

Irish Walled Towns Network



The Walled Town Crier

An Irish Walled Towns Network bi-monthly magazine. The IWTN is funded through the Heritage Council

Learn about Digital Tools for Recording and Monitoring Medieval Building Fabric

Online Training classes available

Get to know Athy

Make the Garden Pledge for Pollinators

Welcome

Welcome to the third edition of the Heritage Council's Irish Walled Towns Network bi-monthly magazine, The Walled Town Crier, where we feature news and events relating to the network.

In this edition, we put the focus on biodiversity and the All Ireland Pollinator Plan with tips to encourage biodiversity suitable for all types of gardens and public parks. We also look at digital methods and tools to enhance the recording of the heritage of our walled towns. Our featured town is Athy in Co. Kildare, a member of the IWTN for over nine years.

Over the coming weeks, the IWTN will be running online training courses and webinars (see below). If you are interested in registering to attend these courses, you can sign up through Eventbrite here:

Digital Heritage Skills: **Booked out**

Valuing Volunteers: <https://www.eventbrite.ie/e/valuing-volunteers-engaging-volunteers-building-capacity-tickets-150027497283>

For more news and information, keep an eye on our website: www.irishwalledtownsnetwork.ie which is updated regularly.

I hope you enjoy this magazine. If you have any questions or comments or would like to contribute an article to our magazine on the heritage or promotion of your walled town, please do get in touch at irishwalledtownsnetwork@abartaheritage.ie

Róisín Burke - IWTN Project Manager

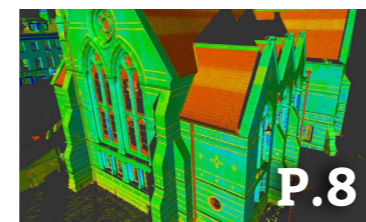
Contents



NEWS: What is going on?



Make the Garden Pledge



Digital Tools for Recording



Get to know Athy



Prepare for Heritage Week 2021

Contributors to this edition:

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News:

Reimagine: call for projects

'Reimagine' is the nationwide placemaking programme of the Irish Architecture Foundation, working with communities to co-create and co-design solutions to problems or opportunities they've identified in their locality.

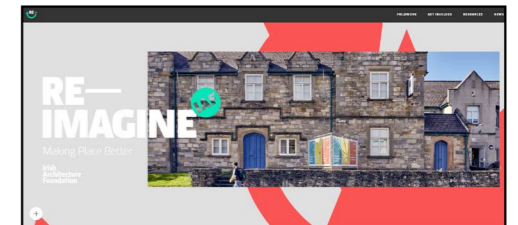
They have recently announced that they will engage with four new communities on projects to improve their built environments in 2021. Projects may take the form of creative consultations, collaborative research, temporary installations, spatial interventions, tactical urbanism projects, or pilots for ambitious urban realm projects. Themes they are particularly interested in include Town Centre Living, Reuse and Renovation and Public Realm.

Selected project teams will be matched with a member of the Reimagine Professional Panel, a multi-disciplinary group of architectural, placemaking, spatial and design professionals. Local insight and knowledge are considered integral to the final design solutions, so architects will be matched with local partners and projects, enabling communities to play an active role.

Projects must run from June to December 2021. The application deadline is 5pm, May 16th.

For more information, criteria and application form see <https://architecturefoundation.ie/news/reimagine-call-for-projects/>

An additional four project teams unsuccessful in this round, will be invited to receive one-on-one support in two Reimagine Clinics sessions. You can learn about Reimagine projects, placemaking news, opportunities and more at www.reimagineplace.ie.



NEWS Historic Towns Initiative podcast

The Heritage Council have released Episode 9 in their podcast series in which Ian Doyle explains the key components of Ireland's Historic Towns Initiative.

Our streetscapes are woven into the heart of Irish life – and are a crucial part for our heritage. This initiative, run by The Heritage Council in partnership with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, aims to protect and preserve the historic fabric of our towns. This year, a €1.5m fund had been made available for the heritage-led regeneration of 10 towns after a competitive process (an increase on the €1 million made available last year). These include Tralee, Co Kerry; Ballyshannon, Co Donegal; Ballina, Co Mayo; Roscommon, Co Roscommon; Sligo, Co Sligo; Tramore, Co Waterford; Birr, Co Offaly; Enniscorthy, Co Wexford; Navan, Co Meath and Callan, Co Kilkenny.

