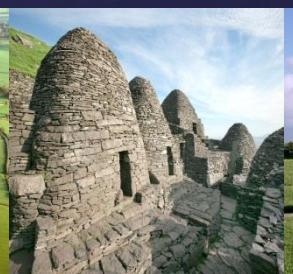
An Roinn Cultúir,
Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta
Department of Culture,
Heritage and the Gaeltacht

Ireland (Republic of) – National Monuments Service

Margaret Keane
Senior Archaeologist
National Monuments Service

FISH – Heirnet Meeting
Belfast
October 2019



Department Statement of Strategy

Goal B – *To conserve, manage and present our heritage in compliance with legal obligations, both for its intrinsic value and as a support to economic renewal and sustainable employment.*

National Monuments Service Mission Statement

- To protect, conserve and manage our archaeological heritage through the provision of an appropriate administrative and legislative framework under the National Monuments Acts
- To create increased public awareness and appreciation of the value and importance of Ireland's archaeological heritage
- To promote and provide information on the quality of our archaeological heritage as a support and stimulus for inward investment and cultural tourism.

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National Monuments Service

- The National Monuments Service advises the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht on legislative and policy issues relating to the archaeological heritage of Ireland.
- Maintenance of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database (WIID).
- Management of National Monuments in State Care.
- Implementation of legislation in relation to the protection of sites and monuments.
- Regulation of archaeological excavations, use of detection devices for archaeological purposes and diving on historic wrecks.
- Advise planning authorities on development proposals that might have an impact on archaeology.
- Implement the World Heritage Convention in Ireland.

1930 National Monuments Act

NMAC proposed the setting out of an archaeological survey of the country – estimated 50,000 approved by Ernest Blythe

1. Rapid paper survey looking at published sources
2. Inspection and recording
3. Detailed recording and excavation where required.

Primarily to assist in the selection of monuments for preservation

Commenced 1933, by 1940 2,000 records made

1940 Publication of the Preliminary Survey of Ancient Monuments in N.I. a fillip as did the establishment of the Archaeological Survey of N.I. in 1950.

Sean P Ó'Riordáin

"We in the twenty-six counties must ask ourselves if we are content to lag disgracefully behind in this task".

Negotiations between the NMAC and the OPW continued with no resolution in sight

Concerns about the format - Universities wanted research and excavation as priorities, the OPW wanted grading for the purposes of protection as a priority – economies of scale and staff proving difficult for the civil service to understand.

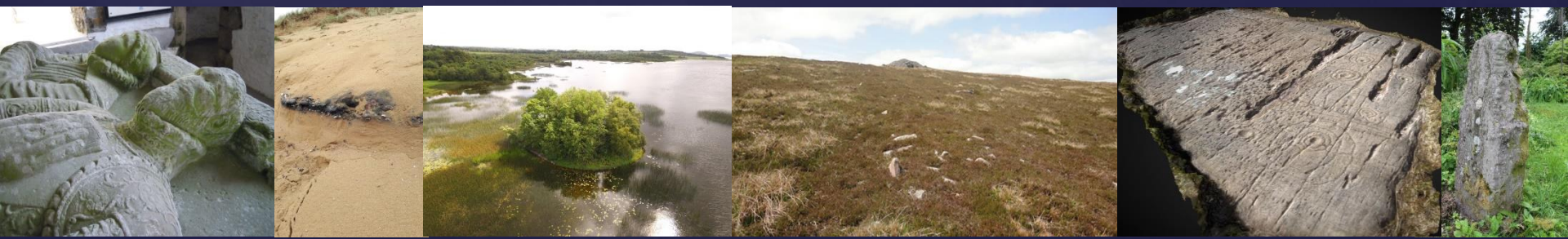
1963 A Director and two archaeological investigators employed

to locate, examine, classify and record the nature and extent of all monuments and traces of monuments from prehistory to the present times

