

HERITAGE OUTLOOK

THE MAGAZINE OF THE HERITAGE COUNCIL

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INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN IRELAND *exploring our unimagined heritage*

BOG BODIES
How do you feel about the display of ancient human remains?

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2007-2013
A golden opportunity in managing Ireland's national heritage

HERITAGE WEEK 2006 • SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN IRELAND • CONSERVING OUR MARITIME HERITAGE



*The Heritage Council works to protect and enhance the richness,
quality and diversity of our national heritage for everyone.*

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HERITAGE OUTLOOK

C O M M E N T

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Feeding a Strategic Plan

Christmas is a coming and the geese are getting fat.... please put a penny in the development of heritage infrastructure at a local level.

The above refrain may not have the same ring as the original but it certainly has resonance with those who, in the past few months, have taken the time to respond to the Heritage Council's Draft Strategic Plan 2007-2011. Over 100 substantive submissions were received in addition to many others which simply acknowledged receipt of the draft. This return measures up exceptionally well to any public consultation exercise.

The draft plan sees Council building on its successful key partnerships at local level, particularly through the local authority heritage officers. It also sees Council's grants programmes being dramatically expanded to meet the undoubted demand and a very firm commitment to increase work on awareness raising, enjoyment of, and accessibility to our national heritage. Underpinning all of this is the emphasis placed on conservation and the need to develop the highest possible public and professional standards for all working in the area.

The public response was overwhelmingly supportive of the broad approach proposed and included very constructive criticism of certain elements which will be re-drafted as a result. What was most interesting was the response, unprompted, where those making submissions highlighted the issues of most concern to them and/or the group they represented. The top three issues were levels of awareness, landscape and biodiversity. This in fact mirrors the positive shifts in public attitude towards this aspect of our national heritage which has been highlighted in market research carried out by the Heritage Council over the last few years. It also shows that the connection between people, their heritage and the quality of their environment is becoming more established. There is also an emerging willingness to pay for a service to deliver that quality.

The Plan requires allocation of additional funds to Council. Ambitious we may be, but the significance of our heritage needs to be fully recognised in all programmes and activities. As Christmas is a coming and the time to finalise allocations to public bodies in the Book of Estimates looms large, let us hope the growing public support for heritage related activities translates into significant increases in available resources i.e. more money. It is after all the public's purse in the first place and they deserve to be listened to.

MICHAEL STARRETT Chief Executive

HERITAGE NEWS

HAVE YOUR SAY ON THE HERITAGE OF COUNTY LAOIS

The new draft Heritage Plan (2007-2011) for County Laois is now available for public comment. Earlier this year, members of the public were invited to take part in the consultation process to help identify heritage issues and needs at a local and regional level, and to propose and discuss actions to address issues locally.

All issues raised by the public were used to inform the process of writing the draft plan, which has now been formally adopted by Laois

County Council. Members of the public have another chance to contribute, by commenting on the draft plan, up until November 3rd 2006. All comments and concerns will be taken into account before the plan is finally adopted, in December 2006.

The Draft Laois Heritage Plan 2007-2011 is available to download from www.laois.ie/Departments/Heritage/Laois+Heritage+Plan.htm, or hard copies can be ordered from the Laois Heritage Office, ccasey@laoiscoco.ie, phone 057-8674348.

BELTANY: FROM DRUID TO ABBOT



Top: The community 'Heritage Wall' at last year's conference in Raphoe, entitled 'Beltany: Rediscovering an Ancient Landscape'.

Above: Dr. Brian Lacey, Chief Executive of The Discovery Programme, discusses the archaeological significance of a passage tomb at the Kilmonaster grave complex.



Raphoe Community-In-Action organised a conference entitled 'Beltany: From Druid to Abbot: footprints on our landscape' which took place from Friday evening, October 6 to Sunday afternoon, October 8, 2006, in Raphoe, County Donegal. The conference was opened by Dr. Brian Lacey, Chief Executive of the Discovery Programme. Dr Lacey's new book entitled *Cenél Conaill and the Donegal Kingdoms, AD 500-800* was launched at the conference. The keynote address "Two Saints, Two Scholars: Colm Cille and Adoman: the making of Early Irish Culture" was delivered by Prof. Dáibhí Ó Cróinín, Department of History, National University of Ireland, Galway. Among the issues explored at the conference was the significance of Beltany Stone Circle, a national monument near Raphoe; local history and archaeology; traditional uses of local flora and fauna; implementing the County Donegal Heritage Plan; the art of the metal worker; religion and landscape; and the making of early Irish culture. Guest speakers included Kevin Barton and Mary Harte, Beltany Stone Circle Research Project; local historian Cary Meehan; naturalist Stuart Dunlop; Caimin O'Brien, Archaeological Survey of Ireland; Dr. Michelle Comber, Department of Archaeology, National University of Ireland, Galway; and Dr. Joseph Gallagher, County Donegal Heritage Officer. To learn more about the conference please see www.beltany-circle.com or contact: Mary Harte, Raphoe Community-In-Action, Volt House, The Diamond, Raphoe, County Donegal. Telephone (074) 917 3966 or email: mary.harte@ireland.com

HERITAGE NEWS

FARMLAND HABITATS - BUILT AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Farmland Habitats - Built and Natural Heritage is a new publication produced as a joint initiative of the Heritage Council and Teagasc. The book is an introduction to the habitats commonly found on farmland in Ireland. It highlights those elements of farmland that are of greatest value to Ireland's biodiversity and identifies ways that farming practices influence habitat quality. Topics include: "The need to protect our legacy; Farming and biodiversity; Farmland wildlife – the farmer's role; Farm habitats of wildlife value; and Creating new wildlife habitats on the farm". This is a publication that will be of interest to all farmers who want to improve the wildlife value of their farmland.

For more information on Heritage Council publications, please see www.heritagecouncil.ie
ISBN 1 901137 84 8



HABITAT CREATION AND RESTORATION



On October 16th, a conference on Habitat Creation and Restoration, organised by the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, took place at the National Botanic Gardens in Dublin. The conference was opened by Environmental Consultant and well known author, Richard Nairn. Sessions included: Native Woodland Creation and Enhancement by Declan Little, Woodlands of Ireland; Sourcing and Using Native Seeds by Jackie Morgan, Ecoseeds; Constructed Wetland Systems by Feidhlim Harty; and River Habitat Enhancement by Martin O'Grady, Central Fisheries Board.

Jackie Morgan's presentation focused on the practical aspects of habitat creation and repair, as well as examining a number of case studies. Because more habitat creation and repair projects are taking place, there is an increasing need for seed of local provenance, especially in relation to Habitat and Species Action Plans. The main processes involved in meeting this need were highlighted.

The Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM) is the leading institute for professional ecologists in the UK and Ireland. It now has over 2,600 members, drawn from local authorities, government agencies, industry, environmental consultancy, teaching/research and non-government organisations. In early 2005 an Irish section of the Institute was established in order to represent and support professional ecologists and environmental managers in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

For more information about the Institute, please see www.ieem.net

HERITAGE WEEK 2006

In 2006, the Heritage Council took over the coordination of Heritage Week for the first time. Heritage Week 2006 took place from August 26th to September 3rd – earlier than previous years. It turned out to be a wonderful week, with a truly breathtaking variety of events. This year there was a greater emphasis on the outdoors and, from the feedback we received, some of the events could have been booked out several times over. Family events were especially successful as parents enjoyed the last of the summer sunshine with their children before schools started back.

Dora the Explorer was unable to compete with those children who went bat exploring, hunting for Vikings or indeed those who went

in search of medieval weaponry. From Cork to Donegal, there were a host of child-oriented events. We hope to see this aspect of the week continue to grow next year with innovative projects that involve young people enjoying their heritage.

National awareness of Heritage Week grew this year by over 60%. In 2005, 36% of those surveyed were aware of the week's activities, compared to 58% in 2006. The number of events taking place around the country also grew from 600 in 2005 to 900 this year. This is a real testament to the number of people who volunteered their time as so much of Heritage Week depends on the work of local voluntary organisations.



Left: Young people enjoy a printing experience at the Print Museum, Dublin, during Heritage Week.

Below: On a 'Walk through Irish History' with Pat Holland in Drumboe Woods, Stranorlar, County Donegal.



We hope you will join us again next year from
August 25th to September 2nd
and make Heritage Week an essential date on the national calendar.



THE HERITAGE COUNCIL GRANTS PROGRAMME

Through the Heritage Council's Grants Programme, we hope to encourage and enable people throughout Ireland to enjoy, record, conserve, restore and celebrate the distinctive qualities of their local heritage, their community and their environment. Applications are invited for imaginative and innovative proposals from organisations and individuals who wish to carry out projects that conserve Ireland's heritage.

Since 1995, Council's grants have assisted hundreds of projects of varying scales from diverse fields, each contributing to our heritage at local or national level. We have sought to conserve and enhance the built and natural environment by offering grants that reach across the heritage spectrum. The Heritage Council is part-funded by the National Lottery and allocates funding to eight grant schemes:

- **Archaeology**
- **Architecture Research**
- **Buildings at Risk**
- **Local Heritage**
- **Museums and Archives**
- **Publications**
- **Wildlife**
- **Biodiversity Fund**

The following is a sample of just some of the grants awarded as part of the Heritage Council Grants Programme:

RECLAMATION OF OLD BURIAL GROUND/EARLY CHRISTIAN SETTLEMENT

Delgany Community Council were successful under the 2006 Local Heritage Scheme. The aim of the project is to preserve this historical site, which dates back to the 7th century, for future generations. From the early stages of this project the group consulted with their local Heritage Officer, Loretto Guinan, about proposed works at the graveyard, and together with Chris Corlett, Archaeologist, DoEHLG, have received advice and recommendations on best practice guidelines.

Selective tree surgery, vegetation control and path surfacing have all been carried out to a very high standard and with sensitivity to the historic value of the site. The erection of interpretive signage, and the offering of guided visits as part of Heritage Week has significantly increased awareness about the Early Christian heritage of the graveyard and allowed greater access to this important element of the village's heritage, which was previously largely unknown. The conservation also facilitated headstone recording by the local residents and visits by local schoolchildren.

STRAW COTTAGE, ARDMORE, CO WATERFORD

'Straw Cottage' received funding under the Buildings at Risk Scheme for repairs to the

roof. This house represents a good example of a vernacular house with stone walling, original windows and doors, straw and Irish reed thatch achieved in the traditional style, gabled roof and unwrought roof timbers. By 2005, the thatch was in poor condition, with water penetrating a number of places, and required urgent re-thatching. This was achieved during April and May 2006. The Irish reed used was sourced from the Blackwater River at Clashmore, Co Waterford, with a small amount sourced from the Shannon Estuary. The re-thatching has been completed in the traditional hidden scallop style to an excellent standard.

