

# Heritage Outlook

THE MAGAZINE OF THE HERITAGE COUNCIL

## Ireland's Distinctive Past Inspiring an Innovative Future

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

**Building Ireland's Creative Economy**  
with help from Europe

**Understanding Limerick**  
Place, Heritage and Inequality  
in Post-Celtic Tiger Ireland

**The Impacts of Historic Environments  
on Towns & Cities**

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# Heritage Outlook Comment

## Heritage and Innovation, A Sectoral View



This edition of Heritage Outlook coincides with our first *Heritage and Innovation* conference. As such, much of the focus is on the valuable contribution that heritage can make in extricating us from our current economic and social malaise. Both the conference and the articles show that heritage is not so much a thing of the past but of the present and the future. The Heritage Sector is and can continue to be an innovator and finder of solutions both in terms of new ways of working, of using technology and in creating sustainable and productive employment in the economy as a whole, in the tourism industry in particular and across the heritage sector itself.

The heritage sector – now there is an interesting term. Does such a sector exist or is heritage a series of fragmented interests that shelter occasionally under a “heritage” flag of convenience. If we look at the State’s traditional structures for the management and conservation of our national heritage you would have to say that the flag of convenience analogy is still the most appropriate. Silos still exist within which architects act as architects, archaeologists as archaeologists, biologists as biologists, museum curators as museum curators etc. Excuse the over generalisation (and of course the professions and the “experts” always have an important role to play) but if the heritage sector is to be strong then, in my view, the structures within which they operate need to change to make them fit for purpose and relevant to people in today’s circumstances.

Our national heritage (in the Heritage Act (1995)) is defined as including all of those interests. Can they be encouraged to operate as a sector rather than or as well as, an interest? In this regard one of the most progressive aspects of the Heritage Act is that it encourages and provides the potential for heritage (including all those interests) to be conserved, managed and planned in an integrated and multidisciplinary manner. Natural and Cultural heritage are never considered in isolation as the internal structures that Council has established and constantly review do not allow that to happen. Similarly the heritage infrastructure that Council has built may meet some particular interest or gap in a particular area but they all operate within a philosophy that sees the need for a strong and competent heritage sector to complement its constituent parts.

In the 15 short years since its establishment the Heritage Council has carved out a unique niche that operates in an empowering, enabling and facilitating way. It works hand in hand with a range of key partners and local communities in particular. It has created new ways of working that complement the more established state heritage services whether within the OPW or the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. The Heritage Council’s operations can also be characterised as operating in the 80% of Ireland where state ownership or designation does not apply, but for the vast majority of the public that is how and where they engage with heritage on a day to day basis.

The heritage infrastructure that has been created and supported, whether it be the Heritage Officer Programme, the Irish Walled Towns Network, the Irish Landmark Trust, the National Biodiversity Centre, the Discovery Programme, the Museums Standards Programme of Ireland, the Woodlands of Ireland, the Wicklow Uplands Council, the Bere Island Initiative or others too numerous to mention, are all of the HERITAGE SECTOR. They think and work in an integrated and multidisciplinary manner, never in isolation and are all in their own way innovative and contributing to our national economic and social recovery.

It may be no small coincidence that the disproportionate cuts received across the sector last December were in part because the sector was not perceived as existing at all. The range of apparently disparate interests that work across the heritage platform are easy to handle in isolation. Now 12 months on let us hope for all our sakes – and not just those who think they belong – that the value and significance of the heritage sector’s contribution to all our lives is better understood and appreciated – and never taken for granted. ■

**Michael Starrett**, Chief Executive, the Heritage Council





# Distinctive Past Inspires Innovative Future

By Dr Finbarr Bradley, Lecturer, UCD Smurfit Business School

**Above:** Aerial View of Rahan Monastic site, courtesy of Loughlin Hooper.

**Below:** *Culture Ireland* is the state agency with responsibility for the promotion of Irish culture worldwide. It supports initiatives such as the year-long season of *Irish Arts in America*, in which Druid Theatre Company recently presented the *The Cripple of Inishmaan* in a 17-week coast-to-coast tour of the USA. (Tadhg Murphy and Clare Dunne perform in the *Cripple of Inishmaan* by Martin McDonagh, directed by Garry Hynes, photo by Robert Day).



## Sense of Place

Much public discussion in Ireland centres on the need to develop a creative economy. This debate highlights, however, that commentators mostly remain blind to the significant role that heritage and tradition could play in reinvigorating the economy. Creativity flourishes when embedded in a community that emphasises a deep sense of place. A sense of place encompasses an emotional attachment to a particular geographical and cultural space, a shared experience of history and community. Rich in tacit knowledge, it informs people's sense of who they are, where they are, where they have come from and where they are trying to go.

Erosion of a sense of place is sometimes cited as an indicator of confidence and independence. This view is deeply flawed. In a world of global markets, rapid transportation and high-speed communications, location and culture are becoming *more*, not *less* important. Advantage lies in *difference* captured by special places and shared values. Being distinctive, thinking differently and having different information enable a community to be creative and innovative. The more complex and dynamic the global economy becomes, the more this is likely to be true. Special places possess distinctive, inimitable, rare, not easily substitutable and valuable resources. Ireland possesses such resources in abundance, thereby providing ideal conditions for creativity and innovation, a fact clearly not appreciated by policy-makers.



## “Make a better future by developing elements from the past”

Goethe [German Writer and Poet, 1749-1832]

**Right:** Cartoon Saloon, based in Kilkenny drew on one of Ireland’s most famous heritage resources as the basis for their multi award-winning animated film, *The Secret of Kells*.

**Below:** The dry-stone oratory at Gallarus is the most characteristic ancient monument of the Dingle peninsula and can be seen by walkers on *Cosán na Naomh*. Photo by Ted Creedon



## New Economy

According to the best-selling US author on globalization, Thomas Friedman, to operate successfully in today’s world, Ireland must “*develop sufficiently strong cultural and environmental filters*”. Heritage does exactly that, since by presenting a compelling view of the past it provides a guide to the future. It offers people an opportunity to reflect on their place in the world, helping them better manage uncertainty. It harnesses a spirit of self-discovery and an innovative mind-frame. Individuals, with a sense of continuity between past and present, build more trusting, caring and quality communities. Standards become internal, deriving impetus from personal values, empathy and intergenerational solidarity.

As capacities of the mind become more crucial, human attitudes and meaning, heavily influenced by heritage and tradition, are key. Imagination, the most valuable resource of all, is driven primarily by emotions and feelings, the heart rather than rational mind. It is founded on inspiration, identity, memory, belonging and trust, rooted in individuals, communities and in the social and economic fabric of local relationships and a shared identity. In today’s network economy, value rises as meaning deepens, as knowledge moves from information to understanding and wisdom, illustrated in digital media by content, originality in crafts, local expertise in food and tradition in farming practices.

The quality of knowledge depends on a cultural perspective, and is now more important than ever. Many technology companies, for instance, spend more on the symbolic aspects of their products than on technical development *per se*. In innovation, while scientific research or information mediated by computers certainly does matter, what is more crucial is to create conditions where meanings, experiences, identities and resourcefulness prosper. This is why Ireland’s distinctive heritage potentially offers an enormous competitive advantage.



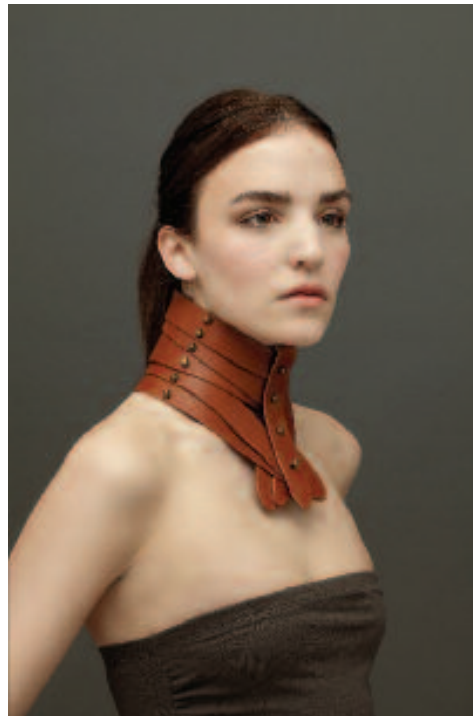
## Rootedness

Creative people cluster in places which offer them authenticity, uniqueness and diversity. They are attracted by the qualities of a community which in turn attracts enterprise, reversing the traditional direction of development. Unlike the past where reducing the cost of business or clustering companies in industrial estates was central to development, attracting creative individuals to a place can now ensure its long-term viability.