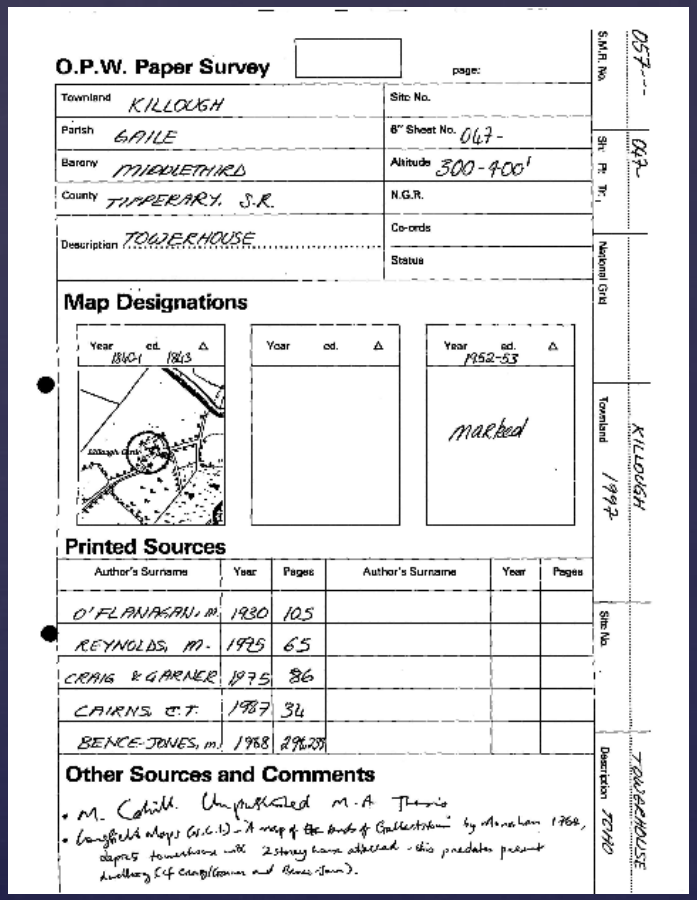
(PD) Established the Archaeological Survey of Ireland later to be assisted by 2 archaeological surveyors

By 1973 counties Louth, Monaghan and Meath had been completed, as well as parts of Cavan and Westmeath.

However, lack of publication and increasing impacts on the survival of monuments was proving that protection of monuments was not being achieved so 1983 SMR office was set up.



THE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD (SMR)



O.P.W. Paper Survey page:

Townland KILLOUGH	Site No.
Parish GAILE	6" Sheet No. 047-
Barony MIDDLETHIRD	Altitude 300-400'
County TIPPERARY. S.R.	N.G.R.
Description TOWERHOUSE	Co-ords
	Status

Map Designations

Year ed.	Year ed.	Year ed.
1840-1 1843		1952-53
		marked

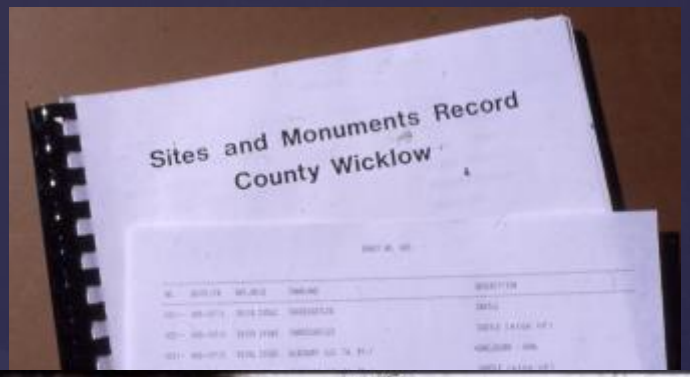
Printed Sources

Author's Surname	Year	Pages	Author's Surname	Year	Pages
O'FLANAGAN, M.	1930	105			
REYNOLDS, M.	1975	65			
CRAIG & GARNER	1975	86			
CAIRNS, C.T.	1987	34			
BENCE-JONES, M.	1988	296-235			

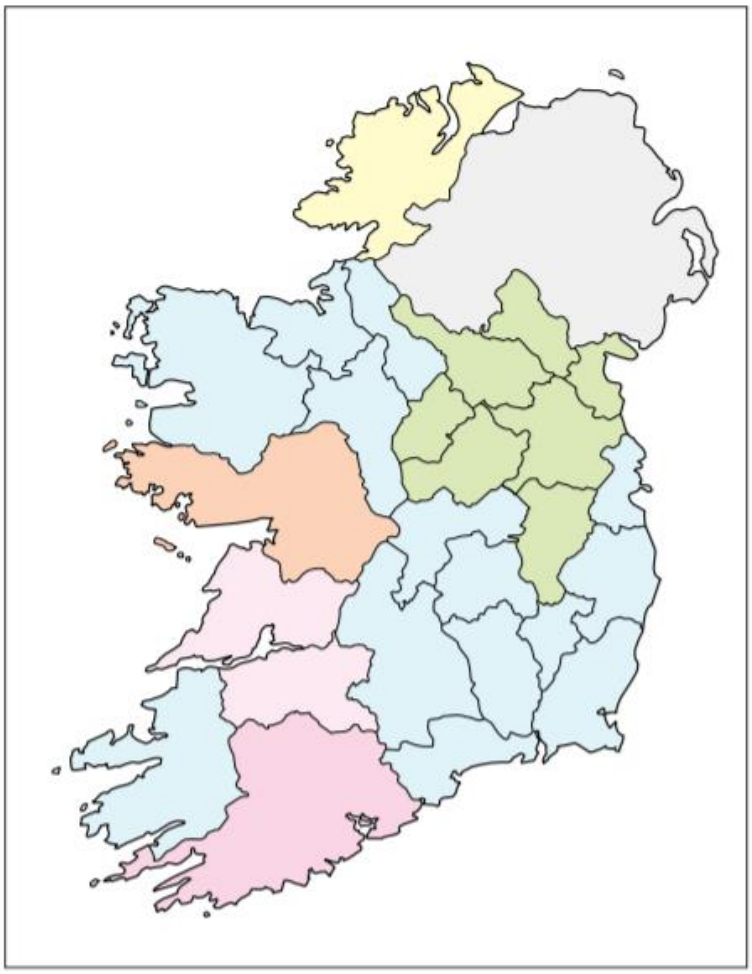
Other Sources and Comments

- M. Cahill. Unpublished M.A. Thesis
- Longfield Maps (N.L.I.) – A map of the lands of Gallestown by Monahan 1768, depicts towerhouse with 2 storey house attached – this predates present dwelling (cf Craig/Garner and Bence-Jones).