BRINGING HERITAGE ALIVE IN SOUTH GALWAY

The Friends of Coole in partnership with Galway County Heritage Forum, Galway County Council, the National Parks and Wildlife Service and The Heritage Council, delivered a course entitled 'Reading the Landscape: Coole Park and its environs' in the Visitor Centre in Coole Park, Gort, Co. Galway. The course took place from January to March 2006 and included a series of eight lectures exploring different aspects of the natural, cultural and built landscape and heritage of Coole and the surrounding area. The contributors were: Paul Gosling, Gordon D'Arcy, Dr. Peter Harbison, Sr. de Lourdes Fahy, Éanna Ní Lamhna, John Joe Conwell, Tim O'Connell and Dr. Riana O'Dwyer. The course concluded with two field trips: 'Exploring the Landscape of Garryland Nature Reserve' led by Gordon d'Arcy, environmentalist and writer; and 'Discovering the Hidden Treasures of South Galway' led by Dr Peter Harbison, archaeologist and author. This field trip explored some of the monastic sites and church heritage detailed by Dr Harbison in his recent publication, *A Thousand Years of Church Heritage in East Galway*.

The course was funded by the Heritage Council under our local heritage grant scheme and also by Galway County Council Heritage Office. The National Parks and Wildlife Services provided all facilities. Sixty-five people attended from all parts of County Galway and North Clare. The lectures conveyed the idea of the south Galway area as a region with a rich and diverse range of landscapes, from archaeological and historical to literary, artistic and ecological.

DUNE PROTECTION AND STABILIZATION - SOUTH BEACH, ARKLOW

Arklow Tidy Towns have been successful in their application for funding under the Local Heritage Scheme in 2005 and 2006. Arklow South beach has been subjected to natural ero-

sion over the past 30 years. Hurricane Charlie had a devastating effect in late 1980s when rock protection works were carried out. The remaining dunes have been under terrible pressure, both natural and human, ever since. With the assistance of Conservation Volunteers Ireland and a landscape Architect, specially designed Sand ladders were constructed to try to protect the dunes and to guide human activity within the beach area. Their success has exceeded all expectations. Young and old alike, using both buggies and wheelchairs, are frequent visitors to the facility. Wire fencing and timber posts have been put in place to limit human access to dunes, and marram grass has been planted. The group have reported a 90 per cent success rate within these areas and self seeding of other species has also occurred.



Opposite Page: 'Straw Cottage', Ardmore, Co Waterford re-thatched in 2006 under the Heritage Council's Buildings at Risk Scheme.

Above Top: Reclaim of Old Burial Ground/Early Christian Settlement, Delgany Village, Co Wicklow – Local school-children help with the 'clean-up' operation following remedial works carried out by professional tree surgeons.

Above: The Friends of Coole – field trip 'Exploring the landscape of Garryland Nature Reserve' led by Gordon d'Arcy, environmentalist and writer.

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE *in Ireland*



In Ireland upwards on 100,000 sites of industrial archaeological interest survive, varying in size from small rural lime kilns (probably the most common) to Ballincollig Gunpowdermills, county Cork, which, at 435 acres, is the largest industrial archaeological site in Ireland and the second largest of its type ever to have been constructed in Europe. Many of these sites are commonly found within incredibly rich and varied landscapes which, up to the advent of the ‘celtic tiger’ economy, had survived without almost any human interference. This extremely fortunate state of affairs is, for the most part, a consequence of the general lack of industrial development in Ireland. However, while this has enabled a large number of important sites in Ireland to survive – even within the environs of the major towns and cities – these have been hidden from view.

The landscapes of industrial and industri-

alising Ireland have remained as much undiscovered as they have been unimagined. Up to very recently, they had barely been acknowledged by legislation in the Republic of Ireland, where all buildings of post AD 1700 date had long been seen as ‘colonial’ and thus iconic of British rule. This misplaced, some would say warped, sense of national identity, has long since ceased to influence most people’s perception of Ireland’s built environment in the period of European industrialisation. While historic industrial sites and monuments are still ‘undervalued’, in the sense that they have been subject to much less scrutiny relative to sites of earlier periods, within the last two decades both local and national government in Ireland has begun to act more favourably towards them.

Owing to severe industrial resource restraints in Ireland – principally the lack of coal and iron ore – eighteenth and nineteenth-

Opposite:
Copper mining complex,
dating to the 1850s, at
Tankardstown, County
Waterford, before conservation
works undertaken by the
Mining Heritage Trust
of Ireland

Right:
The Midleton Distillery,
County Cork, established in
1824, and opened as a heritage
centre in 1993.



century Irish industries tended to be concentrated within the environs of port towns. Most of the centres of production and consumption, indeed, were on the east coast, where some four-fifths of the coal imported into Ireland was directly consumed. Yet some industrial activities, such as mining, were generally located quite some distance from existing centres of population. As early as the seventeenth century, Irish ironmasters had been obliged to provide, in varying degrees, accommodation, land and a basic social infrastructure for their skilled workers. These latter measures were largely an inducement to attract the requisite personnel from English – and even European – ironworking regions to settle in this country, and by this means relatively large immigrant communities were to become temporarily settled throughout the island. This same settlement pattern was to be continued in the nineteenth century in key Irish extractive industries, where again English and Welsh mining specialists were to be housed in what were often self-sufficient industrial communities.

*The landscapes of industrial and
industrialising Ireland have
remained as much undiscovered as they
have been unimagined.*

Mining settlements, then, tended to be sited away from existing settlements, but so also were early factories and other industrial installations in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, in order to harness a reliable supply of water power. In this way, whole new villages were created in which housing and other amenities were provided by companies anxious that their workforce be close at hand and also, to a certain extent, be easier to control. Workers' housing in nineteenth-century Ireland could also be built under the auspices of philanthropic societies or local authorities, although the accommodation provided was

intended to improve the living conditions of the working classes in general and was not specific to any factory or, indeed, industry.

Ireland's partial and largely incomplete industrialisation was truly one of bold contradictions. Her shipbuilding, linen, brewing and milling industries were all, during certain periods, of international significance. But in other sectors industrial growth was extremely limited, a circumstance which was not to significantly change after Independence. As with archaeological sites of most periods, historic industrial buildings and landscapes have survived basically through inertia. Even buildings in a ruinous state have continued to exist simply because of the expense involved in demolishing them. Others, however, are extant because their original function is still valid, as in the case of many railway stations, or because an alternative use has been found for them. Some buildings, indeed, have been re-used several times for different industrial purposes. At any stage during a building's history accretive adaptations are likely to have occurred, and it is these adaptations which define the building's function over certain periods of time. These adaptations can vary greatly. They can be purely structural, as in the case of the addition of an extra storey, an annex or fireproof flooring. Motive power and plant can also change through time either through modernisation or a complete changeover to another manufacturing process. In the latter case, internal changes to the building may be much more in evidence, but in all instances changes to a building's form and function will determine the extent to which it will survive the next period of technological modernisation or economic change. A building or complex whose form has become too specialised is unlikely to be re-used when its original purpose has become obsolete, and in consequence its chances of survival would, in normal circumstances, be considerably reduced. But in Ireland de-industrialisation in many areas during the nineteenth century and subsequent economic underdevelopment has created a relatively high survival rate for many different

varieties of archaeological site. Many important Irish industrial archaeological sites have also benefited from this circumstance, and have survived in recent times without protective legislation.

Since 2000, the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, has obliged local authorities to list important historic buildings. Under the provisions of the act, they must now set up and maintain a *Record of Protected Structures* (RPS), in which they are to include buildings and structures of special architectural, historical, artistic, cultural, scientific or technical interest. The act also provides for the creation of *Architectural Conservation Areas* (ACAs), in which groups of important buildings and their setting can be afforded protection in local authority development plans. The *Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) Act* of 1999 empowered the minister for Arts, Heritage, the Gaeltacht and the Islands to recommend to Irish local authorities that certain historic buildings be included in their listing of protected structures. Structures listed by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage as being of regional, national or international significance can now feature in these listings. In 2002, the control of the government departments responsible for built heritage was transferred to the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DOELG). The Heritage Act of 1995, which established the Heritage Council as a statutory body, also made provision (Section 10 [4]) for the designation of structures in public ownership, as in the case of semi-state companies such as the Bórd na Móna or the Electricity Supply Board, as heritage buildings.

Inevitably, perhaps, given the AD 1700 cut-off date for the inclusion of archaeological sites deemed worthy of study and preservation in the early National Monuments Acts, the specific study of industrial monuments in the Republic of Ireland did not really get underway until the late 1960s and early 1970s. In reality, though, it was already flourishing, albeit under other names. The Irish Railway Record Society (IRRS), established in 1946, with active branches in the larger Irish cities and in London, has long been involved in the conservation and preservation of Ireland's railway heritage, and the establishment of an all-Ireland Steam Preservation Society has resulted in a series of ambitious restoration schemes. An abiding enthusiasm for Irish canals, coupled with a realisation of their enormous potential for amenity use and tourism, led to the establishment of the Inland Waterways Association of Ireland (IWAI), co-founded by Colonel

Harry Rice and Vincent Delany in 1954. The IWAI has been actively involved in canal conservation projects and scored a notable success in its campaign to save the Dublin section of the Royal Canal. The 1990s witnessed further important developments such as the re-generation of the Ballinamore and Ballyconnell Canal (now restored as the Shannon-Erne Waterway) and the creation of a cross border initiative called Waterways Ireland, in 2000.

The contribution of voluntary organizations in Ireland north and south, as in the UK, to the preservation of industrial heritage, has been enormous.

Unfortunately, the enthusiasm shown for railways and inland waterways in Ireland was slow to spread to other areas. In the early 1970s the Irish Society for Industrial Archaeology was established, and its members (notably William Dick, Gavan Bowie and Ken Mawhinney) published a wide variety of short pieces on the more notable Irish sites in the magazine *Technology Ireland* (1969-). The latter were aimed at a general readership, and their expert insight, when wedded to an attractive magazine design, did much to focus attention on the country's industrial heritage. Yet by the end of the 1970s this society was defunct. A new organisation, the Society for Industrial Archaeology in Munster – a predominantly Cork-based body – was established in 1986. The latter also sprang from promising origins but eventually met with the same fate. However, in June 1996, a new society, the Industrial Heritage Association of Ireland (IHAI), with a 32-county membership concerned with the preservation and recording of the industrial heritage of Ireland, was established. Since its foundation the membership of this society has been actively involved in survey work, conservation, and in influencing government policy on matters of relevance. Its most successful project to date, run in conjunction with Fingal County Council, has been the restoration of the former Shackleton's Anna Liffey Mill near Lucan, county Dublin.

The Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland (formerly the Mining History Society of Ireland) was established in 1996 to cater for a growing interest in the development of Irish mines and their history. In 2004 it completed important conservation works on a rare man engine house at Allihies, county Cork and is currently undertaking (2004-6) similar works



Blennerville windmill near Tralee, County Kerry, restored to working order in the late 1980s.



Far Left:
The interior of the turbine pumping house of 1888, at Cork Corporation Waterworks.

Left:
Lancashire boilers at Cork Corporation Waterworks, built at Belfast and installed in 1904.



Laurence Atkinson's Celbridge woollen mills, County Kildare, built in 1805.

on the Bunmahon/Tankardstown mining complex in county Waterford, where it plans to provide interpretive facilities.