Creative places provide an integrated eco-system where all forms of creativity – artistic and cultural, technological and economic – take root and flourish. A place's special cultural, social and natural environment, are crucial to its economic base. The implication is clear: places that emphasise heritage and community will attract and keep the most creative people and organisations, be the most innovative and have the highest quality of life. These places will be multi-culturally diverse, fiercely proud and respectful of the past, have a sustainable ethic and be unique!

France and Italy, for instance, illustrate the importance of heritage and culture as competitive strengths. Culture is a core pillar of the French economy, crucial for attracting tourists. As the country's first Culture Minister, writer André Malraux, put it, *"Anyone who has to design for the future has to leaf through the past"*. Italian design is impossible to imitate, a heritage of arts and crafts resources developed over generations, a critical innovative resource. Both countries have great reputations for artisan industries based on the *terroir* of their soil, and the social and cultural attributes of their regions. Champagne, wines, beers, cheeses, breads and other food products have subtle nuances and characteristics attributable to their place of origin.

Influential business thinkers like Harvard University's Michael Porter argue that capitalism must now reinvent itself to combine profit and social purpose. The unique history and culture of a particular place are ideal at fostering organisations both market-driven and mission-centred. By nurturing the intrinsic qualities of a place, such organisations contribute long-term economic value to a community. Operating in the blurry space between for-profit and not-for-profit sectors, these place-based organisations provide the catalyst to build vibrant communities by grounding their missions in the history, culture and ecology of the surrounding environment.



Irish designer and maker, Úna Burke draws on Ireland's visual heritage with this contemporary reinterpretation of the traditional Torc neckpiece. Burke's award-winning leatherwork was recently brought to the international stage when Lady Gaga commissioned a number of outfits for her world tour. Image courtesy of the National Craft Gallery.

The social animal innovates when there is room for individual commitment, a sense of belonging and an awareness of his or her own capabilities, feelings and emotions.



*'Creative places provide an integrated eco-system where all forms of creativity – artistic and cultural, technological and economic – take root and flourish.'*





*'Culture is a core pillar of the French economy, crucial for attracting tourists.'*

**Influential business thinkers like Harvard University's Michael Porter argue that capitalism must now reinvent itself to combine profit and social purpose.**



*'China has a desperate need of the past. It is really important to them to find something that is authentic – they want to go back to original roots.'*



*'Italian design is impossible to imitate, a heritage of arts and crafts resources developed over generations, a critical innovative resource.'*

## Learning

A country's wisdom, values and self-knowledge offer breadth, purpose and confidence. This implies a culture founded on the realisation of human potential and the interdependence of social, economic, and ecological well-being. A key challenge for Ireland is to foster rootedness as a unique cultural or social milieu, transforming individuals, sustaining individual difference while enhancing a sense of belonging. This means generating dynamic and vibrant learning environments which emphasise identity, experiences and meaning driven by self-discovery and exploration.

It is intriguing to consider what might be the impact on young people, many of whom suffer from alienation, should a concerted effort be made to foster a strong sense of local identity. They should be helped to think globally but feel rooted in Ireland, so learning must emphasise a sense of place and shared meaning nurtured by experience. A key challenge is to help change their thinking from individual rights to collective responsibilities, independence to interdependence, short-term to long-term thinking, and growth that benefits a few to development and vitality that benefits all.

The social animal innovates when there is room for individual commitment, a sense of belonging and an awareness of his or her own capabilities, feelings and emotions. Creativity is founded on a spirit of self-reliance and relationships based on community trust, tradition and civic engagement. It is driven by stories that create a rich visual imagery. Far from representing dead artifacts that are anti-modern and non-economic, stories potentially represent significant assets that foster innovation, creativity, entrepreneurship and meaning, and these in turn, are a dynamic source of competitive advantage. Valuing folklore, for instance, is not merely an exercise in naïve nostalgia, or an attempt to turn back the clock to some perceived idyllic golden age. In a globalising world, 'the local' matters most so exposure, for example, to placenames and folklore is ideal for helping the young navigate between the local and global.

## Future

The New York Times recently quoted the chief executive of a major European luxury brand: *'China has a desperate need of the past. It is really important to them to find something that is authentic – they want to go back to original roots.'* Ireland similarly needs to embrace its unique heritage and traditions which are fostered by belonging, purpose and idealism. In the innovation age, a deep sense of the past is central to creativity, contributing to wholeness, integrity, civic responsibility, aesthetic sensibility and ecological stewardship. Pride in place and heritage along with a new emphasis on sustainability and biodiversity, should form the bedrock for Ireland's innovation economy. This is our great opportunity, yet still an undoubted challenge, if we are to achieve a truly creative and dynamic learning society. ■



# Building Ireland's Creative Economy

with help from Europe

by Gráinne Millar, Head of Cultural Development, Temple Bar Cultural Trust and founder of Culture Night



You may be astounded to learn that between now and the end of 2013 the European Commission will be investing over €70 billion in developing the creative economy across Europe – the world of arts, culture, heritage and the creative industries. Since I was appointed to the EU Expert Group on Cultural and Creative Industries earlier this year by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht it has become increasingly clear to me that Ireland needs to build its creative economy – and fast! In a very short space of time I have been struck by a number of things. Firstly, the sophistication of other European member states to support inter-Governmental strategies that position culture, heritage and the creative industries as the foundation of a new creative economy. In recent years Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have all formulated common positions within the European Union and have been vocal advocates for including culture and creativity within the Europe 2020 strategy and its flagship initiatives. This is guaranteed to pay a dividend in the years to come.

The second thing is the speed at which individual Governments have responded to the growth potential of the creative economy which generates 5 million jobs across Europe and represents 2.6% GDP in the 27 nation bloc. We don't need to go much further than Derry City, gearing up to be the first UK City of Culture in 2013, to see how it is developing a reputation as a hub for digital creativity. In a recent Irish Times article, successful IT entrepreneur, Pádraig Canavan founder of the Derry-based IT software provider, *Singularity*, outlined his belief that Derry can tap into its creative heritage and marry it with a "unique blend of technology and culture" to create a vibrant new industry. This is in part due to flexible and smart decisions led by the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure in Northern Ireland who are investing €5 million in innovation initiatives in this area.

Thirdly, all of the above has revealed the extent of the gap that has grown between Ireland and the rest of Europe in fostering a sector that has huge growth potential and that is developing at a faster pace than the rest of the economy. Ireland needs to radically review its relationship with Europe if we are to compete in this area. Our track record in the EU Culture Programme (worth €400m) ranks bottom of the league tables as highlighted in a recent report from consultants *Euclid International*. This has not been helped by our Government's attendance track record at EU Council meetings, where, according to the European





If we are serious about capitalising on our creative assets then we need be open to new ways of organising our combined creative resources to achieve the best possible outcomes.

**Opposite page top:** Culture Night 2011 at Dublin City Hall.

**Opposite page bottom:** Culture Night at Francis Street Gallery.

**Right:** Movies On The Square, Meeting House Square, Temple Bar.

Images courtesy of Temple Bar Cultural Trust



Movement Ireland's *Accountability Report 2010*, the lowest Ministerial attendance rate was at the Education, Youth, Culture and Sport Council meetings scoring an appallingly low 33%!