S.M.R. No. 057-- Sh. Pt. Tr. 047- National Grid Townland KILLOUGH 1997 Site No. Description TOWERHOUSE



Sites and Monuments Record 1982-1992



Left: The SMR data were compiled from a variety of sources, including the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, OPW (green), the SMR Office, OPW (blue), University College Galway (red), University College Cork (dark pink), University College Cork under contract (light pink) and the Archaeological Survey of County Donegal (yellow).

Below left: An identity card for Victor Buckley from 1985, when the Survey had a base in Mullingar.

Below right: John Mahony, Chairman of the Commissioners of Public Works.

The Commissioners shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where they believe there are monuments and the record shall be comprised of a list of monuments and such places and a map or maps showing each monument and such place in respect of each county in the State

National Monuments Amendment Act 1994
Section 12

1995-1998 RMP's Published

The Archaeological Survey of Ireland - People and Work Locations

any artificial or partly artificial building, structure or erection or group of such buildings, structures or erections

any cave, stone or other natural product, whether or not forming part of the ground, that has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the place where it is) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position

any, or any part of any, prehistoric or ancient tomb

- grave or burial deposit,
- ritual, industrial or habitation site

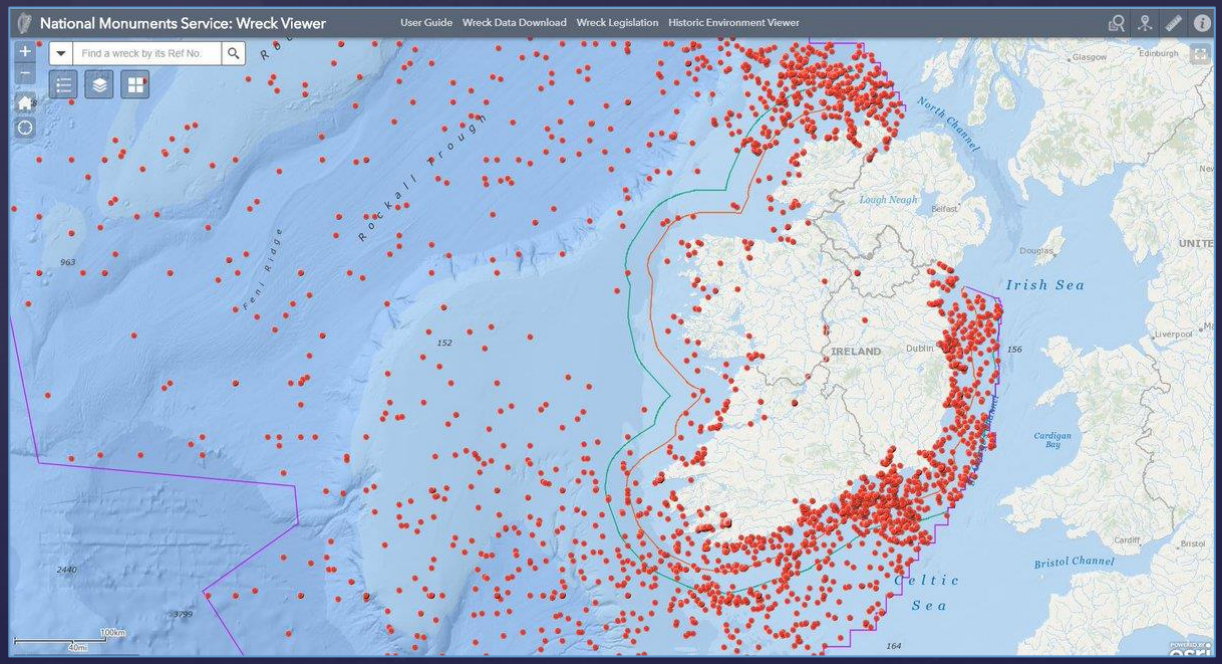
National Monuments Service Aerial Survey
Brú Na Bóinne 2018

any place comprising the remains or traces of any such building, structure or erection, any such cave, stone or natural product or any such tomb, grave, burial deposit or ritual, industrial or habitation site,

But does not include any building… used habitually for ecclesiastical purposes

situated on land or in the territorial waters of the State

The Wreck Viewer - Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database (WIID), which holds information on over 18,000 known and potential wreck sites in both the waters off the Irish coast and in our internal waterways. Approximately 4,000 of the recorded wrecks have precise.