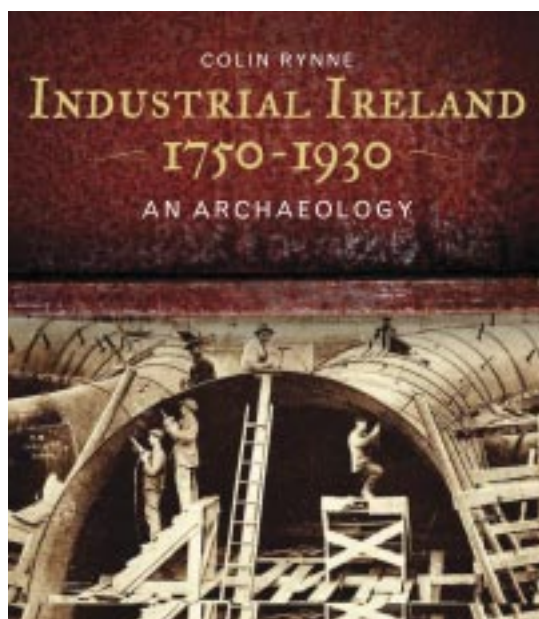
the predictable complacency of the state authorities entrusted with the protection of historic buildings and landscapes towards nearly all structures associated with the later historic period.

The contribution of voluntary organizations in Ireland north and south, as in the UK, to the preservation of industrial heritage, has been enormous. And here, as elsewhere in these islands, the predictable complacency of the state authorities entrusted with the protection of historic buildings and landscapes towards nearly all structures associated with the later historic period, has provided an extra fillip to their efforts. But how long can such a 'hands off' approach be sustainable, where the state heritage authorities continue to value archaeological sites and monuments grouped in the conventional (one might say, 'safe') chronological categories, over those of the later historic/industrial period? The perception that a building's historical value is directly related to its age (regardless of the frequency with which similar building types occur elsewhere or even within a particular locality) is, unfortunately, an erroneous but deep-rooted one.

Dr Colin Rynne lectures in the Department of Archaeology, UCC. His excellent book *Industrial Ireland 1750-1930: An Archaeology*, has recently been published by the Collins Press, Cork.
ISBN 1-905172-04-4



The earliest Irish suspension bridge on the Camcor River inside Birr Castle demesne in County Offaly, built shortly before 1826. This the oldest extant example in Europe.



THE FIRST IRISH WALLED TOWNS DAY



Far Left:
Leinster
Re-enactors
present a
falconry
display at
Athenry Castle
to celebrate
Irish Walled
Towns Day.

Left: Athenry
Heritage
Centre staff
celebrate Irish
Walled Towns
Day in style.

On Sunday August 27th, as part of National Heritage Week 2006, and before all the children went back to school, 19 walled towns throughout the island of Ireland came together to celebrate their unique heritage, as part of the first ever, *Irish Walled Towns Day*.

The all-island event was coordinated by the Heritage Council through the Irish Walled Towns Network, a Council initiative, established in April 2005. Irish Walled Towns Day is identified as a key project under the Irish Walled Towns Network's *Draft 3 Year Action Plan 2006-2008*.

The following towns and cities organised events as part of Irish Walled Towns Day: Athenry, Athlone, Carlingford, Carrickfergus, Cashel, Clonmel, Cork, Derry, Drogheda, Dublin, Fethard, Galway, Kilkenny, Kilmallock, Limerick, New Ross, Waterford, Wexford, Youghal.

Local heritage officers, heritage groups, communities and businesses, local representatives and government ministers were all involved in the organisation and launch of the day's events. Events included family fun days, concerts, conferences, guided walks of the historic walls, battle re-enactments, falconry displays, medieval craft displays, archery, colouring competitions, puppet shows and the launch of local Historic Walls photographic competitions. International Walled Towns' Friendship Circle Flags were also flown on all civic buildings within member towns and cities on the day.

Over 4,000 people took part in this, the first Irish Walled Towns Day. Ten of the Walled Towns also launched Local Historic Walled Towns Photographic Competitions. The chosen theme for the local photographic competitions was: "Historic defensive walls have left unique and visible impressions on our Irish towns and cities."

The closing date for entries to the competition was September 29th and two winners (Adult and Under 18), chosen in each of the 10 Walled Towns, will then go forward to a national round. The two national winners will be awarded at the inaugural Irish Walled Towns Network Gala Dinner on November 9th in the D Hotel, Drogheda.

Planning for *Irish Walled Towns Day 2007* has already commenced and the members of the Irish Walled Towns Network look forward to seeing you at next year's events!

For further information on the Irish Walled Towns Network and the Network's activities, please contact **Alison Harvey** or **Anne Barcoe**.

*- Alison Harvey,
Heritage Council Planning Officer*

Copies of the *Irish Walled Towns Day 2006 Feedback from Members Report* are available to download from the IWTN webpage on the Heritage Council's website, www.heritagecouncil.ie



'The Wallflower' by Peter Mulholland, Carrickfergus, winner of the Adult section of the Walled Towns Day Photography Competition.

GALLERY *Images of Irish Nature*

These wonderful images are taken from *Images of Irish Nature*, a new book by acclaimed wildlife photographer, Mike Brown.

Foreword by Éamon de Buítléar and including essays by Juanita Browne, Richard Collins, Gordon D'Arcy, Damien Enright, Michael Viney and Pádraig Whooley.

RRP €39.95. Available from Easons and all good bookshops.

Order now on www.mikebrownphotography.com



GALLERY



GALLERY



GALLERY





Bog Bodies

*Jerry O'Sullivan asks
how you feel about the
public display of ancient
human remains*

This is a confessional piece. Some weeks ago I was asked a direct question on live radio and with nigh on a million listeners I fluffed it. On *Liveline* (RTÉ Radio 1), Derek Davis wanted to know if I agreed with the public display of ancient human remains. For anyone who has thought about this at any length there is no simple answer. Also, as I was the only archaeologist on air at the time, I felt I had to answer for everyone in my profession – including museum curators – and not just for myself. But here in the more measured medium of print I will try to explain why I prevaricated and I invite readers of *Heritage Outlook* to ask themselves the same question that I considered on air.

The context of the interview was the recently opened exhibition at the National Museum of Ireland on 'Kingship & Sacrifice: an exhibition on Iron Age bog bodies and related finds'. There are remains of three adult men on view in this exhibition. Organic material survives for a very long time in the anaerobic conditions of peat bogs – no dry bones these – and intact human skin and hair can have a powerful effect when displayed. A visitor to the exhibition had written to the *Irish Times* to complain that she found this exhibition inappropriate and upsetting. *Liveline* picked up the story and soon the air was buzzing with opinions of every hue.

The core of this problem is that the treatment of human remains by archaeologists is diametrically opposite to their treatment by society in general. In almost every part of the world, in every period of human history, it has been customary to bury the dead with ceremony, in a special place set apart from everyday life. The dead themselves are regarded with reverence. Strong taboos attach to their physical remains and the places where they lie. In effect, they are put apart and hidden away. Archaeologists, on the other hand, have a lively and pragmatic interest in the remains of the dead. We treat them as scientific material to be harvested, analysed and interpreted. We bring the dead back into the light, figuratively speaking, in our analytical reports and, quite literally, in our museum exhibitions.

“the treatment of human remains by archaeologists is diametrically opposite to their treatment by society in general”

Ancient human remains do constitute a very valuable scientific resource. Sex, age, diet, disease and breaks or traumas, working habits and even social status all leave tell-tales on human bone that ‘speak’ to the osteoarchaeologist about the sort of life an individual lived in the past. However, an ancient skeleton is never solely scientific material, no matter how long the individual has been dead, but is always the remains of a person, too. And as Paul Bahn pungently asked about those talking bones: ‘What if the deceased is asking you to go away and leave him in peace?’ (‘Do not disturb. Archaeology and the rights of the dead’, *Oxford Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 3 [2], 127-39).

Some of my archaeological colleagues are impatient with this view. The dead do not know and cannot care what is done to them, they argue, so why worry about what they might think about our investigations of their remains. I disagree. Archaeology is pretty good at answering questions about the material aspects of life in the past – concerning agriculture, or trade, or domestic



architecture - but a harder challenge is to understand how ancient peoples felt about themselves and the world about them. This requires imagination as well as science. A sympathetic imagination is fundamental to archaeological work, therefore, and within this ethos we must try to bridge the past between now and then by treating the human subjects of our inquiries with the sort of respect we would hope to be afforded ourselves, after death.

In advocating a sympathetic treatment of the dead I must acknowledge that archaeological excavation and museum display are conducted these days with greater care and purpose than was sometimes the case in the past. And a careful, purposeful treatment of human remains – undertaken for the common good – can be a very respectful treatment of the dead. The gap is bridged not least at the point when human remains are exposed, cleaned, recorded and lifted during an excavation. Any experienced excavator will tell you that, in addition to a sense of discovery, there is also a sense of personal amity with that bony face gazing up in surprise from a pit in the earth.

The National Museum of Ireland has curatorial responsibility for all ancient human remains discovered in Irish archaeological excavations. Indeed, in Irish law, they are explicitly defined as



Opposite Page: Sixteenth-century adult male skeleton from Tullagh Upper, County Galway (*Martin Jones*).

Above & Following Page: Archaeologists treat human remains as scientific material to be inspected and interpreted. Excavation of an early medieval cemetery at Carrowkeel, County Galway (*Headland Archaeology Ltd*).

Left: In almost every part of the world, it has been customary to bury the dead with ceremony, in a special place set apart from everyday life. The women’s graveyard, Inishmurray, Co. Sligo. (*J O’Sullivan*).



‘archaeological objects’ and subject to all the provisions of the National Monuments Acts that govern the discovery and curation of, say, medieval pots or prehistoric arrowheads.

In the present case the Museum has exhibited the remains of three ‘bog bodies’ to tell a compelling story about kingship and ritual sacrifice in Irish prehistory. The exhibition also includes a range of related objects, including kingly regalia, horse trappings, weapons, feasting utensils, textiles and boundary markers. The bodies were not recovered from cemetery excavations in this case but were accidentally discovered during peat-cutting, at different locations. They have since been the subject of intense analysis by an international team representing six countries.

The results shed light on Irish society in late prehistory but are also startling in the level of personal detail they reveal. One individual set his hair with a luxury gel made from pine resin and imported from the European mainland. Another was exceptionally tall at 6ft 6in but, despite his stature, microscopic examination of his fingernails showed he had never done any physical labour.

The individuality of these dead persons is acknowledged in the design of the display. The bodies are not exposed within the general exhibition space. Instead, each occupies a high-walled cylindrical cell, dimly lit and large enough for only a handful of people to enter at one time. These are very private spaces – almost sepulchral – and, on entering these cells, visitors feel compelled to speak in quiet voices or to not speak at all.

Well, what about you? Are you going in to look or staying outside in protest? I made my mind up about this some years ago at another ‘bog body’ exhibition, in the British Museum, in London. The head and face of Lindow Man are marvellously well preserved. He too was ritually murdered. The garrote still clings to his neck. His eyes are closed and his lips pursed in an expression, it seems, of pained thoughtfulness. Standing over his glass display case I felt a powerful sensation that thousands of years in time had been condensed into mere inches in space. But I also felt

uneasy and wondered if Lindow Man was being violated again, this time by his exposure to the public gaze. Then I reflected on the grand liberal humanist enterprise in which Archaeology participates: this is driven by the desire to know everything about ourselves and the World that it is possible to know, and the generosity to share that information with one another. Lindow Man is participating in that enterprise too and perhaps, after all these years, there is consolation in that for a sacrificial victim of pagan times.

