



Bonneagar Iompair Éireann
Transport Infrastructure Ireland

TII Publications



Cultural Heritage: Engaging the Public. Archaeology, Built Heritage, Landscape, Portable Heritage and Intangible Heritage

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TII Publications



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Illustration 1—Local school children attended an open day on the N17 Milltown to Gortnagunned road project in County Galway, where IAC Archaeology exhibited some of the artefacts discovered on the route by investigations on behalf of Galway County Council. (Photo: TII Archaeology and Heritage)

1. Summary

Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) is committed to sharing information on cultural heritage, from the transport infrastructure projects it funds, with the widest possible audience, in a variety of media, and to the highest standards. TII recognises this as a public good and an obligation in Law, arising from international conventions and national legislation and policy.

This document is a statement of TII policy and procedures for sharing information with the public on the cultural heritage aspects of national road, light rail, metro and active travel infrastructure in Ireland.

Cultural heritage for purposes of this TII publication includes archaeological heritage, built heritage, portable heritage (objects), cultural landscapes and intangible heritage (e.g. folklore, music, language). Cultural heritage information from transport infrastructure projects can be generated in variety of ways, including archaeological surveys and excavations, palaeoenvironmental investigations, built heritage surveys and interactions with local people and their memories of place.

The communication of cultural heritage information from transport infrastructure projects speaks directly to two of the principles that underpin the *TII Sustainability Implementation Plan* (2024, 7): ‘collaborate for a holistic approach’ and ‘create total value for society’.

TII recognises all members of the public as stakeholders. In our *Statement of Strategy 2021–2025* (2023, 6), two of the strategic objectives contributing to the overall goal of ‘engagement and collaboration’ are to ‘communicate with communities affected by TII projects’ and ‘to increase awareness of TII’s work, expertise and impact’.

TII strives to communicate inclusively, with all stakeholders, including people from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds and ethnicities and, as set out in the *TII Accessible Information Policy* (2023), people with disabilities. To achieve effective engagement with the greatest number of stakeholders, in formats suitable to their needs, TII is committed to using a variety of printed and digital media, and to ensuring that events, exhibitions and open days are as accessible as possible.

The cultural heritage aspects of TII-funded infrastructure developments are managed by Project Archaeologists assigned to the projects by the TII Archaeology and Heritage section. The conduct of archaeological work, specifically, is set out in a *Code of Practice for Archaeology agreed between the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and Transport Infrastructure Ireland* (DAHRRGA 2017). The Code of Practice requires that TII will (2017, 6) ‘publish and/or disseminate as appropriate the archaeological results of TII projects’.

Contracts for archaeological surveys and excavations, palaeoenvironmental investigations, built heritage surveys and other forms of cultural heritage work on TII-funded projects are procured in accordance with public procurement guidelines. The award of contracts is based on quality/price criteria (other than for contracts of low value). The requirement to publicly disseminate the results of the work, in a variety of media suitable to the outcomes of each project, is a standard condition of these contracts.

The TII Archaeology and Heritage Publications Committee monitors progress, promotes quality and advises on procedures in all aspects of the public communication of cultural heritage information from TII-funded projects. The Committee considers user feedback and peer reviews in continuously reviewing the aims and methods of public communications.



Illustration 2—Fresh from the ground and perfectly preserved, this medieval bone spindle whorl was found in Barnahely in County Cork, by archaeologists from Rubicon Archaeology working on the route of the M28 Cork to Ringaskiddy project on behalf of Cork County Council. A spindle whorl kept a spindle rod turning smoothly as yard was spun from wool. (Photo: Rubicon Archaeology)

2. Mission Statement

People have lived on the island of Ireland for at least 10,000 years, creating a rich and diverse legacy of cultural landscapes, archaeological and built heritage, portable heritage and intangible heritage. TII recognises that this cultural heritage is a shared and valued public resource. As a public good, TII is committed to sharing information on cultural heritage, arising from the projects it funds, with the widest possible audience, in a variety of media, and to the highest standards.

3. Definitions

Cultural heritage for purposes of this TII publication is considered to include archaeological heritage, built heritage, cultural landscapes, portable heritage and intangible heritage, all as defined below.

