

**SCOPING EXERCISE ON THE CREATION OF
PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND
GUIDANCE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PRACTICE IN IRELAND**

**ON BEHALF OF: INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF
IRELAND**

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Summary

This report is the output for Milestone 1 in the scope of the works for this review. It includes a list of relevant documents from the island of Ireland in Tables 3.1-3.3 and from elsewhere in European and English-speaking territories in Tables 3.4-3.6.

Section 4 of this report includes a gap analysis. The key findings from this are that there are a range of professional domains covered by the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) that are not given specific provision in the suite of IAI documents, including: *Standard and guidance for archaeological advice by historic environment services; Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives; Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures; Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment; Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment; Standard and guidance for stewardship for the historic environment.*

Similarly, there are not specifically articulated statements from IAI or other bodies in Ireland that directly match those by the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) in a number of areas, including: *Ethical Practice in Expert Evaluation of Archaeological Material; Restitution and Repatriation of Contested Heritage Objects; Principles For Archaeological Research; Principles For Archaeologists Involved In Academic Teaching And Training; Principles For Archaeologists Involved In Fieldwork Training; Publication of Decontextualised Archaeological Artefacts; Indigenous Heritage; Principles For The Role Of Archaeologists In Climate Action*

Section 5 of the report includes two case studies (CIfA and EAA), the key findings are:

- The wider regulatory scope of CIfA standards and guidance documents mitigates against them fully achieving their intention to act as ‘standards and guidance’ and highlights the difficulty in producing comprehensive provision for professional practice as ‘standards’.
- The wider range of available documents in the suite of CIfA standards and guidance reflects the organisations capacity to engage with a fuller range of professional practice domains.
- There may be useful lessons for IAI in the design of CIfA documents to either facilitate multi-jurisdictional professional practice, and/or to promote greater mobility across the various domains of professional practice.
- While there are significant differences in scale between EAA and IAI, with the EAA providing a model for provision of an ethical framework for professional practice, rather than seeking to also articulate standards and guidance directly.

This report will be followed in due course by the Milestone 2 report.

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1 Introduction

This report completes Milestone 1 of the current scoping exercise on the creation of professional standards and guidance for archaeological practice in Ireland being undertaken by IAC Archaeology on behalf of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (IAI) and the National Monuments Service (NMS) of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH). This report was produced by John Ó Néill for IAC Archaeology.

The scoping exercise is to provide a review of currently applicable standards and guidance documents for archaeological practice both in Ireland and internationally. Firstly, this is to establish which documents are in existence currently and, secondly, to assess their applicability to the current needs of the archaeological profession in Ireland with regard to appropriate standards of professional practice.

The context of this review is to further the recommendations of the *Archaeology 2025* report, produced by the Royal Irish Academy in 2016 in collaboration with stakeholders across the profession. This report had identified a sustainable, strategic pathway towards understanding, enjoying and protecting the potential benefits of archaeology. Recommendation 2.3 for the Core Objectives of Pillar 2 in the report was to *‘Encourage state recognition of the IAI as the professional body with a role in the regulation and conduct of archaeology’*. The further development of professional codes of conduct by the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (IAI) is recognised as a key step towards delivering on the report’s Pillar 2 Core Objectives, including a qualification-based definition of archaeologists (2.4), improved career development (2.5) and increased CPD opportunities (5.4).

This scoping review includes an inventory of relevant documents (Section 3), a gap analysis (Section 4) and case studies (Section 5). These are followed by a preliminary assessment of the findings (Section 6). The methodology applied for this review is set out in the following section (Section 2).

2 Methodology

2.1 Scope of Work

Milestone 1, as set out in the project request for tender, identified the following scope of works:

- Compile extensive list of currently applicable (a) standards and (b) guidance documents for archaeological practice available in Ireland.
- Identify gaps in these working standards and guidance documents in Ireland.
- Compile list of currently applicable (a) standards and (b) guidance documents for archaeological practice available in other jurisdictions (focused on English speaking world and material available in English) and international standard setting bodies (both inter-governmental and non-governmental) to identify particularly relevant and accessible material.
- Milestone 1 - present initial report to IAI on above and agree with IAI what material is to be reviewed in detail (in consultation with NMS).

Further detail on the methodology employed for this review is included in the following sections. The first covers the inventory, the second covers the gap analysis and the third sets out two case studies.

2.2 Methodology: Inventory

For this report, a literature review was undertaken to identify and inventory relevant documents that relate to archaeological practice in Ireland. This was mainly documents applicable to work carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service and the National Museum of Ireland, and the current legislation under which they operate. However, the scope did include all existing IAI guides, codes of conduct and other guidance provided by organisations that procure archaeological services, guidance on ethical practices from the Heritage Council, ICOMOS and any further recommended bodies, in Ireland and internationally.

Documents that were not designed for use by professional archaeologists, such as advice to the public or non-specialists, were not included in this report.

The inventory includes documents from the following organisations in the Republic of Ireland: Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland, Heritage Council, Irish Museums Association, National Monuments Service, National Museum of Ireland and Transport Infrastructure Ireland; and in Northern Ireland: Historic Environment Division, Dept for Communities NI.

The inventory includes documents from the following international organisations: Agentschap Onroerend Erfgoed (Belgium), Association of Professional Archaeologists of Ontario (Canada), Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc (Australia), Chartered Institute for Archaeology (UK and Germany), European Association of Archaeologists (Europe), Nederlandse Vereniging van Archaeologen (Netherlands) and the Register of Professional Archaeologists (North America).

A literature review identified several organisations which may be relevant to further discussions in the (future) Milestone 2 Report but were not included, for a variety of reasons, in the inventory for this report. This includes both the International Council on Monuments and Sites (and its local body, ICOMOS Ireland) and the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (in particular, the UNESCO World Heritage Convention). Neither features as standalone entries in the inventory here, as they have had their outputs formalised into legislation in Ireland and so their recommendations on, eg, world heritage, research frameworks, and interpretation and presentation of monuments and sites have sufficiently influenced the design of other documents that they are not included in their own right. Although both organisations mainly engage with state parties, their ethics, standards and guidance are applicable to professional archaeological work carried out under contract at, eg, world heritage properties.