Hear all about it here:

<https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/projects/heritage-council-podcast-series/episode-9-irelands-historic-towns-initiative>



Short virtual history tours of Kildare's walled towns

Local Kildare radio station Kfm's Today programme, in association with Kildare County Council, is broadcasting a series of short virtual tours each Tuesday and Thursday. The 15 minutes tours, given by twenty local history experts from towns and villages across the county, are being broadcasted over twelve weeks. Three Irish Walled Towns Network member towns have featured and can be listened to on the Kfm website:

- A tour of Athy by local historian Frank Taaffe: <https://kfmradio.com/news/11032021-1044/kfms-know-your-county-take-virtual-history-tour-through-athy>
- A tour of Castledermot by local writer and broadcaster John MacKenna: <https://kfmradio.com/news/25032021-1046/listen-know-your-county-take-virtual-tour-castledermot-kilkea>
- A tour of Kildare town by local historian Mario Corrigan: <https://kfmradio.com/news/30032021-1044/listen-know-your-county-take-virtual-tour-kildare-town>

UPCOMING TRAINING COURSES



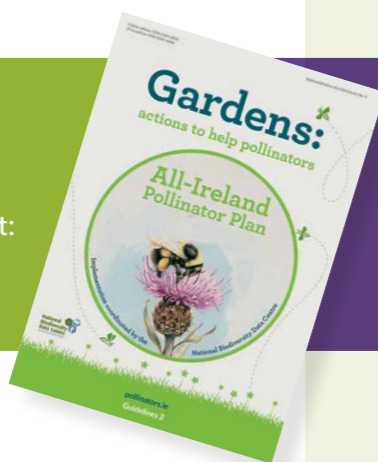
Make the Garden Pledge for Pollinators

Pollinating insects are in decline, with one-third of our 98 wild bee species at risk of extinction. The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is asking everyone to pledge their garden for pollinators by planting to provide food and shelter for pollinating insects. The following simple tips are suitable for small and large gardens, including community gardens and parks. These include choosing pollinator friendly flowers such as snowdrops, lavender and broom, making a 'bee hotel' and mowing the lawn less frequently. The result is a beautiful, colourful garden that is contributing to biodiversity – a vital element of our natural heritage.

The following information is from the flyer funded by the Local Authority Heritage and Biodiversity Officer Network which is also available to download from:

<https://pollinators.ie/gardens/>

See pollinators.ie/gardens for lots of advice, videos, pollinator-friendly plant lists and to download our booklet: **Gardens: Actions to Help Pollinators.**



Here is just a small sample of common pollinators you may see in your garden if you reduce grass-cutting and provide pollinator-friendly plants. And remember, if you help pollinators, you are also helping all our biodiversity.



The **Red-tailed bumblebee** is all black apart from its red tail. It is very common in gardens.



The **Early bumblebee** is Ireland's smallest bumblebee. It is excellent at pollinating fruit and vegetables, especially raspberries.



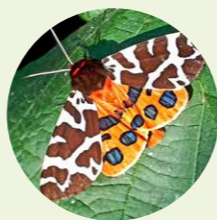
This **Marmalade hoverfly** is common in gardens. The adults feed on nectar, but the larvae feed on aphids, making this a very useful garden visitor!



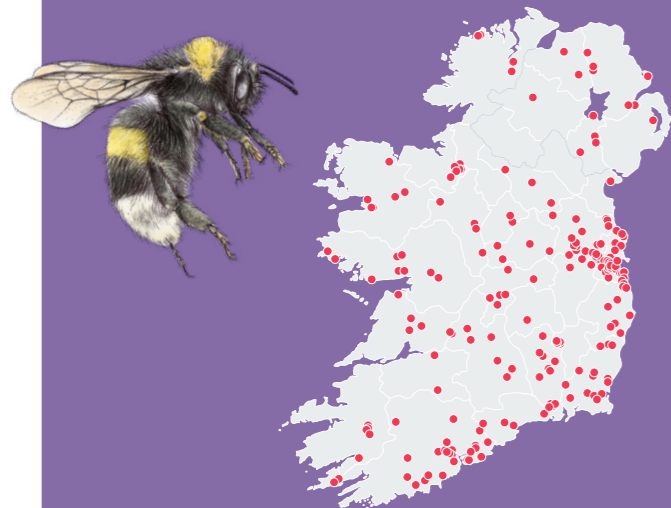
Leaf-cutter Bees cut circles of leaves or petals to line their nest. We have five different types in Ireland. These are the bees most likely to use your garden bee box.



The **Grey mining bee** is black with two grey stripes. Like most of our 62 solitary bee species in Ireland, it nests by making tiny little burrows in bare soil.



The **Garden Tiger moth** is just one of approx. 1,400 moth species in Ireland. Its larvae feed on Dandelion leaves.



Put your garden on the Map!

The Pollinator Plan's online mapping system tracks actions for pollinators across the island. Please add your pollinator-friendly garden to our map at:

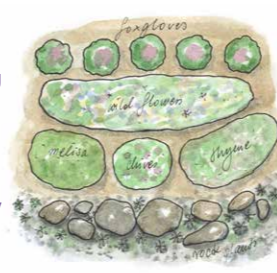
pollinators.biodiversityireland.ie

Here are just some ideas for ways you can help pollinators each month:

January

Make a pollinator plan for your garden

Wild pollinators are hibernating now and don't need our help just yet, but you can use this time to get prepared. Look through all our tips, videos and plant lists at [www.pollinators.ie](https://pollinators.ie), and draw up a 'pollinator plan' for your garden.