Ireland *needs* to look at developing and promoting the creative economy. And it needs to do this as an element of the whole national economy instead of making it its own isolated part of the economy. Suffice it to say, the old formulas for achieving sustainable growth, long-lasting competitiveness and solutions to major challenges in society are simply not working anymore. When Dermot Desmond spoke at the Global Economic Forum in 2009 he knew what he was talking about. He said "*as the world economy continues its inexorable shift to becoming knowledge-based, we have many competitive advantages. The combination of our cultural pedigree and our technological leadership suggests to me that we can create a lasting opportunity for Ireland's future generations*". It is with a degree of regret tinged with despair to see how little we have progressed over the past two years in heeding these words of wisdom.

We have a lot to learn from our European colleagues and indeed the European Union support programmes could be critical enablers and a source of much needed stimulus for Ireland to bring new ideas and new projects to fruition. In August this year the European Commission launched two new calls for proposals - a €70 billion fund to support culture, heritage and the creative industries in the context of sustainable regional development; the other a call for projects to create and develop new European Cultural Routes aimed at capitalising on our common and rich heritage with up to €100,000 for individual projects. This is a perfect opportunity to play to our strengths in the area of cultural and eco-tourism.

If we are serious about capitalising on our creative assets then we need be open to new ways of organising our combined creative resources to achieve the best possible outcomes.

Looking beyond Europe, the federal government of Australia recently announced plans to introduce a national cultural policy that will radically change Australia's creative landscape over a ten year timeframe. It will be designed to create a more enlightened, cohesive and creative citizenry. Compare that with Ireland where responsibility for the cultural and creative sectors - ranging from the arts, libraries and heritage to advertising, media and craft -

is currently spread across at least five different Government departments and a wide range of independent state agencies with little or no cross departmental linkages or "joined-up thinking". The consequence? Little direct accountability and no responsibility at Government level for properly supporting and developing the creativity, talent and excellence of Ireland's artists and cultural and creative enterprises.

There is no shortage of evidence to support the benefits of this kind of joined-up thinking. The recent *Euro Barometer Aggregate Report 2011 on Well Being* ranks Culture as number 8 out of 9 factors that contribute to well-being alongside the economy, civic life and our environment. In Finland, successive Governments have consistently understood that together with science and education, culture, heritage and the arts create the intellectual foundation of a society. It is no wonder then when you look at the top 10 countries in the *EU Ranking on Active Cultural Participation* (Euro Barometer 2007) and the *EU Innovation Scoreboard*, Finland scores number 1 and 2 respectively. There is equally strong evidence to support the importance of cultural participation on psychological wellbeing. When you see the impacts of initiatives such as *Heritage Week*, *National Trails Day*, *Culture Night* and *Open House* - it provides unequivocal testament to the fact that our culture and our heritage can transform places and people for the better.

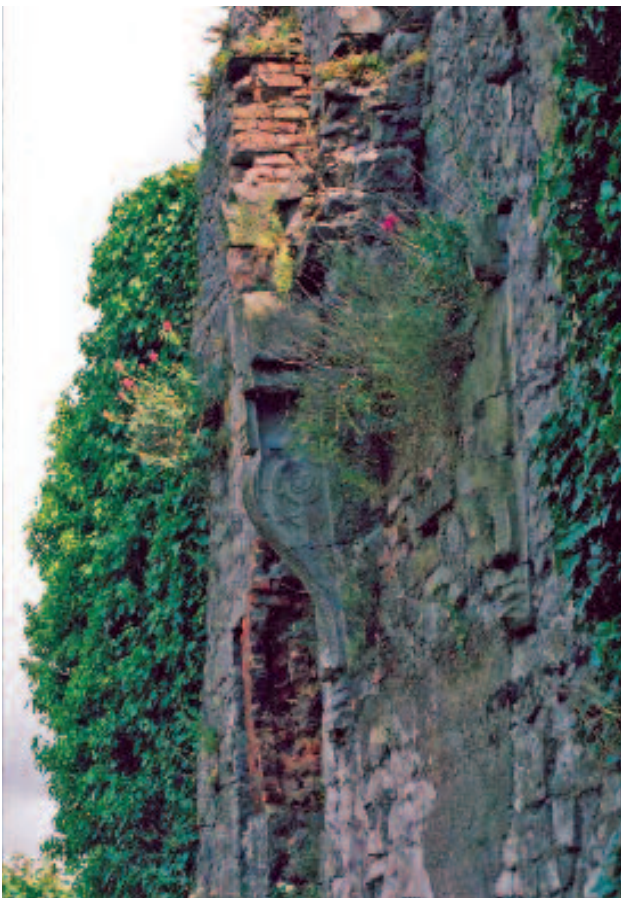
If change is required at Governmental level; it also needs to be championed from the bottom up. People working in the field of arts, humanities, culture and heritage are among the most highly educated, skilled and adaptable people in the workforce. We are perfectly poised to bring our imagination and creativity to bear on the development of new ideas and projects and marry those ideas to innovation in order to create value for the public, the citizen and the visitor. It is fair to say that no matter how difficult market conditions get, there are always opportunities within it, they just need to be identified and developed. Europe is an obvious opportunity for us. So let's get grab it with both hands! ■





# Understanding Limerick: Place, Heritage and Inequality in Post-Celtic Tiger Ireland

by Dr. Niamh Hourigan, Lecturer and Head of Graduate Studies in  
Sociology at University College Cork



King's Island is rich in medieval architectural heritage, such as the 'scrolled fireplace' at Nicholas Street.

**Debates about social exclusion are central to heritage, because heritage spaces are not blank canvasses. They are spaces where people live and work and when those residents are deeply disadvantaged, their poverty presents specific challenges to heritage development. In Limerick, the most prominent heritage site in the city, King John's Castle is located in an area adjacent to one of the most deprived electoral districts in the Irish state (St. Mary's Park). This part of Limerick city also features the strong presence of some of the city's most notorious criminal gangs.**

Despite the significant levels of resources devoted to preserving the King's Island area, heritage development in this part of the city has not been particularly successful. I would argue that the sociological realities faced by local residents are part of the reason why heritage projects have met with mixed success.

Dictionary definitions define heritage as 'valued objects and qualities such as cultural traditions and historic buildings that have been passed down from previous generations'. It is clear that when discussing heritage, we must consider not only the physical object or building itself, but also the meaning that people give to that building and its perceived value linked to that meaning. Not all objects or buildings, even very old ones are regarded as valuable in terms of 'heritage'. Meanings can change and different groups in society often have different sets of meanings.

In these recessionary times, there are strong economic reasons why heritage projects are supported. Heritage sites often form the core of the 'post-modern leisure district'. These sites provide an anchor structure within a district which becomes gradually surrounded by shops,



What constitutes heritage is ultimately subjective and the heritage of those citizens of Limerick who are ordinary or marginalised also needs to be celebrated and valued.

**Left:** St. John's Castle, one of the biggest tourist draws in Limerick city.

**Right:** The King's Island area of Limerick.  
© 2011 Google - Map Data © 2011 Tele Atlas



restaurants and cafes which generate jobs and revenue. Heritage sites attract tourists with money to spend. These sites also strongly attract young professionals with disposable income who populate these districts on a more long-term basis. The net result of the heritage process can often be gentrification – the gradual replacement of poor people with wealthy, middle class residents.

However, disadvantaged residents who already live beside heritage sites may not necessarily co-operate with this process. These residents may have a distinct sense of belonging to that place which differs from the vision of gentrification. They may be hostile to a process which brings in new people, disrupts existing community life and challenges their dominance in that particular territory.



A side street near the castle.

In Limerick, the Kings Island area has been populated by disadvantaged residents for hundreds of years and dominated by families involved in criminality who view it as their territory. In examining Kings Island as a heritage site, I do not think much consideration was given to how the site would be managed if gentrification did not occur or was resisted by the residents who already lived in the area.