Other international organisations where documents were not included in the inventory are noted here, with a brief explanation. The Association of Bulgarian Archaeologists (Fubular) has an on-line presence but mainly co-ordinates professional networks and provides a platform for heritage-related lobbying.¹ It currently doesn't appear to have published its own ethics, standards or guidance documents. The largest professional network of archaeologists in Germany is the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte (German Society for Prehistory and Early History).² It has statutes for members rather than for more general professional practice and also acts as a heritage-related lobby group and co-ordinates a range of activities. The Foreningen af Fagarkæologer is the body for professional archaeologists in Denmark.³ It has statutes for members and has conducted research on archaeological employment and labour practices. In Sweden, professional archaeological practice is largely de-regulated and governed by legislation rather than a centralised body.⁴

The completed inventory lists documents in the following format: title, publisher/owner, type ('ethics', 'standards', 'guidance', see Section 2.3), publication date, and either an ISBN or web link for the current version. The inventory is included as Section 3 of this document.

2.3 Methodology: Gap Analysis

As part of the evidence-base for a gap analysis, the report includes a review of existing international standards and guidance in archaeological practice. Such documents can be broadly assigned to three distinct categories of professional practice documents under the broad headings of ethics, standards and guidance. The Milestone 2 report will further explore the wider context in which archaeological practice takes place, but as the implications of this categorisation needs some preliminary explanation, a brief introduction is set out below.

¹ See www.fubular.org.

² See www.dguf.de.

³ See www.archaeology.dk.

⁴ For instance, on consultancy-led professional archaeological practice see Gill, A. 2021 Development-led Archaeology and Public Benefit from a Swedish Perspective, *Internet Archaeology* 57. <https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.57.4>

A categorisation has been applied to documents included in the inventory of this report based on an assessment of their content. While many of the documents are self-defined by their titles (e.g. 'Code of Conduct', 'Standards'), the purpose of some documents has been categorised for this report to reflect its application in a contemporary setting, and is not intended as a critical assessment of the original content. Professional practice documents can be grouped into three groups: (a) those that relate to meeting legal and/or regulatory obligations and can be defined as 'standards', (b) documents that set out and define standards are often supported by further, independent, documents providing 'guidance', and (c) those that identify behaviours and values which can be regarded as 'ethics' statements.⁵ For that reason, the content of each document has been labelled as 'ethics', 'standards' or 'guidance' (in Tables 3.1 to 3.6). While some perform multiple functions, where an obligation is defined it is classed as a 'standard'. An overall framework for professional practice documents will be considered further in Section 4.1 below and the Milestone 2 report.

Section 4 of this report assesses the existing provision of professional practice documents in Ireland against the wider patterns noted in the international documents. This analysis considers the extent of provision of ethics, standards and guidance and identifies any gaps.

2.4 Case Studies: ClfA and EAA

The case studies consider two organisational approaches to maintaining standards and enhancing professional practice in archaeology. The purpose of the case studies is to provide a more detailed assessment of the type of provision offered, its structure and content. The two organisations included here are the Chartered Institute for Archaeology and the European Association of Archaeologists. The case studies are included as Section 5.

⁵ The distinction between 'standards' and 'guidance' is generally recognised as there is an obligation to meet 'standards' while 'guidance' provides recommendations. A guide to writing 'standards' is available from ISO as *How to Write Standards* (ISO, 2016). For the distinction between ethical and legal obligation see John Ladd's "The Quest for a Code of Professional Ethics: An Intellectual and Moral Confusion," in Deborah Rhode and David Luhan, *Legal Ethics*, (St. Paul, Foundation Press, 1992), pp. 121-127. And for ethics in general, see O Judith Lichtenberg, "What Codes of Ethics Are For?" in Margaret Coady and Sidney Bloch (eds.), *Codes of Ethics and the Professions*, (Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1996), p. 17.

3 INVENTORY OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE DOCUMENTS

3.1 Inventories

The inventory of documents for professional practice in archaeology is included below. The list includes the document owner, title, type of document (Ethics, Standards, Guidance), the date of publication (if known) and a link to the current document or ISBN. The list for Ireland is included in Section 3.2 and the list for relevant documents in other European or English-speaking territories is included as Section 3.3.

3.2 Inventory: Ireland

The inventory of documents for professional practice in archaeology in Ireland⁶ includes documents from the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland, Heritage Council, Historic Environment Division (Dept for Communities NI), Irish Museums Association, National Monuments Service, National Museum of Ireland and Transport Infrastructure Ireland. Documents identified as ‘standards’ are included as Table 3.1, those identified as ‘guidelines’ are included as Table 3.2 and those identified as ‘ethics’ are included as Table 3.3.

Document Owner	Title	Type	Date	Link/Document Reference
Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands	<i>Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage</i>	Standards	Jan-99	https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/framework-and-principles-for-protection-of-archaeological-heritage.pdf
Heritage Council	<i>Museum Standards Programme for Ireland</i>	Standards	2015	https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/MSPI_Guidelines.pdf
Historic Environment Division, Dept for Communities NI	<i>Excavation Standards Manual</i>	Standards	revised 2022	CO1/21/285023
Historic Environment Division, Dept for Communities NI	<i>Archaeological Excavation Licence Documents</i>	Standards	Undated	https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/archaeological-excavation-licence-documents

⁶ As the remit of IAI is the island of Ireland, documents from both Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland are included in the list here. While different legislative and regulatory structures exist in both jurisdictions, this needs to be considered when framing professional practice documents and are relevant to the case studies (in Section 5 of this report) and may form part of the discussions in the Milestone 2 report.

Document Owner	Title	Type	Date	Link/Document Reference
Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland	<i>Code of Conduct for Treatment of Human Remains</i>	Standards	adopted April 2006	http://www.iai.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/IAI-Code-of-Conduct-for-the-Archaeological-Treatment-of-Human-Remains.pdf
Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland	<i>Best Practice Standard: Archaeological Services In Fixed Price Contracts</i>	Standards	April 2012	http://www.iai.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/IAI-Best-Practice-Standard-Procedures-in-Fixed-Price-Contracts-20121.pdf
National Monuments Service	<i>NMS Archive Unit, Reading Room Regulations</i>	Standards	Undated	https://archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/reading-room-regulations-2021.pdf
National Monuments Service	<i>Application for a licence to Dive/Survey</i>	Standards	June 2021	https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Farchaeology.ie%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fmedia%2Fpublications%2Fnm-s-3-06-dive-survey-licence-application-form_0.doc&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK
National Monuments Service	<i>Application for a Consent to use a Detection Device</i>	Standards	June 2021	https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Farchaeology.ie%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fmedia%2Fpublications%2Fnm-s-2-06-detection-device-licence-application-form_0.doc&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK
National Monuments Service	<i>Licence to Excavate</i>	Standards	Form 1-2019	https://archaeology.ie/licences/archaeological-excavation
National Museum of Ireland	<i>Standards for the care and treatment of archaeological objects from excavations</i>	Standard	Apr-22	https://www.museum.ie/getmedia/22c77e9-35dc-4345-b260-f67e835a5348/IAD_StandardsforExcavationObjects_1.pdf

Table 3.1: List of professional practices documents from Ireland categorised as 'standard'.