February

Create solitary bee nesting sites

Expose a south/east-facing bank by removing vegetation for mining bees. Or erect a small bee hotel for cavity-nesting bees. See **'Creating Wild Pollinator Nesting Habitat'** guide at pollinators.ie/gardens



March

Let Dandelions Bee

The humble *Dandelion* is a super food for pollinators. If you can avoid cutting your lawn while *Dandelions* are flowering in March and April, you will be helping to provide much-needed food for early pollinators.



April

Pots for Pollinators

Even if you only have a very small garden or none at all, you can still help. Plant a 'pot for pollinators' to flower on your patio, balcony or window sill throughout the season. See instruction guide at pollinators.ie/gardens



May

No Mow May

Could you leave your lawn mower in the garage during May? This will allow *Red* and *White Clover* to bloom in your lawn to feed the hungry bees.

(True bee-lovers cut their grass just once a month – at the end of June, July and August – to let wildflowers bloom all summer!)



June

Ask your garden centre for pollinator-friendly plants

Unfortunately *Daffodils*, *Tulips*, and traditional bedding plants, such as *Begonias* or *Petunias*, are of little value to pollinators. But there are lots of pollinator-friendly options to choose from. See pollinators.ie/resources



July

Hanging baskets can be pollinator-friendly too

Considering a hanging basket? Make sure it contains *Bidens* or *Bacopa*, pollen-rich flowers that do well in containers.



August

Collect wildflower seeds

It is important to only plant native wildflower seed of local provenance. August is a good time to collect seed locally from your favourite wildflowers. This can be grown on in pots and then added as plugs to your wildflower patch. See our guide **'Collecting and using pollinator-friendly Wildflower Seed'** at pollinators.ie/resources



September

Cut long-flowering meadows now

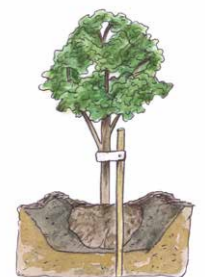
If you have a long-flowering annual meadow area, it is very important to cut and 'lift' or remove clippings now. This helps to reduce fertility of the soil (wildflowers grow best in less fertile soils).



October

Plant a shrub, tree or native hedgerow

Add a pollinator-friendly shrub or tree to your garden that will flower and provide food for pollinators for years to come. There are lots of different types and sizes to choose from!



November

Plant bee-friendly bulbs

Plant pollinator-friendly bulbs such as *Crocus* or *Snowdrops* now, to flower next February/March. This will give early bumblebees a good start to the new year.



December

Take willow cuttings locally to plant in your garden

Willow can be grown easily from cuttings. (It's best to plant well away from house to avoid damaging pipework.) Don't forget you can also create pollinator-friendly gardens in your school, business, or housing estate. Winter is a good time to make plans.





A pollinator-friendly garden provides **FOOD** in the form of pollen-rich flowers, **SHELTER** for nesting, and **SAFETY** by eliminating chemicals. Try to make sure your garden has pollinator-friendly flowers in bloom from mid-February through to the end of October.

FOOD

Plant big patches of each pollinator-friendly plant for better foraging efficiency.

FOOD

Plant pollinator-friendly containers. Choose pollinator-friendly bulbs, such as *Crocus*, which will flower in early spring.

FOOD

Allow *Ivy* and *Bramble* to grow in a corner of your garden as they provide important food sources in late summer and autumn for pollinators.

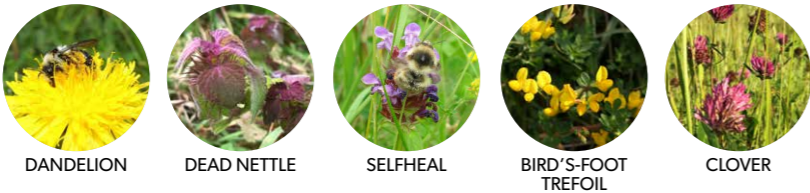


IVY

BRAMBLE

FOOD

Reduce mowing to allow wildflowers to bloom around your lawn in patches or strips (you don't have to buy wildflower seed! just stop mowing).
★ This is the most cost-effective way to help pollinators. The more of these flowers, the better:



DANDELION

DEAD NETTLE

SELFHEAL

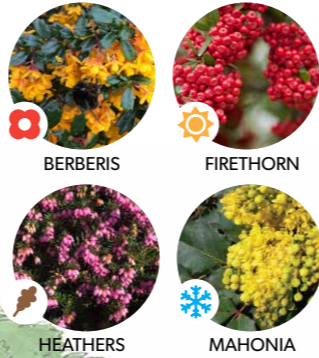
BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL

CLOVER



FOOD

Plant pollinator-friendly shrubs.



BERBERIS

FIRETHORN

HEATHERS

MAHONIA

FOOD

Native flowering hedgerows, such as *Hawthorn* or *Blackthorn* provide important food in spring.



HAWTHORN

BLACKTHORN

FOOD

Plant pollinator-friendly trees such as *apple trees*, or native trees such as *Wild Cherry* or *Rowan*.