“in addition to a sense of discovery, there is also a sense of personal amity with that bony face gazing up in surprise from a pit in the earth”

I felt the same unease when I visited ‘Kingship & Sacrifice’ in Dublin this summer, but I also appreciated the purposeful and sensitive design of that exhibition. And I also felt a conviction that it would be wrong to seek to prevent any other visitor from sharing this same experience, from exploring the moral quandary of displaying human remains, or from forming their own imagined relationship with the people whose remains are now on display at the National Museum of Ireland.

Jerry O’Sullivan is the author of ‘Ethics and the archaeology of human remains’, published in the *Journal of Irish Archaeology* (Volume X, 2001, 121-49) and co-author of *Human Remains in Irish Archaeology: legal, scientific, planning & ethical issues* (J O’Sullivan, M Hallissey & R Roberts), published by the Heritage Council in 2002. He is currently working as a Project Archaeologist in the National Roads Design Office at Galway County Council.



‘Kingship & Sacrifice: An exhibition on Iron Age bog bodies and related finds’ is on display until May 2008 at the National Museum of Ireland - Archaeology and History section, Kildare Street, Dublin. Open 10am to 5pm, Tuesday to Saturday, and 2pm to 5pm on Sunday. Admission is free.



Hand of Oldcroghan Man, from the ‘Kingship & Sacrifice’ exhibition, courtesy of the National Museum of Ireland.

IN BETWEEN A ROCKERY AND A HARD PLACE

Once removed, limestone pavement cannot be replaced



Limestone pavement is one of Ireland and the UK's rarest and most treasured landscape features, creating a natural habitat for a rich diversity of wild flowers, ferns and woodland plants. The characteristics of this wonderful feature have taken some 15,000 years of exposure to form. Sadly, large areas of limestone pavement have been lost due to the practice of breaking up and removing limestone blocks to provide water-worn limestone for use in garden rockeries and for landscaping materials.

Only 3% of limestone pavement in the UK now remains in pristine condition. Almost all limestone pavement in the UK is legally protected. For example, in England it is an offence to damage or remove stone from pavement areas covered by Limestone Pavement Orders.

Research carried out on behalf of the Limestone Pavement Biodiversity Action Plan steering group has shown that limestone pavement is still being sold by garden centres and stone merchants to meet demand for water-worn limestone in the UK. This demand can lead to the damage of unprotected limestone pavements, for example those in Ireland.

Rather than putting limestone in your garden, why not visit some of the world's most stunning limestone pavements. These can be found all over the UK and Ireland including Malham in the Yorkshire Dales and the Burren in Ireland.



Photos courtesy of The Countryside Agency, UK.

THINK BEFORE YOU BUY

Buying water-worn limestone for use as a garden feature leads to environmental damage caused by the removal of the stone from its natural habitat. The stone is also sold under names that may disguise the fact that it is water-worn limestone. These names include Weathered limestone, Westmorland stone, Cumberland stone and Irish limestone.

So, before you buy please ask retailers and garden centres about the sources of any limestone on sale.

ALTERNATIVES TO LIMESTONE PAVEMENT

There are some authentic artificial alternatives available from retailers offering a wide range of colours, shapes, sizes and textures that will complement most gardens. Or why not create your own stones by using the simple instructions below. This way you can create the stones to the exact size and shape to suit your needs and leave the natural limestone pavements in their normal surroundings for us all to enjoy.

HOW TO MAKE LIMESTONE PAVEMENT ALTERNATIVE

Ingredients: 2 parts coir; 2 parts sharp sand; 1 part fresh cement concrete (neutral for best effect); water; a sheet of Hessian sack or polythene.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Dig an irregularly shaped hole in the ground to be a mould for your rock.
2. Line it with the Hessian sack, or polythene with lots of crinkles to create the texture of the surface of the rock
3. Mix the ingredients together to a porridgey consistency, pour into the hole. Wait until thoroughly dry - about 3 days, depending on the weather.
4. Lift out the rock and move to desired site.
5. Paint with yoghurt or liquid manure to encourage weathering.

Rare areas of limestone pavement across Ireland and the UK are still under threat for use as a garden feature. For more information about the sale of limestone pavement read "Shattered Stone," a report produced on behalf of the Limestone Pavement Biodiversity Habitat Action Plan steering group. Available from www.limestone-pavements.org.uk/threats For more information about the limestone pavement action plan visit www.ukbap.org.uk

Tourism in Ireland

- the environmental challenges

PADDY MATTHEWS INTRODUCES FÁILTE IRELAND'S NEW ENVIRONMENT UNIT
AND EXPLAINS THE CONCEPTS BEHIND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Scenic landscape rates among Ireland's most valuable tourism assets. In 2005, 82% of visitors rated Ireland's scenery as an important reason for visiting Ireland; some 77% said they were attracted by the natural unspoilt environment while 60% mentioned Ireland's attractive cities and towns. Annual visitor surveys repeatedly confirm that Ireland is prized by overseas visitors for its clean, green image. The tourism industry has successfully traded upon this unspoilt, unpolluted image for decades, but with unprecedented growth in recent years, the quality of this core tourism product is coming under increasing pressure.

The continued growth of the tourism industry into the future, like any industry, will depend to a large degree on the quality of its raw material. The tourism industry, therefore, has a major interest in maintaining the quality of the environment, including the quality, character and distinctiveness of scenic landscapes and historic urban areas, our built and natural heritage and the quality of water in our rivers, lakes and off our coast.

The impact of tourism needs to be closely monitored as it has both direct and indirect impacts on the environment. Primary environmental impacts resulting from tourism development and activity include land-use change, energy and water consumption, waste disposal, threats to biodiversity and exchange and dispersal of disease and invasive species. Many of these impacts can be avoided or mitigated but greater awareness and effort is required throughout the industry in the areas of transport, accommodation, attractions, activities and destination management.

Poor environmental quality also has a direct negative impact on tourism. Fifteen years or so of intensive development has changed the character of many rural landscapes and a decline in water quality has had a direct negative impact on the angling tourism product. Poor urban planning and bad traffic management have failed in some instances to conserve the essential characteristics of many of our historic town centres, thereby reducing their appeal to tourists.

Studies have shown that while environmental image and environmental quality can move independently of one another in the short and medium term, image will undoubtedly track quality in the long term. As a tourist destination, Ireland currently has a positive environmental

image, but how long will that last if we don't take positive steps to reverse current environmental trends. We cannot expect to rely upon the raw material of tourism indefinitely without making a serious effort to conserve its quality. To ensure the sustainable growth of the industry, the link between economic growth and a decline in environmental quality must be broken. This is the challenge of 'sustainable development', and by extension, 'sustainable tourism'.

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Sustainable tourism can be defined as follows:

Sustainable tourism provides a high quality product based on, and in harmony with, a high quality natural environment. It minimises adverse impacts on local communities, our built heritage, landscapes, habitats and species while supporting social and economic prosperity. (DoE, 1997)

Sustainable tourism is not a different type of tourism, rather it is a way of managing tourism to ensure that the social and environmental capital upon which it is based is conserved into the future. It might not always be visually noticeable to the visitor (e.g. good water quality) but the visitor will nonetheless benefit from it. Central to sustainable tourism is the concept of carrying capacity. Once a tourism development or activity exceeds its environmental limits, it can no longer be said that it is operating sustainably. For example, if holiday home development in a coastal destination exceeds the capacity of the local waste water treatment plant, it places the future status of a Blue Flag beach at risk. In addition to the environmental agenda, sustainability also means looking after the quality of life of local communities in tourist areas.

The main aim of sustainable tourism is to 'embed' or 'mainstream' sustainability issues within tourism. Sustainable tourism is not confined to the limits of Fáilte Ireland's strategic plans, but is reliant on partnership, and assumes a collective responsibility across the industry.

ECOTOURISM

A clear distinction should be made between the concept of sustainable tourism and ecotourism. Ecotourism is a market segment of tourism, based on the natural environment and including the principles of sustainability. The Green Box is Ireland's first dedicated eco-tourism destination, and offers a wide range of eco-tourism activities and products.



The difference between *sustainable tourism* and *ecotourism* has been highlighted by the Quebec Declaration, which stated that ecotourism embraces the principles of sustainable tourism but is distinguished in the following ways:

1. It contributes actively to the conservation of natural and cultural heritage;
2. It includes local and indigenous communities in its planning, development and operation, contributing to their well-being;
3. It interprets the natural and cultural heritage of the destination for visitors;
4. It lends itself better to independent travelers, as well as to organised tours for small size groups. (World Ecotourism Summit, Quebec, 2002)

THE ROLE OF FÁILTE IRELAND IN DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

In recognition of the central importance of the environment for sustainable tourism development in Ireland, Fáilte Ireland has recently established an Environment Unit. The principal functions of the Unit are:

1. To seek the protection of key tourism and environmental assets.
2. To advise on the formulation of sustainable tourism and ecotourism policies at national, regional and local levels.
3. To promote good environmental practices within the tourism industry.

A number of other initiatives have also been taken by the Authority in an effort to improve the environmental performance of the industry. Fáilte Ireland's *Product Development Strategy 2007-2013*, which was launched in October 2006, is underpinned by a strong recognition of the value of a high quality physical environment to the tourism industry.

The tourism sector interacts closely with other policy areas - transport, energy, environment, planning, business and trade - and there is a need to achieve better co-ordination and integration of policies with these sectors. Fáilte Ireland works in partnership with all relevant agencies and bodies, aiming to provide leadership and support to the industry in formulating and implementing policies for sustainable tourism in Ireland.

In 2006, Fáilte Ireland launched a second Tourism and the Environment grant scheme as

part of the Tourism Product Development Scheme 2002-2006. Projects involved visitor and traffic management, area-based planning and analysis of carrying capacity, training and awareness, litter control, development of alternative touring routes, and best practice in environmental restoration.

As a tourist destination, Ireland currently has a positive environmental image, but how long will that last if we don't take positive steps to reverse current environmental trends.

The Performance Plus programme, which has been established by Fáilte Ireland as a business support service, is designed to assist tourism businesses to increase the sustainability of their enterprise through reducing their environmental impact by increasing energy efficiency, cutting down on the use of fossil fuels, minimising waste and conserving water. These measures have also been proven to significantly reduce the running costs of tourism businesses where they have been implemented.

Fáilte Ireland also supports the EU Flower eco-label for tourist accommodation as a means of acknowledging the high environmental performance of the particular accommodation provider. The Authority is supportive of the establishment and introduction of higher standards in environmental management throughout all streams of the tourism industry and will work with all industry sectors to this end.

The future of Irish tourism is inextricably linked to the quality of the environment. While Ireland continues to maintain its clean, green image, it is a fact that our environmental image will track our environmental performance in the long term. This is a cause for concern and a strong incentive to the industry to change the way in which tourism and tourist facilities are managed in Ireland. To avoid this, Fáilte Ireland will work with all sectors of the industry to ensure that tourism contributes to the conservation and enhancement of the high quality environmental resource upon which it is based, and will promote high standards of environmental management throughout the industry.

- Paddy Matthews,
Environment Unit, Fáilte Ireland.



