

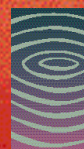
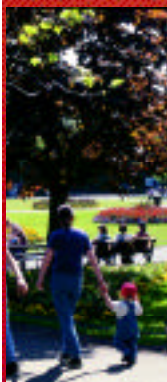
promoting pride
in Ireland's heritage

education &
communication

POLICY PAPER ON HERITAGE AWARENESS IN IRELAND

providing advice
proposing policy

collection of data

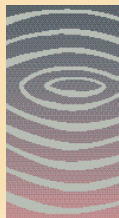


THE HERITAGE COUNCIL
AN CHOMHAIRLE OIDHREACHTA

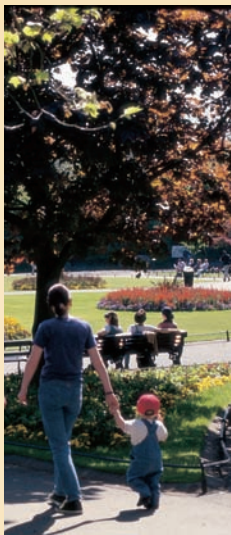
Policies and Priorities for the National Heritage

Heritage Awareness in Ireland

March 2000



THE HERITAGE COUNCIL
AN CHOMHAIRLE OIÐHREACHTA



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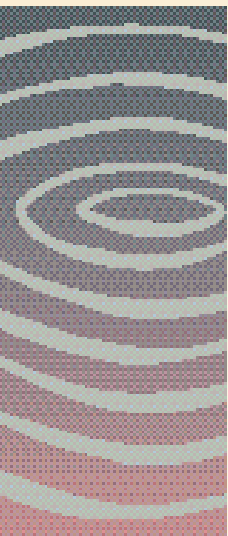
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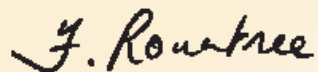
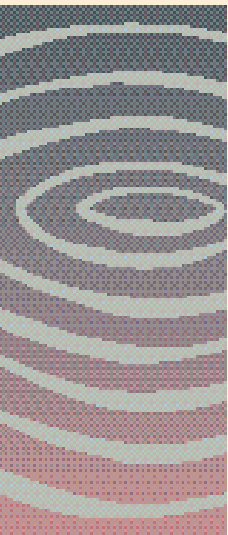
FOREWORD

In proposing policies and priorities for the national heritage [The Heritage Act, 1995, Section 6 (1)], the Heritage Council seeks to promote the co-ordination of all activities relating to its functions [The Heritage Act, 1995, Section 6 (3)(c)].

Achieving and maintaining high levels of awareness and understanding of heritage matters among the general public is essential if we are to be successful as a nation in effectively conserving our rich and diverse heritage. The Heritage Council under the Heritage Act, 1995, has a responsibility to promote interest, education, knowledge and pride in the national heritage. Having reliable information on current levels of public awareness will be key to carrying out that function.

This report presents the results of the first ever survey of the general public in Ireland of heritage awareness. The survey results clearly illustrate the importance the public place on heritage in Ireland today, the perceived benefits of heritage and its conservation, and commonly held attitudes towards the protection of our heritage. The findings present a cause for optimism for the future. We now have a baseline from which to measure trends and shifts in awareness and attitudes in the future.

The Heritage Council has outlined key policy recommendations in this paper. These aim to improve levels of awareness and understanding by the public of our heritage, and to secure greater participation by communities in all aspects of heritage activity, including policy development and its implementation.



Freda Rountree
Chairperson
THE HERITAGE COUNCIL
February 2000

INTRODUCTION

This policy paper contains the findings of the first survey ever carried out in Ireland of heritage awareness among the general public. A key policy of the Heritage Council is

“to establish current levels of interest in and understanding of the national heritage” (The Plan 1997-2000, p5).

It was in line with this policy and with the overall objective *“to develop the framework for a definitive database as a benchmark to benefit Ireland’s heritage in the future”* that the survey was undertaken. The primary objective of the research was to establish a baseline of heritage awareness in Ireland and to provide a clear indication of the current level of understanding of heritage and related issues among the general public. The results of the survey, therefore, provide a ‘snapshot’ of heritage awareness at the beginning of 1999. The research has been designed in a way that allows the exercise to be repeated in the future to measure changes in awareness, understanding and appreciation of the national heritage.

The consultants appointed were required to carry out specific research on the following:

- Awareness and understanding of heritage
- Main issues in relation to heritage
- Importance of heritage in Ireland
- Awareness of bodies responsible for heritage at national and local level
- Attitudes to current means of protecting heritage
- Sources of information on heritage
- Incidence of involvement in heritage conservation

This paper also outlines the methodology used in collecting the data, through both qualitative and quantitative surveys, and presents an analysis of the results under a number of headings.

A copy of the questionnaire is available from the Council offices on request.



SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The term 'heritage' is generally associated in the public mind with the past, history and the historic built environment, as well as the cultural dimension such as music and language. It is far less readily associated with the natural environment and landscape, and the wildlife that inhabits it. Few made any connection between landscape and heritage.

The Irish public, in general, have a varying degree of interest in, and knowledge of, the national heritage, as defined in the Heritage Act, 1995. The strongest interest in heritage was found to be among older adults 35+, those from more well-off backgrounds, and people living in Connaught/Ulster.

Heritage is perceived to be largely in public ownership, and its protection, therefore, is generally deemed to be the responsibility of the government. It is felt that the role adopted by individuals and local communities in relation to heritage protection is a defensive one, often through the planning system, rather than a positive and pro-active involvement. The fact that 41% of respondents could not give an opinion on whether or not tax-payers money should be used to protect the heritage, with 50% not able to offer an opinion on whether or not the government spends too much on heritage, points to a huge lack of knowledge about these issues. The lack of clarity on where responsibility for heritage lies further emphasises this point.

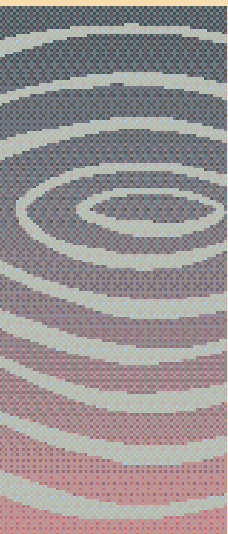
Interest in heritage on a national scale can be deemed to be relatively low. It is the Council's view, supported by the research, that this can be attributed to the influence of three broad factors:

1. The modern pace of life, and an increasingly urban and mobile society, which leaves little time for interest in heritage matters or involvement in heritage groups/organisations. This results from heritage conservation not being perceived as an issue which affects people readily in their daily lives.
2. A perception that an active involvement in heritage matters is a formal activity which requires a certain level of knowledge or expertise.
3. The current centralised means of heritage management by agencies with responsibility for heritage, which has traditionally involved very low levels of direct community participation. This has resulted in people feeling disenfranchised from their heritage, reducing the desire of people to become involved in heritage related activities.

The report is structured to support the following recommendations.

Recommendation 1: *The benefits of heritage conservation and the threats that heritage faces in the future need to be communicated to the general public through a variety of media.*

Recommendation 2: *Greater emphasis must be placed on the importance of the natural as well as cultural landscapes as part of our heritage.*



Recommendation 3: *Given that awareness of heritage is lower among the less well-off in more urbanised areas, the responsible agencies at central and local levels must work to develop policies which seek to redress this imbalance, providing opportunities for all.*

Recommendation 4: *The value of a 'heritage quality control' component in all government spending that impacts either directly or indirectly on the national heritage, should be officially identified and adopted as government policy and should be fully integrated into the implementation of all aspects of the National Development Plan.*

Recommendation 5: *Awareness of heritage both nationally and locally should be promoted more actively through schools, via heritage input in the curriculum and extra curricular sponsorship of school projects.*

Recommendation 6: *Participation and involvement by the public in heritage activities should be more actively encouraged through the following means:*

- *Funding of local heritage events and community heritage projects*
- *Promoting the establishment and maintenance of heritage societies*
- *Encouraging a greater level of community involvement by the responsible agencies in activities at heritage sites on a continuous basis.*

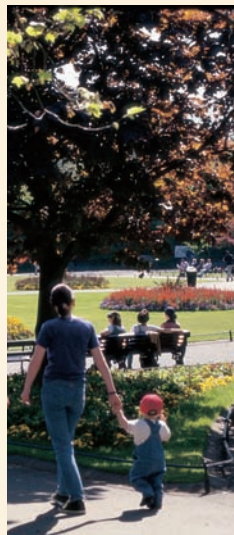
Recommendation 7: *A more co-ordinated approach is required by government and all state authorities involved in the protection and promotion of the national heritage, to ensure that their functions and responsibilities are clearly communicated to the public. Furthermore, all government and state authorities involved in spending money on heritage, should be required to make a more concerted effort to raise awareness about their activities and about the benefits of heritage protection to overall quality of life.*

Recommendation 8: *Further research is required to establish the economic, social and environmental benefits of heritage conservation (the heritage dividend).*

Recommendation 9: *To work in partnership with the tourism sector to ensure that heritage is not only perceived as being for tourists. Current development towards sustainable tourism will contribute to this process.*

Recommendation 10: *To encourage the production of quality television programmes which aim to promote a greater level of awareness of our heritage, and a more critical attitude among the viewing public, as to its future protection and management.*

Recommendation 11: *To promote the positive educational and information roles of museums, and other collection-based institutions, at national and local levels.*



1. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Lansdowne Market Research was commissioned to undertake the survey work.

A multi-staged research methodology was used for the purposes of collecting the data required. This involved two distinct but interrelated stages as follows:

- Stage 1:Qualitative StageTo explore issues in relation to heritage
- Stage 2:Quantitative StageTo measure awareness and understanding of heritage

The methodology was determined by the research objectives, which required a qualitative input to explore in-depth attitudes, perceptions, and overall understanding of the heritage in its broadest context. This was followed by a quantitative stage where firstly the strength of attitudes and perceptions, could be measured and secondly a benchmark could be established for awareness and attitudes to national heritage which could be monitored over time.

STAGE 1 – QUALITATIVE

Qualitative research is vital in determining the key issues to be covered by a subsequent quantitative survey and to investigate the main heritage issues about which the public are concerned, and the language and terminology used by the general public when talking about heritage. This stage was carried out as a precursor to the main survey, as it provides a useful context within which to analyse the quantitative results.

This stage took the form of ten group discussions conducted amongst a cross section of the population as follows:

No.	Sex	Class	Age	Lifestage	Location
1	Male	C1C2	12-14	Students	Dublin
2	Mixed	ABC1	35-45	Family	Dublin
3	Mixed	C1C2F	50+	Retired/empty nesters	Mountbellew, Co. Galway
4	Mixed	BC1	25-35	Single/no children	Kilkenny
5	Female	C1C2F	18-25	Pre-family	Tralee
6	Mixed	BC1F	45-55	Family	Sligo
7	Female	C1C2	15-16	Students	Galway
8	Mixed	BC1F	55+	Empty nesters	Kilkenny
9	Mixed	C1C2D	35-45	Family	Dublin
10	Mixed	ABC1	30-55	Expert group	Dublin

It was decided to include an 'expert group', which comprised individuals who would be considered to have a high level of awareness of heritage issues, either in a professional or voluntary capacity.

STAGE 2 - QUANTITATIVE

Heritage issues affect everyone: people of different ages, social/educational backgrounds are likely to have varying views and behaviour patterns. All views, attitudes and behaviour must be established in a completely representative fashion in order to accurately guide the Council's future policy decisions and implementations.

Following the preparation of the questionnaire, face-to-face interviews were conducted in the homes of a representative sample of 1,400 Irish adults (aged 15 and over), representing the population both geographically and demographically at 70 sampling points spread nationwide.

Data was collected through Lansdowne Market Research's nationally represented Omnibus survey.



2. HERITAGE – A NATIONAL PRIORITY?

At the start of each of the focus group sessions (with the exception of the expert group), the group members were asked to discuss the current issues in their own area. When discussing either local or national issues, none of the group members expressly put forward heritage as either a concern (mentioned were drugs, drink, litter/environment, crime, respect for property) or an issue having direct impact on them (mentioned here were traffic, taxation, employment, depopulation). Planning permission in the context of housing shortages, etc. was mentioned on both of these counts. Among urban groups, few mentioned environment as a local concern.

Recommendation 1: *The benefits of heritage conservation and the threats that heritage faces in the future need to be communicated to the general public through a variety of media.*

3. AWARENESS OF HERITAGE

The national heritage is defined in the Heritage Act, 1995, as including:

- monuments
- archaeological objects
- heritage objects
- architectural heritage
- flora
- fauna
- wildlife habitats
- landscapes
- seascapes
- wrecks
- geology
- heritage gardens and parks
- inland waterways

This definition, which covers the built and natural heritage, does not, however, equate with the broad concept of heritage that exists in the minds of the general public.

What is understood by the term heritage? - History? Environment? Culture?

'It's from our past, it's dead'.

12-14 year old, Dublin.

"It's our ancestors and what they did years and years ago, the way they lived"

45-55 year old, Sligo.

Heritage is almost unanimously associated with history, it is something 'handed down by our

ancestors’, with examples drawn from history to illustrate people’s understanding of heritage. It is a common assumption that heritage is old. The view epitomised in the schoolboy’s quote above excludes present day animals and plants, or indeed, the landscape, which are included in the official definition.

What, if anything, do you understand by or think of as heritage? What sort of things do you associate with heritage?



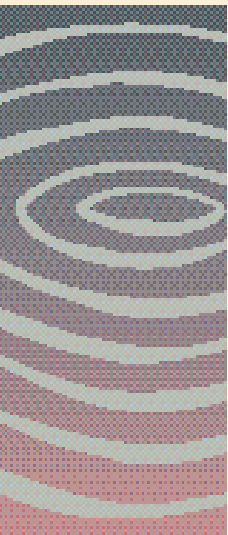
‘The language, history, knowing where we’ve come from or what has made Irish people what they are’.

35-45 year old, Dublin

Heritage is also perceived in terms of those traits that are seen to differentiate the Irish as a race: language, music, dance, our literary legacy – those elements that comprise our cultural heritage - were common examples of what people regarded to be our heritage.

Unprompted, therefore, heritage is generally understood as including our cultural past and the built historic environment, with little acknowledgement of the landscape or wildlife.





THE OFFICIAL DEFINITION OF HERITAGE

The respondents were presented with a list of examples of heritage, drawn from the official definition, and asked whether they considered them to be heritage or not. The chart below illustrates what percentage of the public consider each element of the heritage to be “definitely heritage”.



These results reflect the finding that the historic built environment – castles, historic buildings, monuments, etc. are most readily considered to be heritage. A secondary category is comprised of architecture, churches, country houses, geology, parks and bridges. Other elements of the built heritage, land- and seascapes, waterways, wildlife and flora & fauna were less readily thought to be heritage. In fact, over 45% of all respondents did not regard wildlife habitats, flora and fauna, as part of our heritage, and 34% did not consider landscapes to be heritage. What these results tell us furthermore, is that the connection between past, present and future is missing and very importantly, people generally don’t readily consider the environment or landscape as part of our heritage. Perhaps it is for this reason that we take it so much for granted.

Whilst individual historic buildings are considered by 96% of the adult population to be heritage, only a little over half (55%) included streetscapes in what they consider to be heritage. This is

likely, in part, to be a result of the legislative measures to date, which have focussed on the protection of individual buildings, rather than on the contribution of less architecturally significant buildings, or group of buildings, to the historic character of an area.

Despite the lack of recognition of the natural environment in terms of heritage, it is evident from the focus groups, however, that there is a latent appreciation of the natural environment. When asked what attractions/areas they would direct a visitor to in their local area, the majority included landscapes, seascapes, monuments and museums in their response.

Recommendation 2: *Greater emphasis must be placed on the importance of natural as well as cultural landscapes as part of our heritage.*

'When people are poor heritage means nothing'
25-35 year old, Kilkenny

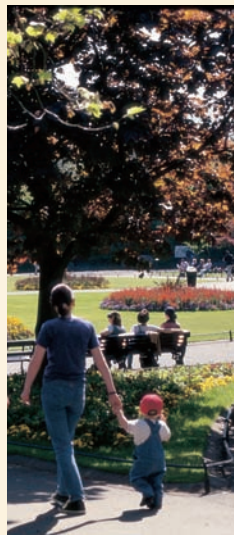
A core finding of the research was that, in general, awareness and understanding of heritage was highest among school children and older adults in rural areas. Awareness was lower among the less well off, and among Dubliners and young to middle-aged adults. People from rural areas show more interest in and awareness of their heritage than their urban counterparts. No difference between males and females was detected.

Recommendation 3: *Given that awareness of heritage is lower among the less well-off in more urbanised areas, the responsible agencies at central and local levels must work to develop policies which seek to redress this imbalance, providing opportunities for all.*

NATIONAL HERITAGE VS. LOCAL HERITAGE

An interesting distinction between national and local heritage emerges in the research. Whereas the latter is associated with tangibles such as monuments and landmarks, national heritage is viewed as more abstract, encompassing what we share as a nation, our folklore, language and dance. Furthermore, it emerged from the survey that rural people tend to define their heritage from a local perspective in terms of what they have grown up with and what they have learned from their parents. Local proximity, therefore, facilitates intimacy with heritage. In this sense increased mobility along with rural depopulation may signal a threat to our heritage.