“historic monument” includes a prehistoric monument and any monument associated with the commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, military, religious or social history of the place where it is situated or of the country and also includes all monuments in existence before 1700 A.D. or such later date as the Minister may appoint by regulations;

1987 National Monuments (Amendment) Act

Number 30 *of* 2000

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2000

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I

Preliminary and General

Section

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Development.
4. Exempted development.
5. Declaration and referral on development and exempted development.
6. Power of examination, investigation and survey.
7. Planning register.
8. Obligation to give information to local authority.

PART II

Plans and Guidelines

Chapter I

Development Plans

9. Obligation to make development plan.
10. Content of development plans.
11. Preparation of draft development plan.
12. Making of development plan.
13. Variation of development plan.
14. Public rights of way in development plans.
15. General duty of planning authority to secure objectives of development plan.

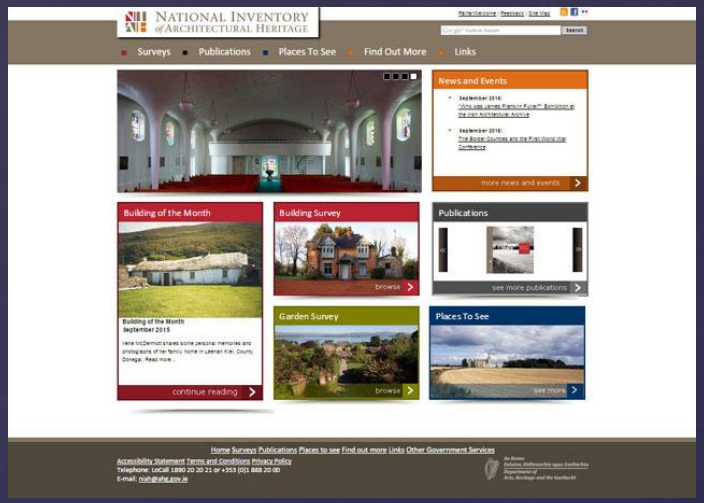
An Roinn Tithíochta, Pleanála agus Rialtais Áitiúil
Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government

Number 22 *of* 2004

NATIONAL MONUMENTS (AMENDMENT) ACT 2004

An Roinn Cultúir, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta
Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