THE EMERGING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2007-2013

A Golden Opportunity in Managing Ireland's National Heritage

In August 2005, the Irish Government announced its intention to prepare the new *National Development Plan 2007-2013* (NDP 2007-2013), as a successor to the current National Development Plan (NDP) 2000-2006. The Government stated in its briefing documents that the new Plan intends to build on the success of the previous plan and in particular will *'seek to address the investment now necessary to maintain national competitiveness within a sustainable economic and budgetary framework'*. As part of the initial NDP 2007-2013 preparatory process, the Government commenced an extensive consultation process with *'social partners, regional bodies and other concerned interest groups'*.

In this context, the Department of Finance, as the Government Department charged with coordinating the preparation of the next NDP, invited the Heritage Council to make a submission on the proposed scope and purpose of the NDP 2007-2013. The Heritage Council's written submission (March 2006) is available to download at www.heritagecouncil.ie. A summary version is set out below.

THE HERITAGE COUNCIL - A STATUTORY BODY

The Heritage Council considers that the *National Development Plan 2007-2013* provides a timely opportunity to ensure that the Government's strategic planning functions will facilitate, and encourage, the accrual of long-term benefits and opportunities for the sustainable management of our national heritage, in accordance with stated Government policy and our obligations under various EU Directives and International Conventions and Treaties. These include opportunities to raise public awareness of the *'intrinsic value'* of our national heritage (including its economic, social, spiritual and cultural value) and to ensure that any

current *ex-ante* cost-benefit appraisals (CBA) fully consider the long-term impact and benefits of (monetary and non-monetary) potential investment priorities on all aspects of our national heritage.

It is important to highlight that in everyday life, a number of the heritage elements, as defined in *The Heritage Act 1995*, are often experienced together, rather than in isolation. For example, the *'character'* of landscape may derive from a range of prehistoric, historic, cultural, and belief attributes, as well as modern day land use. As a consequence, effective protection, conservation, management and development of such landscapes requires an holistic and strategic approach, one which ensures the connections between elements are not only recognised but are maintained and strengthened.

As a result, the Heritage Council's submission recommends that the new national development plan's guiding principles should fully endorse the adoption and implementation of a *'systemic management approach'*. This approach should be embraced during all stages of the plan, including its design, implementation, monitoring and review, to ensure successful and sustainable change-management during the plan period. Such an approach will not only assist in the sustainable management of our national heritage, but will also recognise the dynamic and changing landscape in which it sits.

The Heritage Council recommends that the emerging NDP 2007-2013 be informed by the following national heritage and sustainable development strategies and plans:

- National Biodiversity Plan 2002
- National Heritage Plan (April 2002)
- Sustainable Development Strategy (1997)

¹ Ireland's national heritage is defined under the provisions of *The Heritage Act 1995*, which can be downloaded from www.irishstatutebook.ie/ZZA4Y1995.html

In addition, the Heritage Council strongly advocates that the emerging Rural Development Strategy 2007-2013 should be prepared in parallel with the formulation of the National Development Plan 2007-2013 to ensure synergy in relation to cross-sectoral rural regeneration and farm diversification programmes and priorities.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Since the preparation of the previous NDP 2000-2006, the Irish Government has adopted the requirements of the EU SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) through the *European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 S.I. No. 435 of 2004*. This represents a profound alteration to the context within which the emerging NDP will be developed and there is evidence of the need for a robust environmental assessment for the new NDP². The Heritage Council recommends that a robust environmental evaluation (*ex-ante* and *ex-post*) should inform the formulation of emerging [and future] NDPs. Such provision would greatly assist the validation of the core principles underpinning the Plan.

RURAL REGENERATION AND DIVERSIFICATION

Successful regeneration means bringing social, economic, environmental and cultural activity back to an area. Regeneration transforms places, strengthens a community's self image and 'sense of civic pride' and recreates vital, viable and attractive places, which encourages

sustained inward investment. Regeneration is a rural, as well as an urban imperative in Ireland. Although the end result may look very different from urban regeneration, rural development, e.g. the revitalisation of rural communities, landscapes and buildings, is necessary to address pockets of social exclusion or to adjust to structural changes and upheavals in agriculture and the rural economy. This is particularly relevant in Ireland given the reorganisation of the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and discussions at the recent, although inconclusive, World Trade Organisation (WTO) talks in Hong Kong.

As noted above, the re-use and awareness of the inherent value of heritage assets is at the heart of sustainable development. The Heritage Council has been at the forefront of promoting the re-use of heritage assets in Ireland and in encouraging the adoption of heritage-led regeneration and development policies at a local, regional and national level. It should be highlighted that recent market research conducted by *Lansdowne Market Research* on behalf of the Heritage Council (August 2005) reveals that 86% of the Irish population believe the government should offer tax incentives to people to encourage heritage protection. To date such initiatives have been primarily concerned with safeguarding aspects of our built heritage, encouraging development in deprived areas and safeguarding heritage objects. There is now a case to be made in directing such incentives in a more integrated manner to ensure not only value for money (*VFM*) but to take account of the intrinsic value of our National Heritage.



² It should be highlighted that the SEA process is similar to the Heritage Appraisal approach, which was introduced into the Irish Planning System by the Heritage Council in 2000 (*Heritage Appraisals of Development Plans, The Heritage Council, 2000*). To date over 40 plans have been influenced by a heritage appraisal being undertaken at draft stage, including in 2005, the *Draft Donegal County Development Plan* and the *Draft Laois County Development Plan*. Copies of these heritage appraisals are available on the Heritage Council website, www.heritagecouncil.ie.

IRELAND'S BUILT HERITAGE

The Heritage Council's submission makes reference to an important Council-sponsored study entitled *Built to Last: The Sustainable Reuse of Buildings* (2004), undertaken by Dublin City Council's Heritage Office³, which sets out a number of innovative recommendations, as follows:

- The many organisations and interests which constitute the Irish construction industry should be made aware that re-using buildings is a viable alternative to demolition and new construction, with additional environmental and cultural benefits that translate to more profitable buildings in the long term.
- The study findings support the acknowledged international view that the re-use of buildings minimises the depletion of non-renewable resources and is therefore essential to sustainable development.
- This study has shown that the re-use of buildings has greater value for the environment and cost savings over the future life of the buildings. Existing buildings can also have greater aesthetic and heritage values.
- The case studies show that constructing new buildings on brown-field sites is more expensive than retaining and re-using existing buildings except in situations where the extent of building repair and refurbishment required is extremely high. As the repair costs decrease, the re-use option becomes progressively more economic to a point where reduced costs of as much as 50% can be achieved.
- From a cultural perspective the existing buildings were considered to have added value and thus out-performed the replacement buildings.

(Source: *Built to Last: The Sustainable Reuse of Buildings*, page 3-4.)

As such, the Heritage Council recommends that the NDP promote the re-use of built heritage assets, in order to facilitate wider sustainable development and heritage-led regeneration, and to promote a sustainable construction strategy within Ireland.

NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE - LANDSCAPES

The *EU Landscape Convention (ELC)* was signed and ratified by Ireland on the 22nd March 2002. The Convention came into force in Ireland on the 1st March 2004⁴. The *European Landscape Convention* states that the landscape:

... *has an important public interest role in*

the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation; ... contributes to the formation of local cultures and ... is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity; ... is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas; ... is a key element of individual and social well-being and ... its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone'.

The Heritage Council recently completed a national evaluation of existing Landscape Character Assessments (LCAs) in Ireland, with the cooperation of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and Fáilte Ireland (March 2006). This timely study aims to complement earlier policy proposals from the Heritage Council and seeks to provide further detailed recommendations, which will inform the design of a clear national cross-sectoral work programme to be implemented in the short term. This proposed National Landscape Management Programme, which will embrace effective landscape management, planning and development and conservation and promotion, will enable Ireland to meet its requirements, as set out under the provisions of the *EU Landscape Convention 2002*.

CONCLUSIONS

The proposed *National Development Plan 2007-2013* and resulting investment programme is likely to have a significant impact on the national heritage in the long term and indeed also presents a number of potentially significant benefits for the national heritage. These benefits need to be formally recognised and where possible assessed from the outset, and then realised during the Plan period.

The NDP, in recognising the vastly improved statutory and strategic context in which it now sits and building on these improvements, has an opportunity to be tested to the highest standards. By example, the NDP can create a much-needed boost to the economic and environmental significance attached to our national heritage in a manner, which will assist greatly in the overall realisation of the plan's specific aims, objectives and investment priorities.

By Alison Harvey,
Heritage Council Planning Officer

³ Built to Last: The Sustainable Reuse of Buildings, Dublin City Council/The Heritage Council 2004.

⁴ Source: http://www.coe.int/t/e/Cultural_Co-operation/Environment/Landscape.

LEAVE NO TRACE IRELAND

Jane Helps explains the need for responsible outdoor recreation and the resultant 'Leave no Trace' message

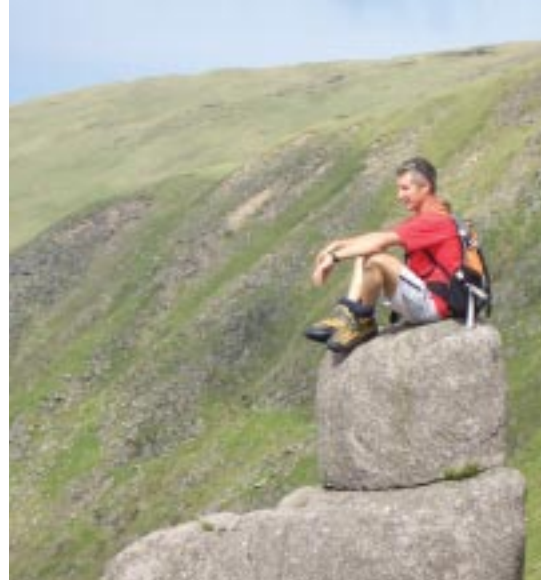
Ireland's countryside is undoubtedly a high quality natural resource. The spatial extent and diversity of the resource base lends itself to the provision of opportunities for a wide range of countryside recreation activities for both the local population and for an increasing number of tourists. As pressure, from recreational use, on our landscapes and seascapes continues to increase, it is appropriate that a national system is put in place that will ensure that visitors to the Irish countryside, whether locals or tourists, visit with care.

To date, no national Country Code has existed in the Republic of Ireland, although a plethora of codes from various organisations have been developed. In the UK, currently, three different versions of the Country Code exist. In 1999, the Countryside Access and Activities Network (Northern Ireland) revisited the Country Code and modified it to make it more relevant to recreational users. More recently, England and Wales published a new Country Code following the introduction of the CROW Act and Scotland published another version, the 'Access Code', following the introduction of its Freedom to Roam legislation.

it is appropriate that a national system is put in place that will ensure that visitors to the Irish countryside, whether locals or tourists, visit with care

In early 2004, an ad hoc committee was established in Ireland to progress the idea of establishing one system for all of Ireland. The committee consisted of the Countryside Access and Activities Network (NI), Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme (NI), Coillte, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Forest Service (ROI), Heritage Council, Irish Uplands Forum, Mountaineering Council of Ireland, Mountain Meitheal, Scouting Ireland and The Presidents Award.