Document Owner	Title	Type	Date	Link/Document Reference
Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands	<i>Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation</i>	Guidance	Jan-99	https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/excavation-policy-and-guidelines.pdf4
Heritage Council	<i>Reflecting on Inclusion</i>	Guidance	Online	https://www.doorsopendays.org.uk/media/6989/theme-5.pdf
Heritage Council	<i>Addressing Barriers</i>	Guidance	Online	https://www.doorsopendays.org.uk/media/6994/theme-6.pdf
Heritage Council	<i>Guidance for the Care, Conservation and Recording of Historic Graveyards</i>	Guidance	2011	https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/guidance_care_conservation_recording_historic_graveyards_2011_7mb.pdf

Document Owner	Title	Type	Date	Link/Document Reference
Heritage Council	<i>Guidance for Community Archaeology Projects</i>	Guidance	2017	https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/Guidance_for_community_archaeology_projects.pdf
Historic Environment Division, Dept for Communities NI	<i>Development and Archaeology: Guidance on Archaeological works in the planning process</i>	Guidance	Apr-19	https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/communities/dfc-hed-guidance-on-archaeological-works-in-the-planning-process.pdf
Historic Environment Division, Dept for Communities NI	<i>A Guide to Metal Detecting, Archaeology and the Law</i>	Guidance	Undated	https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/articles/guide-metal-detecting-archaeology-and-law
Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland	<i>Environmental Sampling: Guidelines for Archaeologists</i>	Guidance	2007	http://www.iai.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/EnvironmentalSamplingGuidelines-2007-comp-1.pdf
Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland	<i>The Treatment of Human Remains: Technical Paper for Archaeologists</i>	Guidance	2004	http://www.iai.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/The-Treatment-of-Human-Remains.pdf
Irish Museums Association	<i>Membership Policy</i>	Guidance	Online	https://irishmuseums.org/uploads/downloads/20190410_IMA-Membership-policy_Final.pdf
National Monuments Service	<i>Excavation Licences (advice notice)</i>	Guidance	01/01/2019	https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.archaeology.ie%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fmedia%2Fpublications%2Fnotice-regarding-new-compliance-procedures-and-amendment-of-application-form-and-licence-conditions.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK
National Monuments Service	<i>Advice to the Public on Ireland's Underwater Archaeological Heritage</i>	Guidance	18/11/2022	https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/advice-to-the-public-on-irelands-underwater-archaeological-heritage.pdf
National Monuments Service	<i>Information Booklet on the Services of the National Monuments Service Archive Unit</i>	Guidance	08/01/2021	https://archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/nms-archive-info-booklet-updated-jun-2021.pdf
National Monuments Service	<i>Guidance Notes on Procedures National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004 Section 14A Direction</i>	Guidance	Jul-16	https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.archaeology.ie%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fmedia%2Fpublications%2Fguidelines-for-directions.doc&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK

Document Owner	Title	Type	Date	Link/Document Reference
National Monuments Service	<i>(Guidance) National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004 Section 14 Consent</i>	Guidance	Undated	https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.archaeology.ie%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fmedia%2Fpublications%2Fguidelines-for-consents.doc&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK
National Monuments Service	<i>Excavation Report Guidelines for Authors</i>	Guidance	Oct-06	https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/excavation-reports-guidelines-for-authors.pdf
National Monuments Service	<i>Information Note on Qualifications</i>	Guidance	Mar-20	https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/info-note-qualifications-directive-regulations.pdf
National Monuments Service	<i>Code of Practice (RPA)</i>	Guidance	Jan-07	https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/cop-rpa-en.pdf
National Monuments Service	<i>Code of Practice (Iarnród Éireann)</i>	Guidance	Feb-12	https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/cop-iarnrod-eireann-en.pdf
National Monuments Service	<i>Code of Practice (Bord na Móna)</i>	Guidance	Feb-12	https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/cop-bord-na-mona-en.pdf
National Monuments Service	<i>Code of Practice (Irish Concrete Federation)</i>	Guidance	Apr-09	https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/cop-irish-concrete-federation-en.pdf
National Monuments Service	<i>Code of Practice (ESB Networks)</i>	Guidance	Apr-09	https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/cod-esb-networks-en.pdf
National Monuments Service	<i>Code of Practice (Eirgrid)</i>	Guidance	Apr-09	https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/cop-eirgrid-en.pdf
National Monuments Service	<i>Code of Practice (Bord Gais Éireann)</i>	Guidance	May-02	https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/cop-bord-gais-eireann-en.pdf
National Monuments Service	<i>Code of Practice (Coillte)</i>	Guidance	May-02	https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/cop-coillte-en.pdf
National Monuments Service	<i>Code of Practice (TII)</i>	Guidance	Jun-17	https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/code-of-practice-agreed-between-tii-ahrrga-eng-1.pdf
National Museum of Ireland	<i>Advice notes for completing an application form for a Licence to Alter/Export an archaeological object</i>	Guidance	Apr-22	https://www.museum.ie/getmedia/1bce1f95-06b1-419e-a4dc-9a7b582b044c/IAD_AdviceNotes_AlterExport_P4.pdf

Document Owner	Title	Type	Date	Link/Document Reference
National Museum of Ireland	<i>Human Remains Policy</i>	Guidance	21/11/2019	https://www.museum.ie/getmedia/80bd1b97-7ffb-4bac-adf9-c45f71041611/NMI-Human-Remains-Policy-2019-2023-FINAL.pdf
Transport Infrastructure Ireland	<i>Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes</i>	Guidance	Jun-05	https://www.tiipublications.ie/downloads/SRM/12-Archaeology-Planning-Guidelines-2005.pdf
Transport Infrastructure Ireland	<i>Guides for the Testing and Mitigation of the Wetland Archaeological Heritage for National Road Schemes</i>	Guidance	Undated	https://www.tii.ie/tii-library/environment/construction-guidelines/Guidelines-for-the-Testing-and-Mitigation-of-the-Wetland-Archaeological-Heritage-for-National-Road-Schemes.pdf
Transport Infrastructure Ireland	<i>TII Palaeo-environmental Sampling Guidelines</i>	Guidance	Dec-15	https://www.tii.ie/technical-services/archaeology/resources/TII-Palaeo-environmental-Sampling-Guidelines.pdf

Table 3.2: List of professional practices documents from Ireland categorised as ‘guidance’.

