal presentations and informal opportunities to view and discuss a wide range of medieval wares with the experts.

The trainers are a crucial pillar to the successful delivery of the Institute's CPD programme. We would like to express our appreciation and thanks to the individual trainers mentioned who offered their time, expertise and knowledge in designing and delivering their training events to the course participants during 2014.



*Trainers and participants at the Pottery Workshop CPD
Collins Barracks, October*

In October 2014 a new CPD Coordinator and Administrator was appointed and the 2015 CPD Programme will be announced early in the New Year. The 2015 CPD programme shall include a combination of inter-institutional events and stand-alone IAI events created in unison with selected trainers. These and other CPD recognised events that are free to attend and satisfy the IAI CPD requirements will be communicated through the Members' Updates.

The IAI is proudly looking forward to our seventh consecutive year of delivering CPD events for professional archaeologists on the island of Ireland. As a step towards the further strategic development of the IAI CPD programme, the Institute intends to research the mechanisms and potential for the use of elements of online training for the delivery, assessment and recording of CPD events created for members and non-members alike.

The Institute wishes to acknowledge and thank the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and the Heritage Council for their continued funding and support of the IAI CPD programme for 2014. As in previous years, the IAI welcomes all enquiries from potential professionals who are interested to acting as trainers in the CPD programme. All enquiries should be forwarded to Eoin Sullivan, CPD Coordinator - iaiarcheology@gmail.com



An Roinn
Ealaíon, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta
Department of
Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

An Chomhairle Oidhreacht
The Heritage Council



Eoin Sullivan
CPD Co-ordinator &
Administrator

Contributions for the next issue

Contributions are invited for the next issue of IAI news and the deadline for submissions is **5 June 2015**.

Articles should be short (500-1,500 words), topical and relevant to Irish archaeology (including recent discoveries, research programmes or issues of archaeological practice) with a maximum of six small or two large illustrations.

Submissions should be in a suitable digital format—MS Word compatible for text, JPEG, PNG or TIF for graphics.

Please contact the editor (newsletter@iai.ie) in advance prior to any formal submission.

The IAI reserve the right not to publish any particular item submitted.

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Eoin Sullivan is employed in the part-time role of Administrator and CPD Coordinator. This position is funded by the Heritage Council and the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. Eoin can be contacted on 01 6629517 and by email at iaiarchaology@gmail.com

Events

Cork Historical and Archaeological Society

'*Fulachtaí fíia* and Bronze Age cooking in Ireland: Reappraising the evidence', *Alan Hawkes, Dept. of Archaeology, UCC*

Venue: Crawford Gallery, Emmet Place, Cork

Date: 7 January 2015, 1pm

9th Experimental Archaeology Conference (EAC9)

Venue: UCD School of Archaeology and Irish National Heritage Park, Ferrycarrig, Co. Wexford is now

Date: 16-18 January 2015

admission: €25-€45

Further details: <http://www.ucd.ie/archaeology/eac9/>

Conference on 'Weather Beaten Archaeology; Revealing, Concealing, Erasing'

Venue: Sligo Institute of Technology

Date: 7 March 2015

Further details: <https://weatherbeatenarchaeology.files.wordpress.com>

Association of Young Archaeologists AYIA Conference 2015

Venue: Queens University Belfast

Date: 6-8 March 2015

Further details: <https://www.facebook.com/ayiaconference>