National Inventory of Architecture

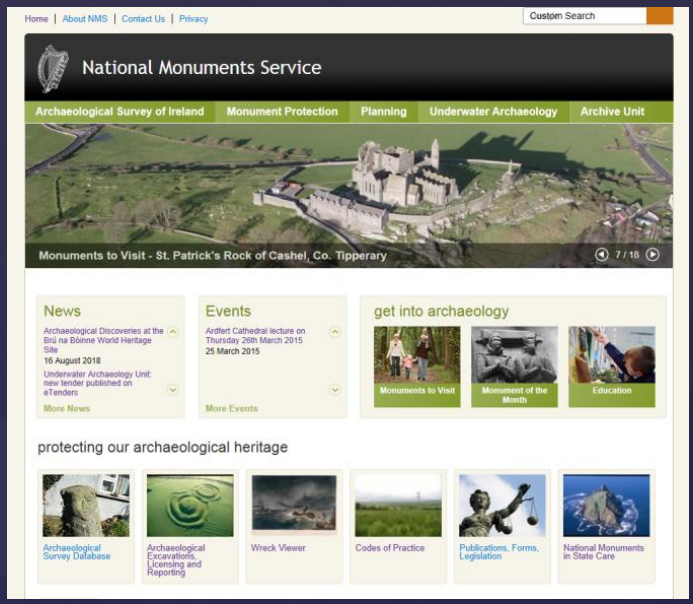


Built Heritage and Architectural Policy

niah@chg.gov.ie

65,000 structures

Archaeological Survey of Ireland



National Monuments Service

www.archaeology.ie

157,677 records

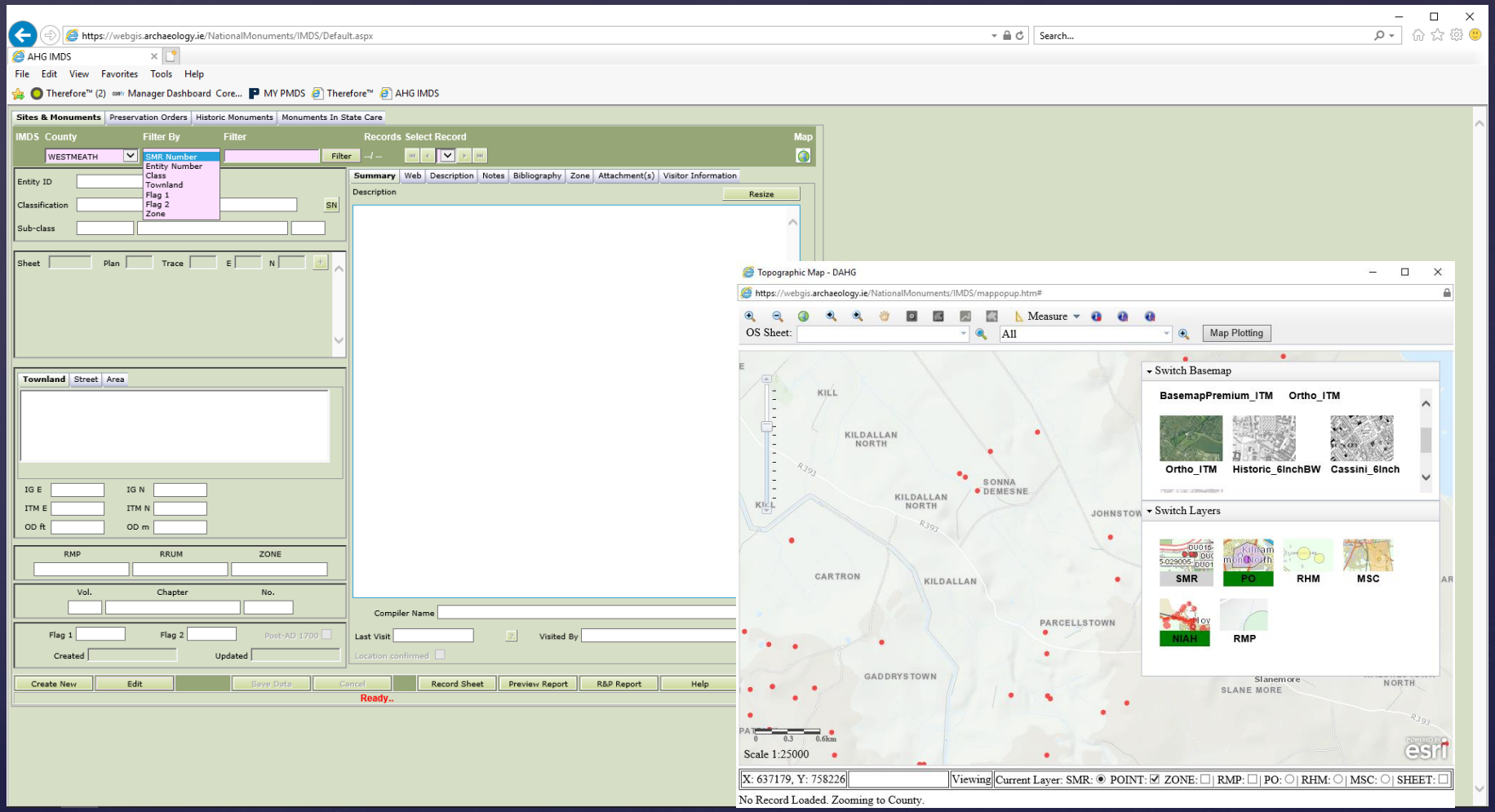
National Inventory of Architecture

33 volumes published
covering 26 counties

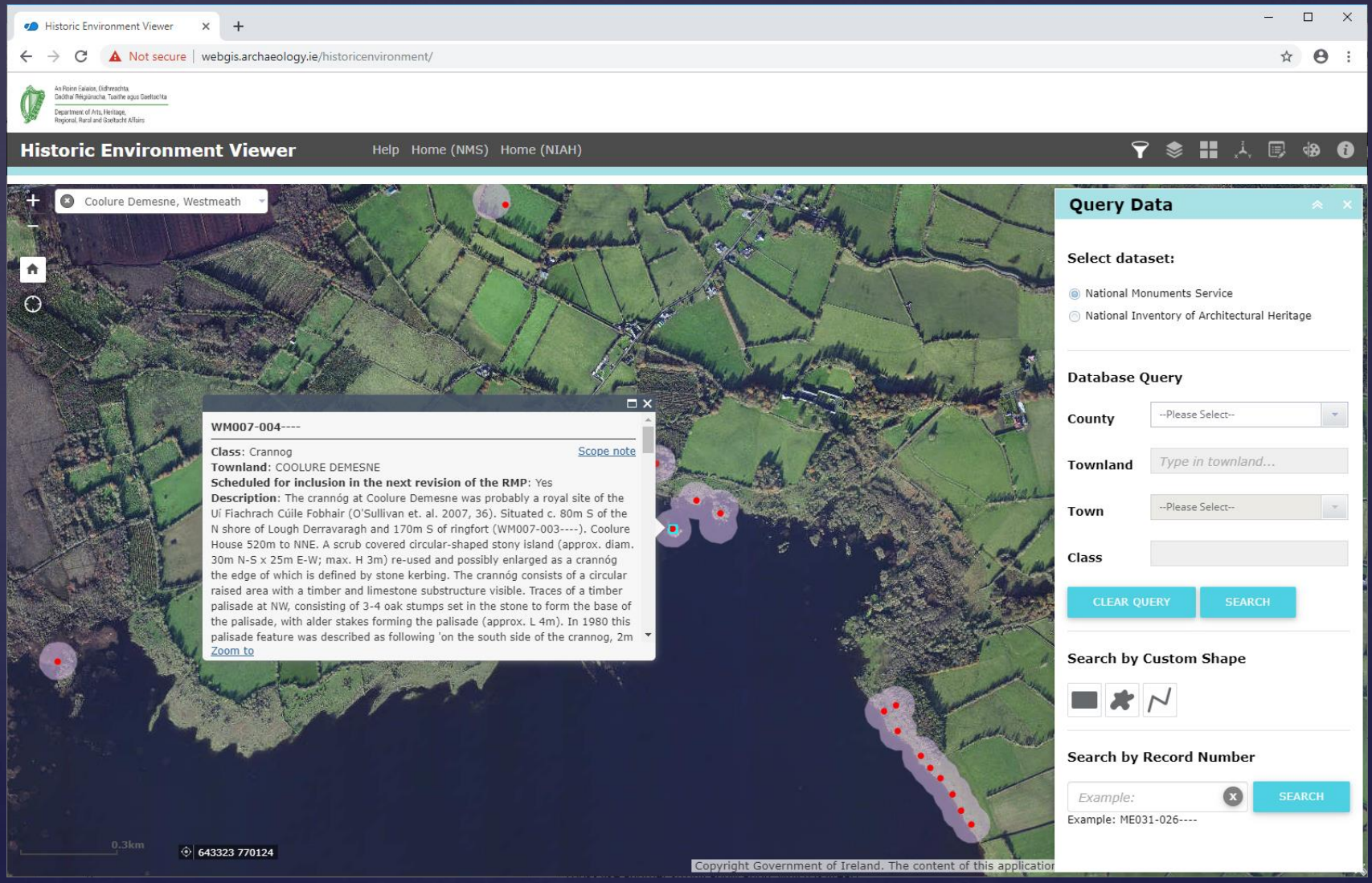
The Archaeological Survey of Ireland

Inventory: 21 Volumes
covering 16 counties published
Megalithic Survey 6 Vols
covering 17 counties