Document Owner	Title	Type	Date	Link/Document Reference
Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland	<i>Code of Professional Conduct</i>	Ethics	adopted April 2006	http://www.iai.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/IAI-Code-of-Professional-Conduct.pdf
Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland	<i>Code of Conduct for Archaeological Assessment Excavation</i>	Ethics	adopted April 2006	http://www.iai.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/IAI-Code-of-Conduct-for-Archaeological-Assessment-Excavation.pdf
Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland	<i>Code of Conduct for Archaeological Excavation</i>	Ethics	adopted April 2006	http://www.iai.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/IAI-Code-of-Conduct-for-Archaeological-Excavation.pdf
Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland	<i>Code of Conduct for Archaeological Monitoring</i>	Ethics	adopted April 2006	http://www.iai.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/IAI-Code-of-Conduct-for-Archaeological-Monitoring.pdf
Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland	<i>Code of Conduct for the Treatment of Archaeological Objects</i>	Ethics	adopted April 2006	http://www.iai.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/IAI-Code-of-Conduct-for-the-Treatment-of-Archaeological-Objects.pdf
Irish Museums Association	<i>Code of Conduct</i>	Ethics	Online	https://irishmuseums.org/uploads/downloads/Code-of-Conduct-Board-of-Directors-IMA-6-September.pdf

Table 3.3: List of professional practices documents from Ireland categorised as ‘ethics’.

3.2 Inventory: International

The inventory of documents for professional practice in archaeology in Europe and English-speaking territories included in this review is listed below (see Table 3.2). It includes documents from the Agentschap Onroerend Erfgoed (Belgium), Archaeological Institute of America, Association of Professional Archaeologists of Ontario (Canada), Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc (Australia), British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology, Canadian Archaeological Association, Chartered Institute for Archaeology (UK and Germany), European Association of Archaeologists (Europe), Nederlandse Vereniging van Archaeologen (Netherlands), New Zealand Archaeological Association, the Register of Professional Archaeologists (North America), Society for American Archaeology.

Note that an Archaeological Ethics Database, which includes some related documents that may be classed as ‘standards’ or ‘guidance’, is maintained online by the Register of Professional Archaeologists and Chartered Institute for Archaeology. This can be found at www.archaeologicaethics.org/code-of-ethics/. Examples from English-speaking territories are included in the tables below, but a complete list can be found at the link above. Some organisations, such as the Society for Historical Archaeology, are sponsoring organisations of the Register of Professional Archaeologist and so follow their guidance.⁷

Notably the proportion of professional documents classed as standards and guidance is significantly less outside Ireland and Britain which may reflect differing forms of organisational structure that also incorporate non-professionals. For that reason, the case studies included in Section 5 include one on Chartered Institute for Archaeology and another on the European Association of Archaeologists. This issue will be explored further in the Milestone 2 report.

The Code of Ethics and other publications by the World Archaeological Congress are not included as their framing is designed apply to state parties, rather than individual professional archaeologists.⁸ Similarly the International Council of Museums code of ethics is institutional, rather than individual.⁹

⁷ See SHA Ethics Statement, “...The SHA is a sponsoring organization of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). SHA members are encouraged to join the RPA and the SHA will use the RPA grievance process for ethics grievances.” <https://sha.org/about-us/ethics-statement/>

⁸ <https://worldarch.org/code-of-ethics/>

⁹ See <https://icom.museum/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/ICOM-code-En-web.pdf>

Document Owner	Title	Type	Date	Link/Document Reference
Agentschap Onroerend Erfgoed	<i>Code of Practice (for archaeological investigations and metal detecting)</i>	Standards	Mar-19	https://www.onroerenderfgoed.be/sites/default/files/2019-03/CGP_V4_geen_TC_20190322.pdf
Chartered Institute for Archaeology	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological advice by historic environment services</i>	Standards	Oct-20	https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GArchadvice_4.pdf
Chartered Institute for Archaeology	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>	Standards	Jun-20	https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GArchives_4.pdf
Chartered Institute for Archaeology	<i>Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>	Standards	Oct-20	https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GBuildings_3.pdf
Chartered Institute for Archaeology	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>	Standards	Oct-20	https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GFinds_2.pdf
Chartered Institute for Archaeology	<i>Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment</i>	Standards	Oct-20	https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GCommissioning_2.pdf
Chartered Institute for Archaeology	<i>Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment</i>	Standards	Oct-20	https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf
Chartered Institute for Archaeology	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation</i>	Standards	Oct-20	https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GExcavation_2.pdf
Chartered Institute for Archaeology	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>	Standards	Oct-20	https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GFieldevaluation_3.pdf
Chartered Institute for Archaeology	<i>Standard and guidance for forensic archaeologists</i>	Standards	Oct-20	https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GForensics_4.pdf
Chartered Institute for Archaeology	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey</i>	Standards	October 2020	https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GGeophysics_3.pdf

Document Owner	Title	Type	Date	Link/Document Reference
Chartered Institute for Archaeology	<i>Standard and guidance for nautical archaeological recording and reconstruction</i>	Standards	Oct-20	https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GNautical_2.pdf
Chartered Institute for Archaeology	<i>Standard and guidance for stewardship for the historic environment</i>	Standards	Oct-20	https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GStewardship_3.pdf
Chartered Institute for Archaeology	<i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>	Standards	Oct-20	https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfASGWatchingbrief.pdf
Register of Professional Archaeologists	<i>Standards of Research Performance</i>	Standards	Undated	https://rpanet.org/resources/Documents/Register-Standards.pdf

Table 3.4: List of professional practices documents from Europe and English-speaking territories categorised as ‘standards’.