APPLE

ROWAN

SHELTER

Erect a small bee hotel for cavity-nesting solitary bees. You could also simply drill holes in walls or fencing.

SHELTER

Earth Banks bare soil/dry stone walls for nesting solitary bees.
Did you know only 10 species of Irish bees are likely to use a garden nest box, but we have 62 species of mining bees?

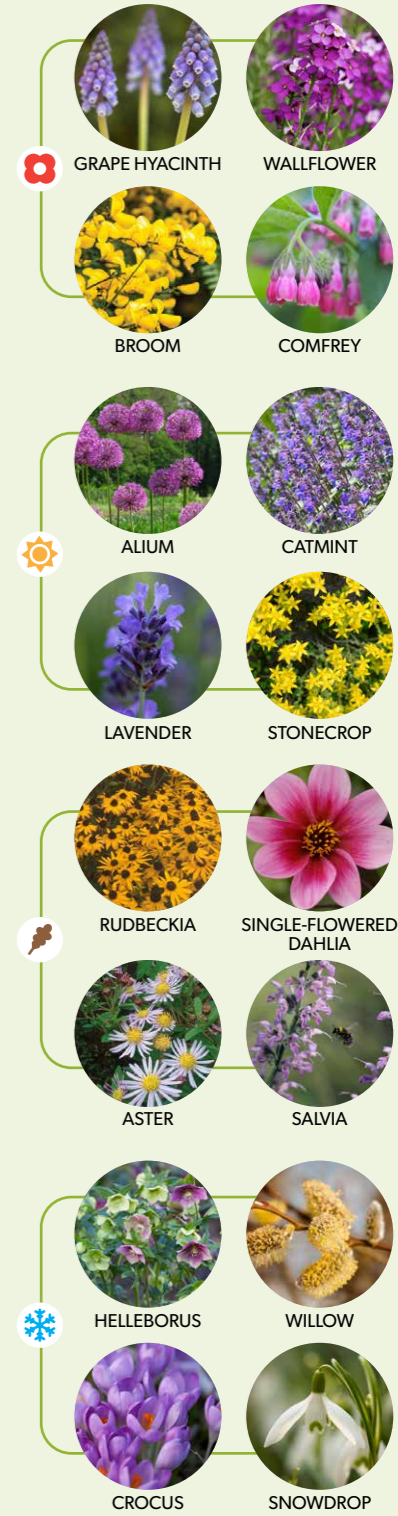
FOOD

Your fruit and veg. patch will benefit from pollinators and vice versa.

SAFETY

Avoid using harmful chemicals.

While reducing mowing and planting native trees and shrubs is always best for biodiversity, there are also lots of pollinator-friendly ornamental plants. Here is just a small selection:



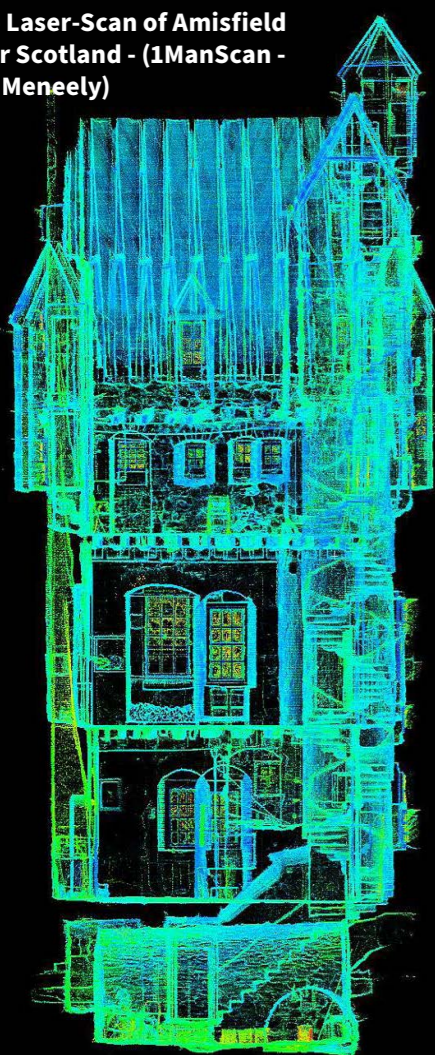
You can find lists of pollinator-friendly flowers, shrubs and trees at www.pollinators.ie

Digital Tools for Recording and Monitoring Medieval Building Fabric and Encouraging Local Heritage Engagement.

About the Authors:

Gary Dempsey is a digital heritage specialist and lectures on the BA Design & BA Heritage Studies at GMIT. Orla-Peach Power is a digital heritage specialist in laser scanning and works as a research assistant at MaREI, the Science Foundation Ireland Research Centre for Energy, Climate and the Marine. They founded DH_Age in 2014.

Fig 1- Laser-Scan of Amisfield Tower Scotland - (1ManScan - John Meneely)



“3D recording methods are increasingly utilised in the cultural heritage sector due to their non-invasive data capture workflows, and the suitability for the resulting scaled data to be used to identify changes in the material make up of sites and objects.”