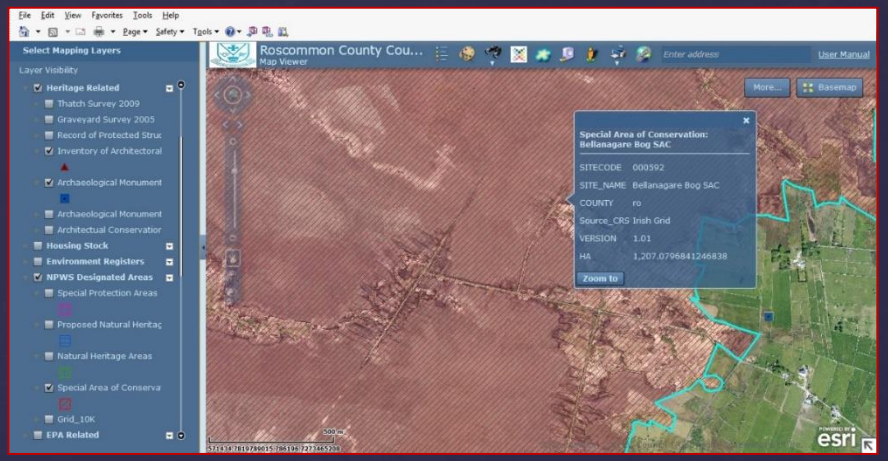
Integrated Monuments and Database System (IMDS) and GIS



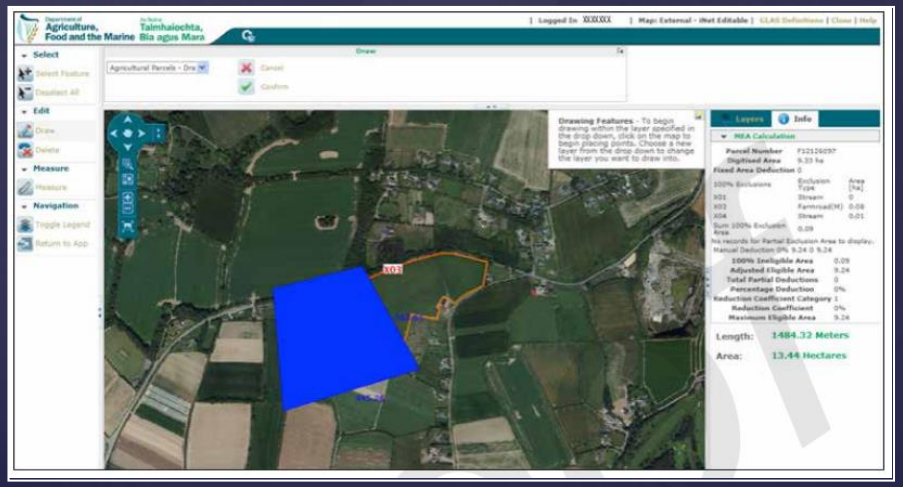
Historic Environment Viewer (HEV)
http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment



Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government



Local Authorities



Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

Heritage Council

Classes and Scope Notes

Class List Definitions

Almshouse

A house endowed by a benefactor devoted to the shelter of the poor. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.