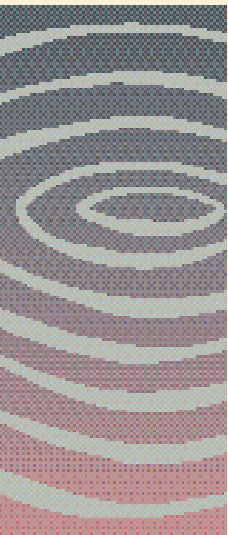
'When people ask you about your heritage, you automatically think of where you come from yourself'
18-25, female, Tralee.



*'If you just say heritage you think locally, if you say Irish heritage, you think nationally'.
50+ year old, Co. Galway*

However, one of the most positive findings of the research was the general recognition that present day living represents heritage in the making, for the next generation. The National Development Plan has a fundamental role to play in this regard. Furthermore, there is unanimous agreement that heritage represents what we should be proud of as a people, both locally and nationally.

Recommendation 4: *The value of a 'heritage quality control' component in all government spending, that impacts either directly or indirectly on the national heritage, should be officially identified and adopted as government policy and should be fully integrated into the implementation of all aspects of the National Development Plan. For example, the potential for raising awareness of the heritage, as well as affording it a greater level of protection, by integrating 'heritage quality control' into government schemes such as the range of tax incentive schemes currently in operation, e.g. the Urban Renewal Scheme, the Town Renewal Scheme and the Pilot Rural Renewal Scheme for the Upper Shannon, should be realised.*



4. INTEREST AND INVOLVEMENT IN HERITAGE (ALSO VISITING HERITAGE)

INTEREST IN HERITAGE SUBJECTS

Although not readily perceived as part of heritage, the level of interest in wildlife is higher than for any other aspect of heritage. A slim minority (15% or less) claimed to be very interested in any of the heritage issues assessed, which included interest in architecture and archaeology, perhaps evidence of the majority paying token lip service to the subject area. Interest in heritage was stronger amongst older adults (35+), those from more well-off backgrounds, and people living in Connaught/Ulster.

There is a strong feeling that schools are an important conduit for the heritage message and 80% support a more active role for schools in heritage education. However, contrary to popular perceptions, the survey revealed that levels of interest in heritage is not influenced by the presence of children in a household.

Recommendation 5: *Awareness of heritage both nationally and locally should be promoted more actively through schools, via heritage input in the curriculum and extra curricular sponsorship of school projects.*

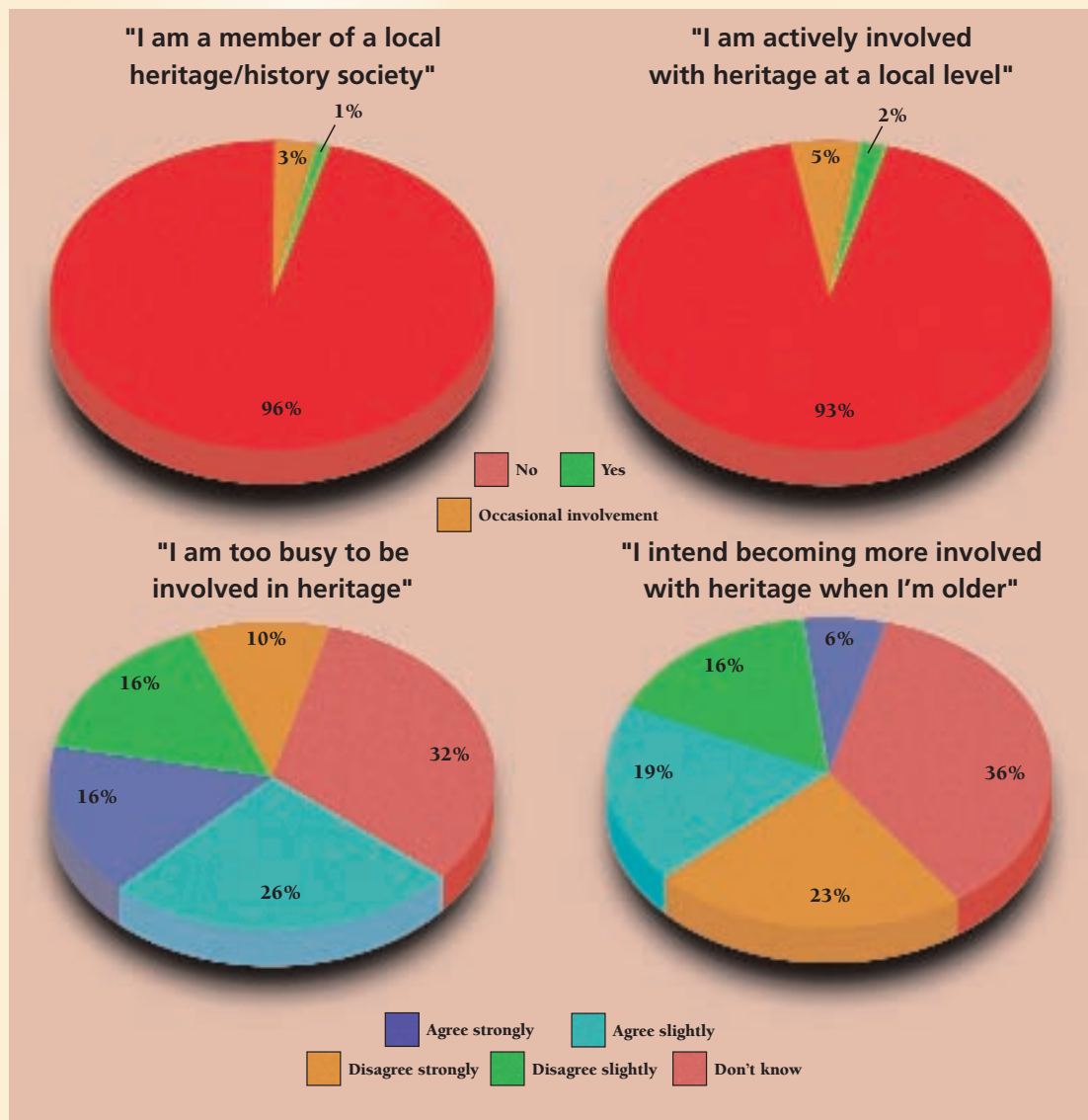
INVOLVEMENT IN HERITAGE

In general, people's involvement with heritage tends to be defensive in nature, as opposed to proactive or ongoing, e.g. objecting to local development plans which affect landscape or heritage as opposed to joining a heritage society. Only 4% claim to be members of a heritage or history group, although 25% expressed an interest in becoming involved as they got older. The main reasons offered for the lack of involvement revolved around time pressures (44%) and lack of interest, with the majority citing 'modern day living' and 'the pace of life' (Celtic Tiger) as obstacles to engaging in the cause. Others are unsure of how to get involved or are even intimidated by a perceived sense of elitism in this area. 25% stated an interest in becoming more involved when they get older. This may, again, be lip service, but it is consistent with the demographic trend.

*'As you get older you start to notice more. When you're young you're just flying around'.
55+ year old, Kilkenny*



For each of the following statements which people have made in relation to heritage, please state which one of these phrases come close to your view on each statement.



VISITING HERITAGE

The incidence of visiting heritage sites is dramatically higher among respondents in Munster than elsewhere. Castles, parks, monuments and museums are the most popular heritage amenities, 82% claiming to have visited a castle and 70% a park, 40% have visited a heritage centre or heritage garden. 26% have gone to see or study archaeological objects, 24% to see wildlife, dramatically higher among Munster respondents than elsewhere. The incidence of visiting museums, however, is higher in Dublin than elsewhere.

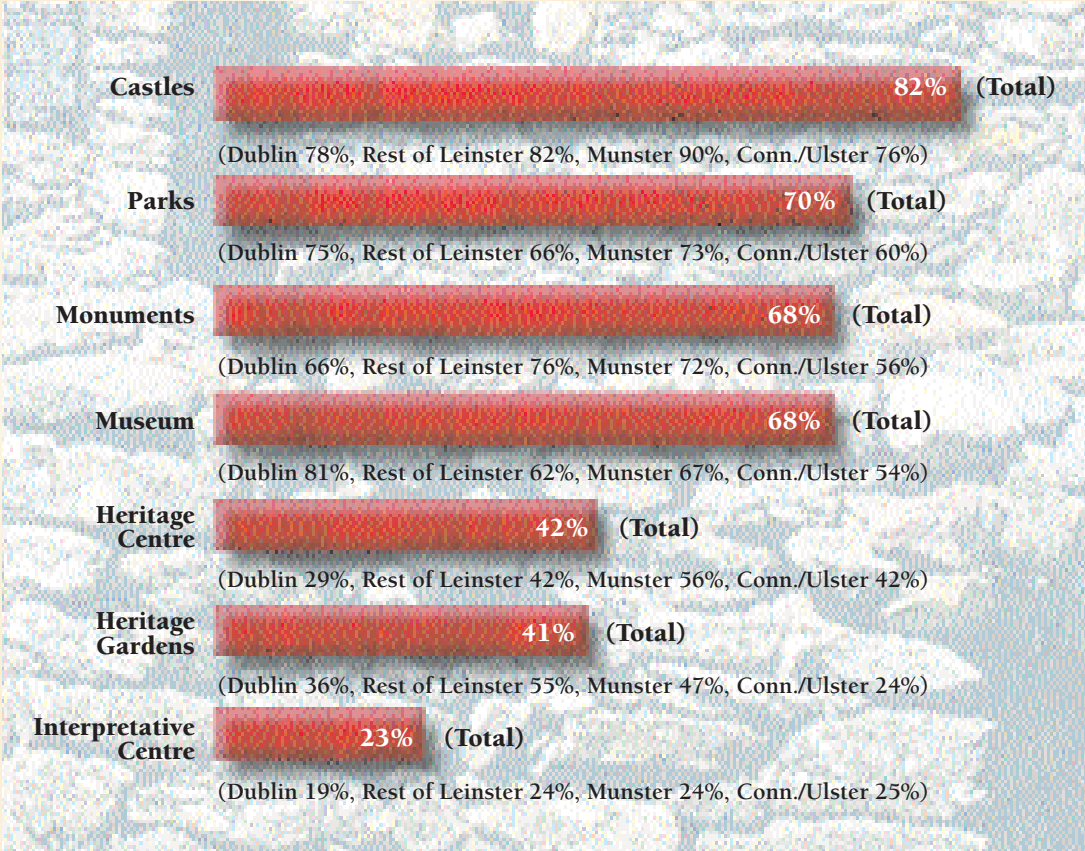
Recommendation 6: *Participation and involvement by the public in heritage activities should be more actively encouraged through the following means:*

- *Funding of local heritage events and community heritage projects*
- *Promoting the establishment and maintenance of heritage societies*
- *Encouraging a greater level of community involvement by the responsible agencies in activities at heritage sites on a continuous basis.*

The issue of public liability insurance arose in this context in a rural focus group, where criticism was levelled at the State for not covering the costs of onerous insurance necessary to open areas of heritage value to the public. There was frustration at the bureaucracy of the system and a perceived 'myopic' view of heritage by government.



Which of the following have you ever visited in Ireland?



5. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE HERITAGE

'The people in power'

15-16 year old school girl, Galway

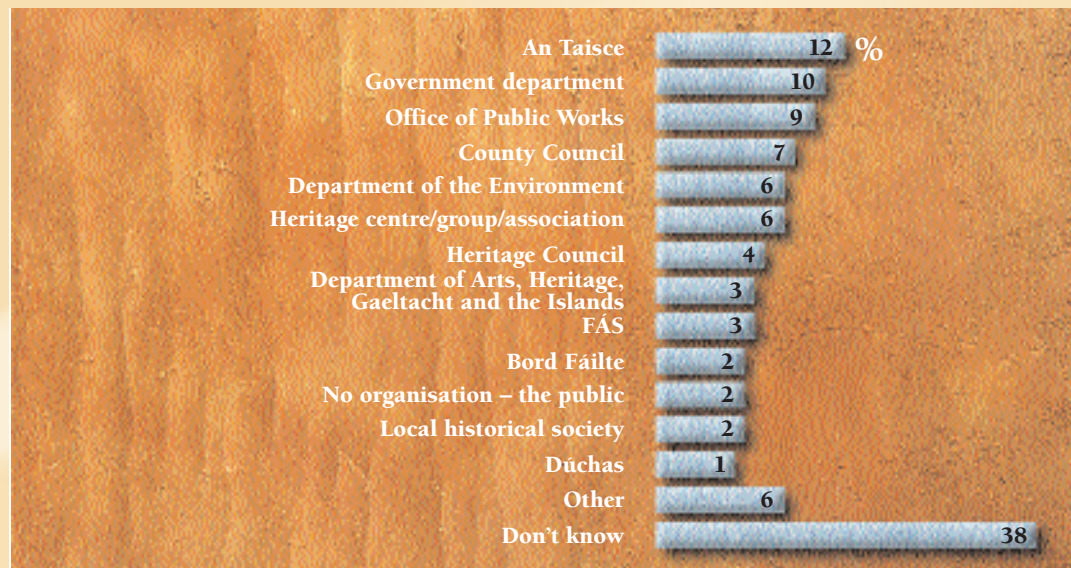
'It's their responsibility and not really mine directly'

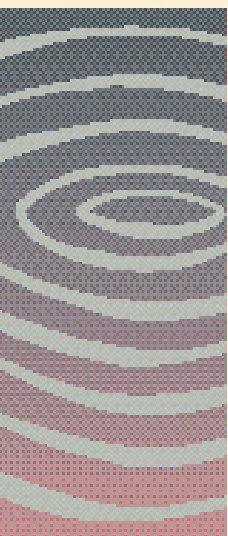
35-45 year old, Dublin

Because of the association of heritage with public ownership, there is the common view that some higher body, typically a government department, is responsible for the protection of the heritage rather than the individual or the community. Because heritage is perceived to be inextricably linked with public ownership, individuals are not felt to be accountable or ultimately responsible.

There is a lack of awareness, however, as to which body or bodies are responsible, with 38% of the public admitting they do not know. An Taisce was most readily recognised in the public mind as being the organisation with responsibility for heritage (12%), 10% of people thought it was the responsibility of "a government department", followed by the OPW (9%), and the county council (7%).

What organisation(s) do you think is/are responsible for heritage in Ireland?





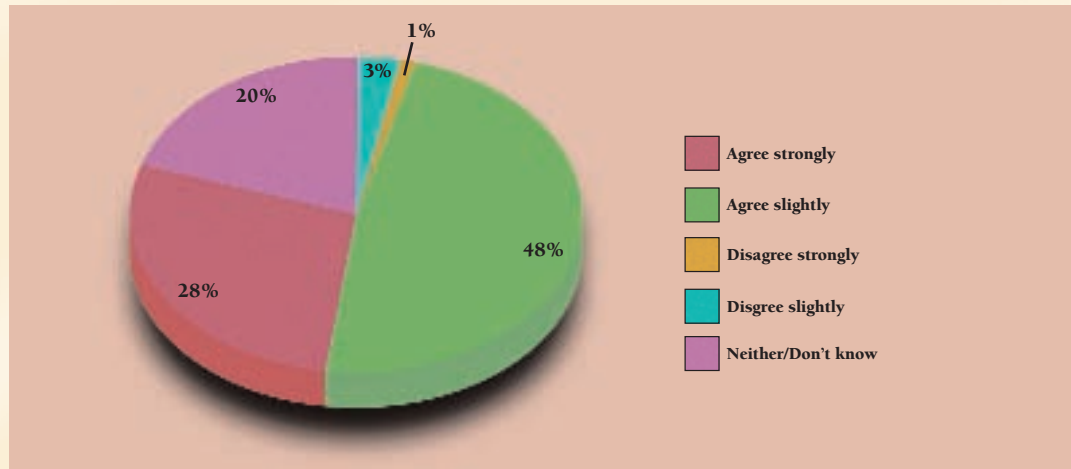
When presented with a list of organisations and asked which of them have the greatest effect on heritage, 30% of people mentioned the Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands first, followed by the Heritage Council (28%). Next came An Taisce (16%), OPW (11%), county councils (9%) and the Department of the Environment (8%). 6% named FÁS as having the greatest impact. Reflecting the fact that the majority were aware of the heritage organisations in name only, one in four or less claimed to be familiar with the organisation's involvement with heritage. The qualitative findings confirmed the latter. The majority were not aware of the precise responsibility for heritage of the key organisations. Hence, the whole area of how heritage is protected was somewhat of an unknown entity. Reflecting this, only 5% claimed to be aware of the laws used to protect the national heritage.

The existence of so many bodies comes in for criticism – *'If they were all banded together they'd probably do a better job'* being among the comments received in the focus groups.

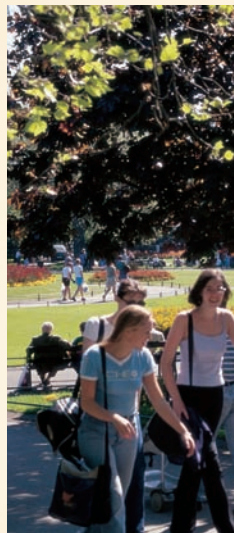
A distinction emerged between 'formal' and 'informal' responsibility, the former with the Government, OPW and local authorities, the latter accepting the notion of a moral responsibility of the individual with regard to the local community or parish. Here priests, teachers and other leaders were cited as having roles to play. In general, however, the role of the individual or community is perceived to be a reactionary or defensive one. This was supported by the quantitative findings which showed that 76% of people agree with the sentiment that "heritage protection is everyone's responsibility", with only 4% disagreeing, and 20% offering no opinion, as illustrated below.