Document Owner	Title	Type	Date	Link/Document Reference
Archaeological Institute of America	<i>Code of Professional Standards</i>	Guidance	May 2019	https://www.archaeological.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Code-of-Professional-Standards.pdf
Archaeological Institute of America	<i>Statement on Sexual Harassment and Assault and Guidelines for Archaeological Field Projects</i>	Guidance	May 2019	https://www.archaeological.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/AIA-Statement-on-Sexual-Harassment-and-Assault-and-Guidelines-on-Archaeological-Field-Projects.pdf
British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology	<i>Code of Practice</i>	Guidance	2019	https://www.babao.org.uk/assets/Uploads/BABAO-Code-of-Practice-2019.pdf?
British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology	<i>Recommendations on Digital Imaging</i>	Guidance	2019	https://www.babao.org.uk/assets/Uploads/BABAO-Digital-imaging-code-2019.pdf?

Table 3.5: List of professional practices documents from Europe and English-speaking territories categorised as ‘guidance’.

Document Owner	Title	Type	Date	Link/Document Reference
Archaeological Institute of America	<i>Code of Ethics</i>	Ethics	May 2019	https://www.archaeological.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Code-of-Ethics.pdf
Archaeological Institute of America	<i>Policy on the Presentation and Publication of Undocumented Antiquities</i>	Ethics	January 2020	https://www.archaeological.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/AIA-Publication-Presentation-Policy.pdf
Association of Professional Archaeologists of Ontario	<i>Code of Ethics</i>	Ethics	Undated	https://apaontario.ca/APA_Ethics
Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc.	<i>Code of Ethics</i>	Ethics	Undated	https://www.aacai.com.au/about-aacai/code-of-ethics/
British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology	<i>Code of Ethics</i>	Ethics	2019	https://www.babao.org.uk/assets/Uploads/BABAO-Code-of-Ethics-2019.pdf?
Canadian Archaeological Association	<i>Principles of Ethical Conduct</i>	Ethics	undated	https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/about/ethics/principles-ethical-conduct
Chartered Institute for Archaeology	<i>Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology</i>	Ethics	Oct-21	https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code of conduct revOct2021_0.pdf
European Association of Archaeologists	<i>EAA Code of Practice</i>	Ethics	Sep-22	https://www.e-a-a.org/EAA/About/EAA_Codes/EAA/Navigation_About/EAA_Codes.aspx?hkey=714e8747-495c-4298-ad5d-4c60c2bcbda9
European Association of Archaeologists	<i>EAA Code of Principles</i>	Ethics	Sep-22	https://www.e-a-a.org/EAA/About/EAA_Codes/EAA/Navigation_About/EAA_Codes.aspx?hkey=714e8747-495c-4298-ad5d-4c60c2bcbda9
Nederlandse Vereniging van Archaeologen	<i>Ethische Code</i>	Ethics	2001	https://bpstatic.nl/user/nvva/Beroepscore_NVvA.pdf
New Zealand Archaeological Association	<i>Code of Ethics</i>	Ethics	May 1993	https://nzarchaeology.org/membership/code-of-ethics
Register of Professional Archaeologists	<i>Code of Conduct</i>	Ethics	Undated	https://rpanet.org/resources/Documents/Register-Code.pdf
Society for American Archaeology	<i>Principles of Archaeological Ethics</i>	Ethics	Nov 2018	https://www.saa.org/career-practice/ethics-in-professional-archaeology

Table 3.6: List of professional practices documents from Europe and English-speaking territories categorised as ‘ethics’.

4 Gap Analysis

4.1 Gap Analysis Introduction

The evidence-base for the gap analysis in this report was set out in the previous section and a preliminary comparison between the available IAI documents and those from ClfA and EAA are provided in Sections 4.2-4.4 below. The Milestone 2 report will further explore the wider context in which archaeological practice takes place, but as part of the preliminary research for the Milestone 2 report, two case studies follow in Section 5.

As an overview, the broader categorisation of documents included in the inventory of this report (as Ethics, Standards and Guidance) in Section 3 is not utilised in the gap analysis here. The Milestone 2 report will consider further the context of professional practice in Ireland and propose an overall framework that would include specific provisions to cover Ethics alongside identifying documents required to articulate Standards or as Guidance to achieve required Standards.

Sections 4.2 and 4.3 of this report assess the existing provision of professional practice documents by IAI against the wider patterns noted in the international documents, firstly by ClfA (see Section 4.2) and then by EAA (see Section 4.3). This is followed by a preliminary review of the results.

4.2 Gap Analysis: IAI and ClfA.

For the gap analysis, a comparison is made below between the range of professional practice documentation available from the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (see Table 4.1). The comparison with ClfA was based on the similarity with IAI as a professional body, although ClfA's suite of professional practice documents is further explored in the case study in Section 5.1.

The gap analysis does not take into account whether the document can be categorised as ethics, standards or guidance. Similarly, it should be noted that where individual documents appear to map onto each other, such as the *Code of Professional Conduct* (IAI) and *Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology* (ClfA), the former includes both ethics that apply to officers and members of the board of the IAI and to members in general, rather than the profession in general, as with the ClfA *Code of Conduct*.

Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland	Chartered Institute for Archaeology
<i>Code of Professional Conduct</i>	<i>Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology</i>
<i>Code of Conduct for Archaeological Assessment Excavation</i>	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>
<i>Code of Conduct for Archaeological Excavation</i>	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation</i>

Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland	Chartered Institute for Archaeology
<i>Code of Conduct for Archaeological Monitoring</i>	<i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
<i>Code of Conduct for the Treatment of Archaeological Objects</i>	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
<i>Code of Conduct for Treatment of Human Remains The Treatment of Human Remains: Technical Paper for Archaeologists</i>	<i>Standard and guidance for forensic archaeologists</i>
<i>Best Practice Standard: Archaeological Services In Fixed Price Contracts</i>	None
<i>Environmental Sampling: Guidelines for Archaeologists</i>	None
<i>None (although see National Monument Service document Application for a Consent to use a Detection Device)</i>	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey</i>
<i>None (although see National Monument Service document Application for a licence to Dive/Survey)</i>	<i>Standard and guidance for nautical archaeological recording and reconstruction</i>
None	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological advice by historic environment services</i>
None	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
None	<i>Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
None	<i>Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment</i>
None	<i>Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment</i>
None	<i>Standard and guidance for stewardship for the historic environment</i>

Table 4.1: Comparison of IAI and ClfA documents.