Apart from the particular challenges of developing a heritage site beside an area of extreme social exclusion, I think there is also a need for heritage authorities to think more seriously about the meaning that King John's Castle has for the people of Limerick. Having grown up in Limerick city, I never once heard someone say wasn't King John

great, didn't King John do great things for Limerick. Unlike some of the more successful country house heritage sites in Munster, King John's Castle has a very strong association with colonialism and was a symbol of the colonising presence in the city. I have often heard Limerick people describe the building of corporation houses within the Castle itself during the 1930s as an act of local government madness. More recently however, I started to view it as a massive gesture of post-colonial disrespect, a metaphorical two fingers to a bygone colonial regime. Meaning matters. Given that many citizens of Limerick have a complex relationship to colonialism, this complexity has in my view impacted on perceptions of the Castle.

Given these distinct challenges, there will have to be a greater realism about developing heritage in the Kings Island area of the city. It may be useful to examine other European sites where heritage has been developed in disadvantaged neighbourhoods such as the 'Bairro da Sé' in Porto, Portugal. There is a need for a bottom-up as well as top-down view of heritage. The Kings Island area of the city has been very important in modern Limerick history in terms of rugby, food and Limerick's band culture. What constitutes heritage is ultimately subjective and the heritage of those citizens of Limerick who are ordinary or marginalised also needs to be celebrated and valued. The challenge in Limerick is not just to preserve the built heritage of the city but to do it in a way that recognises the specific sociological realities that shape the city's landscape. ■



# Break Neck Speed Provides Room For Thought

Time to reflect on how we manage and conserve our national heritage

by Michael Starrett, Chief Executive of The Heritage Council



**Life is good. I've learnt to appreciate that fact even more in the six months since I broke my neck in a skiing accident.** I'm one of the lucky ones too as last month I returned full time to work, able at last to thank in person all my colleagues and Board members and friends from the heritage sector who provided me with support during what was a challenging time. I also have to say that my experience of our much-maligned public health service belies so much of the bad news that pummels our ears. I could not have wanted better from my local GP, the staff in Waterford Regional Hospital and the Mater's Special Spinal Unit. Simply put, they were brilliant in helping me to a full and fortunate recovery.

When you have four bolts screwed in to your skull to immobilise your neck and allow it to fully heal it tends to restrict your physical capacity. Not so much your mental capacity (at least I didn't think so), so I have had much more time for thought than usual. I have also been able to keep in touch with the real world and take a period of time away from the normal daily grind and treadmill. On a personal level that has been good. On a professional level I think it has been even better.

I return to work to a changed world. One with a new government, a new Department and a new Minister. Many of my peers in the Cultural Institutions have moved on, retired or are about to do so. I refer here to Michael

Ryan in the Chester Beatty, Judith Woodward in the National Concert Hall, Raymond Keaveney in the National Gallery, Henrique Junquosa from the Irish Museum of Modern Art and Mary Cloake in the Arts Council. Arts and Heritage are back together in the same new Department and there is a commitment to transfer all state responsibility for natural and cultural heritage to that body.

There is much to reflect on and much to challenge the perceived manner in which we in the heritage business have gone about our business to date. Certainly our government is committed to ensuring that the public service is transformed and, since my business and that of the Heritage Council is "heritage", I have had every opportunity to reflect on ways to meet the challenge.

My reflections have been further fuelled by recent high profile media coverage of Ballyvaughan's tourism sign-post and the criticism raised concerning the quality of the OPW's heritage management and presentation of a number of its sites. The real problem arising from the tourism signpost furore is the absence of local structures that afford communities, be they in Ballyvaughan or any other village or town across the country, a meaningful voice in actions and decisions by a range of state agencies affecting their community and landscapes. Consequently, local communities often feel powerless, irrelevant, and disenfranchised.



My reflections have been further fuelled by recent high profile media coverage of Ballyvaughan's tourism sign-post and the criticism raised concerning the quality of the OPW's heritage management and presentation of a number of its sites.

There is, in my view, little point in the state heritage sector responding defensively to such criticisms. It is much better to readily admit that there is much that is wrong and that we need to modernise the approach and standards within our organisations. This is not so much a question of adding new resources, but rather a question of how we use them changing organisational culture and agreeing where thenew priorities lie.

I believe the future management and conservation of our natural and cultural heritage requires two complementary approaches. One concerns the state continuing to manage its own estate as would any well-resourced and committed landowner. In this regard I know that the OPW is always striving to do things better and more openly. The other approach concerns providing frameworks and structures that empower and enable local people and communities, and sectoral interests, to agree on how best to manage and conserve their heritage. And let's face it. Even a conservative estimate would say that it is this second approach that has effective control of over 80% of our national heritage.



This issue needs real support and encouragement. It is the new and innovative approach through which heritage can truly play its part in helping our economic recovery, providing jobs, ensuring the ongoing quality and character of the heritage for people and where they live. The quality of that heritage is ultimately what is marketed as our tourism product and it is what makes Ireland unique. Yes we need to look after the iconic (the Hill of Tara, the Rock of Cashel, Dublin Castle, etc.), but there is an everyday heritage that our people know and appreciate, and which needs greater official support and attention. Heritage week illustrates just what is possible with a very small investment.

Over recent years there are many examples around the country to show just how effective the approach of directly involving local communities can be. Just ask the entrepreneurial community involved in East Galway's *Ireland's Reaching Out* initiative, or the dynamic people involved in the development of Fethard as a walled town,



**Left:** The controversial sign-post in Ballyvaughan.

**Below:** Fethard, Co. Tipperary, developed as a Walled Town through community activity and the support of the Heritage Council's Walled Towns Network.

**Opposite Page:** The monastic site at Monasterboice, the management of which was the subject of recent criticism.

or anyone involved in their local heritage forum through the Local Authorities Heritage Programme. The list is not quite endless but it demonstrates what is possible with a modern and innovative approach to the management and conservation of our heritage. It also produces jobs. For every €1m the Heritage Council invested in its grants programmes in 2010 /11 it directly created 69 jobs, saved another 73 from unemployment and supported 307 jobs indirectly. In effect every €10000 supports in the region of 4.4 full time jobs.

In all this work the Heritage Council seeks to facilitate local communities to take responsibility for the management and conservation of their natural and cultural heritage, and to ensure that State agencies proceed on the basis of partnership and consultation with them. A major limitation identified by these communities is the lack of long term frameworks within which they can work. This is why the Heritage Council has been campaigning for the enactment of a Landscape Ireland Act which would provide this country with a legislative framework that would encourage and enable collaboration between local communities, national and local government and State agencies, on an agreed range of landscape management and conservation measures.

We need to reverse the traditional approaches to the management and conservation of rural and urban landscapes that have disenfranchised local people. These approaches result in an over-reliance on site specific designations that are perceived as being top down impositions, and which create conflict. A new Landscape Ireland Act could facilitate frameworks that are based on the implementation of a series of agreed plans and actions, and accommodate community-wide, bottom-up participation. This would make possible a proper, integrated landscape strategy which takes due account of our built, natural and cultural heritage, and afford local communities an active, participative role in devising policy.

If these frameworks existed, the Ballyvaughan controversy and the criticisms recently levelled in relation to Slane and Monasterboice wouldn't be possible. We all need to do things differently; admit we can do things better and develop new frameworks and structures to allow it to happen. The Landscape Ireland Act proposed by the Heritage Council would not be restrictive, but enabling and empowering. It would not be prescriptive but "à la carte", allowing communities to agree what is significant to them and how they want to manage and conserve it in true and meaningful partnerships.