Whilst this is a prompted response, it can be considered to reflect a strong willingness on the part of the public to take responsibility for heritage, despite the perception that exists of government being the predominant authority with responsibility for the protection of our heritage.

Heritage protection is everyone's responsibility



Recommendation 7: *A more co-ordinated approach is required by Government and all state authorities involved in the protection and promotion of the national heritage, to ensure that their functions and responsibilities are clearly communicated to the public. Furthermore, all government and state authorities involved in spending money on heritage, should be required to make a more concerted effort to raise awareness about their activities and about the benefits of heritage protection to overall quality of life.*



6. PROTECTION OF THE HERITAGE

HOW IMPORTANT IS IT TO PROTECT OUR HERITAGE?

‘with Europe coming together, it’s important to keep your own image’.

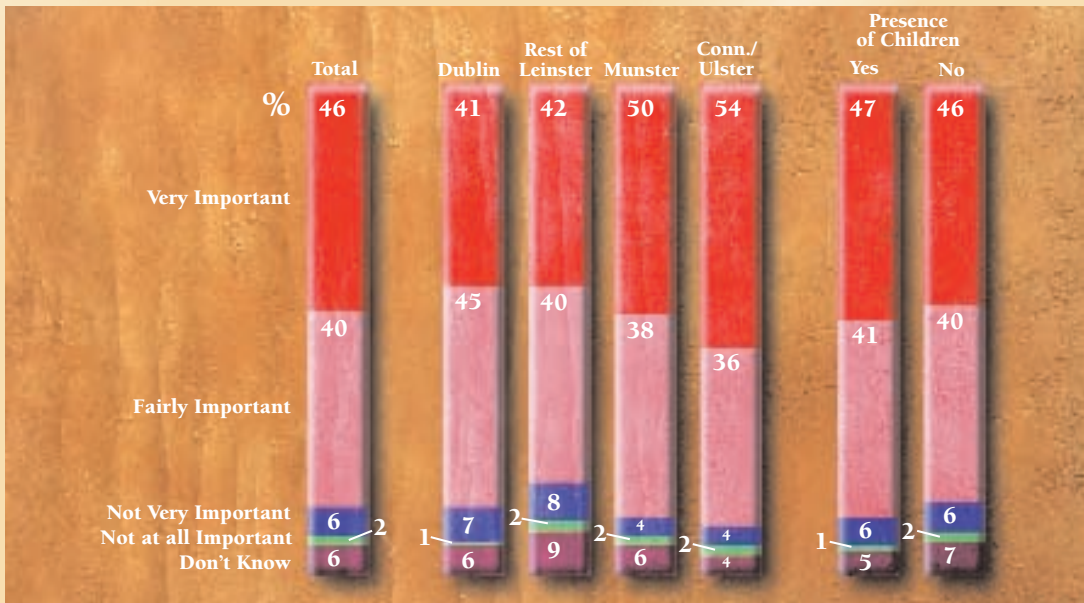
35-45 year old, Dublin

The terms ‘preservation’, ‘conservation’ and ‘protection’ are generally seen by the public as synonymous.

Almost half the adult population (46%) considered it ‘very important’ to protect our heritage, with one in 8 dismissing it as ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ important. 40% deem it ‘fairly important’.

There is a notable divergence in opinion on the importance of protecting our heritage between social classes, rural and urban respondents and age groups.

Which of these statements best describes how important or not it is to protect our heritage?



The gap between ABC1F and the less well-off is substantial (54% of whom felt it was ‘very important’ against 41%), with a similar gap between Connaught, as the most ‘informed’ region and Dublin, as the least. 41% of people living in Dublin think it is ‘very important’ to

protect our heritage, whereas 54% of people living in Connaught/Ulster think the same. Munster scored 50% for the same question, whilst the rest of Leinster recorded only 42%.

Exactly half of the nation's population over the age of 50 think that it is 'very important' to protect our heritage, with 39% of the same age group stating that it is 'fairly important'. This contrasts with the other age groups (15-24: 42%, 25-34: 43%, 35-49: 48%). On average, one in 8 views heritage protection as 'not very' or 'not at all' important. There was no noticeable divergence between males and females on this question.

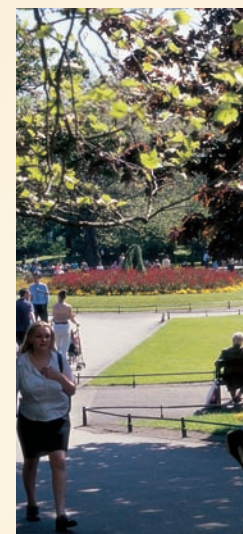
WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF PROTECTING OUR HERITAGE?

The most popular perceived benefit to be earned from protecting the heritage, cited by 28% of the public, was "keeping in touch with the past for future generations" and awareness of where we have come from. There was a general endorsement of preserving culture and thus maintaining our identity.

22% cited tourism as a benefit of heritage. It was felt that tourism acts as a spur to locals to become more aware of heritage in order to be able to accompany visitors around the locality and to enhance the visitor experience generally. However, 59% of the public agreed with the sentiment that our heritage is aimed primarily at foreign tourists, rather than at the local population.

Only 2% of the population felt that there were no benefits to be gained whatsoever from the protection of the heritage.

While 83% of the public claimed to be proud of heritage in Ireland, it is evident that this pride does not translate into either direct involvement or positive action in relation to heritage.



What do you consider the benefits, if any, of protecting our heritage?



Recommendation 8: *Further research is required to establish the economic, social and environmental benefits of heritage conservation (the heritage dividend).*

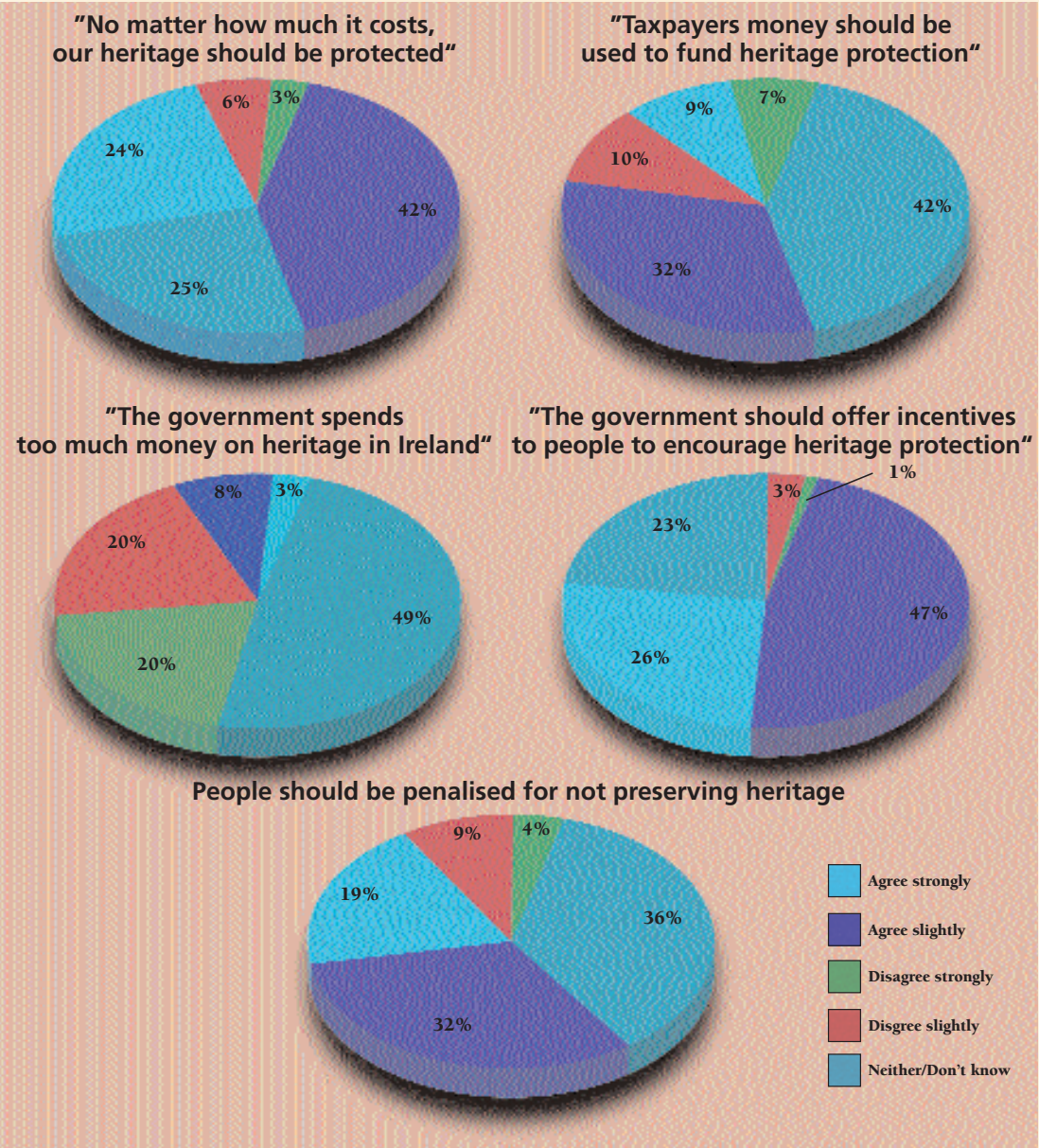
Recommendation 9: *To work in partnership with the tourism sector to ensure heritage is not only perceived as being for tourists. Current development towards sustainable tourism will contribute to this process.*

WHO SHOULD PAY FOR IT?

There is an appreciation that funding should be supplemented locally for certain occasional projects, but that state funding should account for the majority. Heritage is considered a legitimate and important cause meriting state funding.

One quarter strongly agree with the sentiment that heritage should be protected no matter how much money it costs, with only 9% disagreeing. On the issue of whether or not taxpayers money should be used to fund heritage protection, 41% agreed, 17% disagreed, with a massive 41% unable to offer an opinion. Only 11% agreed that the Government spends too much on heritage, but again the level of abstention, at almost 50%, points to a lack of real knowledge and interest in the subject. There is evidently, therefore, a strong moral endorsement of heritage protection, however, this does not translate into a wholehearted approval of government spending in the area, if it directly involves taxpayers' money.

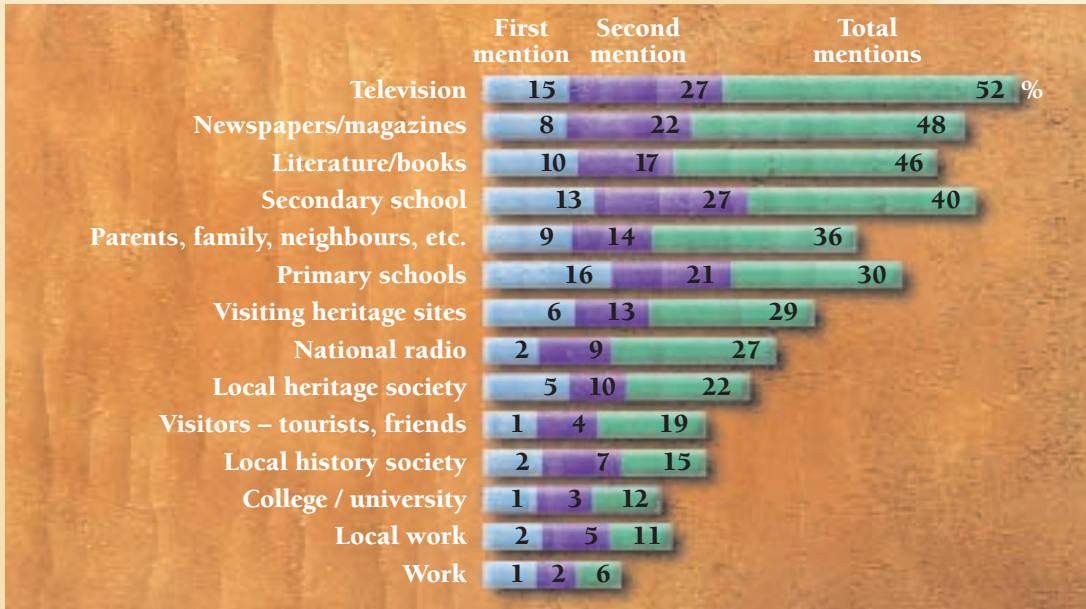
For each of the following statements which people have made in relation to heritage, please state which one of these phrases come close to your view on each statement.



7. SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON HERITAGE

TV is seen as a main source of information on heritage (52% mentioning it) ahead of newspapers and magazines (48%), books (46%) and secondary school (40%). Primary school ranked slightly lower at 30%, but ranks highest as a 'primary' source of information. Older respondents cite parents/friends etc. as important primary sources of information and awareness. In general there was a call for more information on heritage to be made available.

Thinking about what you know about heritage in Ireland, which of the following are the main sources of your information or education on heritage?



Recommendation 10: *To encourage the production of quality television programmes which aim to promote a greater level of awareness of our heritage, and a more critical attitude among the viewing public as to its future protection and management.*

The Council was surprised that none of the respondents mentioned museums in this section as a source of information on heritage in addition to the sources listed. Museums, however, received no spontaneous mentions.

Recommendation 11: *To promote the positive educational and information roles of museums, and other collection-based institutions, at national and local levels.*

8. RAISING AWARENESS – ROLE OF THE HERITAGE COUNCIL

The findings of this survey pose a huge challenge to bodies such as the Heritage Council, who are working to raise awareness of our national heritage. It provides us with a clear indication, however, as to where to focus our scarce resources with best results. These findings will result in a clear set of objectives and policies which will guide the Council's activities in promoting pride and raising awareness in our heritage over the next five years.

Since its establishment under the Heritage Act, 1995, the Heritage Council has identified the promotion of pride and raising of awareness in our heritage as one of the three themes that guides all of its activities. The other two themes are Collecting Data and Proposing Policy & Providing Advice. Over the past three years in particular, the Council has focused its attention on raising awareness of the heritage at the local level, and to this end operated a Community-Based Grants Scheme in 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000. Freda Rountree, Chairperson of the Heritage Council, in speaking about the community based heritage grants scheme, stated that *"it was out of an awareness of the evolving Local Agenda 21 process, and a conviction that heritage is always best managed by the people who live there that the Heritage Council developed its community-based grant scheme"*. A publications grant scheme was also run by the Council in 1998, 1999 and 2000.

The numbers of projects funded and the amounts awarded for each of the above schemes are as follows:

COMMUNITY-BASED HERITAGE GRANTS SCHEME

1999: 47 projects were awarded a total of £249,300

1998: 49 projects were awarded a total of £348,255

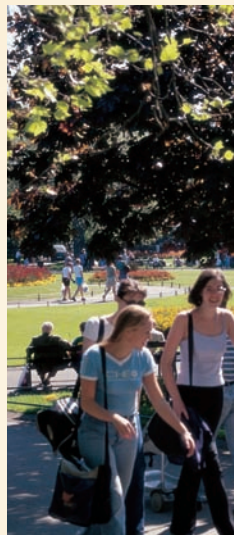
1997: 29 projects were awarded a total of £155,305

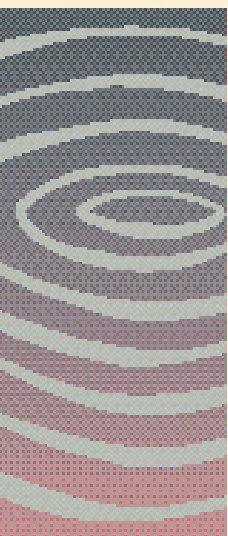
PUBLICATIONS GRANT SCHEME

1999: 49 projects were awarded a total of £115,770

1998: 36 projects were awarded a total of £116,540

The Council has administered a number of other grant schemes, including those designed to fund archaeology, architecture, wildlife and museum-based projects. Applicants to all grant schemes are required to include as part of their application, a statement of the expected goals of the project including proposed publication / dissemination venue or medium.





A selection of other major initiatives which have been undertaken by the Council in an attempt to raise awareness of the national heritage are as follows:

TV SERIES

The survey has shown that television is the medium that most people look to for information on their heritage. During 1998, the Council commissioned a six-part television series which will be screened during 2000. The series, entitled *Irish Dreamtime*, is envisaged as a popular exploration of the evolving nature of Irish heritage. The programmes will invite the viewer to look at the world around them and reflect on how it has been shaped by people throughout time.

HERITAGE OFFICERS PILOT SCHEME

During 1999 the Council placed three Heritage Officers within local authorities, to raise levels of heritage expertise within local authorities, as well as generally increasing levels of awareness of heritage issues. The officers were placed within the following authorities: Kerry County Council, Sligo County Council and Galway Corporation. Nine further officers will be placed within local authorities during 2000.