In 2005, it was agreed that the Leave no Trace message was the most relevant to the Irish context. Leave no Trace differs from all existing country codes in that it is an 'education programme' that constantly puts the message and skills before outdoor users. Leave No Trace concepts



can be applied in Ireland's uplands and lowlands, in urban parks, on lakes and rivers or in local neighbourhoods.

Leave No Trace Ireland hopes to promote and inspire responsible outdoor recreation through education, research and partnerships. The programme will strive to build awareness, appreciation and respect for Ireland's natural and cultural heritage and is dedicated to creating a nationally recognised and accepted outdoor ethic that promotes personal responsibility and land stewardship.

It encourages all outdoor enthusiasts (e.g. walkers, mountain bikers, canoeists, horse riders) to do their part to maintain those lands used by the public for the benefit of fragile ecosystems and for future generations.

At the heart of Leave No Trace are seven principles for reducing the damage caused by outdoor activities. These are:

- 1 Plan ahead and prepare**
- 2 Be considerate of others**
- 3 Respect farm animals and wildlife**
- 4 Travel and camp on durable surfaces**
- 5 Leave what you find**
- 6 Dispose of waste properly**
- 7 Minimise the effects of fire**

During the past 18 months, the ad hoc committee worked to secure the necessary funding to allow the appointment of an All-Ireland Leave No Trace Co-ordinator, who is tasked with coordinating, developing, managing and actively promoting the Leave No Trace message across Ireland. Leave No Trace Ireland runs training courses and awareness workshops. If you are interested in training, joining Leave No Trace, or publishing the Leave No Trace message please contact:

Jane Helps, Leave No Trace Ireland Co-ordinator,
ROI: 26 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8. Tel. (01) 4736283 / (086) 8109022. **NI:**

Countryside Access and Activities Network,
The Stableyard, Barnett's Demesne,
Belfast, BT9 5PB. Tel. +44 (0)28 90303930.

Email: info@leavenotraceireland.org

Web: www.leavenotraceireland.org





Sea Urchin - Sarah Varian



Thongweed curtain - Sarah Varian

Conserving Ireland's Maritime Heritage



Currachs at Doonagh, Achill
- Darina Tully

Coastal and marine heritage is of high value to Ireland by providing a number of services. Our coasts and seas are used for transport and for industries such as fishing and aquaculture, tourism and recreation. Natural habitats, such as mud flats, salt marshes and sand dune systems, also provide coastal protection and help filter polluted waters.

However this heritage is under pressure from a range of human activities such as inappropriate development, urban sprawl, changes in traditional activities, pollution and litter. Climate changes and changes in sea level and coastlines exacerbate this.

Reduction in the quality and quantity of coastal and marine heritage impacts negatively on those communities who depend on coastal resources, and may impact on the national economy in the long term. The quality of life for people in Ireland will be diminished if coastal and marine heritage is lost or damaged irreparably. It is necessary, therefore, to provide for its protection and enhancement, if only for our own long-term benefit.

The Heritage Council has recently launched a policy paper on marine and coastal heritage, based on several years' research and consultation. The previous Marine and Coastal committee held a number of seminars, in June 2002, November 2004, and May 2005, the results from which were incorporated in this document, along with the outcomes of projects undertaken during this period. For example: Review of Best Practice in ICZM, Bibliomara, and the Coastal and Marine Resource Directory. Valuable contributions were made by organisations that included the Martin Ryan Institute, the Marine Institute and the Geological Survey of Ireland.

The Heritage Council is calling for an integrated and strategic approach to the management of our coastal areas which places heritage at the core. This strategy should include a comprehensive review of relevant policies and measures currently in place, a management framework for environmental protection and management, and a campaign to raise awareness of maritime heritage.



Specific recommendations are made on aspects of heritage, including seascapes, biodiversity, water quality, climate changes, offshore activities, fisheries and cultured species, underwater archaeology, built heritage, traditional boats, islands and recreation. In particular, the Council calls for:

- Clear guidance and advice for new development in coastal areas
- Protection for coastal landscapes and the promotion of sustainable tourism
- Specific and identifiable budgets for managing water quality as part of the implementation of the Water Framework Directive
- Off-shore and coastal biodiversity protection plans
- A national plan for erosion and flood management to account for the likely effects from climate change
- Clear guidelines for assessing and granting permission for off-shore energy production
- Improved conservation plans, clear guidelines and better recording of data on fish stocks to address serious over-exploitation
- Improved management plans for aquaculture enterprises or fish farms to reduce ecological damage and improve the visual impact on the landscape and seascape
- Greater awareness of Ireland's maritime heritage which includes coastlines, the seas, plants, fish and animals, coastal villages, towns and cities, rich fishing traditions, customs and folklore, recreation and tourism
- Conservation of traditional boats for commercial and recreational purposes

*Beatrice Kelly,
Inland Waterways / Marine Officer*



Rosslare Cots,
Burrow Strand -
Darina Tully



The Heritage Council's *Policy Paper on Conserving Ireland's Maritime Heritage* can be downloaded at www.heritagecouncil.ie

ISBN 1 901137 83 10

The Council is very grateful to Rick Boelens, committee member, for collating and editing the document and to the other committee members for their input and advice: Simon Berrow, Ted Creedon, Ruth Delany, Robert Devoy, Leo Hallissey, Gillian Mills, Cillian Roden, and Willie Smyth.



Kanturk Castle

*Jason Bolton introduces
Kanturk Castle,
one of Ireland's largest
fortified houses*

Kanturk Castle, Co. Cork, is one of the largest fortified houses in Ireland, and is held in trust by An Taisce. The Architectural Research grant schemes funded work in 2004 and 2005 to investigate any scientific evidence that would show if the castle was ever completed, and a management plan which explored possible futures for the castle.

Kanturk Castle appears at first glance as the classic castle style of a four-storey rectangular block with massive five-storey flanking towers at each corner, and is part of a series of fortified buildings built during the 17th century using architectural ideas drawn from Elizabethan England. The precise construction date is not known and there has been a certain amount of folklore and local traditions surrounding its construction and the McCarthy Clan. The builder, the Gaelic Prince Dermot MacOwen MacDonagh MacCarthy, was ordered to discontinue construction of the castle by the Privy Council in London after complaints by his neighbours that he was building a fortress. Some accounts note that Dermot, in a fit of rage, smashed building materials and stripped the building. Uncertainty surrounding the extent of completion had been a matter of debate for many years, and prompted a stone decay study of the building. In this study, the condition of the stonemasonry of Kanturk was compared with other fortified houses in Co. Cork of similar age, including Mallow Castle, Coppingers Court, Mountlong Castle, and Monkstown Castle.

The study was inconclusive as the Castle, though ruined, has been maintained and conserved for nearly a hundred years by the OPW. However, there was no evidence to support an argument that a sheltering roof had ever been in place at the castle. The castle lacks any evidence for wall-walks, triangular gables, and chimneys at roof level common to other castles in Co. Cork, all of which would have been needed to support the roof. The interior plasters and exterior renders were also absent, though traces of these could be found in all other fortified houses examined in the study. The conclusion of the study was that construction of the castle probably never reached the roof, and the building probably finished at a point very similar to that depicted by the artist Francis Hayman, c. 1740 in his painting of John, Viscount Perceval, later 2nd Earl of Egmont, the 18th century owner of the castle.

the triangle of Mallow, Kanturk and Millstreet was a centre of medieval Gaelic lordship in Munster, where local lords and overlords levied taxes, appointed judges and officials, and maintained law and order within their territory

A follow-on study was carried out in 2005 with David Owen of An Taisce, to develop a draft management plan and consider the heritage potential of a ruined castle in north Cork. The Castle has been in Trust ownership since 1900 and full ownership was transferred to An Taisce, The National Trust for Ireland, in 1988. A management agreement has been in place with the Office of Public Works since 1966 who act as

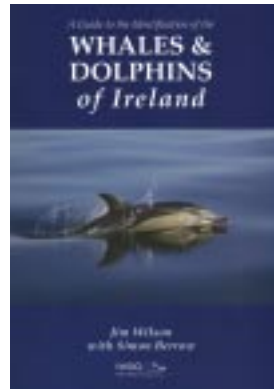
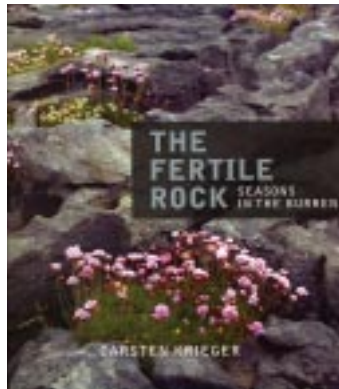
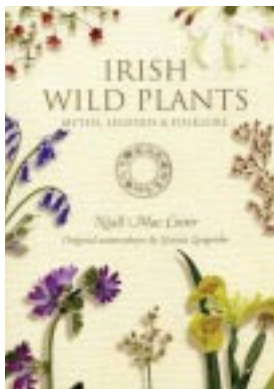
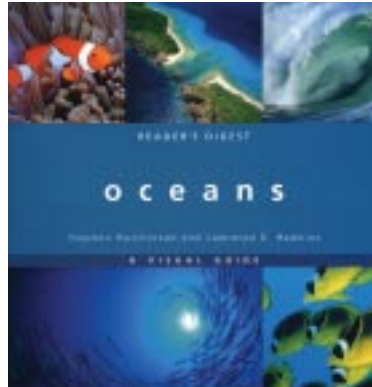
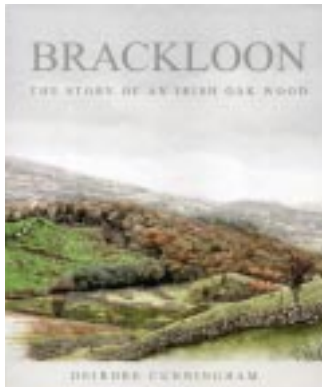


guardians and maintain the monument. Kanturk is one of the most well known fortified houses, but draws few visitors, who tend to spend about 20 minutes considering the floodlit ruined walls and read about the history of the site. Though there has been sustained interest in the history, archaeology and architecture of the castle, the site is not perceived as a catalyst for tourism in the way Newgrange and the Rock of Cashel are. As a tourism venue, Kanturk Castle has limited capacity to draw visitors as it is currently presented, and is not linked to other heritage sites in the area. This was one of the most useful outcomes of the study, to increase awareness of the castle, not as an isolated building, but as part of a wider heritage landscape. The castle stands in the Blackwater Valley, the second longest river in Ireland, and the triangle of Mallow, Kanturk and Millstreet was a centre of medieval Gaelic lordship in Munster, where local lords and overlords levied taxes, appointed judges and officials, and maintained law and order within their territory. There is strong potential to create a Gaelic Lordship heritage trail linking Kanturk with the other 23 Blackwater castles in the area, which could bring the best of the past into the future.

Jason Bolton is an archaeologist who specializes in heritage conservation. Further information on the Kanturk studies can be found at www.boltonconsultancy.com/kanturk

A painting of John, Viscount Perceval, later 2nd Earl of Egmont, Lord Lovel and Holland by Francis Hayman, R.A., c.1740, depicting Kanturk Castle. Courtesy of the National Gallery of Ireland

“BOOKS”



Brackloon – The Story of an Irish Oak Wood

By Deirdre Cunningham

Few fragments of our once great native forest resource remain. Extensive clearance for agriculture, exploitation for timber and fuel, and neglect has resulted in its destruction and decline. Brackloon Wood is a surviving remnant of the original wooded landscape. Although much disturbed, it represents one of the few good examples of Atlantic, semi-natural oak woodland remaining in Ireland. Over the last decade, Brackloon has been the focus of considerable attention, involving environmental monitoring, research and management. *Brackloon, the Story of an Irish Oak Wood*, chronicles the story of the wood from its beginnings at the end of the last ice age, around 10,000 years ago, right up to the present day. A wonderful, beautifully illustrated book.