If anyone doubts the capacity of local communities to take responsibility for, and to achieve the potential of their heritage, they only have to consider the phenomenal success of Heritage Week. For a really small initial investment, and ongoing encouragement and support from the Heritage Council, we have this nationwide tapestry of events. You don't have to be an economist to see the value to local economies of continued investment in heritage. ■

# The Impact of Historic Environments on Towns & Cities

by David Geddes, Principal Consultant, Locum Consulting



Victoria Quarter, Leeds - Self-proclaimed 'Knightsbridge of the North'

**Something in the human psyche makes people enjoy being in historic environments. Locum Consulting have undertaken extensive work on the implications of this for towns and cities. Because we have had the opportunity to research it in Britain, this article focuses on British examples, but the lessons have been equally relevant to places in Ireland we have worked recently, such as Waterford and Limerick.**

## People like Historic Places

Any study of the economic and social impact of heritage must consider the effect of both landmarks and environments. A heritage landmark stands out and is visited in its own right, like castles and cathedrals. Environments are collections of historic assets, notably townscapes. Discussion of the impacts of heritage invariably focuses on landmarks, but extensive research we have undertaken for English Heritage suggests that the economic impact of heritage environments is typically at least ten times greater. Primary research studies we

commission for cities and regions always show correlation between the number and nature of heritage assets in places and their appeal as places to live, work and visit.

We recently commissioned, for example, a survey of 35,000 people living across the UK. Respondents were asked to say which of 20 towns and cities were 'my kind of place'. 1,000 ratings were achieved for each of 400 different places in Britain. Cities known for their heritage dominated the top ratings. York is the most enticing English destination outside London. Edinburgh does twice as well as Glasgow. Chester is considerably ahead of neighbours Liverpool and Manchester. Scarborough and Whitby, with extensive heritage environments, are the most highly ranked sea side resorts. The statistical correlation between the number of listed buildings and the popularity of 10 heritage cities is an exceptionally high 0.71(out of 1). There is also a surprisingly strong correlation between the number of listed buildings in, and the popularity of, England's eight largest regional cities.



Those circumstances are not, however, typical. Other new shopping centres, like the huge *Liverpool One* and *Cabot Circus* in Bristol, are also largely open air and create a new street pattern, but are boldly modern in style. They have notably, however, put their highest value tenants in or alongside those historic structures that have been retained. The 'luxury' shops in *Cabot Circus*, including trendy fashion mecca *Harvey Nichols*, overlook *Quakers Friars*, one of Bristol's most historic buildings, which has been converted to an up market restaurant and made the central feature of a piazza. The most up-market fashion shops in *Liverpool One* are located in the listed *Keys* building. The smartest designer fashion shops in Leeds are in the restored Victorian arcade, now called the *Victoria Quarter*.

Adjoining these 'flagship' streets, however, are numerous pockets of shops, most of which are either

### The 'Mosaic Effect' in London's West End



Imaginative Christmas decorations by Shaftesbury plc are part of their successful strategy to generate value from historic environments.

unique or part of niche chains. They all mix places to eat and drink with shops and are all located amidst groups of listed buildings, which provide character and a human scale. It is these 'oases' that make the *West End* special.

The best of the oases result from astute development by companies like Shaftesbury plc. Shaftesbury's strategy is to buy property in historic townscapes and then transform the area. They establish a template for the type of occupier they want, create a name and brand for the area, and improve the public realm, working in partnership with the local authority. Their areas are privately managed public space.

Brighton has done the same. The commercial and leisure offering in Brighton city centre is neatly divided into two by West Street, which runs north-south from the Station to the Seafront. Most of the national multiple chains are to the west in a modern shopping centre and 1950s high street. *The Lanes* and the *North Laine* are historic environments to the east. *The Lanes* is a 'cosmopolitan' style zone with many unique shops and restaurants, quite up market, mixed with up-market chain shops. The *North Laine* is perhaps the most vibrant 'bohemian' zone in Europe, almost totally occupied by unique businesses. There are about 330 shops and leisure businesses within 500m on the 'independent' eastern side, almost three times as many as an area of same dimension in the 'corporate' side. 90 of them are pubs, restaurants and cafés, almost four times as many as in the corporate side.

The same can be seen in other places such as London and Brighton. A Trust in Plymouth has, since the 1950s, been restoring and improving the medieval *Barbican* area. It has flourished into a restaurant quarter and has the city's main collection of independent shops. We asked 500

people living within 90 minutes of Plymouth what they thought about different parts of the city. The *Barbican* has considerably the highest rating as 'my sort of place'. Whereas other parts of the city are visited for functional reasons like the range of shops or convenience, the *Barbican* is most liked for its ambience. The further that people live from Plymouth, the more likely it is they would visit the city because of the *Barbican*.

The *Market & Underbanks* area at the heart of post-industrial Stockport, near Manchester, retains the feel of the original market town. Stockport Council has co-ordinated a long term plan to upgrade the buildings and the public realm, including the Victorian *Market Hall*. It now has many unique shops and places to eat and drink. We interviewed 200 people in Stockport and almost every one of them said that the area had "an atmosphere that I like", that "it's one of the nicest parts of town", that "it's a nice place to be in the evenings" and that "it's a pleasant place to spend time in".

### The Message

Historic environments suit types of commercial, leisure and cultural activity that are not easily otherwise created in towns and cities. They are particularly important in nurturing small, unique businesses, and in creating environments where people enjoy spending leisure time. It is, therefore, important that those responsible for planning and regeneration in every town and city have a good understanding of its historic environments and a plan for making the most of them. Doing this is the only known way of overcoming the blandness of town centres that people often complain about in both Britain and Ireland, the so-called 'clone town' effect where every town centre looks alike. ■



# Gallery: **Heritage Week 2011**

## Photo Competition Winners



**Adult Winner:** David Soanes, Tallaght, Co. Dublin





**Youth Winner:** Ben Whitley, Co. Meath



**Junior Winner:** Paul Gunnarson, Co. Cork





**Adult Runner Up:** Lee Downey, Co. Donegal



**Adult Runner Up:** Andrew Joy, Killarney, Co. Kerry



**Youth Runner Up:** Aoife Hosey, Co. Carlow

# Ballina Salmon Weir

## Tidy Towns Heritage Award Winner

Moy Fishery Manager, Declan Cooke from Inland Fisheries Ireland describes how this historic structure was refurbished to a standard that won the Tidy Towns Heritage Award, which is sponsored by the Heritage Council.



**The Ballina salmon weir has stood at the mouth of the River Moy, Ireland's most prolific salmon river, for over 300 years. Originally built in the 16th Century, the weir has functioned since that time as a means of harvesting salmon that were channelled into one of its nine holding boxes as they made their way upstream to spawn. In these more enlightened times, all commercial exploitation of salmon on the River Moy has ceased and the ancient structure of the weir has now been modified to accommodate a series of electronic fish counters whose function is to provide valuable information on salmon stocks which will ultimately be used in the conservation of the species.**

The River Moy drains a catchment area of just over 2,000 km<sup>2</sup> in counties Mayo and Sligo. It has a very "dendritic" drainage pattern which means that it has a high density of streams and tributary rivers flowing into a relatively short main channel. Most of these tributaries comprise excellent spawning and nursery habitat for the reproduction and nurturing of juvenile salmon. The Moy also enjoys good water quality throughout most of its catchment, all of which contributes to the Moy's status as Ireland's most productive salmon river.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Moy has been recognised since early times as a valuable asset in terms of food production and ultimately revenue generation. The earliest records of large-scale exploitation of salmon stocks on the Moy are associated with the Monastic settlement of Franciscans based at Rosserk on the estuary of the river. The construction of the original weir in Ballina was attributed to this monastic order although several other tidal

weirs were also used to trap salmon further down the estuary at the time.

In 1810 local businessman John Little bought the fishing rights in the lower reaches of the Moy from a number of local landlords and his family subsequently established the Moy Fishery Company in the 1890s. They upgraded and continued to operate the traps at the Ballina weir, as well as a number of draft nets and, during their tenure, annual catches of up to 50,000 salmon were not uncommon. Indeed in 1892, a catch of 51,470 salmon was recorded. The fishing rights were eventually purchased by the state in 1987 and the commercial exploitation of the Moy's salmon continued until dwindling numbers and adverse public opinion resulted in the cessation of all trapping and netting in 1998.