3.1 Archaeological Heritage

Archaeological heritage comprises the material evidence of human activity in the past, including, but not limited to, structures, earthworks and buildings, artefacts, industrial works and materials, the remains of plants, animals and people, and sites where that evidence occurs.

3.2 Built Heritage

Built heritage comprises any elements of the built environment including, but not limited to, architectural heritage, structures, buildings, building groups, public art, street furniture, streetscapes and urban vistas, that are of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical interest, together with their settings, attendant grounds, fixtures, fittings and contents.

3.3 Cultural Landscapes

Cultural landscapes are landscapes that are characteristic of a society, a period in history or a way of life, including subsistence, industrial and economic practices and beliefs. Cultural landscape elements can include, but are not limited to, areas, sites, vistas, routeways, boundaries, waterways, gardens, parkland and other designed landscapes, industrial complexes and battlefields, and similar features of scenic, archaeological, geological, historical and ecological interest or other scientific interest.

3.4 Portable Heritage

Portable heritage means any tangible cultural heritage that can be moved from one place to another, including archaeological artefacts and other objects with cultural significance or associations.

3.5 Intangible Heritage

Intangible heritage comprises stories, language, music, craftsmanship, performances, sport, festivals and rituals — as well as their associated objects or artefacts — that express shared values, beliefs, traditions and identities. Intangible heritage can be associated with places including landscapes, sites of archaeological heritage and built heritage.

4. Policy and Legislation

All aspects of cultural heritage enjoy protections, to different degrees, under Irish national heritage policy and legislation and the relevant EU directives and international conventions to which Ireland is party. (For international heritage conventions and relevant Irish legislation and policy see section 9, References.) The following review aims to show that public dissemination of cultural heritage information, and public engagement in the care and use of cultural heritage, is consistently promoted by Irish policy and law, EU directives and international conventions.

4.1 United Nations

The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (1972; ratified by Ireland in 1991) enjoins the State to ‘endeavour by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples for the cultural and natural heritage’ (Article 5).



Illustration 3—Archaeologists from TVAS (Ireland) Ltd uncovered extensive remains of a post-medieval water-powered grain mill at Kilaclug in County Cork, on the route of the N22 Baile Bhuirne to Macroom road project, during investigations on behalf of Cork County Council. (Photo: TVAS (Ireland) Ltd)

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) *Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters* (1998; ratified by Ireland in 2012) protects every person’s right to live in a healthy environment, asserts people’s right of access to information about the environment, and promotes public participation in decision-making. The EU and its 27 member states are all parties to the convention.

Intangible heritage is recognised in the UNESCO *Convention for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage* (2003; ratified by Ireland in 2015). The obligations of the State include ‘taking necessary measures to ensure the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage present in its territory...with the participation of communities, groups and relevant non-governmental organisations’ (Article 11); and compiling inventories of intangible cultural heritage (Article 12).

The UNESCO *Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage* (2001; ratified by Ireland in 2024) defines underwater cultural heritage as ‘all traces of human existence of a cultural, historical or archaeological nature that, for at least 100 years, have been partly or totally immersed, periodically or permanently, under the ocean and in lakes and rivers’ (Article 1). The convention enjoins the State to ‘take all practicable measures to raise public awareness of the value and significance of underwater cultural heritage and the importance of protecting it’ (Article 20).

4.2 Council of Europe

The *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (1992; ratified by Ireland in 1997) requires the State to facilitate the communication of archaeological results from public developments ‘by making provision in the budget relating to these schemes...for a scientific summary record as well as for the full publication and recording of the findings’ (Article 6); and to ‘promote public access to important elements of its archaeological heritage, especially sites, and encourage the display to the public of suitable selections of archaeological objects’ (Article 9).

The *European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage* (1985; ratified by Ireland in 1997) requires the State to ‘develop public awareness of the value of conserving the architectural heritage, both as an element of cultural identity and as a source of inspiration and creativity for present and future generations; [and] to this end to promote policies for disseminating information and fostering increased awareness ... aimed in particular at awakening or increasing public interest, as from school-age, in the protection of the heritage, the quality of the built environment and architecture’ (Article 15).

The *European Landscape Convention* (2000; ratified by Ireland in 2002) commits the State to developing policies for landscape protection and to engaging with the public in developing and implementing these policies.