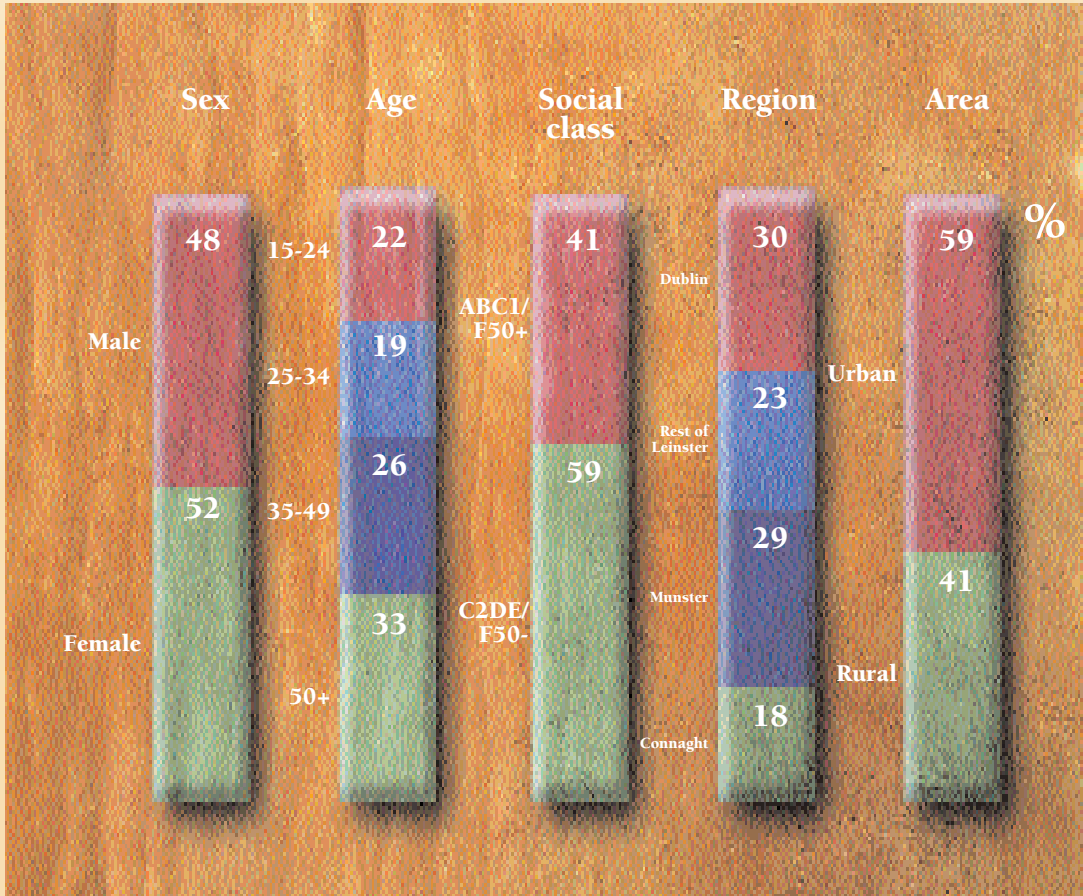
PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS WITH THE INTO

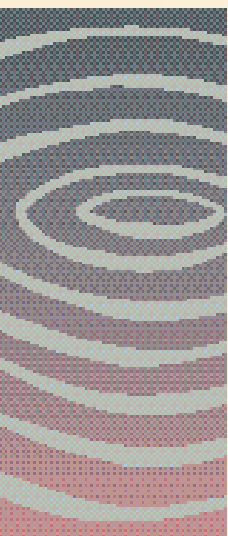
During 1998 the Council sponsored the development of material for two summer schools as part of an environmental awareness raising programme for teachers entitled "Caring for the Earth". The project was developed by the Irish National Teachers' Organisation (INTO), in association with the Blackrock Teachers' Centre and the Mayo Education Centre. The Council also commissioned the production of a heritage comic which was inserted into the INTO in-service magazine, for use by teachers in the classroom. In 1999, the Heritage Council developed a 'Heritage in Schools' project in partnership with the INTO, which is designed to bring heritage specialists into the classroom.

REPEATING THE SURVEY

A repeat of the survey is proposed in 2003 to assess the effectiveness of the Council's actions in promoting pride in and raising awareness of our national heritage.

APPENDIX: PROFILE OF SAMPLE

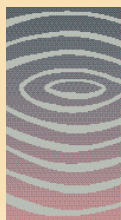




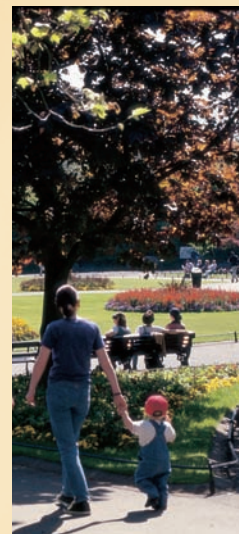
Polasaithe agus Tosaíochtaí
don Oidhreacht Náisiúnta

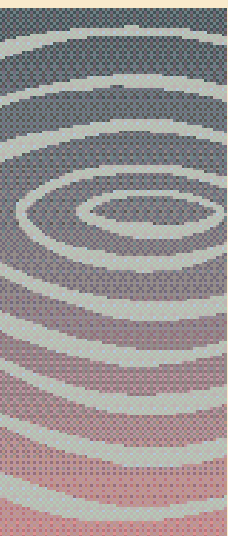
Feasacht Oidhreachta in Éirinn

Márta 2000



THE HERITAGE COUNCIL
AN CHOMHAIRLE OIDHREACHTA





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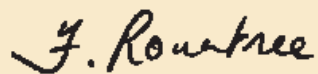
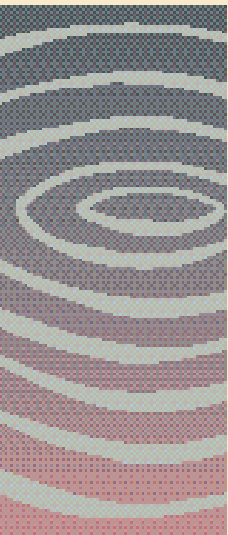
BROLLACH

Agus polasaithe agus tosaíochtaí á moladh don oidhreacht náisiúnta [An tAcht Oidhreachta, 1995, Alt 6(1)], féachann an Chomhairle Oidhreachta le gach gníomhaíocht a bhaineann lena feidhmeanna [An tAcht Oidhreachta, Alt 6(3)(c)] a chur chun cinn agus a chomhordú.

Tá sé riachtanach go mbainfear amach agus go gcoinneofar leibhéil arda feasachta agus tuisceana ar an oidhreacht i measc an ghnáthphobail má tá chun éirí linn mar náisiún ár n-oidhreacht shaibhir agus éagsúil a chaomhnú go héifeachtach. Tá freagracht ar an gComhairle Oidhreachta faoin Acht Oidhreachta, 1995, as spéis agus oideachas san oidhreacht náisiúnta, eolas uirthi agus bród aisti, a chur chun cinn, agus beidh sé fíorthábhachtach go mbeidh eolas muiníneach ar leibhéil reatha feasachta poiblí againn chun an fheidhm sin a chur i gcrích.

Léiríonn an tuarascáil seo torthaí an chéad suirbhé riamh a rinneadh in Éirinn ar fheascht oidhreachta i measc an ghnáthphobail. I dtorthaí an tsuirbhé léirítear go soiléir an tábhacht a chuireann an pobal ar an oidhreacht in Éirinn sa lá atá inniu ann, agus an meon atá ag an ngnáthphobal i leith chosaint ár n-oidhreachta. Léiríonn na torthaí cúis soirbhíochais don todhchaí. Tá bunlíne anois againn ónar féidir linn treochtaí agus athruithe san fheasacht agus i meonta a thomhas sa todhchaí.

Tá cur síos tugtha ag an gComhairle Oidhreachta ar phríomh-mholtaí polasaí sa pháipéar seo. Tá sé mar aidhm ag na moltaí seo leibhéil fheasachta agus tuisceana an phobail ar ár n-oidhreacht a fheabhsú, agus rannpháirtíocht níos mó ó na pobail a dhaingniú i ngach gné den ghníomhaíocht oidhreachta, lena n-áirítear forbairt polasaí agus a chur i ngníomh.



Freda Rountree
Cathaoirleach
AN CHOMHAIRLE OIDHREACHTA
Feabhra 2000

RÉAMHRÁ

Sa pháipéar polasaí seo tá torthaí an chéad suirbhé riamh a rinneadh in Éirinn ar fheasacht oidhreachta i measc an ghnáthphobail. Is príomhpholasaí de chuid na Comhairle Oidhreachta é *"leibhéil reatha suime i agus tuisceana ar an oidhreacht náisiúnta a bhunú"* (An Plean 1997-2000, lch.5).

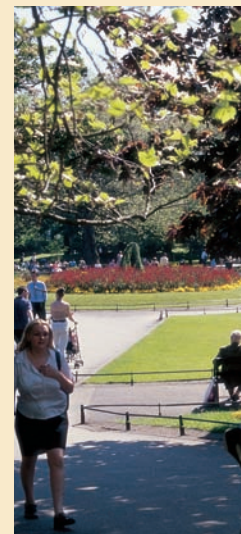
Is de réir an pholasaí sin agus leis an gcuspóir foriomlán *"an fhrámaíocht a fhorbairt le haghaidh bhunachar sonraí cinnitheach mar phointe tagartha chun leas oidhreacht na hÉireann sa todhchaí"* a rinneadh an suirbhé. Ba é príomhchuspóir an tsuirbhé bunlíne feasachta oidhreachta in Éirinn a bhunú agus comhartha soiléir den leibhéal reatha tuisceana ar an oidhreacht agus ar cheisteanna gaolmhara i measc an ghnáthphobail a sholáthar. Mar sin, soláthraíonn torthaí an tsuirbhé 'grianghraf' den fheasacht oidhreachta ag tús 1999. Tá an taighde ceaptha ar bhealach gur féidir an gníomh a dhéanamh arís sa todhchaí chun athruithe san fheasacht, tuiscint agus meas ar an oidhreacht náisiúnta a thomhas.

Bhí ar na comhairleoirí a ceapadh saintaighde a dhéanamh ar na nithe seo a leanas:

- Feasacht agus tuiscint ar an oidhreacht
- Príomhcheisteanna a bhaineann leis an oidhreacht
- An tábhacht leis an oidhreacht in Éirinn
- Feasacht ar chomhlachtaí leis an bhfreagracht as an oidhreacht ag leibhéal náisiúnta agus áitiúil
- Meonta i leith modhanna reatha chun an oidhreacht a chosaint
- Foinsí eolais ar an oidhreacht
- Minicíocht na rannpháirtíochta i gcaomhnú na hoidhreachta

Ina theannta sin, cuireann an páipéar seo síos ar an modheolaíocht a úsáideadh chun na sonraí a bhailiú, tríd na suirbhéanna cáilíochta agus cainníochta araon, agus tugann anailís ar na torthaí faoi roinnt ceannteideal.

Tá cóip den cheistneoir ar fáil ó oifigí na Comhairle ach í a iarraidh.



ACHOIMRE AR CHONCLÚIDÍ AGUS MOLTAÍ

I meon an phobail i gcoitinne nasctar an téarma ‘oidhreacht’ leis an am atá caite, an stair agus an timpeallacht thógtha stairiúil, agus leis an toise cultúrtha chomh maith mar cheol agus teanga. Is lú i bhfad an nasc a dhéantar idir í agus an timpeallacht nádúrtha, agus an tírdhreach agus an fiadhúlra a aitríonn é. Is beag duine a rinne aon nasc idir an tírdhreach agus an oidhreacht.

Tá an tsuim atá ag pobal na hÉireann, i gcoitinne, san oidhreacht náisiúnta, de réir a sainmhíniúcháin san Acht Oidhreachta, 1995, agus an t-eolas atá acu uirthi, an éagsúil. Fuarthas an tsuim ba láidre san oidhreacht i measc daoine fásta atá 35+ bliana d’aois, daoine ó chúlraí níos saibhre, agus daoine a chónaíonn i gCúige Connacht is Cúige Uladh.

Braitear go bhfuil an oidhreacht in úinéireacht phoiblí den chuid is mó, agus mar sin, meastar gur ar an rialtas atá an fhreagracht aisti. Braitear gur ról cosanta a ghlacann daoine aonair agus pobail áitiúla i leith chosaint na hoidhreachta, tríd an gcóras pleanála go minic, in áit é a bheith mar pháirtíocht dhearfach agus fhorghníomhach. Agus 41% de na freagraithe gan a bheith in ann a n-aighe a dhéanamh suas ar chóir airgead na n-íocóirí ioncaim a úsáid chun an oidhreacht a chosaint, agus 50% díobh gan a bheith in ann a rá an gcaitheann an rialtas an iomarca airgid, dar leo, ar an oidhreacht, léirítear gur ann do mhóreaspa eolais ar na ceistanna sin. Treisítear an pointe seo go mór leis an easpa soiléireachta atá ann maidir le cé air a luíonn an fhreagracht as an oidhreacht.

Meastar go bhfuil an tsuim san oidhreacht ar scála náisiúnta réasúnta íseal. Is í tuairim na Comhairle, le tacaíocht ón taighde, gur féidir é seo a chur síos do thionchar thrí fhachtóir leathana:

1. Luas an tsaoil nua-aimseartha, agus an tsochaí uirbeach agus ghluaisteach atá ag dul i méid de shíor, a fhágann fíorbheagán ama don spéis i gcúrsaí oidhreachta nó do pháirtíocht i ngrúpaí/eagraíochtaí oidhreachta. Eascaíonn sé seo ón meon nach ceist í caomhnú na hoidhreachta a imríonn tionchar ar ghnáthshaol laethúil daoine.
2. Dearcadh gurb éard atá i bpáirtíocht ghníomhach i ngnóthaí oidhreachta ná gníomhaíocht fhoirmiúil nach bhfuil gá ach le híosleibhéal eolais nó saineolais di.
3. Na modhanna lárnaíthe reatha de riaradh na hoidhreachta ag gníomhaireachtaí le freagracht as an oidhreacht, nach n-áirítear ach leibhéil fhíoríse páirtíochta díri ón bpobal ann go traidisiúnta. Mar thoradh air seo tá an mothú i measc an phobail go bhfuil an oidhreacht á coinneáil uathu, rud a laghdaíonn an fonn a bhíonn ar dhaoine páirt a ghlacadh i ngníomhaíochtaí oidhreachta.

Tacaíonn struchtúr na tuarascála seo leis na moltaí seo a leanas:

Moladh 1: *Ní mór tairbhí chaomhnú na hoidhreachta agus na bagairtí roimpi sa todhchaí a chur in iúl don ghnáthphobal tríd an iliomad meán.*

Moladh 2: *Ní mór níos mó béime a chur ar thábhacht an tírdhreacha nádúrtha chomh maith le tábhacht an tírdhreacha chultúrtha agus a chomhpháirteanna mar chuid dár n-oidhreacht.*

Moladh 3: *Ag cuimhneamh gur ísle an fheasacht ar an oidhreacht i measc daoine nach bhfuil go maith as agus a chónaíonn i gceantair uibreacha, tá an deis ann do na gníomhaireachtaí freagracha ag leibhéal láir agus áitiúil polasaithe a fhorbairt a fhéachann leis an éagothromaíocht sin a cheartú, ag soláthar deiseanna do gach duine.*

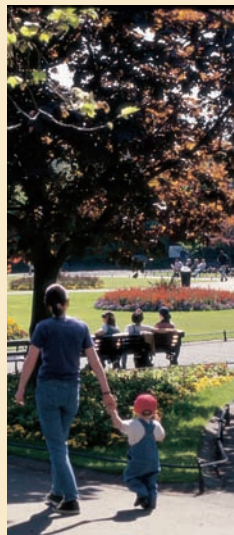
Moladh 4: *Ba chóir luach chomhpháirt 'rialaithe cáilíochta oidhreachta' i ngach caiteachas rialtais, a imríonn tionchar go díreach nó go hindíreach ar an oidhreacht náisiúnta, a aithint go hoifigiúil agus glacadh leis mar pholasaí rialtais agus ba chóir é a chomhtháthú ina iomláine i bhfeidhmiú gach gné den Phlean Forbartha Náisiúnta.*

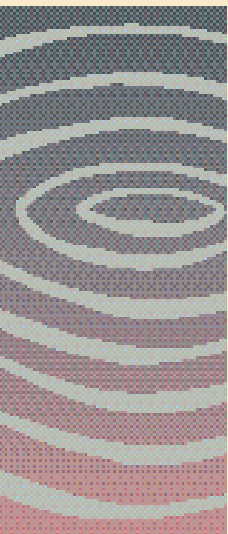
Moladh 5: *Ba chóir feasacht ar an oidhreacht go náisiúnta agus go háitiúil araon a chur chun cinn ar bhonn níos gníomhaí trí scoileanna, bealach ionchur oidhreachta sa churaclam agus urraíocht seach-churaclaim ar thionscadail scoile.*

Moladh 6: *Ba chóir rannpháirtíocht agus páirtíocht an phobail i ngníomhaíochtaí oidhreachta a spreagadh ar bhonn níos gníomhaí ar na bealaí seo a leanas:*

- *Ócáidí oidhreachta áitiúla agus tionscadail oidhreachta phobail a mhaoiniú;*
- *Bunú agus cothú cumann oidhreachta a chur chun cinn;*
- *Go spreagfadh na gníomhaireachtaí freagracha leibhéal páirtíochta níos mó ón bpobal i ngníomhaíochtaí ag láithreáin oidhreachta ar bhonn leanúnach*

Moladh 7: *Ní mór go mbeadh cur chuige níos comhordaithe ann ón rialtas agus ó gach údarás stáit a bhfuil páirt acu i gcosaint agus cur chun cinn na hoidhreachta náisiúnta, chun a chinntiú go gcuirtear an pobal ar an eolas faoina bhfeidhmeanna agus a bhfreagrachtaí go soiléir. Thairis sin, ba chóir go mbeadh ar gach údarás rialtais agus stáit a chaitheann airgead ar an oidhreacht iarracht níos comhbheartaithe a dhéanamh chun feasacht a ardú faoina ngníomhaíochtaí agus faoi thairbhí chosaint na hoidhreachta do mhianach foriomlán an tsaoil.*





Moladh 8: Teastaíonn taighde chun tairbhí eacnamaíochta, sóisialta agus timpeallachta chaomhnú na hoidhreachta (an díbhinn oidhreachta) a bhunú.