As can be seen from the table, the suite of documents produced by ClfA includes a number that align with the IAI documents. In the case of the IAI *Code of Conduct for the Treatment of Archaeological Objects* and the ClfA *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* there is sufficient overlap to place them as roughly equivalent to each other. While the specific skills and knowledge domains differ slightly, both reflect non-excavation treatment of archaeological materials. Similarly, the *Code of Conduct for Treatment of Human Remains* is not the direct equivalent of the *Standard and guidance for forensic archaeologists* but there would be sufficient overlap to consider them as roughly equivalent to each other.

4.3 Gap Analysis: IAI and EAA.

For the gap analysis, a comparison is made below between the range of professional practice documentation available from the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and the European Association of Archaeologists (see Table 4.2). The comparison with EAA was included given that, as a professional body it differs in form from both IAI and ClfA. EAA, as a case study is further explored in Section 5.2.

Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland	European Association of Archaeologists
<i>Code of Professional Conduct</i>	<i>Code of Practice</i>
<i>Code of Conduct for Archaeological Assessment Excavation</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Code of Conduct for Archaeological Excavation</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Code of Conduct for Archaeological Monitoring</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Code of Conduct for the Treatment of Archaeological Objects</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Environmental Sampling: Guidelines for Archaeologists</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Code of Conduct for Treatment of Human Remains The Treatment of Human Remains: Technical Paper for Archaeologists</i>	<i>Ethical Treatment of Archaeological Human Remains</i>
<i>Best Practice Standard: Archaeological Services In Fixed Price Contracts</i>	<i>Principles For Archaeologists Involved In Contract Archaeology</i>
<i>None</i>	<i>Ethical Practice in Expert Evaluation of Archaeological Material</i>
<i>None</i>	<i>Restitution and Repatriation of Contested Heritage Objects</i>
<i>None</i>	<i>Principles For Archaeological Research</i>
<i>None</i>	<i>Principles For Archaeologists Involved In Academic Teaching And Training</i>
<i>None</i>	<i>Principles For Archaeologists Involved In Fieldwork Training</i>
<i>None</i>	<i>Publication of Decontextualised Archaeological Artefacts</i>
<i>None</i>	<i>Indigenous Heritage</i>
	<i>Principles For The Role Of Archaeologists In Climate Action</i>

Table 4.2: Comparison of IAI and EAA documents.

As with the ClfA gap analysis above (Section 4.1), the gap analysis does not take into account whether the document can be categorised as ethics, standards or guidance. Similarly, there is not a full concordance between documents that appear to mirror each other, such as the *Code of Professional Conduct* (IAI) and *Code of Conduct* (EAA). This can be illustrated through a comparison of the subheadings (see below and Table 4.3).

The IAI *Code of Professional Conduct* is divided up into the following sections:

- Preamble
- A member shall undertake not to bring the profession of archaeology into disrepute
- A member shall undertake to perform all archaeological work in accordance with professional standards (*note, in the online version of the Code of Conduct this section is erroneously number 1.3.1*)
- Members shall provide a professional service to their client or employer.
- Members shall fully support the principal of facilitating the dissemination of the archaeological results gathered during the course of a commission or project.
- Members shall respect the Intellectual Property of their fellow members.
- Members shall abide by the legislation governing all aspects of the practice of archaeology (*in the online version of the Code of Conduct this section is numbered 1.6 similar to the preceding section*)
- A member is required to ensure that this Code of Professional Conduct is observed throughout their membership of the Institute

The EAA *Code of Conduct* is divided up into the following sections, some of which overlap with those in the IAI *Code of Conduct*:

- Preamble
- Archaeologists in Society
- Archaeologists and the Profession
- Safe Work Environment, Equality and Inclusion
- Guiding Principles

A comparison of the content of individual sections shows the extent of overlap between the two documents, and the wider concordance between the codes of conduct (see Table 4.3). While many of the concepts are articulated differently, the general intent and range of coverage is similar enough to identify them as mirroring each other. The broader content of the EAA Code of Conduct and Principles are considered further in the case study in Section 5.2.

IAA (below), EAA (right)	Preamble	Archaeologists in Society	Archaeologists and the Profession	Safe Work Environment, Equality and Inclusion	Guiding Principles
Preamble					
A member shall undertake not to bring the profession of archaeology into disrepute					
A member shall undertake to perform all archaeological work in accordance with professional standards					
Members shall provide a professional service to their client or employer.					
Members shall fully support the principal of facilitating the dissemination of the archaeological results gathered during the course of a commission or project.					
Members shall respect the Intellectual Property of their fellow members.					
Members shall abide by the legislation governing all aspects of the practice of archaeology					
A member is required to ensure that this Code of Professional Conduct is observed throughout their membership of the Institute					

Table 4.3: Comparison of content of IAI and EAA Codes of Conduct.

4.4 Preliminary Results of Gap Analysis

For the gap analysis, a comparison was made between the suites of documents available from ClfA and EAA and those published by IAI. Where IAI does not currently have provision, Tables 4.1 and 4.2 include a note identifying any equivalent document available in Ireland and previously listed in Tables 3.1-3.3.

The comparison between IAI and ClfA was undertaken, based on an assumed similarity with IAI as a professional body. In that regard, ClfA has produced standards and guidance documents that largely map onto IAI codes of conduct, although the IAI codes should be regarded more as ethical statements while the ClfA documents are specifically designed as standards and guidance (see Section 5.1 for a case study). In that regard, there is possibly a closer match between some of the non-IAI professional practice documents from Ireland, that identify standards and guidance for archaeological excavations such as those from the National Monuments Service, Historic Environment Division and the former Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

Of equal importance here are the conditions and guidance notes associated with applications for a variety of licences for archaeological work in Ireland, since they provide the main statements regarding standards. That aside, some of the professional domains covered by ClfA documents are not given specific provision in the suite of IAI documents or are immediately mirrored in other documents from Ireland listed in Tables 3.1-3.3. This is not to say that other documents from Ireland do not overlap with the content of the ClfA documents, but rather that specific provision for such document is not currently available in Ireland. These are:

- Standard and guidance for archaeological advice by historic environment services,
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives,

- Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures,
- Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment,
- Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment,.
- Standard and guidance for stewardship for the historic environment.

The gap analysis with EAA was included here as an alternative to ClfA in that the scope of EAA as a professional body it differs in scale to both IAI and ClfA. The EAA also delivers its professional practice documents in a different structure to ClfA (see case study in Section 5.3). The provision of specific professional practice documents by EAA is confined to statements on its Code of Conduct and Code of Principles. In both cases this provides an ethical framework that covers most archaeological professional practice. In that regard, EAA's provision does not include standards and guidance documents. While many of the IAI Codes of Conduct can be characterised as ethical statements, rather than standards and guidance, they cover areas of professional practice not specifically covered by the EAA codes. The EAA approach differs from that of both IAI and ClfA and so is considered to have value here for comparative purposes.