The *Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society* (2005; not ratified by Ireland at the time of writing) recognises the potential of cultural heritage as a resource for sustainable development and quality of life (Preamble). It asserts that every person has a right to participate in the identification, study, interpretation, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural heritage (Article 12).

4.3 European Archaeological Council

The European Archaeological Council (EAC) is an organisation whose membership is open to national archaeological heritage management agencies throughout Europe. TII has been an associate member since 2021. In *The Benefits of Development-led Archaeology* (Guidelines 4, 2024, 6) the EAC advocates ‘early and continued engagement between developers, archaeologists, decision-makers and communities’ as one of the ‘key steps’ to realising the benefits of development-led archaeology. In a companion volume, *The Benefits of Development-led Archaeology in Europe and Beyond* (Guidelines 5, 2024), the EAC uses a selection of case studies to illustrate the benefits of development-led archaeology in terms of community pride, lifelong learning, health and wellbeing and economic growth, among other benefits.



Illustration 4—An Iron Age idol carved from an oak tree-trunk (top) was preserved for over 1,600 years in waterlogged conditions at Gortnacranagh in County Roscommon. It was found by archaeologists from Archaeological Management Solutions during investigations on the N5 Ballaghaderreen to Scramoge road project, on behalf of Roscommon County Council. A replica of the Gortnacranagh idol (bottom) was hand carved at Craggaunowen visitor centre with the help of members of the Centre for Experimental Archaeology and Material Culture (UCD) and the Pallasboy Vessel Project (UCC). (Photos: (top) Archaeological Management Solutions Ltd and (bottom) Brian Mac Domhnaill)

4.4 Irish National Policy and Legislation

The *Heritage Act* 1995 is ‘An Act to promote public interest in and knowledge, appreciation and protection of the national heritage [and] to establish a body to be known as An Chomhairle Oidhreachta [The Heritage Council]’ (preamble). The Act gives definition to several elements of the national heritage, including archaeology, archaeological objects and other heritage objects, architectural heritage, buildings, parks and gardens, monuments and wrecks, inland waterways, landscapes, seascapes, fauna, flora, habitats and geology (Part 1, 2(1), Interpretation).

The *National Development Plan* 2021–30 recognises that (DPER 2021, 113) ‘Ireland’s heritage—built, natural, cultural, tangible and intangible—is of fundamental importance to all aspects of our society, our identity, our well-being and our economy’.

Heritage Ireland 2030, which is Ireland’s current national heritage plan, recognises that (DHLGH 2022, 28) ‘heritage has positive effects on community well-being, including social relationships, sense of belonging, pride of place and ownership.’ Among the objectives of *Heritage Ireland* 2030 is to (2022, 43) ‘increase levels of long-term sustained public engagement with heritage across the country.’

Archaeological heritage is currently protected in Irish law by the *National Monuments Act* 1930 (as amended) and, subject to ministerial commencement orders, by the *Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act* 2023, which replaces the earlier Act. The 2023 Act explicitly sets out the principles that must be taken account of by those performing a function under this Act including at Section 3 (1)(a) ‘that historic heritage is a non-renewable resource... [which] promotes public understanding and appreciation of all periods of the past’. Section 171 (1) states that ‘it shall be a general function of a public authority or local authority to have regard to historic heritage in the performance of their respective functions under any enactment’.

The national policy document *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* states that (DAHGI 1999, 8) ‘as archaeological excavation is a destructive process appropriate publication of the results is essential.’

Architectural heritage is protected by the *Planning and Development Act* 2000 (as amended) and, pending ministerial commencement orders, by the *Planning and Development Act* 2024. These Acts require local authorities to maintain a Record of Protected Structures that includes all structures, or parts of structures, in their administrative areas that are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, or technical interest. The Acts also make provision for Architectural Conservation Areas, to preserve the character of a place, area, group of structures or townscape.

The *Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions)* Act 1999 provides for a National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) compiled by the State, as an aid in the protection and conservation of built heritage. The NIAH provides the basis on which the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage can recommend to local authorities which structures should be considered for inclusion in their Record of Protected Structures.