Metric Survey Methods

Metric survey methods are at the forefront of digital heritage practices as the accurate collection of data on the ‘position, size, shape and identity of the components’ of heritage sites and features ‘is a fundamental part of the conservation process’ (Historic England 2018). The most common metric survey methods utilised in the heritage sector are:

- Laser scanning,
- Photogrammetry
- Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI).

Digital Heritage encompasses a range of digital methods and tools that are used to enhance the recording and preservation of the historical record.

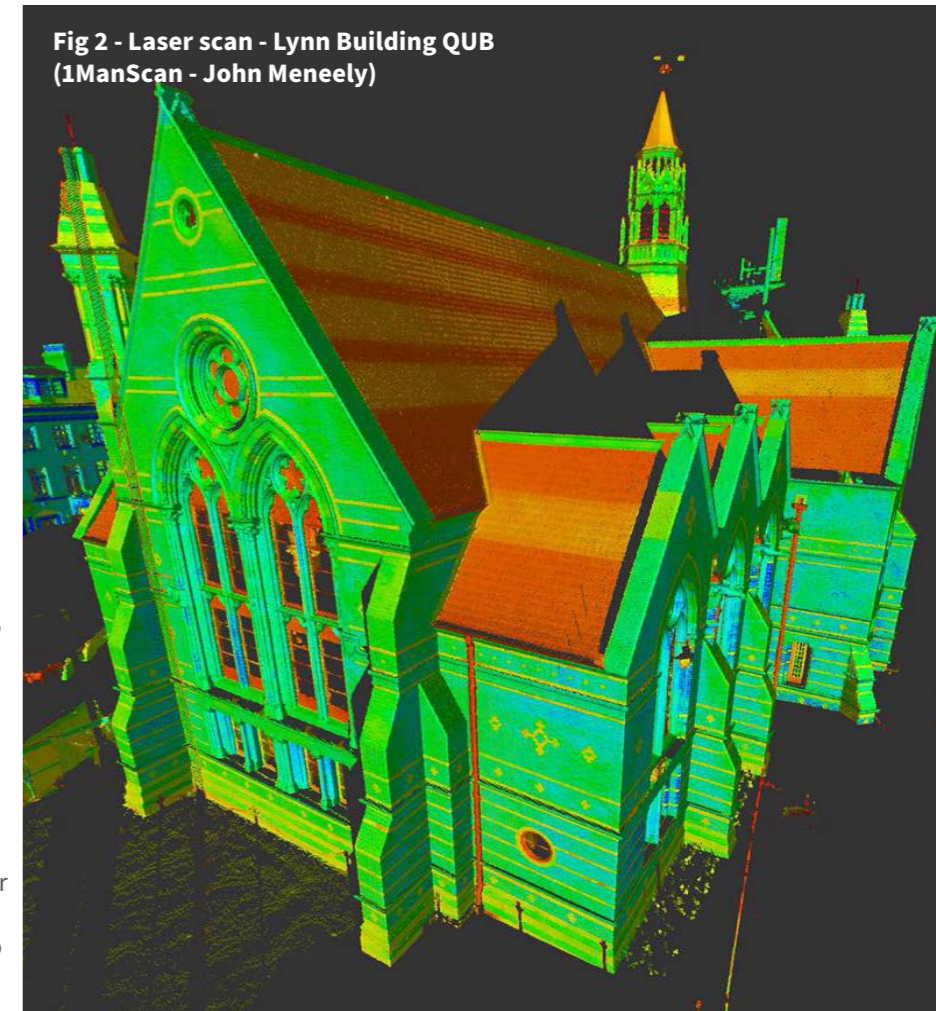
These methods can include anything from digitising primary sources such as documents and photographs, to the creation of born digital content from 3D recording surveys in the form of LiDAR or photogrammetry models. 3D recording methods are increasingly utilised in the cultural heritage sector due to their non-invasive data capture workflows, and the suitability for the resulting scaled data to be used to identify

changes in the material make up of sites and objects. 3D recording methods can also be used in the monitoring of buildings to inform on preservation orders and conservation interventions. This article will focus on the metric survey tools and methods that have been developed to aid conservators in monitoring medieval building fabric, and the role these tools can play in encouraging local heritage engagement.

Laser Scanning

Laser scanning is the process of recording the accurate 3D geometry of an object’s surface by measuring the length of time it takes for a laser emitted from a scanner to return to its source unit. The measurement of each return signal is computed within a 3D point cloud, which reconstructs the details and accuracy of any solid structure within its path (Fig 1). The data collected from laser scanning is maintained within this point cloud format, with each point representing an exact surface measurement. The results of laser scanning surveys can range from simple distance measurements and two-dimensional plans, to three-dimensional ‘models’ of sites (Fig 2). When considering a laser scanning project, it is important for those commissioning works to not only understand the cost of implementing such a survey, but also to consider the various outputs of the scanning process and how these might be used in future projects and conservation interventions. While the scope of this article does not include a discussion on the range of these outputs, it is the recommendation of the authors that those interested in undertaking such works should consult Historic England’s ‘3D Laser Scanning for Heritage’ and ‘Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage’ guides, as there is currently no Irish equivalent available.