Published by COFORD, National Council for Forest Research and Development, 2005.

ISBN 1 902696 39 5

This publication can be ordered directly from COFORD online at www.coford.ie (€35 including P&P)

Oceans – A Visual Guide

By Stephen Hutchinson and Lawrence E. Hawkins

Oceans contain habitats as different from one another as rainforest is from desert. In habitats ranging from coastline to deepest ocean trench, there lives a vast array of marine life – some rare, some bizarre, some of astonishing beauty – that has adapted to extreme and extraordinary conditions. Oceanography, the science of the oceans, is little more than a century old, but in that time we have developed ways to scan the sea from space to help us understand temperature and currents. We can descend in submersibles to study the geology of the seafloor. This book provides a visual guide to the oceans – their formation and extent; the lifeforms they support; their value to humans; and the threats they face.

Published by The Reader's Digest Association

ISBN 0 276 42931 1

These books are supported under the Heritage Council's Publications Grant Scheme:

Irish Wild Plants – Myths, Legends and Folklore

By Niall MacCoitir

Illustrations by Grania Langrishe

The wild plants of Ireland are bound up in our culture and folklore. They appear in the old Irish Brehon Laws and early nature poetry. Herbal medicine was also important. In ancient Ireland there were 365 different parts to the body, and a different plant to cure the ailments of each part. So there are myths, legends and folklore associated with wild plants and flowers in Ireland. A person who carries a four-leaved shamrock will have great luck in gambling, while a girl who puts nine ivy leaves under her pillow will dream of her future husband.

Plants are described in seasonal order instead of botanically, a fresh perspective bringing us back to the viewpoint of our ancestors. After the history of herbs in Ireland, traditional herbal medicine and different aspects of plant folklore are examined. Included are their roles in magical protection, their use in charms and spells (especially for love!), as emblems in children's games, in Irish place names and folklore cures. As with its companion, *Irish Trees – Myths, Legends and Folklore*, this book is beautifully illustrated with specially commissioned watercolours by Grania Langrishe.

Published by The Collins Press, 2006

ISBN 1 905172 01 X

The Fertile Rock – Seasons in the Burren

By Carsten Krieger

The Burren, in County Clare, on Ireland's west coast is a most enigmatic landscape – a unique mixture of fertile and barren, wild and domestic, visible and invisible. Stunningly beautiful but threatened, it captivates and perplexes and is of inordinate cultural significance.

This book takes you on a visual journey through and around the Burren during the four seasons. Conveying the serene beauty and unique aura of this ancient landscape, images of stunning natural beauty tell their own story: the changing face of the Burren from season to season, the rich flora and diverse fauna, important heritage sites, small details of stone and wider panoramic views of the landscape.

While photographs play a key role in expressing the visual impact of the Burren, this is more than another photographic book, it is a celebration of the place. For almost three years Carsten Krieger spent an average of three days per week on this project. It became a central part of his life: waiting for the perfect light, for the wind to die down, for the creatures of the Burren to come into the open, discovering the most beautiful and magical places, drinking tea with the locals. The result: he delivers the essence of his subject in a manner sympathetic to the ever-changing panorama of weather, tone and light found in that rich landscape.

Published by The Collins Press, 2006.

ISBN 1 905172 02 8

A Guide to the Identification of Whales and Dolphins of Ireland

By Jim Wilson and Simon Berrow

This new identification guide is the first of its kind and provides full colour illustrations and photographs of all whale and dolphin species found in Irish and UK waters. It provides practical information on how, when and where to go whale and dolphin watching in Ireland. This is the ideal guide for both beginner and experienced whale and dolphin watchers. More and more people are becoming interested in whale and dolphin watching in Ireland. This invaluable guide has all you need to know. Its handy size means you can bring it with you in your pocket or keep it on a boat. It is also an ideal gift for anyone interested in the sea.

Published by the Irish Whale and Dolphin Group, 2006. Available at €15/£10, including P&P, from IWDG, Merchant's Quay, Kilrush, Co. Clare, or online at www.iwdg.ie

ISBN 0 9540552 2 5

Cork Bird Report 1996-2004

by Michael Slavin

Compiled and edited by a team of four Cork birders and covering nine years, the Cork Bird Report 1996-2004 details sightings and counts of birds recorded in County Cork and includes 16 pages of colour photographs and other articles about birdlife in the county. The report also includes stunning illustrations by several local bird artists.

Although the title of the publication is *Cork Bird Report*, it is much more than just a bird report in the traditional sense. Of course the main part of the publication is the systematic list, a huge resource of detailed information that can add to the collective knowledge on bird distribution and status, and information that ultimately should be of enormous value to guide conservation management. The inclusion of a detailed weather review for the period is an interesting and important addition, as it helps to provide background information that can go some distance to explain why some of the bird observations were made.

The inclusion of a series of articles after the Systematic List adds greatly to the importance of the Bird Report. The articles are a nice mix of topics, spanning the spectrum from serious ornithological research to more impressionistic and personal accounts of the addiction that bird watching can become. The inclusion of very high quality photographs and some beautiful drawings and sketches adds greatly to the high quality of the report.

To purchase a copy please send a cheque for €23, made payable to Cork Bird Report Editorial Team, to: Cork Bird Report, c/o Cork Ecology, Long Strand, Castlefreke, Clonakilty, Co. Cork. All proceeds will be put towards production costs for the 2005 and 2006 report. If you have any bird records for Cork for 2005 and 2006, preferably on excel, please email them to cbr@corkecology.net

ISBN 0 9553547 0 6

Poetry



Ealaín ar oileán

As cheo an fhómhair
Mar chasóg ghlas
Nochtann smaragaid Inis Oírr
Ar bhráid gheal na mara.

In ucht na casóige
Tá seoid róluachmhar,
- teampall snoite Chaomhain
I ngréasán na gclathacha.

Fé bhrat na glaise
Brúchtann dhá thobar fhíoruisce,
Péarlaí na healaíne is na teanga
'Mhúchann tart an phobail.

By Bríd Ní Mhóráin

This poem is reproduced courtesy of Cló Iar-Chonnachta. From the recently published book, *Síolta an Iomais*, by Bríd Ní Mhóráin. Published by Cló Iar-Chonnachta. Price €8. Available from bookshops and from www.cic.ie

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

Ted Creedon's account of the death of John de Courcy Ireland's father (*Heritage Outlook*, Summer 2006) is interesting both for what it says and for what it omits. It is as well to fill some of the gaps.

In the first place, Tsingtao was not just a port on which the Germans and the British "had their eyes". It was a recognised German colony leased from the Chinese, albeit at the point of a gun, since 1898, at the same time as the British grabbed Wei-Hai-Wei along the coast. Economically, Tsingtao's entrepot trade made it the jewel of the German colonial empire. Why de Courcy was going, apparently alone, to meet with a group of German officers in a German territory during a war with Germany is an obvious mystery.

In his account, John Ireland did not mention Japan, the strongest east Asian power, a British ally and one which had its own plans for Tsingtao. Germany was in no position to defend its interests in the Pacific against Japan and Britain combined. All von Spee could do (as he did) was mount marine guerilla actions whilst trying to retreat to the fatherland. Why Britain would bother to try to reassure Germany "that there would be no fighting between British and German forces in the Far East and Asia" is another mystery.

Finally, as we know, war between Britain and Germany came quickly to Europe, and as quickly, though presumably later, to east Asia. This may be a key to the whole tragedy.

A possible scenario would seem to be that there was indeed an Anglo-German conference at Tsingtao, presumably about delineating spheres of influence in the currently disintegrating Chinese state, that war was announced as it took place and that de Courcy was killed resisting an attempt to intern him for the duration. Certainly, the cold-blooded murder described by his son would have been publicised by the British propaganda machine, giving it far more legitimate data than some it used at that time.

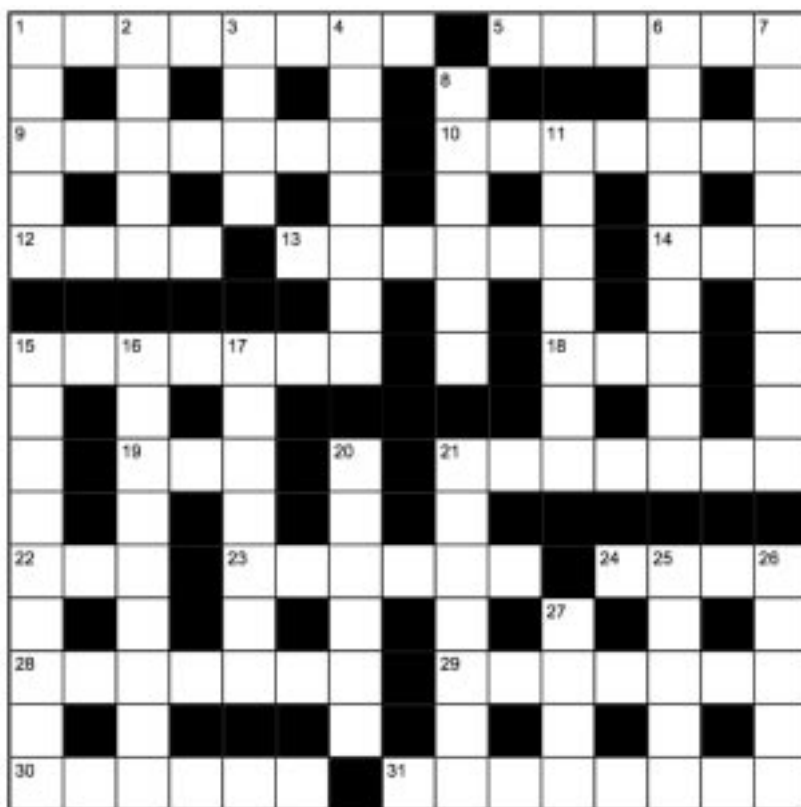
It is strange, too, that John de Courcy Ireland does not seem to have used his undoubted talents to research this matter in more detail.