Moladh 9: Obair a dhéanamh i gcomhpháirtíocht leis an earnáil turasóireachta chun a chinntiú nach mbraitear gur do thurasóirí amháin atá an oidhreacht. Cuirfidh forbairt reatha i dtreo na turasóireachta inbhuanaithe leis an bpróiseas seo.

Moladh 10: Déanamh clár ardcháilíochta teilifíse a spreagadh a fhéachann le leibhéal níos mó feasachta ar ár n-oidhreacht, agus meon níos criticiúla i measc an phobail fhéachana, maidir lena cosaint agus a riaradh amach anseo, a chur chun cinn.

Moladh 11: Róil dhearfacha oideachais agus eolais na músaem, agus na n-institiúidí bailiúcháinbhuanaithe eile, a chur chun cinn ag leibhéal náisiúnta agus áitiúil.

1. MODHEOLAÍOCHT AN tSUIRBHÉ

Coimisiúnaíodh Lansdowne Market Research chun an obair suirbhé a dhéanamh.

Úsáideadh modheolaíocht taighde ilchéimneach chun na sonraí a theastaigh a bhailiú. Sa taighde seo bhí dhá chéim a bhí éagsúil ach comhghaolmhar:

Céim 1: Céim cháilíochta Chun ceisteanna maidir leis an oidhreacht a scrúdú

Céim 2: Céim chainníochta Chun feasacht agus tuiscint ar an oidhreacht a thomhas

Cinneadh ar an modheolaíocht trí chuspóirí an taighde, ar theastaigh ionchur cáilíochta uathu chun grinnmheonta, dearcaí agus tuiscint fhoriomlán ar an oidhreacht sa chomhthéacs is leithne a scrúdú. Uaidh sin tháinig an chéim chainníochta nuair ab fhéidir ar an gcéad dul síos láidreacht na meonta agus na ndearcaí a thomhas, agus ar an dara dul síos pointe tagartha a bhunú don fheasacht agus do na dearcaí ar an oidhreacht náisiúnta a bhféadfaí monatóireacht a dhéanamh orthu thar am.

CÉIM 1 – CÁILÍOCHTA

Tá an taighde cáilíochta fíorthábhachtach chun cinneadh ar na príomhcheisteanna atá le clúdach ag suirbhé cainníochta agus chun na príomhcheisteanna oidhreachta a bhfuil imní ar an bpobal fúthu, agus an teanga agus téarmaíocht a úsáideann an gnáthphobal agus iad ag labhairt faoin oidhreacht, a scrúdú. Déantar an chéim seo mar réamhtheachtair don phríomhshuirbhé, mar go soláthraíonn sí comhthéacs úsáideach inar féidir anailís a dhéanamh ar na torthaí cainníochta.

Mar sin, sa scéim seo bhí deich ngrúp-phlé a rinneadh i measc trasghearrtha den daonra mar seo a leanas:

Uimh.	Gnéas	Aicme	Aois	Céim sa saol	Suíomh
1	Fireannaigh	C1C2	12-14	Mic léinn	Baile Átha Cliath
2	Meascán	ABC1	35-45	Teaghlach	Baile Átha Cliath
3	Meascán	C1C2F	50+	Scortha/cónaí ina n-aonar	An Creagán, Co. na Gaillimhe
4	Meascán	BC1	25-35	Singil/gan pháistí	Cill Chainnigh
5	Baineannaigh	C1C2F	18-25	Réamhtheaghlaigh	Trá Lí
6	Meascán	BC1F	45-55	Teaghlach	Sligeach
7	Baineannaigh	C1C2	15-16	Mic léinn	Gaillimh
8	Meascán	BC1F	55+	Cónaí ina n-aonar	Cill Chainnigh
9	Meascán	C1C2D	35-45	Teaghlach	Baile Átha Cliath
10	Meascán	ABC1	30-55	Grúpa saineolaithe	Baile Átha Cliath

Cinneadh ar ‘ghrúpa saineolaithe’ a áireamh, ina raibh daoine aonair a measfaí go mbeadh leibhéal ard feasachta ar cheisteanna oidhreachta acu, i gcáil ghairmiúil nó dheonach.

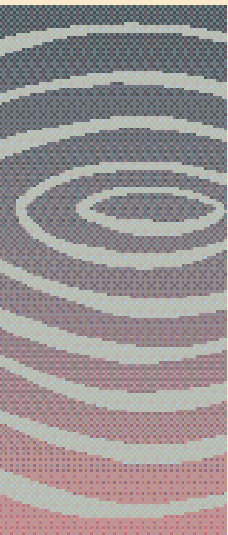
CÉIM 2 - CAINNÍOCHTA

Bíonn tionchar ag ceisteanna oidhreachta ar gach duine: is dóichí go mbeidh dearcaí agus patrúin iompair éagsúla ag daoine ar aoiseanna éagsúla, ó chúlraí sóisialta/oideachais éagsúla. Ní mór gach dearcadh, meon agus iompar a bhunú ar mhodh atá iomlán ionadaíoch chun cinntí agus feidhmiú polasaí na Comhairle amach anseo a stiúradh go cruinn.

I ndiaidh don cheistneoir a bheith ullmhaithe, rinneadh agallaimh aghaidh-ar-aghaidh i mbailte na n-ionadaithe samplacha de 1,400 aosach Éireannach (15 bliana d’aois agus os a chionn), ag seasamh don daonra ó thaobh geografaíochta agus déimeagrafaíochta de, ag 70 pointe samplála ar fud na tíre.

Bailíodh na sonraí trí shuirbhé omnibus náisiún-ionadaíoch Lansdowne Market Research.





2. OIDHREACTH - TOSAÍOCHT NÁISIÚNTA?

Ag tús gach ceann de sheisiúin na bhfócasghrúpaí (taobh amuigh den ghrúpa saineolaithe), iarradh ar bhaill na ngrúpaí na ceisteanna reatha ina gceantar féin a phlé. Agus ceisteanna áitiúla nó náisiúnta á bplé, níor luaigh aon duine de bhaill na ngrúpaí an oidhreacht mar ábhar imní ar leith (luadh drugaí, deoch, bruscar/timpeallacht, coireanna, meas ar mhaoín) ná mar cheist a mbíonn tionchar díreach aici orthu (luadh trácht, cáin, fostaíocht, bánú anseo). Luadh cead pleanála i gcomhthéacs easnaimh tithíochta, srl. sa dá chás sin. I measc grúpaí uirbeacha, is beag duine a luaigh an timpeallacht mar ábhar imní áitiúil.

Moladh 1: *Ní mór tairbhí chaomhnú na hoidhreachta agus na bagairtí roimpi sa todhchaí a chur in iúl don ghnáthphobal tríd an iliomad meán.*

3. FEASACHT AR AN OIDHREACTH

Sa sainmhíniú ar an oidhreacht náisiúnta san Acht Oidhreachta, 1995, áirítear:

- séadchomharthaí
- tírdhreacha
- earraí seandálaíochta
- muirdhreacha
- earraí oidhreachta
- longbhristeacha
- oidhreacht ailtireachta
- geolaíocht
- flora
- gairdíní & páirceanna oidhreachta
- fauna
- uiscebhealaí intíre
- gnáthóga fiadhúlra

Ní ionannaítear an sainmhíniú seo, a chlúdaíonn an oidhreacht thógtha agus nádúrtha, le coincheap forleathan na hoidhreachta atá ann in aigne an ghnáthphobail.

Cad a thuigtear leis an téarma 'oidhreacht'? - Stair? Comhshaol? Cultúr?
'Is ón am atá caite í, tá sí marbh'.

Buachaill 12-14 bliana d'aois, Baile Átha Cliath.

"Is éard atá ann an méid a rinne ár sinsir na blianta ó shin, an chaoi ar mhair siad."
Duine 45-55 bliana d'aois, Sligeach.

Nasctar an oidhreacht leis an stair d'aon ghuth nach mór, is rud í a 'thug ár sinsir dúinn', le samplaí tógtha ón stair chun tuiscint na ndaoine ar an oidhreacht a léiriú. Glactar go coitianta

leis gur rud í an oidhreacht atá sean. Ní áirítear sa mhéid a insíonn dearcadh an bhuachalla scoile thuas ainmhithe ná plandaí an lae inniu, ná tírdhreach gan dabht, ábhair a áirítear sa sainmhíniú oifigiúil.

Cad is oidhreacht ann, dar leat? Cad iad na cineálacha rudaí a bhféachann tú orthu mar oidhreacht?



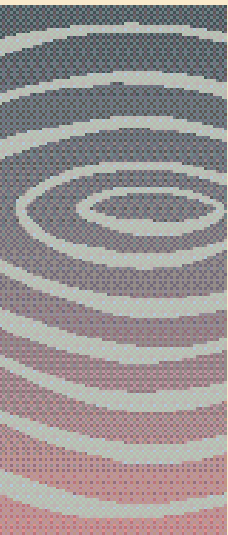
‘An teanga, stair, eolas faoin áit as ar thánamar nó faoin méid atá i ndiaidh Éireannaigh an lae inniu a chruthú’.

Duine 35-45 bliana d’aois, Baile Átha Cliath.

Féachtar ar an oidhreacht chomh maith i dtéarmaí na dtréithe sin lena n-aithnítear Éireannaigh mar chine: samplaí comónta den mhéid ar mheas daoine gurbh é ár n-oidhreacht é a bhí i dteanga, ceol, damhsa, ár n-oidhreacht litríochta - na heilimintí sin a chuimsíonn ár n-oidhreacht chultúrtha.

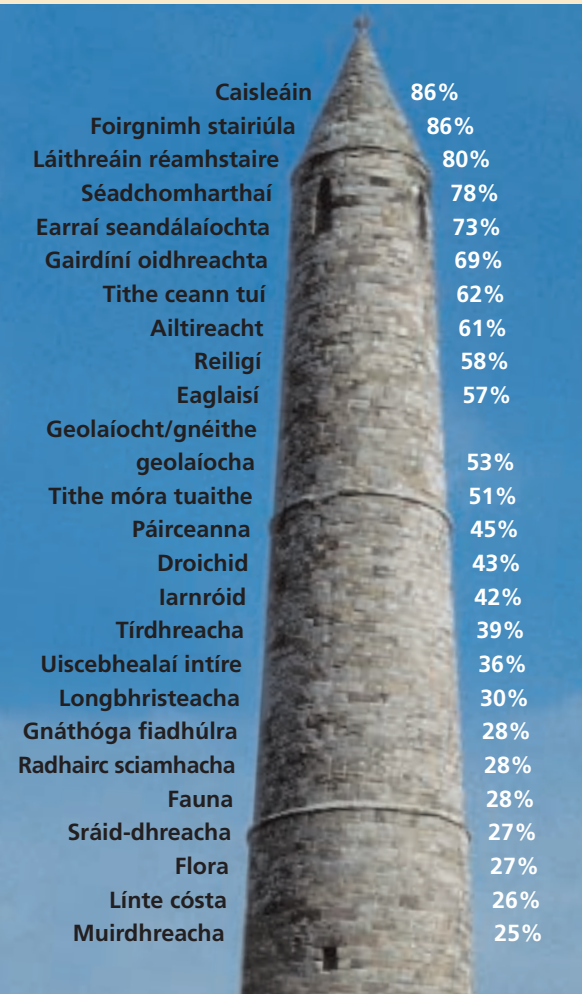
Mar sin, gan leid, tuigtear go n-áirítear san oidhreacht ár stair chultúrtha agus an timpeallacht thógtha stairiúil, le beagán aitheantais don tírdhreach nó fiadhúlra.





AN SAINMHÍNIÚ OIFIGIÚIL AR OIDHREACTH

Nuair a taispeánadh liosta samplaí den oidhreacht, ón sainmhíniú oifigiúil, do na freagraithe agus nuair a fiafraíodh díobh ar mheas siad ina n-ábhar oidhreachta iad, tháinig trí chatagóir chun solais - príomhúil, tánaisteach agus treasach, ag brath ar a mhéad a aithníodh gach réimse le hoidhreacht. Léiríonn an chairt thíos céatadán an phobail a mheas gach eilimint den oidhreacht ina ábhar "oidhreachta cinnte".



Léiríonn na torthaí seo gurb í an timpeallacht thógtha stairiúil - caisleáin, foirgnimh stairiúla, séadchomharthaí, srl. - is mó a aithnítear mar oidhreacht. Catagóir thánaisteach a bhí san ailtireacht, eaglaisí, tithe móra tuaithe, geolaíocht, páirceanna agus droichid. Níor aithníodh eilimintí eile den oidhreacht, tírdhreacha, muirdhreacha, uiscebhealaí, fiadhúlra agus flora & fauna, chomh mór sin mar oidhreacht. Mar a tharlaíonn, níor mheas breis is 45% de na freagraithe go raibh gnáthóga fiadhúlra, flora agus fauna, mar chuid dár n-oidhreacht, agus níor mheas 34% díobh go raibh tírdhreacha ina n-ábhar oidhreachta. Thairis sin, is éard a deirtear linn leis na torthaí seo ná go bhfuil an nasc idir an stair, an t-am i láthair agus an todhchaí in easnamh agus, níos tábhachtaí fós, nach bhfeiceann daoine i gcoitinne go bhfuil an timpeallacht agus an tírdhreach mar chuid dár n-oidhreacht. B'fhéidir gurb é sin an chúis go ndéanaimid talamh slán di.

Cé go measann 96% den daonra aosach gur cuid den oidhreacht iad na foirgnimh

indibhidiúla staire, níor áirigh ach beagán de bhreis ar a leath acu (55%) sráid-dhreacha mar oidhreacht. Is dócha, i bpáirt, gur mar thoradh ar bhearta reachtacha go nuige seo é sin, bearta atá i ndiaidh díriú ar chosaint na bhfoirgneamh indibhidiúil, in áit díriú ar an méid a chuireann foirgnimh, nó grúpa foirgneamh, nach bhfuil chomh tábhachtach sin ó thaobh na haitireachta de le carachtar stairiúil ceantair.

In ainneoin an easpa aitheantais atá faighte ag an timpeallacht nádúrtha i dtéarmaí oidhreachta, is léir ó na fócasghrúpaí, áfach, gur ann do mheas folaigh ar an timpeallacht nádúrtha. Nuair a fiafraíodh díobh cad iad na tarraingtí/ceantair a ndíreoidís cuairteoirí orthu ina gceantar áitiúil féin, luaigh a bhformhór mór tírdhreacha, muirdhreacha, séadchomharthaí agus músaeim ina bhfreagra.

Moladh 2: *Ní mór níos mó béime a chur ar thábhacht an tírdhreacha nádúrtha agus a chomhpháirteanna mar chuid dár n-oidhreacht*

“Nuair atá daoine bocht ní bhíonn aon bhrí le hoidhreacht.”

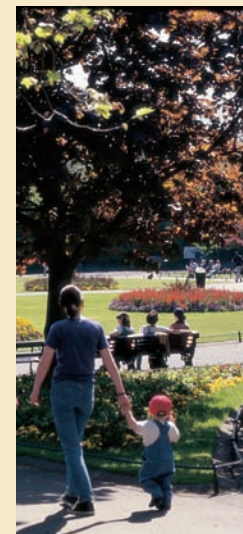
Duine 25-35 bliana d’aois, Cill Chainnigh

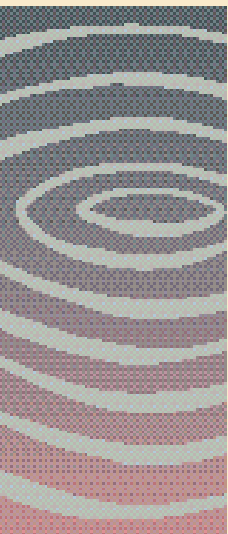
Croíthoradh de chuid an taighde is ea, i gcoitinne, go raibh an fheasacht agus an tuiscint ar an oidhreacht níos airde i measc páistí scoile agus daoine fásta níos sine i gceantair tuaithe. Ba ísle an fheasacht i measc na ndaoine sin nach bhfuil chomh maith sin as, agus i measc Baile Átha Cliathach agus aosach óg go meánaosta. Léiríonn daoine ó cheantair tuaithe níos mó suime ina n-oidhreacht agus níos mó feasachta uirthi ná mar a léiríonn a macasamhail i gceantair uirbeacha. Níor braitheadh aon difríocht idir fireannaigh agus baineannaigh.

Moladh 3: *Ag cuimhneamh gur ísle an fheasacht ar an oidhreacht i measc daoine nach bhfuil go maith as agus a chónaíonn i gceantair uibreacha, ní mór do na gníomhaireachtaí freagracha ag leibhéal láir agus áitiúil polasaithe a fhorbairt a fhéachann leis an éagothromaíocht sin a cheartú, ag soláthar deiseanna do gach duine.*

OIDHREACTH NÁISIÚNTA AGUS OIDHREACTH ÁITIÚIL

Tagann idirdhealú spéisiúil idir oidhreacht náisiúnta agus áitiúil chun solais sa taighde. Cé go nasctar oidhreacht áitiúil le hábhar intadhaill ar nós séadchomharthaí agus críoch-chomharthaí, féachtar ar oidhreacht náisiúnta mar ábhar níos teibí, ag clúdach an ábhair sin a chomhroinnimid mar náisiún, ár mbéaloideas, ár dteanga agus ár ndamhsa. Thairis sin, d’eascair sé ón suirbhé go bhfuil an luí ag pobal na tuaithe a n-oidhreacht a shainmhíniú ó dhearcadh áitiúil i dtéarmaí an eolais atá faighte acu agus iad ag fás suas agus a d’fhoghlaim





siad óna dtuismitheoirí. Éascaíonn cóngarachtaí áitiúil dlúthchaidreamh leis an oidhreacht, mar sin. Ar an gcaoi sin, féadfaidh an tsoghluaisteacht mhéadaithe agus bánú na tuaithe a bheith ina mbagairt dár n-oidhreacht.