Fig 2 - Laser scan - Lynn Building QUB (1ManScan - John Meneely)



Structure from Motion (SfM) – Photogrammetry

SfM, or photogrammetry, is another metric survey technique that is used in built heritage and archaeological surveys. Unlike laser scanning which uses light to capture surface measurements, photogrammetry derives the surface geometry of an object from an overlapping photographic sequence using digital cameras. This photographic sequence is then processed using industry standard software (i.e. AgisoftMetashape) and a computer, to produce a point cloud and coloured model. The primary digital outputs from photogrammetry surveys are 3D models and digital photographs (Fig 3), however it is also possible to create 2D orthographic plans and sections of monuments during the post-processing phase. Metric

accuracy can be added to the model during processing by incorporating base measurements or control points which have been taken on site prior to survey.

At times laser scanning and photogrammetry will reach the limitation of what they can visualise. For example, a carving which may be faintly visible to the naked eye under certain lighting conditions, may not be deep enough for a laser scanner to record, or detailed enough for a camera to capture. This can occur where carved details have slowly eroded over time due to weathering, or due to rubbing. Where this occurs an alternative metric survey method known as Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI) is recommended. It has proven quite successful in creating visualisations of smaller carved stone objects, and finer details in rock art and in medieval graffiti that is inscribed on building fabric.



Fig 3 - Spanish Arch - Galway Medieval Walls - Digital Photogrammetry Model (DH_AGE)
Visit: <https://sketchfab.com/3d-models/galway-city-spanish-arch-6f5b10dbb7744ee1a68564fe80055630>

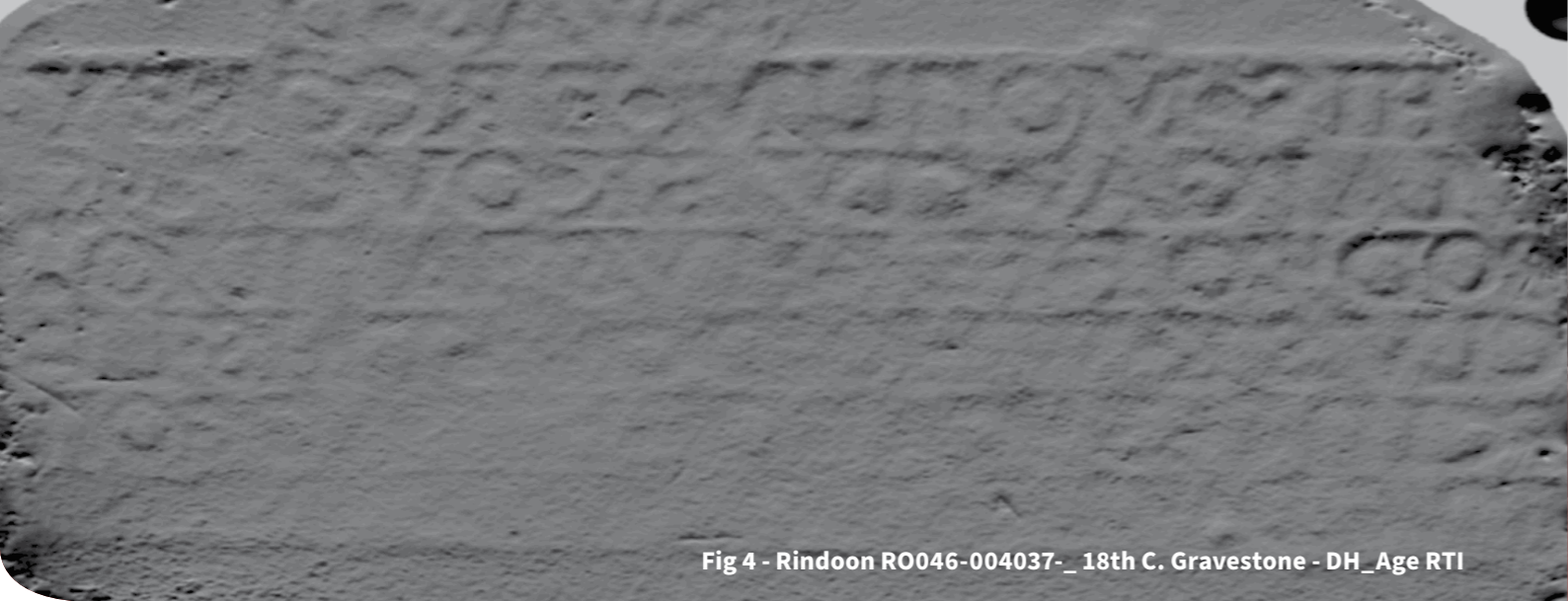


Fig 4 - Rindoon R0046-004037- _ 18th C. Gravestone - DH_Age RTI

Reflectance Transformation Imaging

RTI is a photographic analysis method that records the surface geometry of an object by calculating the angle of light and shadows as they move across an object (Fig 4). While RTI techniques were developed by Tom Malzbender for Hewlett-Packard Laboratories, these methods were conceptualised far earlier by H.S. Crawford in his seminal work 'Irish Carved Ornament from Monuments of the Christian Period' in 1926. In this text he impressed the benefits of photographing sculptured stone with light from various angles and then overlaying the images to reveal the detail. RTI captures the fundamental principles