The *National Landscape Strategy for Ireland* 2015–2025 expresses Ireland’s compliance with the *European Landscape Convention* (Council of Europe 2000) and recognises that (DAHG 2015, 8) ‘our landscape reflects and embodies our cultural values and our shared natural heritage and contributes to the well-being of our society, environment and economy’. One of the four core objectives of the *National Landscape Strategy* is to (2015, 10) ‘establish and embed a public process of gathering, sharing and interpreting scientific, technical and cultural information in order to carry out evidence-based identification and description of the character, resources and processes of the landscape.’

Places for People: National Policy on Architecture promises to (DHLGH 2022, 12) ‘support greater public engagement and access to knowledge about the importance of safeguarding our built heritage and natural environment’ and recognises that (2022, 46) ‘expanding and sharing knowledge about the culture of architecture increases an understanding and appreciation of contemporary architecture as well as traditional buildings, settlements and architectural and archaeological achievements of the past’.

Finally, TII itself has obligations to ensure the delivery of these policies and statutory obligations. *The European Union (Roads Act 1993) (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2019* creates a regulatory regime that makes TII an enforcement authority for environmental conditions relating to national road developments requiring an EIA.¹ Communicating cultural heritage information in a development context (e.g. publishing archaeological discoveries) is typically a condition of approvals by An Coimisiún Pleanála.



Illustration 5—There is a rich legacy of Victorian railway buildings along the old Galway to Clifden line (1895–1935). Galway County Council is bringing the disused railway line back to life after almost 100 years as the route of the Conamara Greenway project. (Photo: TII Archaeology and Heritage)

¹ Under the EU Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU), major building or development projects in the EU must first be assessed for their impact on the environment. This is done before the project can start.

5. Sustainability

5.1 TII Policy

The TII *Sustainability Statement* (2024) requires that sustainability is prioritised in our decision-making process. It commits the organisation to ‘strive to incorporate sustainability principles into the development of the road and light rail networks; therefore, contributing to social well-being, supporting economic efficiency, and protecting, restoring and enhancing environmental systems for future generations.’

The TII *Sustainability Implementation Plan*, citing the TII *Statement of Strategy 2021–2025*, states that the purpose of the organisation is (2024, 2) ‘to provide sustainable transport infrastructure and services, delivering a better quality of life, supporting economic growth and respecting the environment’.

The TII *Statement of Strategy 2021–2025* has an overarching goal of engagement and collaboration which feeds into a specific strategic objective to (2023, 7) ‘Communicate with communities affected by TII projects’.

5.2 TII Sustainability Principles

Six key principles underpin sustainability policy and implementation within TII, as outlined in the *Sustainability Implementation Plan* (2024, 7). These are to:

- provide effective, efficient and equitable mobility
- enable safe and resilient networks and services
- collaborate for a holistic approach
- deliver end-to-end improvements
- transition to net zero [carbon impact]
- create total value for society.

Converting potential adverse impacts of TII-funded projects into information (e.g. publishing archaeological discoveries) and disseminating this information widely and effectively speaks directly to two of these principles: a holistic approach and total value for society.

Also, in the delivery of dissemination products and events (e.g. books, open days), TII Archaeology and Heritage pursues a green approach to all consumables, waste disposal, energy costs and transport, which meets the requirements of a third principle: transition to net zero carbon impact.



Illustration 6—A cave in karstic limestone was discovered by Rubicon Archaeology in Shannonpark in County Cork, on the route of the M28 Cork to Ringaskiddy project, during investigations on behalf of Cork County Council. The cave was surveyed for evidence of human use in the remote past by Dr Richard Jennings supported by members of Irish Cave Rescue. (Photo: TII Archaeology and Heritage)

6. Deliverables

6.1 Aims

The public communication of cultural heritage information from projects funded by TII has four main aims:

- comply with national policy and legislation and with the conditions of any planning approvals, ministerial consents or directions, and licences governing the projects
- contribute to knowledge and facilitate research
- create quality outputs with high standards of design and content
- share cultural heritage information with the widest possible number of people and encourage their engagement with this information.

6.2 Consumers

TII recognises that all members of the public are stakeholders in our work. TII strives to communicate inclusively, with all stakeholders, including persons with disabilities (e.g. audiobooks and digital products with text-to-speech features for visually impaired people, and accessible events for wheelchair users) and people from diverse ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds.