‘Nuair a fhiafraíonn daoine díot faoin oidhreacht, ar an bpointe smaoiníonn tú faoin áit ar as tú.’

Baineannach 18-25 bliana d’aois, Trá Lí.

‘Má deir tú oidhreacht leis féin smaoiníonn tú go háitiúil, má deir tú oidhreacht na hÉireann smaoiníonn tú go náisiúnta.’

Duine 50+ bliain d’aois, Co. na Gaillimhe

Ceann de na torthaí is dearfaí den taighde, áfach, is ea go nglactar leis i gcoitinne go léiríonn nósanna maireachtála an lae inniu oidhreacht atá á déanamh, don chéad ghlúin eile. Tá ról bunúsach le glacadh ag an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta maidir leis seo. Thairis sin, tá comhaontú d’aon ghuth ann go léiríonn oidhreacht an méid ar chóir dúinn a bheith bródúil as mar dhaoine, go háitiúil agus go náisiúnta araon.

Moladh 4: *Ba chóir luach chomhpháirt ‘rialaithe cáilíochta oidhreachta’ i ngach caiteachas rialtais, a imríonn tionchar go díreach nó go hindíreach, ar an oidhreacht náisiúnta a aithint go hoifigiúil agus glacadh leis mar pholasaí rialtais agus ba chóir é a chomhtháthú ina iomláine i bhfeidhmiú gach gné den Plean Forbartha Náisiúnta. Mar shampla, ba chóir an acmhainneacht chun feachtas ar an oidhreacht a ardú a chur i ngníomh, in éineacht le leibhéal cosanta níos airde a thabhairt di, trí ‘rialú cáilíochta oidhreachta’ a chomhtháthú i scéimeanna rialtais ar nós an réimse scéimeanna dreasachtaí cánach atá i bhfeidhm faoi láthair, e.g. an Scéim Athnuachana Uirbí, an Scéim Athnuachana Baile agus an Treoirscéim Athnuachana Tuaithe don tSionainn Uachtarach.*

4. SUIM AGUS PÁIRTÍOCHT SAN OIDHREACTH (CUAIRT AR AN OIDHREACTH CHOMH MAITH)

SUIM IN ÁBHAIR OIDHREACTHA

Cé nach bhféachtar go forleathan ar an bhfiadhúlra mar chuid den oidhreacht, tá an leibhéal suime ann níos airde ná an leibhéal suime in aon ghné eile den oidhreacht. D'éiligh mionlach beag (15%) go raibh an-suim acu in aon cheann de na ceisteanna oidhreachta a measadh, ina n-áiríodh suim san ailtireacht agus sa tseandálaíocht, fianaise b'fhéidir nach raibh ach béalghrá á thabhairt ag an tromlach don réimse ábhair. Ba láidre an tsuim san oidhreacht i measc daoine fásta atá 35+ bliana d'aois, daoine ó chúlraí níos saibhre, agus daoine a chónaíonn i gCúige Connacht is Cúige Uladh.

Braitear go láidir gur iompróir tábhachtach don teachtaireacht oidhreachta iad na scoileanna agus tacaíonn 80% le ról níos gníomhaí do scoileanna in oideachas oidhreachta. I gcontrárthacht le dearcaí faiseanta, áfach, thug an suirbhé le fios nach n-imríonn páistí i dteaghlach tionchar láidir ar na leibhéil suime san oidhreacht ann.

Moladh 5: *Ba chóir feasacht ar an oidhreacht go náisiúnta agus go háitiúil araon a chur chun cinn ar bhonn níos gníomhaí trí scoileanna, bealach ionchur oidhreachta sa churaclam agus urraíocht seach-churaclaim ar thionscadail scoile*

PÁIRTÍOCHT SAN OIDHREACTH

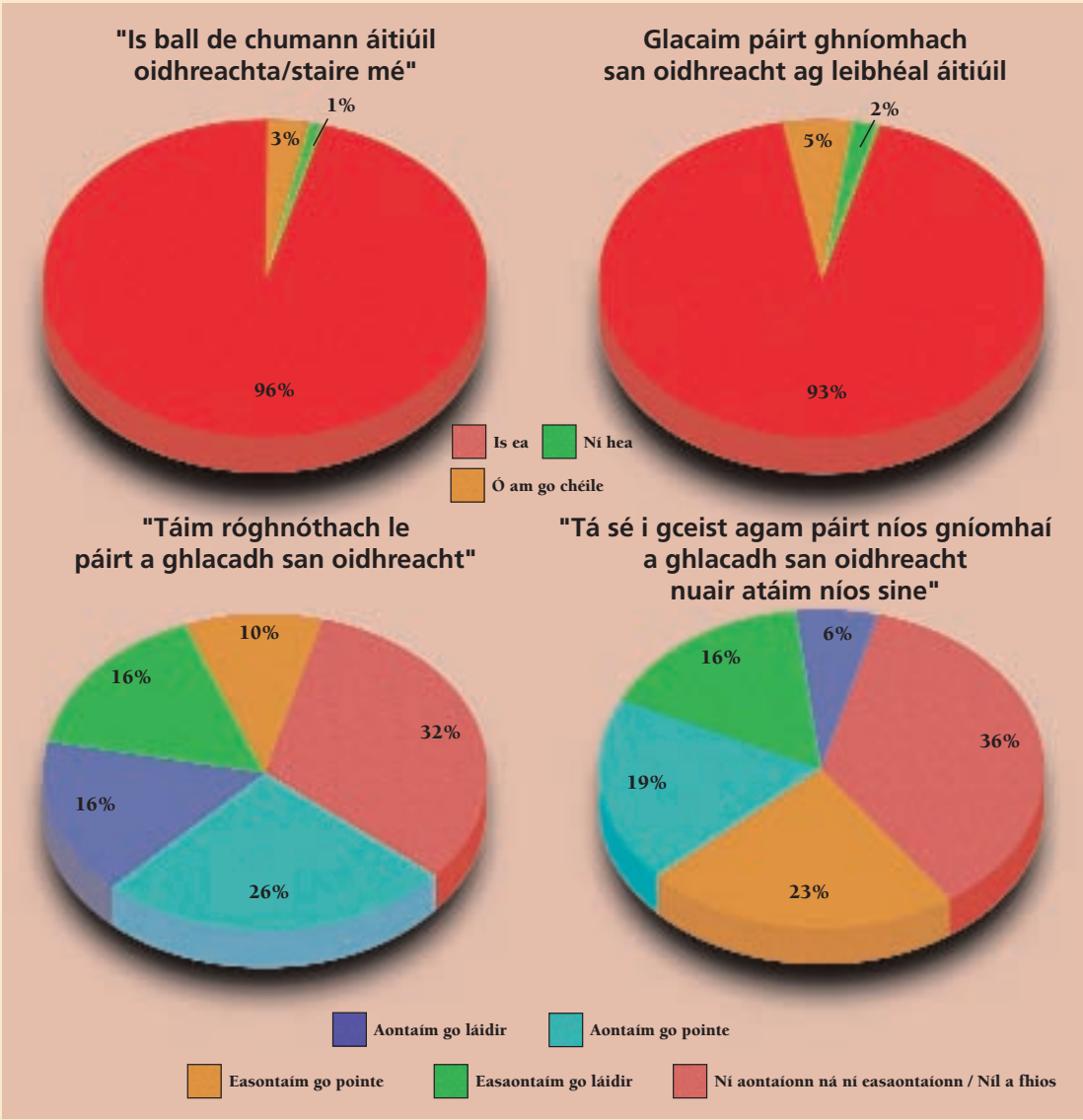
I gcoitinne, bíonn an luí ann go mbíonn an pháirtíocht a bhíonn ag daoine san oidhreacht cosantach, in áit í a bheith réamhghníomhach nó leanúnach, e.g. ag cur in aghaidh pleananna forbartha áitiúla a mbeadh tionchar acu ar an tírdhreach nó oidhreacht in áit a bheith mar bhall de chumann oidhreachta. Ní éilíonn ach 4% gur baill de ghrúpa oidhreachta nó staire iad, cé gur léirigh 25% suim i bpáirt a ghlacadh de réir mar a théann siad in aois. Bhain na príomhchúiseanna a bhí leis an easpa páirtíochta le brú ama (44%) agus easpa suime, leis an tromlach ag lua 'nósanna maireachtála an tsaoil nua-aimseartha' (An Tíogar Ceilteach) mar bhacainní le dul i mbun a leithéide. Tá daoine eile éiginnte faoin gcaoi inar féidir leo tosú nó tá imeagla orthu roimh an mothú scothroghnachais a measann siad a bheith sa réimse seo. Luaigh 25% go raibh suim acu i bpáirt níos mó a ghlacadh agus iad níos sine. D'fhéadfadh gur béalghrá é seo, arís, ach tá sé de réir na treochta déimeagrafaí.

'De réir mar a théann tú in aois tugann tú níos mó faoi deara. Nuair atá tú óg ní bhíonn tú ach ag eitilt.'

Duine 55+ bliana d'aois, Cill Chainnigh



Do gach ceann de na ráitis seo a leanas atá tugtha ag daoine maidir leis an oidhreacht, luaigh cad é an ráiteas is gaire do do dhearcadh féin faoi gach ráiteas.



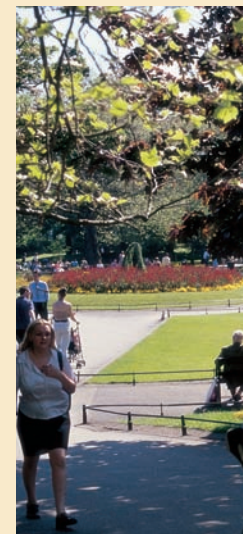
CUAIRT AR AN OIDHREACHT

Tá minicíocht na gcuairteanna ar láithreáin oidhreachta i bhfad níos airde i measc freagraithe i gCúige Mumhan ná aon áit eile. Is iad na caisleáin, páirceanna, séadchomharthaí agus músaem na taitneamhachtaí oidhreachta is faiseanta, le 82% ag éileamh go bhfuil cuairt tugtha acu ar chaisleán agus 70% ar pháirc, tá 40% i ndiaidh cuairt a thabhairt ar lárionad oidhreachta nó gairdín oidhreachta. Tá 26% i ndiaidh dul chun féachaint ar nó staidéar a dhéanamh ar earraí seandálaíochta, 24% chun féachaint ar fhiadhúlra, i bhfad níos airde i measc fhreagraithe na Mumhan ná freagraithe aon áite eile. Is airde minicíocht na gcuairteanna ar mhúsaem i mBaile Átha Cliath ná aon áit eile, áfach.

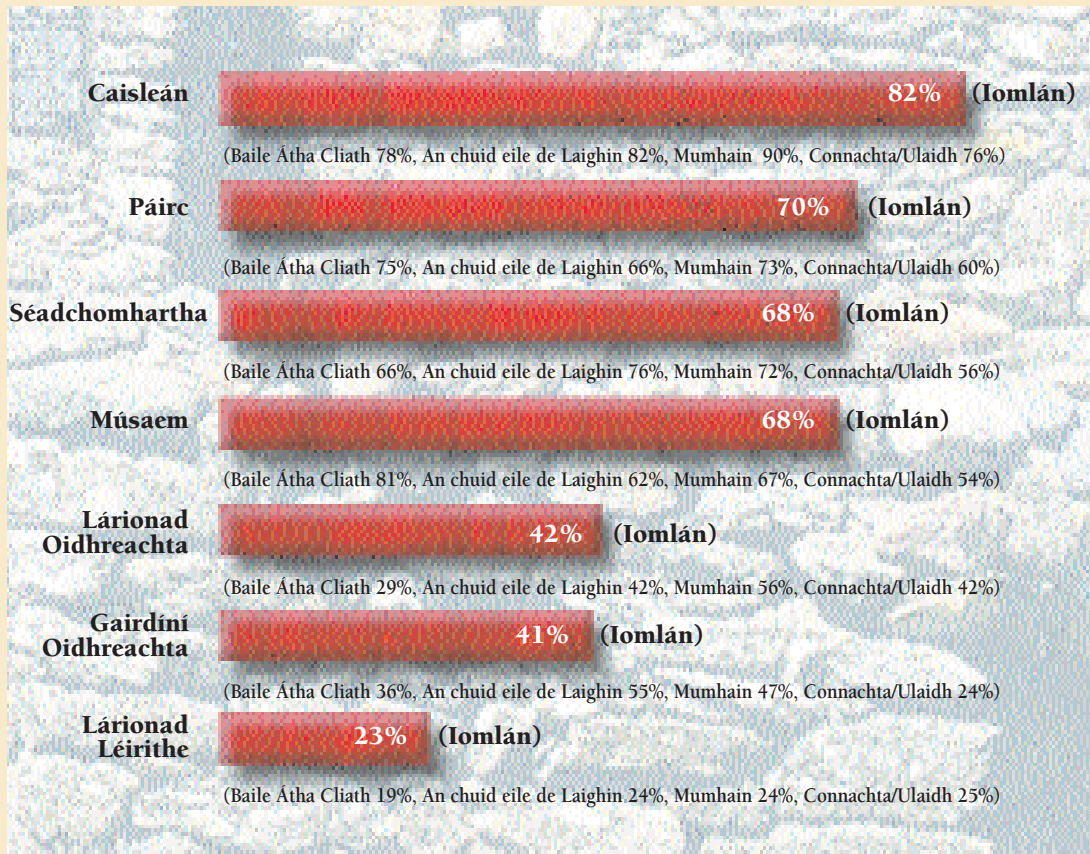
Moladh 6: *Ba chóir rannpháirtíocht agus páirtíocht an phobail i ngníomhaíochtaí oidhreachta a spreagadh ar bhonn níos gníomhaí ar na bealaí seo a leanas:*

- *Ócáidí oidhreachta áitiúla agus tionscadail oidhreachta phobail a mhaoiniú;*
- *Bunú agus cothú cumann oidhreachta a chur chun cinn;*
- *Go spreagfadh na gníomhaireachtaí freagracha leibhéal páirtíochta níos mó ón bpobal i ngníomhaíochtaí ag láithreáin oidhreachta ar bhonn leanúnach.*

Tháinig ceist an árachais dliteanais phoiblí chun solais sa chomhthéacs seo i bhfócasghrúpa tuaithe, nuair a lochtaíodh an Stát mar nach gclúdaíonn sé costais árachais dhochraidigh atá riachtanach do cheantair oscailte a bhfuil luach oidhreachta leo don phobal. Bhí frustrachas ann le maorlathas an chórais agus le dearcadh ‘gearr-radharcach’ an rialtais i leith na hoidhreachta.



An bhfuil cuairt tugtha agat riamh ar na nithe seo a leanas?



5. FREAGRACHT AS AN OIDHREACHT

'Na daoine atá i gcumhacht.'

Cailín scoile 15-16 bliana d'aois, Gaillimh.

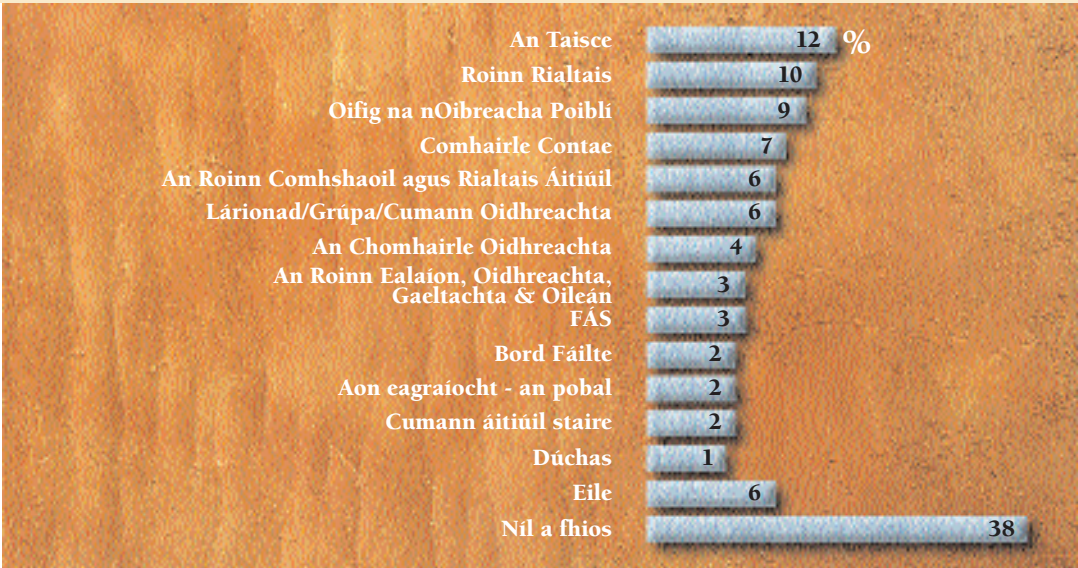
'Is orthu siúd atá an fhreagracht agus ní ormsa go díreach.'