Yours sincerely,

D.R. O'Connor Lysaght

The editor welcomes your letters.
Please send submissions to:

The Editor, *Heritage Outlook*,
The Heritage Council, Rothe
House, Parliament St, Kilkenny.
Or email: mail@heritagecouncil.ie



Crossword No.7

(compiled by Nóinín)

ACROSS

1. And 9 Across. End of an area covered by rocks and glacier-carried debris (8)
5. Brown alloy of copper and tin (6)
9. See 1 Across (7)
10. Interior passage or corridor (7)
12. Mud, clay or small rocks deposited by a river or lake (4)
13. Relating to people mainly from Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Brittany (6)
14. Former capital of Brazil (3)
15. Type of coarse oatmeal or stupid person? (7)
18. Female religious (3)
19. Wooden pin pushed into a surface (3)
21. Ceramic ware made from clay and baked in a kiln (7)
22. Source of light and heat for our planet (3)
23. Distinctive and pleasant odours (6)
24. Kiln for drying hops (4)
28. Licorice-flavouring - used in absinthe (7)
29. Structure with roof and walls (7)
30. Large entrance rooms and reception areas (6)
31. Vanishing Co Clare lake, or blind harpist (8)

DOWN

1. Burial chambers or graves (5)
2. Characteristic of farming and country life (5)
3. Widespread plant of ditches, known as 'Flag' (4)
4. Cutting part of chopping tool - once made of 5 Across? (3-4)
6. Megalithic burial mound in the Boyne valley (9)
7. History of development, sources of words (9)
8. Traditional roof made with plant material (6)
11. Supplementary small metal block used to prevent loosening (7)
15. Wooden shaft of medieval weapon with a stiff peak (9)
16. Person of no influence - a nobody (9)
17. Carve, cut or etch into a surface (7)
20. She was one of the oldies of medieval legend! (6)
21. Relatively flat highlands (7)
25. Farewell (5)
26. Hard bonelike structures in jaws of vertebrates (5)
27. In Co Sligo, Lough ___ beloved of Yeats (4)

To win a book voucher worth €50, please send your completed grid, plus name and address, to:

HERITAGE OUTLOOK
Crossword Competition,
Attention: Isabell
The Heritage Council,
Rothe House, Parliament
Street, Kilkenny,
Co Kilkenny.

Closing date: March 1st 2007

Congratulations to
Gerard Kelly, Tulla, Co. Clare,
who sent in the winning entry to
our last crossword competition.

Answers to Crossword No. 6, Heritage
Outlook Summer/Autumn 2006:

ACROSS: 1. Pods; 3. Spruce; 7. Asp;
10. Glamour; 11. Alchemy; 12. Again;
13. Glenveagh; 14. Trim; 15. High;
17. Tonic; 20. Rothe; 21. Earl;
22. Scum; 25. Temperate; 28. Rouen;
29. Archive; 30. Arsenic; 31. Spa;
32. Castle; 33. Flat.

DOWN: 1. Pageant; 2. Dramatist;
4. Peregrine; 5. Usage; 6. Excavate;
7. Arena; 8. Psychic; 9. Moone;
16. Horsetail; 18. Nocturnal;
19. Celeriac; 20. Rituals; 23. Manx Cat;
24. Cross; 26. Mecca; 27. Areas.

Notice Board

IRISH PEATLAND CONSERVATION COUNCIL

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER - PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION

Exhibition in ENFO about the Dutch and Irish Bog Conservation Campaigns. This exhibition looks at bogs in the Netherlands, the threats to their survival and ways to conserve them. The aim of the presentation is to increase public awareness of the beauty and uniqueness of bogs. ENFO, 17 St. Andrew Street, Dublin 2. Schools workshops available. Contact ENFO to book in on Tel 01-8883910.



NOVEMBER 25TH - CHRISTMAS FAIR

This IPCC Christmas Fair and Open Day takes place at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre, Lullymore, Rathangan, Co. Kildare, from 10am to 4pm. The Nature Shop at the Nature Centre will be selling cards, calendars and gifts. Events will include guided tours of the gardens and habitats at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre and the Peatlands Museum. Workshop on how to make Christmas cards, gift boxes and gift tags from recycled materials. Funds raised go towards the Save the Bogs Campaign. Contact IPCC at 045-860133. Volunteers welcome. Admission Free.

NEW ENVIRONMENTAL NEWSLETTER FOR CHILDREN

Nature's Web is a new and exciting newsletter for children, featuring interesting and informative news on nature and the environment. The latest issue contains such articles as: Harvest Time; New "Dwarf Planets"; High Tides; Bird Life: Owls; Aquatic Life: Barnacles; Animal Life: Itsy Bitsy Spider!; Plant Life: Autumn Fruit; Blackberry and Apple Pie; All in a Day's Work: John Akeroyd - Botanist; School Talk: Poems from school children; Experiments With Nature; Up Close: Marine Worms; and Conservation: Saving Energy in the Home. Edited by Audrey Murphy, *Nature's Web* is produced by Sherkin Island Marine Station, www.sherkinmarine.ie.

See www.naturesweb.ie or for more information, email: editor@naturesweb.ie



Notice Board

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND

WHAT'S IN STORE?

There are now 10,000 extra reasons to visit the National Museum of Ireland - Decorative Arts and History at Collins Barracks. For the first time in the history of the organization the entire national reserve collections of silver, glass and oriental collections as well as a fraction of the Museum's Ceramics collection are on view in this new visible storage facility. 'What's in Store?' is a behind-the-scenes Museum experience rather than an exhibition. Special tours of this visible storage facility are available. Please contact the Education and Outreach Department for further details, at email: education@museum.ie



NOVEMBER 8TH - A GLASS MENAGERIE

The Amazing Legacy of Leopold and Rudolf Blaschka - a lecture by Chris Meechan, Scientific Illustrator, Department of Biodiversity and Systematic Biology, National Museum Wales. In connection with the exhibition 'Crystal Creatures: Rare Species in Glass' at the Museum of Natural History. 6pm to 7pm. Location: Museum of Archaeology, Kildare Street.

NOVEMBER 11TH - VIKING EXHIBITION

Discover the origins of Ireland's largest city on a tour of our Viking exhibition. 3-4pm. Adult Tour: From Dublin to Dublin. Location: National Museum of Ireland - Archaeology and History, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

NOVEMBER 12TH - SCIENCE WEEK - STONES & BONES

My Museum Family Programme. Get hands on with animals and fossils and rocks older than the earth. A geologist and zoologist will answer questions and identify your natural history items. (Age 5+) 3-5pm. Location: Museum of Archaeology, Kildare Street.

NOVEMBER 26TH - DECORATIVE ARTS & HISTORY

Family Tour - Museum of Decorative Arts and History. Free themed tour for family groups. Please note that places are limited and are allocated on a first come, first served, basis. All Ages. 2.30-3.30pm. The National Museum of Ireland - Decorative Arts and History, at Collins Barracks, Benburb Street, Dublin 7, is home to a wide range of objects which include weaponry, furniture, silver, ceramics and glassware, as well as examples of folklife and costume. These exhibitions have been designed in innovative and contemporary galleries. The Fonthill Vase, a Chinese porcelain vase made about 1300 AD, is one of the rarest pieces in the museum. The William Smith O' Brien Gold Cup, the Eileen Gray chrome table and the Lord Chancellor's Mace are also among the highlights.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND EXHIBITIONS

Clothes from Bogs in Ireland - This exhibition includes a number of woollen garments dating to the 16th and 17th centuries that have been recovered from bogs in Ireland and have recently been conserved in the Museum's Conservation Department.

Clothing from ancient times is rarely found, as textiles normally decay quickly. However, the anaerobic and acidic environmental conditions found in peat bogs help to preserve wool fibres. The garments displayed include a woollen suit, consisting of a coat, trews (or trousers), a cloak and a pair of leather shoes, found on a man's body in a bog in 1824 near Killery, Co. Sligo. A dress consisting of a bodice, skirt and sleeves, found in 1843 in a bog near Shinrone, Co. Offaly. A wool cap from Gortmahonoge, Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary which was discovered with a suit of clothing in a bog in 1946 and a knitted cap from Ballybunnion, Co. Kerry which was discovered in 1847.

Temporary Exhibition. Location: The Treasury, Ground Floor, Museum of Archaeology and History, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

For more information, please see the Museum's Events section, at www.museum.ie

Notice Board

ENFO TRAVELLING EXHIBITIONS

ENFO has 31 exhibitions, covering a wide range of environmental topics which are available to loan (free of charge) to venues around Ireland, including:

IRISH WILDLIFE - a photographic exhibition of Irish birds, mammals and insects in their native habitats;

INTERESTING INSECTS - Ireland's wide range of habitats provide homes to a considerable variety of insects. Interesting Insects is a photographic exhibition which displays the beauty and splendour of some of these small creatures;

SEALS - THE ENCHANTED PEOPLE - an exhibition of adults and children of all ages examining the interaction of Seals and Humans;



PRACTICAL WOODLAND ECOLOGY - an exhibition celebrating 20 years of practical woodland conservation group 'GroundWork'. The exhibition highlights the work of the volunteers, the problems with rhododendron within the native Irish Oak woodlands and how everyone can help;

MAKING THE MOST OF MATERIALS - an exhibition highlighting an Ecological Perspective on Waste Management. Aristic panels show you how to make the most of materials;

CHOICES FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVING - the exhibition highlights the concept of sustainable development and demonstrates the scope for the making of choices for sustainability in everyday living at work, home or during leisure periods;

RIVER CATCHMENT ROADSHOW - a creative exhibition about the importance of water conservation and protection. It shows how people conserve and protect water, thus helping to protect river catchments. Handpainted and using natural eco-products, the exhibition will inspire viewers to change the way they use water in their daily lives.

This is just a small selection of the exhibitions on offer. To find out more, see www.enfo.ie Telephone: + 353 (0) 1 888 2001 or 1890 200 191. Email: info@enfo.ie



CRANN CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

Crann celebrated its 20th anniversary on June 5th 2006, World Environment Day, with a public exhibition entitled "The Local Project: Revisited 2006". Over the years, Ireland has continuously imported tropical hardwoods from third world countries, contributing to the causes of famine. On June 5th 1986, CRANN was set up by Jan Alexander, former President of Crann, to reverse this trend and to raise awareness of the importance of a sustainable home-grown hardwood forestry to meet Ireland's timber needs.

Two booklets have been published by Crann as part of an active campaign to alert the public to the threats that development poses: *CRANN's ABC of Planting Trees* and *CRANN's ABC of Trees, Hedgerows and Development*. CRANN's mission statement is to re-leaf Ireland with broadleaf trees. CRANN is an Irish non-governmental (NGO), non-profit organisation with branches nationwide. For more information on CRANN or to order publications, please see www.crann.ie



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Archaeologist

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Inland Waterways/Marine Officer

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www.heritagecouncil.ie

What is Heritage?

Under the National Heritage Act (1995), 'heritage' is defined as including the following areas:

- Monuments
- Archaeological Objects
- Heritage Objects
- Architectural heritage
- Flora and Fauna
- Wildlife Habitats - Landscapes
- Seascapes and Wrecks - Geology
- Heritage Gardens and Parks
- Inland Waterways

LOCAL AUTHORITY HERITAGE OFFICERS

Carlow: Vacant

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County Buildings
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Tel. 059-9136201/
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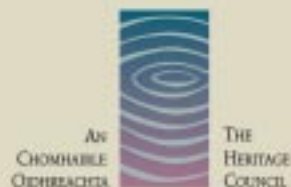
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Caring for Collections

The Museum Standards Programme for Ireland and the Annual Grants Round are dedicated to the promotion of the care and welfare of Ireland's heritage.



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Detail of 'Grotesque' wall panel, inspired by decorative motifs from the Golden House of Nero, Rome. Likely to have been painted in London (c.1850s-1860s) and hanging since 1860s at Castletown House, Celbridge, County Kildare. The property of the Castletown Foundation and restored in 2005 with support from the Heritage Council under its Annual Grants Programme.