Since then, the various beats in the Ballina area (known as the Moy Fishery) have been operated exclusively as a recreational fishery which is now under the management of Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI). The fishery attracts many thousands of anglers from up to 30 different nationalities each year and the value of this tourism resource is a major element in the economy of Ballina and the surrounding region. The careful, sustainable management of this resource has become a priority for the IFI.

The North Western Regional Fisheries Board, who preceded IFI and was responsible for the management of the Moy Fishery from 1999 to 2010, recognised the potential of the disused weir as a means of counting salmon entering the Moy. At the same time, Fisheries Boards nationally were moving towards a strategy of managing salmon stocks on a river by river basis. With the abolition of the marine based



**Opposite page:** Ballina Weir pre-restoration

**This page:** Restored Ballina Weir



interceptory salmon drift net fishery in 2006, it became a priority to provide accurate data on salmon stocks, particularly on the state's most important salmon rivers, such as the Moy. A series of electronic fish counters were incorporated into the old trapping facilities at the weir and, while they allowed the free passage of salmon up the river, they began to provide useful information on the run timing and relative numbers of salmon entering the Moy. This was far from a full count, however, and a number of problems presented themselves which would inevitably disrupt any further efforts to provide the accurate data that was needed.

Chief amongst these was the large amount of debris which accumulated at the weir after each flood. Trees, branches, refuse and even dead livestock would float down the river and block access to the counters which often could not be maintained for several weeks. The old structure was also a potentially unsafe working environment for fisheries staff who were trying to keep the counters operational. The weir itself was also in a state of disrepair and the floods of November 2009 severely undermined its ancient stonework. It was clear that if the weir was to survive and continue to be used to count fish, a major refurbishment project would need to be undertaken.

Using money accumulated from the sale of salmon angling licences, the then CEO of the Regional Fisheries Board, Vincent Roche commissioned a feasibility study to identify potential methods of incorporating hydraulic gates, cranes and electronic fish counters into the ancient fabric of the weir, which remained a protected structure. Around this time, the advice of local heritage architect, Vincent Coleman was sought. He had previously won architectural awards for

work with the IFI on the sensitive refurbishment of an old draft netsman's hut and his expertise would be an essential element in the completion of this ambitious project. Further funding was secured and after many months of design and analysis, the project management team appointed Galway-based developer Ward and Burke to carry out the reconstruction.

Work commenced in June 2010 and continued through the harsh winter months. Substantial completion was achieved in April 2011 and the new weir, complete with hydraulic gates, cranes and cameras was almost ready. The old watchman's hut at the side of the weir was also sensitively restored to accommodate the computer hardware necessary to receive and process the data from the fish counters. During the summer of 2011 two infra-red and two resistivity counters were incorporated into the structure and the weir was now ready to commence counting salmon on Ireland's most prolific river.

In September 2011, An Taoiseach Enda Kenny officially opened the newly refurbished weir. He remarked on the importance of Ballina as a salmon angling venue and its potential for the generation of substantial revenue for the local economy through angling tourism. Through sustainable exploitation of salmon stocks, IFI believes that this resource will continue to provide a valuable contribution to the local and national economy. However, sustainable management can only be achieved using accurate data on salmon stocks and ensuring that sufficient numbers survive to produce future generations. The refurbishment of Ballina's salmon weir marries state of the art technology blended into an ancient structure to achieve this goal. ■

## REPS4 -

### Traditional Farm Building Conservation in Donegal

by Duncan McLaren, Dedalus Architecture

**Duncan McLaren of Dedalus Architecture was involved with repairs to farm outbuildings under the REPS4 Traditional Farm Building Repair Scheme in 2010, which is funded through the Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and administered by the Heritage Council. The purpose of the scheme is to assist in conserving external building fabric to extend its useful life for agricultural purposes. It is not intended to restore the buildings, but simply to repair them as found. Duncan is an RIAI accredited Grade 1 conservation architect who had experience of several earlier projects undertaken under this scheme.**

The farm buildings are located on a farm at Drumnatunny, near Falcarragh on the North Donegal coast. It is thought to date from the early 19th century; aspects of its history were known through review of historical maps and an account from the Derry Standard newspaper describing the forcible eviction of the owner's grandfather in 1889. The buildings to be repaired comprised two stone walled barns; one along the roadside oriented east to west and the second at right angles to the rear with a concreted yard between. The barns were to continue to be used as sheep pens and for storage of feed and equipment.

In common with most farm buildings, the buildings at Drumnatunny had been altered over their lifetime. The buildings were constructed from rounded boulders sourced from the seashore nearby and squared rubble stone pinnings bedded in earth mortar. The buildings were also roofed with local 'Roshin' stone slates and these survived on part of the roadside building. Elsewhere, roof coverings had previously been renewed with corrugated asbestos cement or steel sheeting and only the massive timber purlins still remained. Original floors were a mix of cobble or bare earth; some of the cobbled flooring also survived.

Grant-assisted works comprised rebuilding a collapsing section of stone wall to the rear barn and repairs to the roadside barn including: re-slatting and patch repairing part of the roof, re-bedding the stepped stone verges and correcting some earlier poorly executed repairs. Joinery was also painted using linseed oil paint and the roadside



Stone slate roof showing earlier cement repairs; the mortar ridge has been stripped in this view.



Completed roof covering seen from below.



Sample slate pegs made from bog timber, oak and railway sleeper; each peg is split from a larger block of timber on a jig and then tapered by hand.



Stone slates from the rear barns had been buried on site when roofs were covered with corrugated iron in the past. The buried slates were retrieved for use in the repair project to replace any that were damaged.



The buildings were constructed from rounded boulders sourced from the seashore nearby and squared rubble stone pinnings bedded in earth mortar.



The repaired roadside barns from the north, showing the re-slatted section centre and repaired section to the right. Stepped slate verges have been repaired and reinstated and mortar ridges renewed. Roadside elevations have been whitewashed.

walls washed with lime putty. Japanese Knotweed, which was taking over the verge and threatening damage to the base of the walls, was treated in accordance with best practice guidelines. Works were being undertaken by the owners directly, with skilled elements of work by local stone mason, Pat Harkin.

Works were specified on the basis of an initial ground level visual inspection and adjusted as needed in the course of the project through continuous communication with the builder and as the layers of construction were exposed. Initially, the wooden pegged slates appeared in good condition with only small areas of damaged batten requiring renewal. Once an area had been stripped back locally, the iron nails which attached the battens to the rafters were found to have corroded completely and the stone slate covering only held in place by friction. This section of the roof had to be stripped and re-slatted.

Slates were removed & stacked in courses. Battens were renewed with the nearest treated stock size; slates were re-fixed using wooden pegs and fully bedded in a

flexible weak mix hydraulic lime mortar. Unlike other recent stone roof projects which used stainless steel screws, wooden pegs were renewed, initially with commercially bought oak pegs. After experimentation with a number of alternatives, bog timber from the builder's own garden was found to have the best qualities, being both workable and durable. A new mortar ridge was installed using fibre reinforced hydraulic lime mortar and slates bedded within the mortar fillet to dress over the roof apex. The resulting re-slatted roof is a very close match to the original roof finish; the adjoining section of the barn which was retained and repaired gives an opportunity to compare both.

We were fortunate to be working with the same builder on another stone slate roof locally and, over the course of both projects, were able to develop a method of repair for these buildings which involved the rediscovery of earlier techniques and sources of material. The successfully completed project reflects the close working partnership between architect, owner and builder. ■

## National Heritage Week 2011 More Popular than Ever!

by Rebecca Reynolds, Co-ordinator, National Heritage Week



**At the end of August each year National Heritage Week shines the spotlight on the rich natural, cultural and built heritage that exists in communities throughout Ireland. Enthusiasm for all things heritage is palpable all around Ireland in the run up to and during the week. There is a flurry of activity amongst our heritage sites, cultural institutions, wildlife services, heritage centres, historic societies and community and voluntary groups nationwide. With well over 700 event organisers now involved in the week, tea and digestive biscuit sales must surely peak throughout August as committees and organisers gather around tables and iron out the final details for their events!**

The zeitgeist of drive and determination that exists in the heritage sector and the opportunities and benefits that can be derived from being part of a national campaign fuel the week and the number of events increases year on year. In 2006 the Heritage Council assumed the role of coordinating the week and since then the volume of events taking place and the variety of organisations taking part has grown exponentially. Research conducted by third party research agency Millward Brown Lansdowne shows that awareness of the week jumped from under 36% in 2005 to a consistently stable rate of nearly 60% for the last three years. Furthermore a staggering 20% of the population attended either a Heritage Week event or Heritage Site during National Heritage Week this year. These figures should come as no great surprise when you consider that the volume of events in 2011 reached an all time high of 1,460 fun, family friendly, educational, quirky and mostly free events; which took place between the 20th and 28th of August.