of this method. The techniques developed by Malzbender established a digital method for recreating the movement of light across a stationary object, generating a file which could be used to simulate natural lighting in computer generated images. This method was adapted by archaeologists working with carved objects resulting in the enhancement of finely carved surface details through the interactive relighting of an image from multiple directions. The tools required to undertake an in situ RTI survey are a camera, a source of light, and a reflective sphere, while post processing of the photographic sequence is carried out on a computer using an open access software package (i.e. RTI Builder).

Choosing a Recording Method

Choosing the appropriate digital recording method will depend greatly on the purpose of the work being undertaken. For example, laser scanning and photogrammetry produce highly accurate scaled models which can be used to monitor changes in building fabric, informing on long-term conservation plans and interventions. These methods have been successfully implemented where the impacts of climate change pose a threat to the structural integrity of built heritage monuments such as medieval walls or larger archaeological complexes such as Skellig Michael. The process of digitally mapping the position of stones within these features can create a baseline for monitoring key areas of concern and inform on subsidence, fracturing, and deformation (see for example the Biodeterioration Survey for Galway City on sketchfab.com).



Community Participation

Another key benefit to metric survey methods is the role they play in facilitating greater engagement with local communities and heritage groups through education, and participatory research programmes. 3D models created using these methods, can be hosted on interactive platforms online, and can be annotated with additional data such as sound files, archival material, and historical/technical information making the object and its record less static and more engaging. The ability to share these models online freely for educational purposes across an array of platforms also has the added benefit of democratizing research which is of utmost importance to communities. For an example of this, see the video about the Athenry market cross (www.youtube.com/watch?v=AslYf5rDun8).

Photogrammetry and RTI are particularly beneficial as an engagement tool for community groups due to the accessibility of the methods employed and the low cost associated with data collection and processing. Photogrammetry lends itself well to community focused and participatory projects as it can be applied in a greater variety of environmental and lighting conditions.

Digital Counties Initiative

The utility of this tool in community based participatory projects has been explored in detail over the last six years by Digital Heritage Age through its Digital Counties Initiative (DCI) (see www.digitalheritageage.com/digitalcounties). This initiative was developed as a program of training which encouraged local communities to develop their own digital museums and collections of archaeological sites and objects within their area. The DCI combined the benefits of 3D recording methods with the power of citizen science to encourage community engagement with local heritage and to establish a research methodology that focused on the principles of co-creation and co-production. Involving local communities in the recording process, enhanced the pride people took in the protection of their shared heritage and fostered a collective sense of place and identity. To date the DCI has implemented recording initiatives in 16 counties across Ireland with continued contributions from community participants and will continue to expand island-wide to provide a platform for communities to share what they define as 'their heritage'.

Conclusion

The diversification and improvement in digital technologies and recording methods for application in the heritage sector has meant that heritage practices are constantly evolving. Metric survey methods not only provide scalable digital records that can be used for practical, real life

conservation interventions, but they also facilitate communities in harnessing the wealth of knowledge they have accumulated about our collective heritage, and enables them to communicate it in engaging and innovative ways. Involving local communities in the recording process, establishes a natural mechanism for local heritage stewardship while defining a clear sense of place and identity. Encouraging the sharing of this knowledge through digital methods, fosters a deeper understanding of our shared past, and demonstrates how specialists and communities can and do successfully work together to preserve that past for future generations.

References:

- Historic England 2018 3D Laser Scanning for Heritage: *Advice and Guidance on the Use of Laser Scanning in Archaeology and Architecture*. Swindon. Available online at <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/3d-laser-scanning-heritage/>
- Andrews, D, Bedford, J. and Bryan, P 2015 *Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage*. Historic England. Available online at <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/metric-survey-specifications-cultural-heritage/>

Get to know your Walled Town: Athy



Image: The Bridge at Athy by Marc Guernon 2021

Sharon Greene introduces:

Find out more!

To find out more about the rich story of this walled town, why not visit the Athy Heritage Centre and Museum. Located inside the 18th century Market House, this fantastic centre offers excellent information about the history of Athy and one of its most famous sons, Antarctic explorer Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Athy Conservation management and interpretation plan, can be found here:

<http://kildareheritage.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Athy-Conservation-Management-Interpretation-Plan-commissioned-2016.pdf>

The third instalment in our series “Get to know your Walled Town” is Athy in County Kildare.