Historically, there is greatest interest in the cultural heritage outcomes of our work by:

- members of local heritage societies and learned societies
- students and teachers at all levels but especially in third-level institutions
- individuals and organisations conducting research
- people living in the environs of transport infrastructure projects with a significant amount of cultural heritage content (e.g. a project with important archaeological discoveries or attractive built heritage).

Discoveries on TII-funded projects have also attracted international interest from individuals and organisations accessing information via the internet, social media, periodicals and books.

6.3 Media

To achieve the aim of sharing outputs with the greatest possible number of stakeholders, in formats suitable to their needs, TII is committed to using a variety of media that includes:

- printed books in the TII Heritage series
- web-based versions of printed books in PDF and accessible ePUB formats compatible with adaptive technology
- audiobooks on cultural heritage themes
- TII's archaeological ezine *Seanda*
- Sponsored contributions to other organisations' printed and digital periodicals
- ArcGIS-based 'StoryMaps' (short thematic essays, typically using maps, photos and videos)

- TII Digital Heritage Resources library in the Digital Repository of Ireland (<https://dri.ie>) comprising archaeological survey and excavation reports, seminar proceedings, videos and audiobooks
- museum exhibitions and portable poster exhibitions
- public art
- public events including on-site open days, lectures and seminars
- workshops with educators and curatorial bodies (e.g. National Museum of Ireland, National Monuments Service) to inform and improve our practices and outputs.

7. Procedures

7.1 Project Management

Disseminating information arising from archaeological discoveries on transport infrastructure projects is embedded in TII's project management practices and is a stated requirement of the TII *Project Manager's Manual for National Road Projects* (2025) and TII *Project Manager's Manual for Greenway Projects* (2025).

7.2 Code of Practice

The cultural heritage aspects of projects funded by TII are managed by Project Archaeologists appointed by the TII Archaeology and Heritage section. The role of the Project Archaeologist with respect to archaeological work is set out in a *Code of Practice for Archaeology agreed between the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and Transport Infrastructure Ireland* (DAHRRGA 2017).

Among the agreed outcomes is that TII will (2017, 6) 'publish and/or disseminate as appropriate the archaeological results of TII projects', with the Project Archaeologist specifically directed to (2017, 8) 'ensure that the archaeological results are published and/or disseminated as appropriate'.

7.3 Procurement Process

The procurement of services on projects funded by TII—including surveys and excavations, palaeoenvironmental investigations, built heritage surveys and other forms of cultural heritage recording and investigation—complies with the TII *Procurement Policy* (2019) and the *Public Procurement Guidelines for Goods and Services* (OPP 2023) of the Department of Public Expenditure NDP Delivery and Reform. It also takes account of local authority procurement policies for contracts where a local authority is the client.

Contracts are publicly advertised (subject to minimum threshold requirements of the *Public Procurement Guidelines* and EU law). Detailed specifications for the required services are drafted by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the procuring authority. The award of contracts is based on quality/price criteria, other than for contracts of low value. The requirement to publicly disseminate the results of archaeological surveys and excavations, palaeoenvironmental investigations, built heritage surveys and other forms of cultural heritage recording and investigation work, in a variety of media suitable to the context of each project, is a standard condition of the contracts.



Illustration 7—A unique Bronze Age ‘face cup’ (inset) with a tub-shaped pot and a small spoon—all made in unglazed fired clay—were found by Eachtra Archaeological Projects on the route of the N72-N73 Mitchelstown Relief Road in County Cork, during investigations on behalf of Cork County Council. Giant-sized replicas of the objects by sculptor Fiona Mulholland were commissioned for public display by Cork City Council. (Photos: John Sunderland (inset) and TII Archaeology and Heritage)

7.4 Publications Committee

The TII Archaeology and Heritage Publications Committee was established in 2007 to monitor progress, promote quality and advise on procedures in the production of printed archaeological publications arising from national road schemes. The scope of the Committee's work has evolved to encompass all aspects of the public communication of cultural heritage information from TII-funded projects, including digital media.

The Publications Committee continuously reviews the aims, methods and outputs of these communications. It welcomes public feedback, via email (archaeology@tii.ie), and via our annual Heritage Week activities and other public events.

8. Performance

TII aims to produce useful, well-designed end products for public consumption. The TII Archaeology and Heritage Publications Committee is particularly active in developing dissemination products that represent high standards in quality and value for money.