Remarks:

Archaeological Survey of Ireland remit (August 2006): All pre-1700 AD known examples of this class come within the remit of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. However, post-1700 AD examples already in the database will remain on record but will not be included in the RMP or in the inventory series.

Inventory chapter (August 2006): Historic Towns
Zone Radius: 0

Altar

A structure of stone in the form of a table or block used as the focus for a religious ritual, but not part of a church. This class term is also used for features named 'Altar' on Ordnance Survey maps where there is no surviving visible trace above ground. These can be of any date from prehistory onwards. See also Mass-rock.

Remarks:

Archaeological Survey of Ireland remit (February 2009): All pre-1700 AD known examples of this class come within the remit of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. However, post-1700 AD examples already in the database will remain on record but will not be included in the RMP or in the inventory series. Altars found in a church are not recorded separately. An altar from a church but found away from it is to be classified as an 'Architectural feature'.

Inventory chapter (February 2009): Ecclesiastical Monuments or Medieval and Post-medieval Ritual Monuments
Zone Radius: 20

Anomalous stone group

A group of stones, usually standing, which cannot be classified as any other known archaeological monument type on present evidence. They may be all that remains or is visible of a partially destroyed or obscured archaeological monument which may date to any period from prehistory onwards.

Remarks:

Archaeological Survey of Ireland remit (August 2006): All pre-1700 AD known examples of this class come within the remit of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. However, post-1700 AD examples already in the database will remain on record but will not be included in the RMP or in the inventory series.

Ringfort—rath	23,617
Enclosure	17,037
Fulacht fiadh	6,540
Church	4,891
Souterrain	4,678
Hut site	4,427
Standing stone	3,780
Graveyard	3,250
Ringfort—cashel	3,183
Ritual site—holy well	2,981
Ringfort—unclassified	2,517
Castle—unclassified	2,476
Earthwork	2,356
Barrow—ring-barrow	1,849
Cross-slab	1,716
House—indeterminate date	1,533
Burial ground	1,459
Children's burial ground	1,398
Cairn—unclassified	1,313
Castle—tower-house	1,308
Crannog	1,264
Mound	1,261
Moated site	1,136
Field system	1,111
House—17th-century	1,108
Graveslab	1,035
Road—class 3 togher	977
Burnt mound	929
Bullaun stone	925
Excavation—miscellaneous	841
Field boundary	760
Burial	746
Ecclesiastical enclosure	714
Cist	709
Ring-ditch	701
House—16th/17th-century	691
Building	672
Cross	662
Bridge	643
House—18th/19th-century	628
Barrow—unclassified	605
Country house	587
Architectural fragment	582
Bawn	577
Quarry	571
Kiln—lime	543
Mill—unclassified	543
Rock art	517
Megalithic tomb—wedge tomb	516
Road—road/trackway	502

461 Classes

50 Classes to the left account for approx. 85% of examples

Flat System but covering classifications
barrows,
cairns,
crosses,
houses,
kilns,
megalithic tombs,
mills,
mines,
religious houses,
roads,
stone circles,
stone sculptures,
tombs,
designed landscape features,
watermills
weirs.