Located on the banks of the mighty River Barrow, Athy has been an important fording point for hundreds of years. In fact, the town's name comes from the Irish Baile Átha Í, meaning the town of Ae's ford.

The Anglo-Normans noted the strategic significance of this site and built a town here in the 13th century. However, this early town was located on the ever-shifting frontier of native Irish and Anglo-Norman territory. This meant that it was a target for attack, and in the 1300s, the town was raided and burned by the Gaelic O'Moore of Laois at least three times. It was also plundered by the Scottish army of Edward Bruce in 1315. Sir John Talbot fortified the river crossing with a castle and bridge in 1413. The current 'Crom-a-boo Bridge' dates to the 18th century.

The town's first recorded murage grant came in 1431. However, it seems likely that Athy had some form of defence before this. In 1287 there is a reference to a janitor or gatekeeper of Athy named Thomas, suggesting that the town had a wall with gate access. In the 15th and 16th centuries Athy

received further grants and charters for defence, but by the 19th century, its walls had been demolished for urban expansion.

Though the location of Athy's medieval town walls is difficult to determine without archaeological excavation or geophysical survey, it is believed that the walls were rectangular in shape and measured 1.6 km (not including the riverside). With the support from the IWTN, a geophysical survey in 2013 revealed evidence for a 30 metre stretch of town wall with an associated bank and ditch in Stanhope Place.

Despite not having highly visible physical remains, the town is a proud member of the IWTN. Over the last nine years, Athy has secured funding for festivals, information days and geophysical surveys. It has also received funding to create the town's conservation, management and interpretation plan, which vitally informs future work done in this charming town.



National Heritage Week 2021 – be prepared!

When? - Saturday, 14th August to Sunday, 22nd August 2021

It's never too soon to start thinking about what you are going to do for National Heritage Week.

The response to necessary changes to National Heritage Week 2020 because of public health measures was phenomenal. Organisers successfully moved events online such as the online medieval festival in our member town of **Athenry**.

Plan a project

In recognition of the new circumstances there was a move away from 'events only' last year and heritage enthusiasts were encouraged to create projects that could be shared online. This element is being retained this year as continued public health restrictions continue to affect us.

Projects can involve creating something new, such as developing research about a particular place in your locality, or developing an oral history collection about a moment of history in a community. Projects can also involve revisiting or building on a heritage project that you have already worked on, such as showcasing research you have done on a monument, waterway or traditional skill, and finding new ways to increase awareness of it. For inspiration, you can see last year's National Heritage Week Award winning projects at <https://www.heritageweek.ie/news/national-heritage-week-2020-county-winners>

Your projects can be uploaded via the project organisers portal from as early as Wednesday, 16th June. The last day to submit a project to the National Heritage Week website will be Monday, 30th August.

Theme

The theme for National Heritage Week 2021 is '**Open the door to heritage**'.

The goal is to get as many people as possible to enjoy heritage and, in particular, to try and connect with 'heritage newcomers' – people who may not traditionally engage with National Heritage Week, those who might not feel included in local heritage and people of all ages. This may be an opportunity for individuals or families to uncover their personal histories for the first time, to explore the history of local landmarks, buildings or land formations that have become more familiar during lockdowns. Is there a tradition such as a song or craft that has been passed down through your family or community that you are curious about? Have you become more aware of nature in your locality? Heritage exploration opportunities are endless, no matter your interest.

Is there a group or individual in the community who may not feel included in local heritage? Think about local communities who may not have local roots. Can you reach out and involve them? Consider also existing heritage projects that you may be able to take to the next level in terms of accessibility. Could you make your project available to people with a sensory or physical disability?

Themed days

Remember there are two themed days during National Heritage Week:

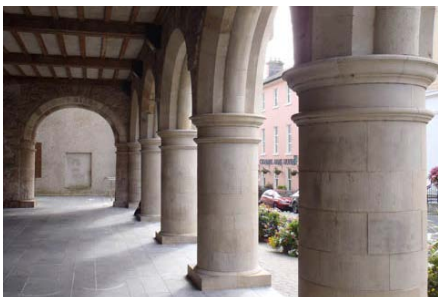
Wednesday, 18th August is **Wild Child Day**, when kids and families are encouraged to drop the devices and get outdoors to explore the heritage in their locality.

Sunday, 22nd August is **Water Heritage Day**, a collaboration between The Heritage Council and the Local Authority Waters Programme, when projects that celebrate water and our connections with it are highlighted.

An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council



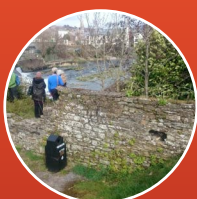
Image: Bandon Walled Town Festival



Contact Us!

Please do get in touch at
irishwalledtownsnetwork@abartaheritage.ie
if you would like us to promote news or projects
happening in your walled town over the coming months.
Visit our website: <https://irishwalledtownsnetwork.ie/>

Coming up in our next issue!



Visit a Walled town - Bandon



Getting out and about - Tips for
rediscovering your walled town

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