The week is becoming increasingly popular and organisers coming on board are from the full spectrum of public, private and non-profit sectors. National Heritage Week encompasses everything from medieval fairs and festivals, wildlife walks and talks, sporting events, hill walking, historic building open days, theatrical and literary events, traditional music and dance to arts and crafts, cookery demos, traditional skills workshops such as weaving, knitting, butter making, basket making, to name but a few and with everything in between!

A key element of National Heritage Week is its accessibility and inclusion of all, young and old. In addition to the enormous programme of events, 2011 also saw Heritage Week become even more accessible with the launch of the free National Heritage Week iPhone App allowing users to conveniently search through events, share events with friends and save their favourite ones. Also, for the first time this year, 40 volunteers generously gave their time to help promote the week's activities in various tourist offices nationwide. These initiatives represent the next steps in the Heritage Council's commitment to ensuring that the events are as accessible as possible for anyone who wants to take part.

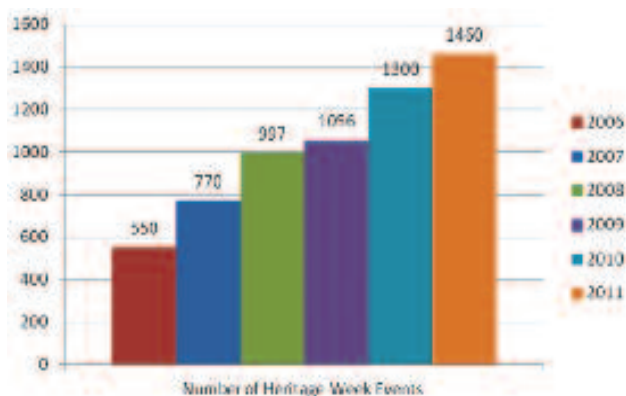
The Heritage Council would like to extend a huge thank you to all event organisers and volunteers who came on board this year and every year to be part of the week. Without your support and efforts the week would not be possible. As a means of recognising the wonderful work carried out by so many people, the Heritage Council has initiated the National Heritage Week Event Awards under a number of categories to highlight the range and diversity of events that take place each year.



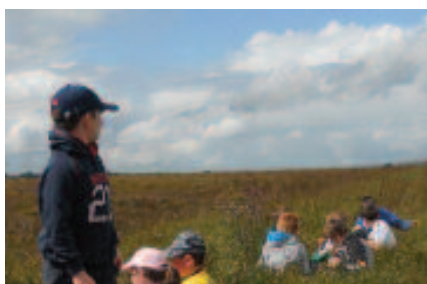
**Above:** Yacht Racing in Dunlaoghaire.

**Left:** Taking a break at Taaffes Castle, Carlingford, County Louth.





Research conducted by third party research agency Millward Brown Lansdowne shows that awareness of the week jumped from under 36% in 2005 to a consistently stable rate of nearly 60% for the last three years. Furthermore a staggering 20% of the population attended either a Heritage Week event or Heritage Site during National Heritage Week this year.



See captions below.

## Heritage Week Event Award Winners

Thanks to all who took part this year and submitted their events. We are delighted to announce the winners have been chosen and are as follows:

**Best Interactive Event:** Tyrellspass Festival in Co. Westmeath organised by Deirdre McGiveny O'Brien and the Tyrellspass Festival Committee, seen above middle.

**Most Innovative Event:** Celebrating Drogheda's Walled Town Heritage ("I AM WALL") organised by Brendan McSherry, Louth Heritage Officer and Marcella Bannon, Director, Drogheda Arts Centre, seen above right.

**Best Children's Event:** Mini Ranger Day organised by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Clara Bog Visitor Centre, Co. Offaly, seen above left.

**Best Community Group/ ENGO/ Individual:** St. Finbarrs Pilgrim Walk organised by the Drimoleague Heritage Walkways Committee, seen below.

The *National Heritage Week Photography Competition* once again proved to be a great success with over 2,500 images submitted this year. Well done to everyone who took part and congratulations to all our winners and runners up for rising to the challenge! For winning pics see the gallery on page 22. Last, but by no means least, well done to the winner of our *National Heritage Week Story Telling Competition*, Imelda Ryan Jones from Co. Sligo for her story entitled *Mr and Mrs Oldenday*, which can be viewed on [www.heritageweek.ie](http://www.heritageweek.ie)

So National Heritage Week draws to a close for another year and while the autumn draws in we'll begin making plans for next year. With so much to do and such a broad and unique range of interests catered for it's no wonder so many of us are taking the opportunity to be part of a national week that celebrates our diverse heritage; a heritage that is on our doorsteps adding layers to our culture and communities, and enriching our lives every day.

For full details of the events see the National Heritage Week website [www.heritageweek.ie](http://www.heritageweek.ie) ■



## Museum Standards Programme for Ireland

### Newly Accredited Sites by Lesley-Ann Hayden, Co-Ordinator, MSPI

On 29th June 2011, following a rigorous assessment process, the Minister of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht Affairs, Jimmy Deenihan, T.D. awarded Museum Standards Programme for Ireland Accreditation Certificates to an additional nine institutions, bringing the total number of accredited sites to twenty-one.

**The National Gallery of Ireland and Muckross House, Muckross Traditional Farms and Muckross Research Library** were the first participants in the programme to achieve full accreditation in 2007. Both organisations participated in the programme's pilot study. Last year, they continued to support its development by being the first participants to apply for and achieve maintenance of accreditation. **Donegal County Museum** moves from interim to full accreditation. Its active education programme was highlighted by its assessors, most specifically a project organised by the museum in co-operation with cultural sectors in East Iceland and North Norway. **Farmlough, OPW** joined the programme in 2008 and has achieved full accreditation in three years. Its commitment to excellence and the exemplary fashion in which it achieved the standards, in particular caring for collections, were commended.