Just as most of the IAI codes of conduct are not directly paralleled in the codes published by EAA, similarly there are not specifically articulated statements from IAI or other bodies in Ireland that directly match those by EAA in a number of areas, including:

- Ethical Practice in Expert Evaluation of Archaeological Material
- Restitution and Repatriation of Contested Heritage Objects
- Principles For Archaeological Research
- Principles For Archaeologists Involved In Academic Teaching And Training
- Principles For Archaeologists Involved In Fieldwork Training
- Publication of Decontextualised Archaeological Artefacts
- Indigenous Heritage
- Principles For The Role Of Archaeologists In Climate Action

The Milestone 2 report for the project will consider further whether the absence of provision in these particular areas is related to variations in the professional practice in the areas covered by IAI, ClfA and EAA.

5 Case Studies

5.1 Case Studies: CIFA and EAA

The two case studies here are included to provide context to the gap analysis between the provision of professional practice documents from IAI and in Ireland with practice elsewhere. This provides an insight into other organisational approaches to maintaining standards and enhancing professional practice in archaeology. The purpose of the case studies is to provide a more detailed assessment of the type of provision offered, its structure, content and purpose. The two organisations included here are the Chartered Institute for Archaeology and the European Association of Archaeologists.

5.2 Case Study: Chartered Institute for Archaeology

The Chartered Institute for Archaeology describes itself as “...the leading professional body representing archaeologists working in the United Kingdom and overseas”.¹⁰ While it currently only includes two bodies on its Register of Organisations from outside the UK itself, there are ClfA Deutschland and ClfA Australia sections and the organisation sees its remit as providing support in other territories where requested.

The stated aims of ClfA are to “*promote high professional standards and strong ethics in archaeological practice, to maximise the benefits that archaeologists bring to society’ and to be ‘the authoritative and effective voice for archaeologists, bringing recognition and respect to our profession.’*” The organisation was created in 1982, first as the Institute for Field Archaeologists and then became the Institute for Archaeologists in 2006, receiving a Royal Charter in December 2014.

The organisations strategic plan to 2030 includes the following key objectives:

- ClfA-accredited professionals will provide improved research and engagement, using fit-for-purpose technical and ethical standards for competence, education, and practice, supported by useful guidance
- more archaeologists will want their professionalism recognised. A larger, more diverse and inclusive profession will offer a wide range of expertise and better reflect its relevance to society
- professional archaeologists will be more effectively promoting the many public benefits of archaeology, and will be more trusted and more valued as a result
- provide the governance and resources that let the profession flourish

The overall strategy from ClfA is try and meet these objectives, so that by 2030 “...ClfA-accredited professionals will be setting and meeting improved standards for learning, competence and ethical practice. They will be trusted influencers in the

¹⁰ For more on ClfA see www.archaeologists.net/ (this includes detailed sections with information on values, strategy etc).

discipline. Through their professionalism they will deliver greater public benefit, and they will be better recognised for doing so.”¹¹

In terms of publications, ClfA’s output includes Professional Codes of Conduct as well as specific Professional Practice Papers¹². The codes of conduct include the documents below (see also Tables 3.4-3.6):

- Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology
- Standard and guidance for archaeological advice by historic environment services
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
- Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
- Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment
- Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment
- Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation
- Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation
- Standard and guidance for forensic archaeologists
- Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey
- Standard and guidance for nautical archaeological recording and reconstruction
- Standard and guidance for stewardship for the historic environment
- Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief

As part of a 2021-22 project with ClfA, Historic Environment Division (Department for Communities, NI) and IAC Archaeology, the suite of ClfA documents listed above was reviewed to ensure that the information with regard to professional archaeological work in Northern Ireland was correct and up to date. Based on the same review, these documents do not currently cover professional archaeological practice in the Republic of Ireland. One purpose of this suite of documents is to facilitate mobility of professionals within the various territories with particular regulatory and legislative frameworks, mainly England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, although some are clearly more general and applicable elsewhere (eg where no such standards and guidance is available). In the course of the ClfA/IAC project it was clear that one purpose of the suite of documents was that an archaeologist working in Wales could take up a role in Scotland and use those ClfA documents to identify any variations between practice in the two areas. As the standards and guidance is provided for various domains of professional practice this supports the mobility of specialists within the particular area of the discipline.

More broadly, ClfA provide a wide suite of standards and guidance documents to capture best practice procedures across a range of professional domains in

¹¹ See <https://www.archaeologists.net/mission>

¹² See <https://www.archaeologists.net/publications/papers>

archaeology. In the context of ClfA's main professional constituency, archaeologists working in the UK, there appears to be sufficient scale to justify provision of dedicated documents in these domains. One issue that arises, though, as 'standards' documents is in the breadth and variation in applicable legislation, and direction from regulatory bodies.

For instance, a list of relevant bodies is noted in the *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. This states that "In addition, this guidance seeks to amplify directions given in national planning guidance (see Appendix 6) and to be compatible with current guidelines issued by other authorities, such as the Archaeological Archives Forum, the Archaeology Data Service, CADW, Department for the Environment of Northern Ireland, Historic England, Historic Environment Scotland, ClfA, the Museums Documentation Association, Museums Libraries and Archives and the Society of Museum Archaeologists."¹³ Such an extensive list of organisations, and potential legislation and regulations, poses significant challenges for issuing 'Standards' and 'Guidance' documents. Since they do not explicitly set out the standards required to comply with the applicable regulations and legislation, by definition, they are not fully providing 'guidance' on how to achieve those standards.

As a comparison with the suite of documents produced as codes of conduct by IAI, it would appear that the initial classifications, for this report, of the IAI documents as 'ethics' and ClfA documents mainly as 'standards' obscures a number of points of relevance to the ClfA documents. Firstly, the wider regulatory scope of the ClfA documents mitigates against them fully achieving their intention to act as 'standards and guidance' and highlights the difficulty in producing comprehensive provision for professional practice. There is also wider range of available documents in the suite of ClfA standards and guidance which may facilitate the organisation engaging with a fuller range of professional practice domains. Lastly, there may be useful lessons for IAI in the design of ClfA documents to either facilitate multi-jurisdictional professional practice, and/or to promote greater mobility across the various domains of professional practice.