ASI Tenders 2017-2019

Mayo Abbeys and Priories

Rock Art Cork and Kerry

Westmeath Entries Update

Historic Houses Dublin - Aungier Street, Thomas Street, James Street

Kilkenny city entries

Bluesky orthography

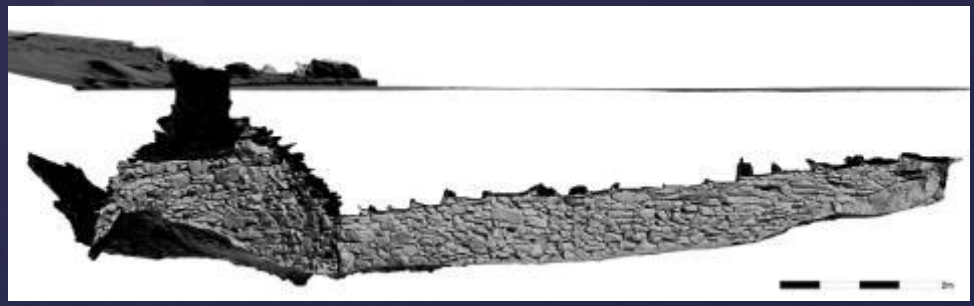
Souterrains 3-d Surveys - DP

Upland sites Kerry

South Dublin Entries

Peatland Surveys- Derrinboy and Cornafulla

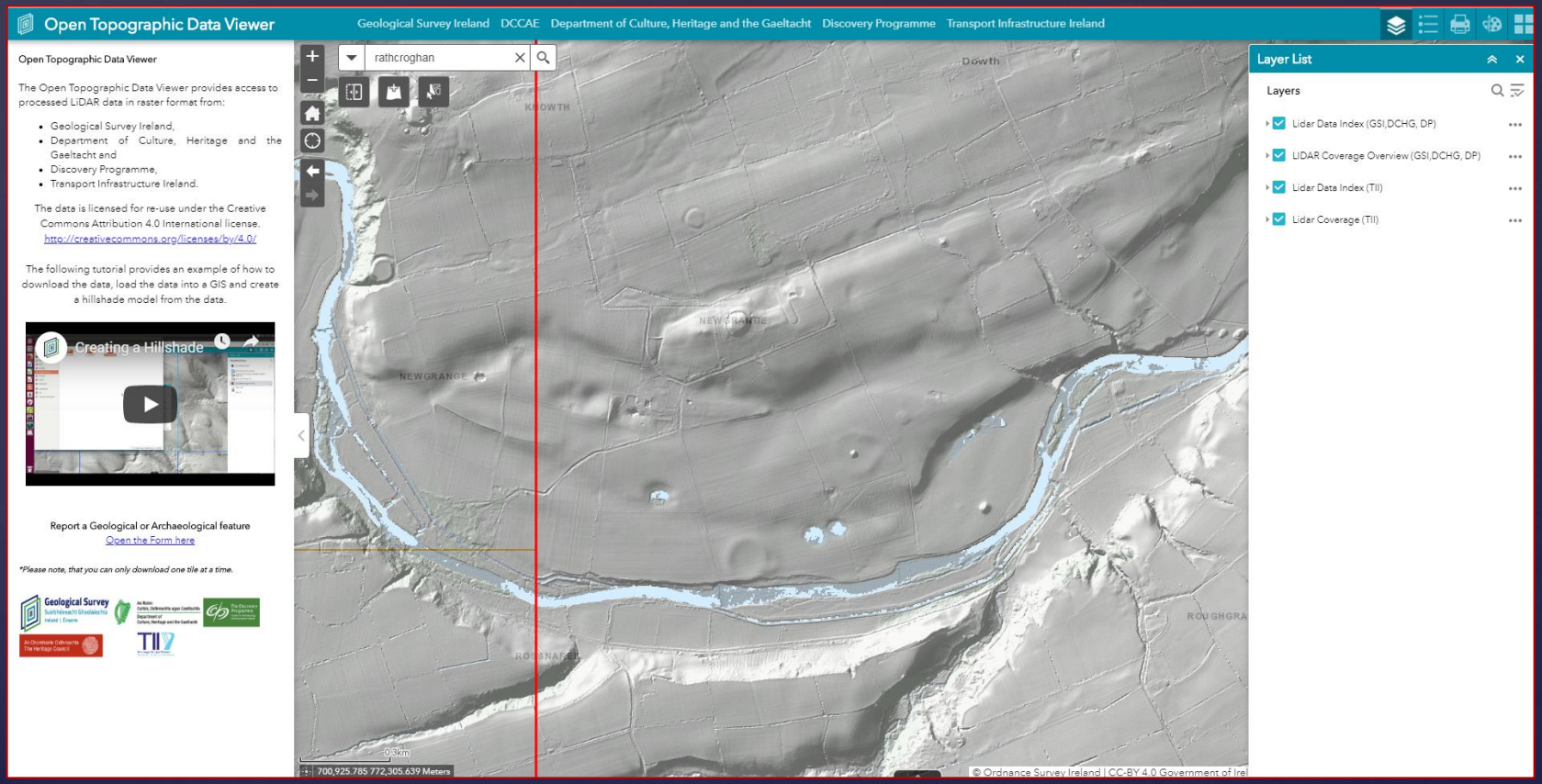
Mayne, Westmeath Induced - Polarisation Survey and Probe



Heritage Ireland 2030 Emoji Competition

Heritage Ireland 2030 Emoji Competition

DATA SHARING - GSI OPEN TOPOGRAPHIC VIEWER



The Summer of 2018…..

Monuments & Archaeological Heritage Bill (2020?)

The Monuments and Archaeological Heritage Bill will repeal the National Monuments Acts 1930-2014 and related legislation and replace it with modern legislation.
The objective is to have a modern, efficient and effective legislative code all contained between the covers of a single Act.

Pre-legislative parliamentary scrutiny to commence (all things going well).

Key Aspects:

- Single Register of Monuments.
- 2 Levels of protection – Special and General.
- Automatic protection of newly-discovered monuments (which does not currently exist).
- Integrated Licence System.
- Measures to allow ratification of key international conventions in heritage protection.
- Will address gaps and weaknesses including some identified in the Courts.