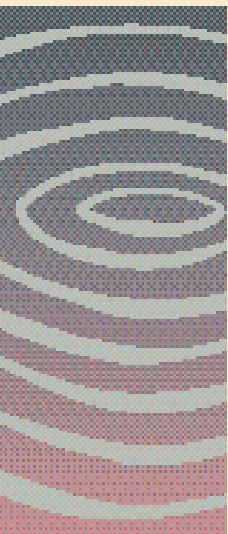
Duine 35-45 bliana d'aois, Baile Átha Cliath

Mar gheall ar ghaolmhaireacht na hoidhreachta le húinéireacht phoiblí, tá an dearcadh coiteann ann go bhfuil comhlacht éigin níos airde, roinn rialtais go tipiciúil, freagrach as cosaint na hoidhreachta in áit an duine aonair nó an phobail. Toisc go meastar go bhfuil nasc doréitithe idir an oidhreacht agus úinéireacht phoiblí, ní bhraitear go bhfuil freagracht nó an fhreagracht deiridh ar dhaoine aonair.

Tá easpa feasachta ann, áfach, maidir leis an gcomhlacht nó na comhlachtaí atá freagrach, le 38% ag admháil nach bhfuil a fhios acu. Gan leid, nascadh an Taisce den chuid is mó in aigne an phobail le freagracht as an oidhreacht. Mheas 10% de na freagraithe go raibh "roinn rialtais" freagrach as an oidhreacht, mheas 9% go raibh Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí agus 7% go raibh an chomhairle contae freagrach.

Cad í/iad an eagraíocht/na heagraíochtaí atá freagrach as an oidhreacht in Éirinn, dar leat?





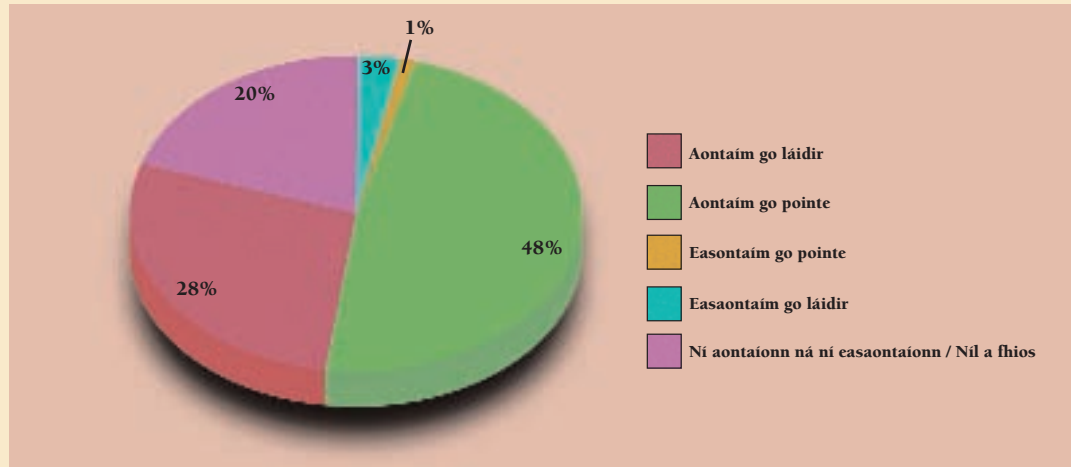
Nuair a tugadh liosta eagraíochtaí dóibh agus nuair a fiafraíodh díobh cad iad na heagraíochtaí a mbíonn an tionchar is mó acu ar an oidhreacht, luaigh 30% an Roinn Ealaíon, Oidhreacht, Gaeltachta & Oileán i dtosach, agus ansin an Chomhairle Oidhreacht. Ina dhiaidh sin tháinig An Taisce (16%), Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí (11%), comhairlí contae (9%) agus an Roinn Comhshaoil agus Rialtais Áitiúil (8%). D'ainmnigh 6% FÁS mar an eagraíocht leis an tionchar is mó. Mar léiriú ar an bhfíric nach raibh eolas ag an tromlach ar na heagraíochtaí oidhreachtach as a n-ainm amháin, d'éiligh duine as gach ceathrar ar a mhéad gur thuig siad go raibh páirt ag an eagraíocht san oidhreacht. Dhaingnigh torthaí an tsuirbhé cháilíochta é sin. Ní raibh an tromlach ar an eolas faoin bhfreagracht chruinn as an oidhreacht a luíonn ar na príomheagraíochtaí. Uaidh seo, is eintiteas nach bhfuil eolas air é an réimse iomlán sin faoin gcaoi a gcosnaítear an oidhreacht. Mar léiriú air sin, níor éiligh ach 5% go raibh eolas acu ar na dlíthe a úsáidtear chun an oidhreacht náisiúnta a chosaint.

Is ábhar cáinte é go bhfuil an iliomad comhlachtaí ann – *‘Dá dtiocfaidís ar fad le chéile is dócha go ndéanfaidís beart níos fearr’* ceann de na habairtí a fuarthas ó na fócasghrúpaí.

D’eascair idirdhealú idir freagracht ‘fhoirmiúil’ agus ‘neamhfhoirmiúil’, go mbaineann an fhreagracht fhoirmiúil leis an Rialtas, Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí agus údaráis áitiúla, agus an fhreagracht neamhfhoirmiúil le freagracht mhorálta an duine aonair maidir leis an bpobal nó paróiste áitiúil. Luadh go raibh ról le glacadh ag sagairt, múinteoirí agus ceannairí eile anseo. I gcoitinne, braitear gur ról frithghníomhach nó cosantach, áfach, é ról an duine aonair nó an phobail. Tacaíodh leis seo leis na torthaí cainníochta a thug le fios go n-aontaíonn 70% de na daoine leis an meon gur “ar gach duine a luíonn an fhreagracht as cosaint na hoidhreacht”, le 4% ag easaontú, agus 20% gan tuairim.

Cé gur freagairt thapa í seo, is féidir féachaint uirthi mar thoil láidir ar thaobh an phobail freagracht a ghlacadh as an oidhreacht, in ainneoin an dearcaidh atá ann faoin rialtas a bheith mar an údarás ceannasach le freagracht as cosaint ár n-oidhreacht.

Tá an fhreagracht as an oidhreacht ar gach duine



Moladh 7: *Ní mór go mbeadh cur chuige níos comhordaithe ann ón rialtas agus ó gach údarás stáit a bhfuil páirt acu i gcosaint agus cur chun cinn na hoidhreachta náisiúnta, chun a chinntiú go gcuirtear an pobal ar an eolas faoina bhfeidhmeanna agus a bhfreagrachtaí go soiléir. Thairis sin, ba chóir go mbeadh ar gach údarás rialtais agus stáit a chaitheann airgead ar an oidhreacht iarracht níos comhbheartaithe a dhéanamh chun feasacht a ardú faoina ngníomhaíochtaí agus faoi thairbhí chosaint na hoidhreachta.*



6. COSAINT NA hOIDHREACHTA

CÉ CHOMH TÁBHACHTACH ATÁ SÉ ÁR n-OIDHREACTH A CHOSAINT?

‘Agus an Eoraip ag teacht le chéile, tá sé tábhachtach d’íomhá féin a choinneáil’

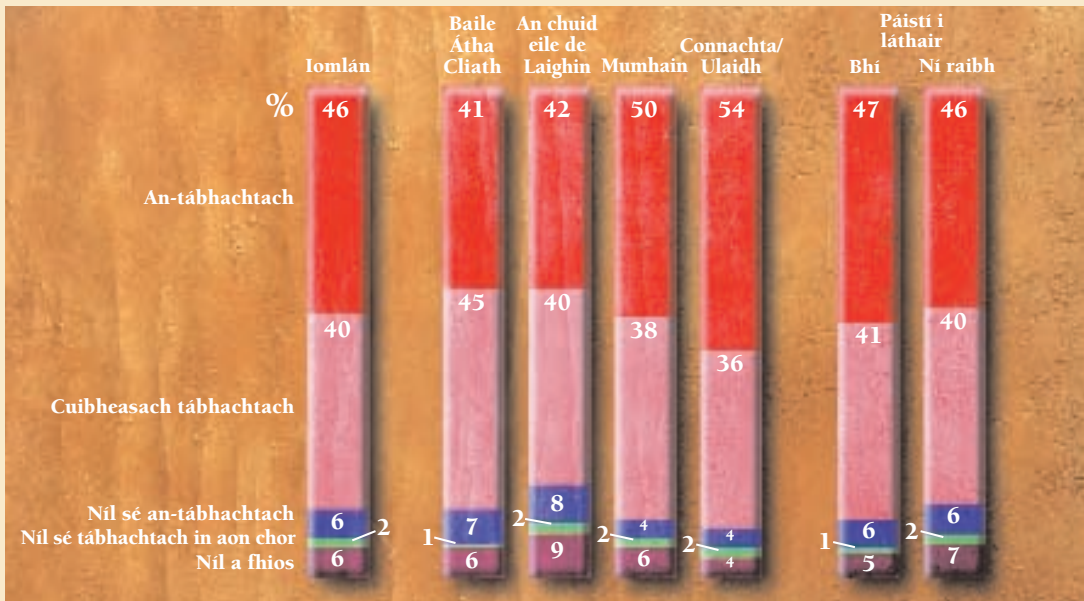
Duine 35-45 bliana d’aois, Baile Átha Cliath

Feictear don phobal go bhfuil comhchiall leis na téarmaí ‘caomhnú’ agus ‘cosaint’.

Mheas leath an daonra, nach mór, (46%) go raibh sé ‘an-tábhachtach’ ár n-oidhreacht a chosaint, le duine as gach ochtar ag cur síos air mar ‘gan a bheith chomh tábhachtach sin’ nó ‘gan a bheith tábhachtach in aon chor’. Measann 40% go bhfuil sé ‘réasúnta tábhachtach’.

Tá éagsúlacht shuntasach ann maidir leis an tábhacht a thugtar do chosaint na hoidhreachta idir na haicmí sóisialta, freagraithe tuaithe agus uirbeacha agus aoisghrúpaí.

Cad iad na tairbhí, dar leat, a bhaineann le cosaint na hoidhreachta?



Tá an bhearna idir ABC1F agus iad sin nach bhfuil chomh maith sin as mór go maith (bhraith 54% go raibh sé ‘an-tábhachtach’ in aghaidh 41%), rud a léiríonn gurb é Connachta an réigiún is mó ‘ar an eolas’ agus gurb é Baile Átha Cliath an réigiún is lú ‘ar an eolas’. Ceapann 41% de na daoine a chónaíonn i mBaile Átha Cliath go bhfuil sé ‘an-tábhachtach’ ár n-oidhreacht

a chosaint, ach tá 54% de na daoine a chónaíonn i gConnacht/Ulaidh den tuairim chéanna. Bhí 50% de na daoine i gCúige Mumhan den tuairim sin, cé nach raibh ach 42% de na daoine sa chuid eile de Chúige Laighean den tuairim chéanna.

Measann leath an daonra sa tír atá os cionn 50 bliain d'aois go bhfuil sé 'an-tábhachtach' ár n-oidhreacht a chosaint, le 39% den aoisghrúpa céanna ag lua go bhfuil sé 'réasúnta tábhachtach'. Tá codarsnacht mhór aige seo le haoisghrúpaí eile (15-24: 42%, 25-34: 43%, 35-49: 48%). Ar an meán, measann duine as gach ochtar 'nach bhfuil cosaint na hoidhreachta chomh tábhachtach sin' nó 'nach bhfuil tábhacht leis in aon chor'.

CAD IAD NA TAIRBHÍ A THÉANN LE COSAINT NA HOIDHREACHTA?

Is é an tairbhe is mó a bhraitear atá le baint as cosaint na hoidhreachta, luaite ag 28% den phobal, ná "teagmháil a choinneáil leis an am atá caite do na glúinte romhainn" agusfeasacht faoin áit as ar thánamar. Aontaíodh go ginearálta gur chóir an cultúr a chaomhnú agus ár bhféiniúlacht a choinneáil.

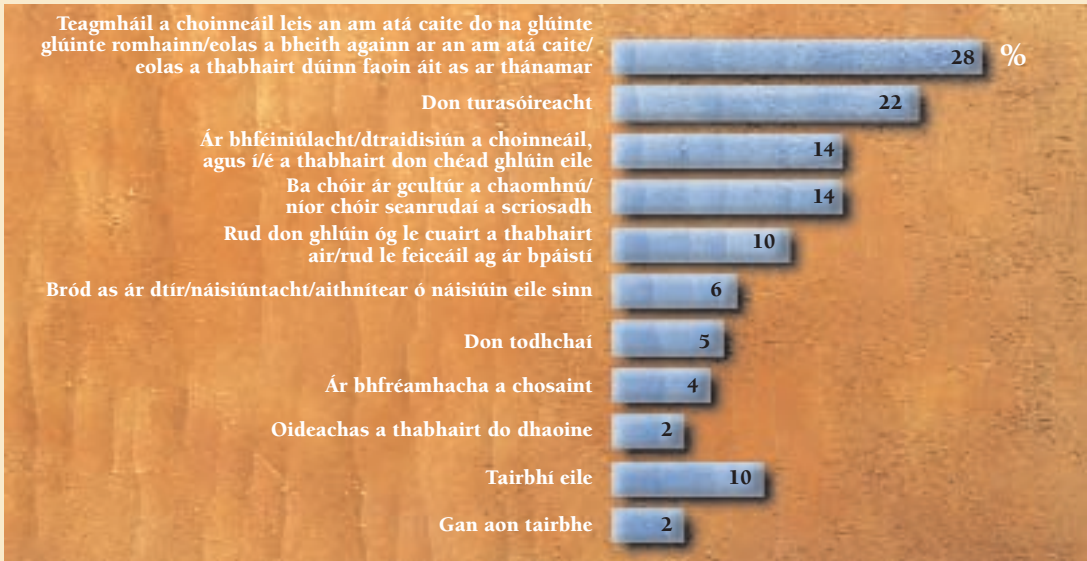
Luaigh 22% gur buntáiste oidhreachta a bhí sa turasóireacht. Braitheadh go bhfeidhmíonn an turasóireacht mar spreagadh don phobal áitiúil a bheith ar an eolas faoin oidhreacht chun go mbeidh siad in ann cuairteoirí a thionlacan timpeall na háite agus eispéireas an chuairteora a fheabhsú go ginearálta. D'aontaigh 59% den phobal, áfach, leis an meon go bhfuil ár n-oidhreacht dírithe go príomha ar thurasóirí ón iasacht, seachas ar an daonra áitiúil.

Níor bhraith ach 2% den daonra nach raibh aon tairbhe in aon chor le baint as cosaint na hoidhreachta.

Cé gur éiligh 83% den phobal go raibh siad bródúil as an oidhreacht in Éirinn, is léir nach n-aistrítear an bród sin ina pháirtíocht dhíreach nó ina ghníomhaíocht dhearfach ó thaobh na hoidhreachta de.



Cad iad na tairbhí, dar leat, a bhaineann le cosaint na hoidhreachta?



Moladh 8: *Teastaíonn taighde breise chun tairbhí eacnamaíochta, sóisialta agus timpeallachta chaomhnú na hoidhreachta (an díbhinn oidhreachta) a bhunú.*

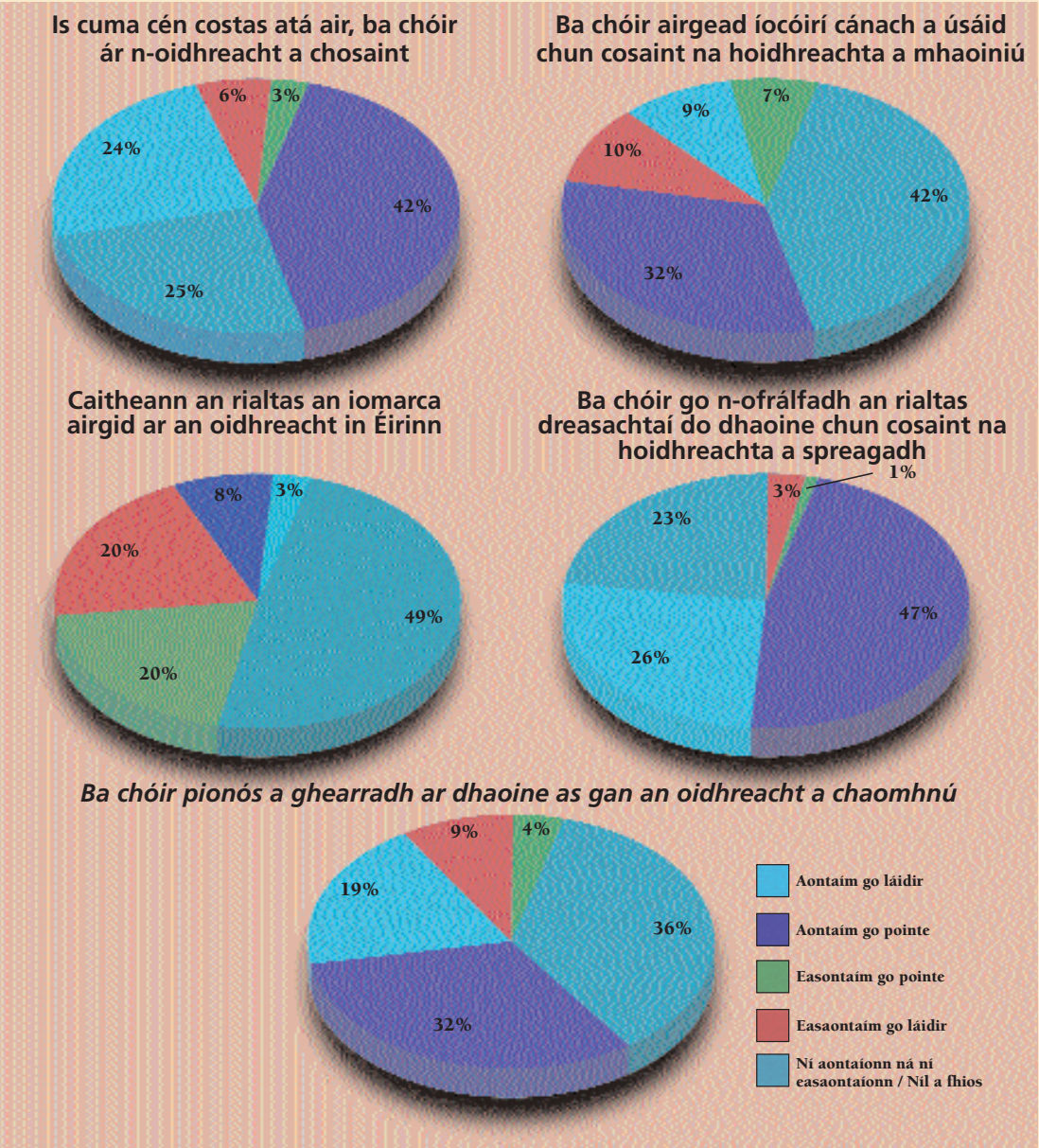
Moladh 9: *Obair a dhéanamh i gcomhpháirtíocht leis an earnáil turasóireachta chun a chinntiú nach mbraitear gur do thurasóirí amháin atá an oidhreacht. Cuirfidh forbairt reatha i dtreo na turasóireachta inbhuanaithe leis an bpróiseas seo.*

CÉN DREAM BA CHÓIR ÍOC AS?