5.3 Case Study: European Association of Archaeologists

The European Association of Archaeologists currently has over 15,000 members on its database from some 60 countries world-wide working in prehistory, classical, medieval and later archaeology. As an organisation, the EAA has participatory status with the Council of Europe and joined the European Heritage Alliance 3.3 in 2017.¹⁴

The EAA identifies its role as setting the professional and ethical standards of archaeological work through its Statutes and Code of Practice. The EAA communities help define important aspects of archaeological work through constant discussion and consultation with EAA membership at EAA annual conferences and EAA publications: the *European Journal of Archaeology*, *Themes in Contemporary Archaeology*

¹³ See page 4 in https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS%26GArchives_4.pdf

¹⁴ The information in this section is largely drawn from the EAA's website, see https://www.e-a-a.org/EAA/About/About_EAA/EAA/Navigation_About/About_EAA.aspx?hkey=a11b32c9-8491-4169-8648-438218d5acf9

monographs, and *The European Archaeologist* newsletter. The EAA website¹⁵ identifies the aims of EAA as:

- To promote the development of archaeological research and the exchange of archaeological information in Europe.
- To promote the management and interpretation of the European archaeological heritage.
- To promote proper ethical and scientific standards for archaeological work.
- To promote the interests of professional archaeologists in Europe.
- To promote archaeology to the public, and to raise awareness of archaeology in Europe.
- To promote cooperation with other organisations with similar aims.
- To promote interest in archaeological remains as evidence of the human past and contributing to our knowledge of human culture and to discourage a focus upon any commercial value that may attach to such material.
- To work for the protection of archaeological remains and cultural heritage, including the prevention of related illegal activities.
- To promote friendship and peaceful cooperation of archaeologists.

Given the range of its membership, both in terms of numbers, and the range of territories in which they work and practice, EAA attempts to achieve some of its aims through publication of peer-reviewed research to reflect exemplars of good practice to promote guidance and standards targeted to specific domains, such as environmental analysis or artefact specialisms. Although EAA currently publishes a newsletter *The European Archaeologist*, the *European Journal of Archaeology*, and its two series, *Themes* and *Elements*, there is no specific technical report or standards series to gather together professional practice outputs.

It should be noted that provision for standards and guidance is included in only one of EAA's nine stated aims (as included above) where it aspires 'To promote proper ethical and scientific standards for archaeological work'. The ethical standards are set out in the EAA's Code of Conduct and Code of Principles.¹⁶ Given the breadth of EAA membership, these ethical statements cover many of the domains of professional archaeological practice. These are not confined to a set of ethics that are reviewed and updated, as required, but also includes EAA Statements made in response to contemporary issues to clearly articulate an ethical position on behalf of members, such as the *Statement on Archaeology and Gender* published in April 2021.¹⁷

For an organisation of the scale of the EAA, ethics presents a way to articulate shared values that transcend differences in professional practice, territories and employment circumstances. Those same differences appear to mitigate against EAA making provision for standards and guidance, given the wide range of contexts in which archaeologists are employed across all sixty countries. While there are significant differences in scale between EAA and IAI, the EAA provides a model for provision of

¹⁵ See www.e-a-a.org/EAA/

¹⁶ See https://www.e-a-a.org/EAA/About/EAA_Codes/EAA/Navigation_About/EAA_Codes.aspx?hkey=714e8747-495c-4298-ad5d-4c60c2bcbda9

¹⁷ See https://www.e-a-a.org/EAA/Navigation_News/2020_Statement_on_Archaeology_and_Gender.aspx

an ethical framework for professional practice, rather than seeking to also articulate standards and guidance directly.

6 Preliminary Findings

6.1 Milestone 1

As per the scope of the works for this review, the Milestone 1 report includes a list of relevant documents from Ireland in Tables 3.1-3.3 and internationally in Tables 3.4-3.6. Section 4 of this report included a gap analysis and the key findings are summarised in Section 6.2 below. Section 5 of the report included two case studies of different types of archaeological bodies, ClfA and EAA and key findings from the case studies are included in Section 6.3.

6.2 Gap Analysis

The following results were identified in the gap analysis provided in Section 4.

Some of the professional domains covered by ClfA documents are not given specific provision in the suite of IAI documents or are immediately mirrored in other documents from Ireland, including:

- Standard and guidance for archaeological advice by historic environment services,
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives,
- Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures,
- Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment,
- Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment,
- Standard and guidance for stewardship for the historic environment.

There are not specifically articulated statements from IAI or other bodies in Ireland that directly match those by EAA in a number of areas, including:

- Ethical Practice in Expert Evaluation of Archaeological Material
- Restitution and Repatriation of Contested Heritage Objects
- Principles For Archaeological Research
- Principles For Archaeologists Involved In Academic Teaching And Training
- Principles For Archaeologists Involved In Fieldwork Training
- Publication of Decontextualised Archaeological Artefacts
- Indigenous Heritage
- Principles For The Role Of Archaeologists In Climate Action

6.3 Case Studies

The wider regulatory scope of ClfA standards and guidance documents mitigates against them fully achieving their intention to act as ‘standards and guidance’ and highlight the difficulty in producing comprehensive provision for professional practice.

The wider range of available documents in the suite of ClfA standards and guidance reflects the organisations capacity to engage with a fuller range of professional practice domains.

There may be useful lessons for IAI in the design of ClfA documents to either facilitate multi-jurisdictional professional practice, and/or to promote greater mobility across the various domains of professional practice.

While there are significant differences in scale between EAA and IAI, the EAA provides a model for provision of an ethical framework for professional practice, rather than seeking to also articulate standards and guidance directly.

6.4 Milestone 2

This report will be followed in due course by the Milestone 2 report. This will include an overview of the archaeological profession and practice in Ireland and, current and emerging legislative contexts of professional archaeological practice in Ireland and internationally. This overview will provide the basis for an analysis of the outputs from this report and allow for a meaningful review of the relevance of current standards and guidance documents to the continued development and sustainability of the profession and archaeological practice in Ireland.

The Milestone 2 report will conclude with recommendations to IAI on how it might further the Core Objectives of Archaeology 2025 with regard to the profession and archaeological practice.

The Milestone 2 report will also include an appendix with a proposed template and style guide for use by the IAI in commissioning future standards and guidance documents.