8.1 Standards

As described above (7.3 Procurement process), procurement of cultural heritage services for TII-funded projects is based on quality/price competitions, other than for low-value contracts. Contract documents specify the requirements for public communication of the results. The Project Archaeologists assigned to each project by TII, working in partnership with the private-sector Archaeological Consultants who are the contracted service providers, ensure that the outcomes of the work meet the standards set out in contract specifications. These measures combine to produce a consistently high standard in TII-funded publications and other dissemination products, including web-based material, events and exhibitions, all as listed above (6.3 Media).

The TII *Notes for Authors, Illustrators and Editors* (2023) is a manual for the preparation of text and illustrations by contributors to the TII Heritage series of archaeological publications.

All of the major print publications from TII-funded projects to date (annual Heritage Week seminar proceedings 2002–2012, NRA Scheme Monographs 2007–2014, and books in the TII Heritage series 2015 to date) are subject to peer review in national and international periodicals and consistently attract positive reviews.

8.2 Value for Money

There are three main strands to achieving value for money in cultural heritage communications from TII-funded projects: quality, cost and delivery.

Measures to achieve quality outcomes have already been described (7. Procedures, 8.1 Standards) and include quality/price contracts, quality management by Project Archaeologists and oversight by the Publications Committee, including evaluation of public feedback and peer reviews.

The cost of printed and digital products, exhibitions and events, and other elements (per 6.3 Media) in the communication of cultural heritage information from TII-funded projects adds significant value to all of the other expenditure on cultural heritage work in a project (e.g. archaeological surveys and

excavations, palaeoenvironmental investigations and built heritage surveys) and, in effect, completes that work by delivering its outcomes to the public.

Finally, the widespread and timely delivery of publications, presentations, exhibitions and other cultural heritage communications from TII-funded projects is an important value in itself if these communications are to contribute to research and, more generally, to the public enjoyment of our cultural heritage. The Project Archaeologists appointed to TII-funded projects work to achieve this in collaboration with the procuring authorities and the private-sector Archaeological Consultants who generate most of the primary data, in the course of their work on our projects.



Illustration 8—A ladle and rosary beads at Tobar Éinne are relics of a local pilgrimage to the ancient hermitage of Cill Éinne, on a hillside overlooking Moycullen in County Galway. The heritage of the district was celebrated in *A Moycullen Miscellany*—a book in the TII Heritage series marking the construction of the N59 Moycullen Bypass by Galway County Council. (Photo: TII Archaeology and Heritage)

9. References

9.1 International Conventions

Council of Europe (1985) European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage. Granada.

Council of Europe (1992) European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage. Valletta.

Council of Europe (2000) European Landscape Convention. Florence.

Council of Europe (2005) Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society. Faro.

UNECE (1998) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Aarhus.

UNESCO (1972) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

UNESCO (2001) Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

UNESCO (2003) Convention for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

9.2 European Archaeological Council

EAC (2024) The Benefits of Development-led Archaeology, Guidelines 4 of the European Archaeological Council. Brussels.

EAC (2024) The Benefits of Development-led Archaeology in Europe and Beyond, Guidelines 5 of the European Archaeological Council. Brussels.

9.3 European Union Law

Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment.

9.4 Irish Legislation and Regulations

Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999.

European Union (Roads Act 1993) (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2019.

Heritage Act 1995.

Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023.

National Monuments Acts 1930 (as amended).

Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).

Planning and Development Act 2024.

9.5 Irish Policy and Guidelines

DAHG (2015) National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015–2025. Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht for the Government of Ireland.

DAHGI (1999) Framework for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage. Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands for the Government of Ireland.

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DHLGH (2022) Heritage Ireland 2030. A Framework for Heritage. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage for the Government of Ireland.

DHLGH (2022) Places for People. National Policy on Architecture. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage for the Government of Ireland.

OPP (2023) Public Procurement Guidelines for Goods and Services. Office of Public Procurement at the Department of Public Expenditure NDP Delivery and Reform for the Government of Ireland.

9.6 TII Policy and Guidelines

TII (2019) TII Procurement Policy. Transport Infrastructure Ireland, Policy No. PUR-ADW-004/01.

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