Tuigtear gur chóir go soláthrófaí maoiniú breise go háitiúil le haghaidh tionscadal ócáideach ar leith, ach gur chóir go maoiníodh an stát an chuid is mó. Féachtar ar an oidhreacht mar chúis mhaith agus thábhachtach ar chóir go bhfaigheadh sí maoiniú ón stát.

D’aontaigh ceathrú de na daoine go láidir leis an meon gur chóir go gcosnófaí an oidhreacht cuma cén costas a bhíonn leis, le 9% ag easaontú leis sin. Ar an gceist ar chóir airgead na n-íocóirí cánach a úsáid chun cosaint na hoidhreachta a mhaoiniú, d’aontaigh 41%, d’easaontaigh 17%, le líon ollmhór de 41% gan a bheith in ann aontú ná easaontú. Níor aontaigh ach 11% go gcaitheann an Rialtas an iomarca airgid ar an oidhreacht, ach leis an líon gan aontú ná easaontú ag 50% nach mór léirítear easpa eolais chirt agus suime san ábhar. Is léir, mar sin, go bhfuil aontú láidir morálta ann do chosaint na hoidhreachta, ach ní chiallaíonn sé sin go n-aontaítear go hiomlán le caiteachas an rialtais sa réimse seo, más é airgead na n-íocóirí cánach a úsáidtear go díreach.

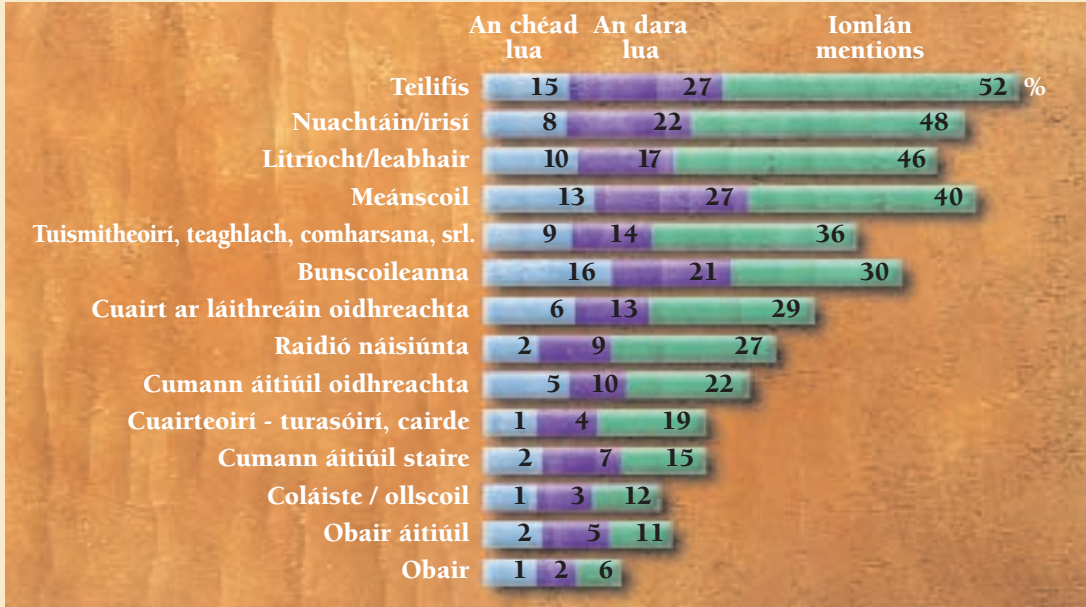
Do gach ceann de na ráitis seo a leanas atá tugtha ag daoine maidir leis an oidhreacht, luaigh cad é an ráiteas is gaire do do dhearcadh féin faoi gach ráiteas.



7. FOINSÍ EOLAIS AR AN OIDHREACTH

Feictear an teilifís mar phríomhfhoinsé eolais ar oidhreacht (luaigh 52% í) thar nuachtáin agus irisí (48%), leabhair (46%) agus meánscolaíocht (40%). Rangaíodh an bhunscolaíocht beagán níos ísle ag 30%, ach is í an rang is airde í mar 'bhunfhoinsé' eolais. Luann freagraithe níos sine tuismitheoirí/cairde srl. mar bhunfhoinsí tábhachtacha eolais agus feasachta. I gcoitinne éilíodh go gcuirfí breis eolais ar an oidhreacht ar fáil.

Ag smaoineamh ar a bhfuil ar eolas agat faoin oidhreacht in Éirinn, cad iad na príomhfhoinsí eolais nó oideachais ar oidhreacht atá agat?



Moladh 10: Déanamh clár ardcháilíochta teilifíse a spreagadh a fhéachann le leibhéal níos mó feasachta ar ár n-oidhreacht, agus meon níos criticiúla i measc an phobail fhéachana, maidir lena cosaint agus a riaradh amach anseo, a chur chun cinn

"Bhí ionadh ar an gComhairle nár luaigh aon duine de na freagraithe músaeim sa roinn seo mar fhoinsé eolais ar an oidhreacht in éineacht leis na foinsí liostaithe. Ní bhfuair músaeim aon lua spontáineach, áfach.

Moladh 11: Róil dhearfacha oideachais agus eolais na músaem, agus na n-institiúidí bailiúchánbhunaithe eile, a chur chun cinn ag leibhéal náisiúnta agus áitiúil.

8. AG ARDÚ FEASACHTA - RÓL NA COMHAIRLE OIDHREACHTA

Tugann torthaí an tsuirbhé seo dúshlán ollmhór do chomhlachtaí ar nós na Comhairle Oidhreachta, atá ag obair chun feasacht ar ár n-oidhreacht náisiúnta a ardú. Soláthraíonn sé comhartha soiléir dúinn, áfach, conas na torthaí is fearr a fháil ónár n-acmhainní ganna. Mar thoradh ar na torthaí seo leagfar amach sraith shoiléir cuspóirí agus polasaithe a threoróidh gníomhaíochtaí na Comhairle chun bród as ár n-oidhreacht a chur chun cinn agus feasacht uirthi a ardú thar na cúig bliana romhainn.

Ó bunaíodh an Chomhairle Oidhreachta faoin Acht Oidhreachta, 1995, tá cur chun cinn an bhróid as ár n-oidhreacht agus ardú na feasachta uirthi aitheanta mar cheann de na trí théama a threoraíonn a gníomhaíochtaí ar fad. Is iad an dá théama eile ná Sonraí a Bhailiú agus Polasaí a Mholadh & Comhairle a Sholáthar. Le trí bliana anuas ach go háirithe, tá an Chomhairle i ndiaidh díriú ar fheasacht ar an oidhreacht ag leibhéal áitiúil a ardú, agus chun na críche sin d'fheidhmigh sí Scéim Deontas Pobal-Bhunaithe i 1997, 1998 agus 1999. Agus Freda Rountree, Cathaoirleach na Comhairle Oidhreachta, ag labhairt faoin scéim deontas oidhreachta pobalbhunaithe, luaigh sí gur *“as feasacht ar phróiseas éiritheach Chlár Áitiúil 21, agus creideamh gur fearr a riarann an pobal áitiúil féin an oidhreacht, a d’fhorbair an Chomhairle Oidhreachta a scéim deontas pobalbhunaithe”*. Rith an Chomhairle scéim deontas foilseachán chomh maith i 1998 agus 1999.

Is mar seo a leanas atá líon na dtionscadal a maoiníodh agus na méideanna a bronnadh:

SCÉIM DEONTAS OIDHREACHTA POBAL-BHUNAITHE

1999: Bronnadh iomlán de £249,300 ar 47 dtionscadal.

1998: Bronnadh iomlán de £348,255 ar 49 dtionscadal.

1997: Bronnadh iomlán de £155,305 ar 29 dtionscadal.

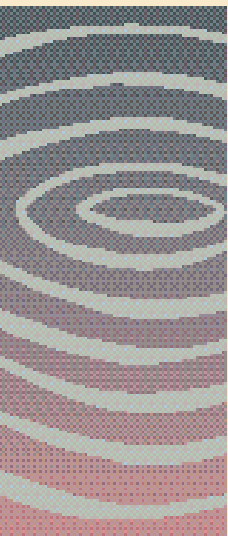
SCÉIM DEONTAS FOILSEACHÁN

1999: Bronnadh iomlán de £115,770 ar 49 dtionscadal.

1998: Bronnadh iomlán de £116,540 ar 36 thionscadal.

Tá an Chomhairle i ndiaidh roinnt scéimeanna eile deontais a riar, lena n-áirítear iad sin atá ceaptha le tionscadail seandálaíochta, ailtireachta, fiadhúlra agus músaembhunaithe a mhaoiniú. Ní mór d’iarratasóirí ar gach scéim deontais ráiteas de spriocanna measta an tionscadail, lena n-áirítear an t-ionad nó meán foilseacháin / craobhscaoilte atá beartaithe, a áireamh mar chuid dá n-iarratas.





Seo a leanas rogha de mhórtionscnaimh eile atá glactha ag an gComhairle uirthi féin mar iarracht chun feasacht ar an oidhreacht náisiúnta a ardú:

SRAITH TEILIFÍSE

Tá sé léirithe ag an suirbhé gurb í an teilifís an meán is mó a bhféachann daoine air le haghaidh eolais ar a n-oidhreacht. Le linn 1998, choimisiúnaigh an Chomhairle sraith teilifíse sé pháirt a chraolfar le linn 2000. Tá sé i gceist go scrúdóidh an tsraith, a bhfuil an teideal oibre Irish Dreamtime aici, cineál forásach na hoidhreachta in Éirinn ar bhonn faiseanta. Iarrfaidh na cláir ar bhreathnóirí féachaint ar an domhan timpeall orthu agus machnamh a dhéanamh ar an gcaoi a bhfuil daoine i ndiaidh é a mhúnlú thar am.

TREOIRSCÉIM OIFIGEACH OIDHREACHTA

Le linn 1999 chuir an Chomhairle Oidhreachta trí Oifigeach Oidhreachta in údaráis áitiúla, chun leibhéil an tsaineolais oidhreachta laistigh de na húdaráis áitiúla a ardú, chomh maith leis na leibhéil fheasachta ar cheisteanna oidhreachta i gcoitinne a ardú. Cuireadh na hoifigigh sna húdaráis seo a leanas: Comhairle Contae Chiarraí, Comhairle Contae Shligigh agus Bardas na Gaillimhe. Cuirfear ocht n-oifigeach eile in údaráis áitiúla le linn 2000.

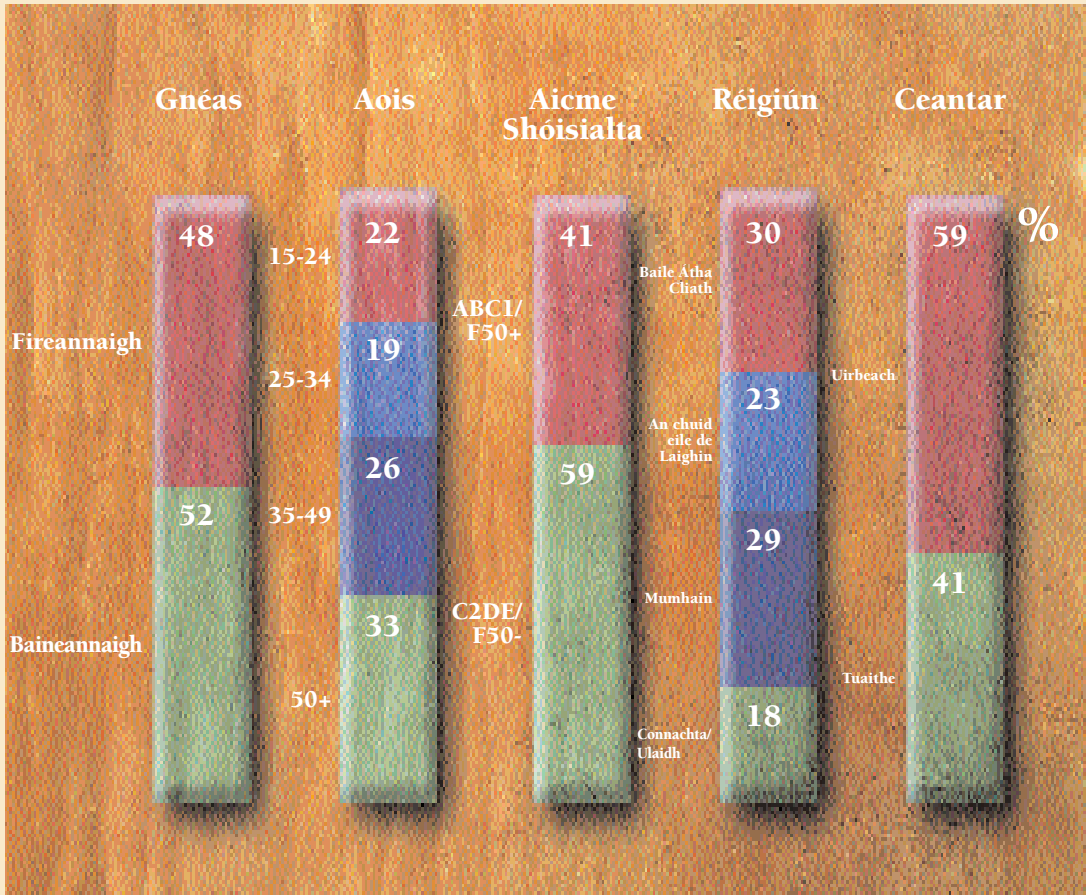
TIONSCADAIL CHOMHPHÁIRTÍOCHTA LE CUMANN MÚINTEOIRÍ ÉIREANN

Le linn 1998 rinne an Chomhairle urraíocht ar fhorbairt ábhair le haghaidh dhá scoil shamhraidh mar chuid de chlár ardaithe feasachta comhshaoil le haghaidh múinteoirí dar teideal "Ag tabhairt aire don Domhan". D'fhorbair Cumann Múinteoirí Éireann an tionscadal, i gcomhar le Lárionad Múinteoirí na Carraige Duibhe agus Lárionad Oideachais Mhaigh Eo. Ina theannta sin, choimisiúnaigh an Chomhairle greannán oidhreachta a cuireadh isteach in iris inseirbhíse Chumann Múinteoirí Éireann, le húsáid ag múinteoirí sa seomra ranga. I 1999, d'fhorbair an Chomhairle Oidhreachta an tionscadal 'Oidhreacht i Scoileanna' i gcomhar le Cumann Múinteoirí Éireann, atá ceaptha chun saineolaithe oidhreachta a thabhairt chuig an seomra ranga.

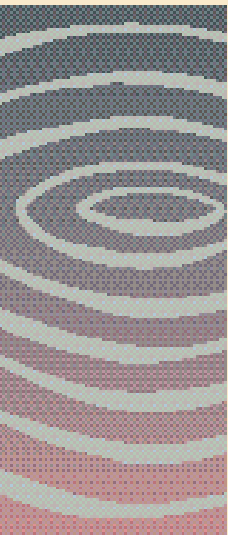
ATHDHÉANAMH AN tSUIRBHÉ

Tá sé beartaithe go ndéanfar an suirbhé athuair i 2000/2001 chun éifeachtúlacht ghníomhaíochtaí na Comhairle a mheas maidir le bród as an oidhreacht náisiúnta a chur chun cinn agus feasacht uirthi a ardú.

AGUISÍN: PRÓIFÍL SAMPLA



NOTAÍ



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