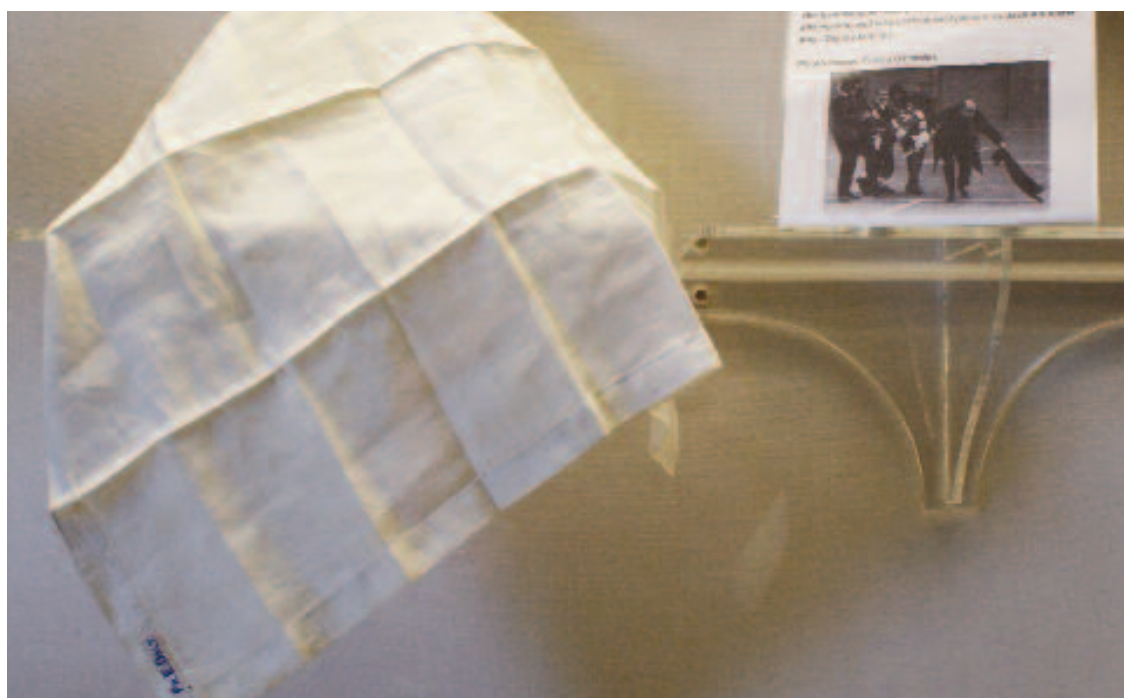
Following receipt of interim accreditation in 2010 the **GAA Museum** immediately started work to achieve full accreditation. Its assessors cited the museum as an excellent example of a museum with 'unambiguous and demanding' commercial goals that sustains a cultural ethos. **The Lewis Glucksman Gallery** originally applied for interim accreditation in 2009, however the Cork City flood occurred three days before an assessment site-visit. Following its recovery in 2010 the Director and staff indicated determination to reapply for interim accreditation which it has now achieved. **Drogheda Museum, Millmount** is the first community employment museum, managed by volunteers, to meet interim accreditation. It is identified by Drogheda Town Council as a key component

of its heritage strategy. The museum's education programme was particularly highlighted by its assessors.

**The Museum of Free Derry** was also awarded interim accreditation this June. Founded by its parent body, the Bloody Sunday Trust, it is the only museum in the programme based in Northern Ireland. It is also working to achieve accreditation in the UK's Accreditation Scheme. Finally, **Rothe House Museum** has also achieved interim accreditation. Along with Drogheda Museum, Millmount, it is the first volunteer managed museum to receive an accreditation certificate. This is a major achievement for both organisations, understanding that the commitment to reaching the standards has been made by many for whom running a museum is not their main occupation.

The Heritage Council's Museum Standards Programme for Ireland is now in its sixth year. Fifty museums and galleries from all over Ireland currently participate in the programme representing a breadth of collection and organisation types. Their collections, presented for the public benefit, show the diversity of stories being interpreted through objects for both local and international visitors. Responses from an internal evaluation of participants this year found that the programme has raised employee morale, enhanced professionalism in museum management, significantly increased understanding of the condition of collections, improved collections care and improved the level of training related to collections care management. A significant majority of respondents also indicated that the programme had enhanced their understanding of their visitors' requirements. This autumn it is anticipated that a further number of participants will apply for maintenance, interim or full accreditation in the programme.

For further information about the programme, standards and a complete list of participants please visit [www.museumsireland.ie](http://www.museumsireland.ie) ■



The handkerchief waved by the then Father Daly on the streets of Derry during Bloody Sunday, **Museum of Free Derry**





Andromeda by Pietro Magni, **Farmleigh OPW**



A Christmas card from 1908, **Donegal County Museum**

## MSPI Participants Receive Certificates of Full Accreditation from Jimmy Deenihan T.D., Minister for Arts, Heritage & Gaeltacht Affairs and Michael Starrett, Chief Executive of the Heritage Council

**Muckross House, Muckross Traditional Farms and Muckross Research Library:** (l-r) Frank Lewis, Chairman, Trustees of Muckross House and Patricia O'Hare, Research and Education Officer



**The National Gallery of Ireland:** Dr Marie Bourke, Keeper and Head of Education



**Donegal County Museum:** (l-r) Cllr Gerry McMonagle, Mayor of Letterkenny; Judith McCarthy, Manager, DCM and Seamus Neely, County Manager, Donegal County Council



**Farmleigh OPW:** (l-r) Bridgeen Kelly, Manager; Julia Cummins, Librarian/Collections Manager; John Sydenham, Commissioner, OPW and Mary Heffernan, Assistant Principal, National Historic Properties



**GAA Museum:** (l-r) Joanne Clarke, Curator and Mark Dorman, Director

## INSTAR Conference Provides Insight into New Archaeological Research

By Ian Doyle, Head of Conservation, the Heritage Council and Mary Teehan, INSTAR Project Manager



Conference attendees enjoying a coffee break in the garden of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (image courtesy of R.M. Chapple).

**What plants and crops were the first Neolithic farmers in Ireland growing? How were people buried during the pagan-Christian religious tradition and what have we learnt about life during the period 500-1100AD?** These were just some of the questions addressed when results from three years of archaeological research were presented and discussed under the Heritage Council's Irish National Strategic Archaeological Research (INSTAR) Programme at a conference in Dublin on the 30th September last.

Established in 2008, the INSTAR programme was developed to ensure that the huge amounts of archaeological work undertaken during the economic boom (roads and other infrastructure, housing, industrial developments etc.) were translated into knowledge about Ireland's past. During the 'Celtic Tiger' period Ireland experienced one of the largest campaigns of archaeological excavation ever undertaken in any European country. INSTAR seeks to bring private sector and university-based archaeologists together to work more closely and to use new and innovative technology. Funded by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, the programme is administered by the Heritage Council.

Speaking about the findings, **Dr. Aidan O'Sullivan** of UCD School of Archaeology said,

*"One of the most exciting findings to emerge from the INSTAR Early Medieval Archaeology Project research was recognition of the sheer scale and intensity of people's use of the land in Ireland from the sixth to ninth century AD. Archaeological excavations indicate that in some counties, there were early medieval settlements every kilometer or so, meaning, they literally lived everywhere in the landscape. We have found their dwellings, their fields and gardens, their places for drying grain and their burial sites. These*

*findings suggest that this society took innovations from Europe, particularly dairying, crop cultivation and water mills. They then applied a native genius and ingenuity and created an immensely wealthy society that was capable of supporting a church and social order of great complexity".*

Speaking about the findings of Ireland's cultivating societies **Dr. Nicki Whitehouse** of Queens University Belfast said,

*"In a European context, the scale of the excavation and discovery of Neolithic sites in Ireland during the past fifteen years has resulted in a body of information that gives us a rare insight into the landscape of the first farmers in Ireland. We have discovered that cereal cultivation arrived in Ireland circa 3750 BC as part of a cultural package including pottery and rectangular timber houses. The range of crops chosen for cultivation is also very interesting with varieties of wheat being used including emmer, einkorn and barley but less emphasis on the cultivation of pulses."*

Examining how people were buried in Ireland from the first to the eighth century AD, **Dr. Edel Bhreathnach** of UCD said,

*"the years 300-700AD span a period of two belief systems – paganism and Christianity. Isotopic analysis has revealed complex patterns of inter-marriage and of population mobility, such as the presence of a seventh century AD North African or southern Spanish male in a cemetery at Bettystown, Co Meath. From the eighth century on, we also see the use of family burial grounds going into decline as the power of the church increased"*

To put the impact of INSTAR in context, **Prof. Przemyslaw Urbanczyk**, Polish Academy of Sciences, saw INSTAR as a model for other countries to follow, as



“... the Irish Government ... came up with an inspired initiative, the INSTAR programme, it offers an example of proven worth which the British Academy could well champion.”

Ireland should be viewed as part of a European canvas to enable a better understanding of our archaeological past. Continuing in this vein, a recent British Academy publication stated that:

*“... the Irish Government... came up with an inspired initiative, the INSTAR programme, a research fund dedicated to making accessible to the broad audience the results of decades of development-led excavation. It offers an example of proven worth which the British Academy could well champion”.*

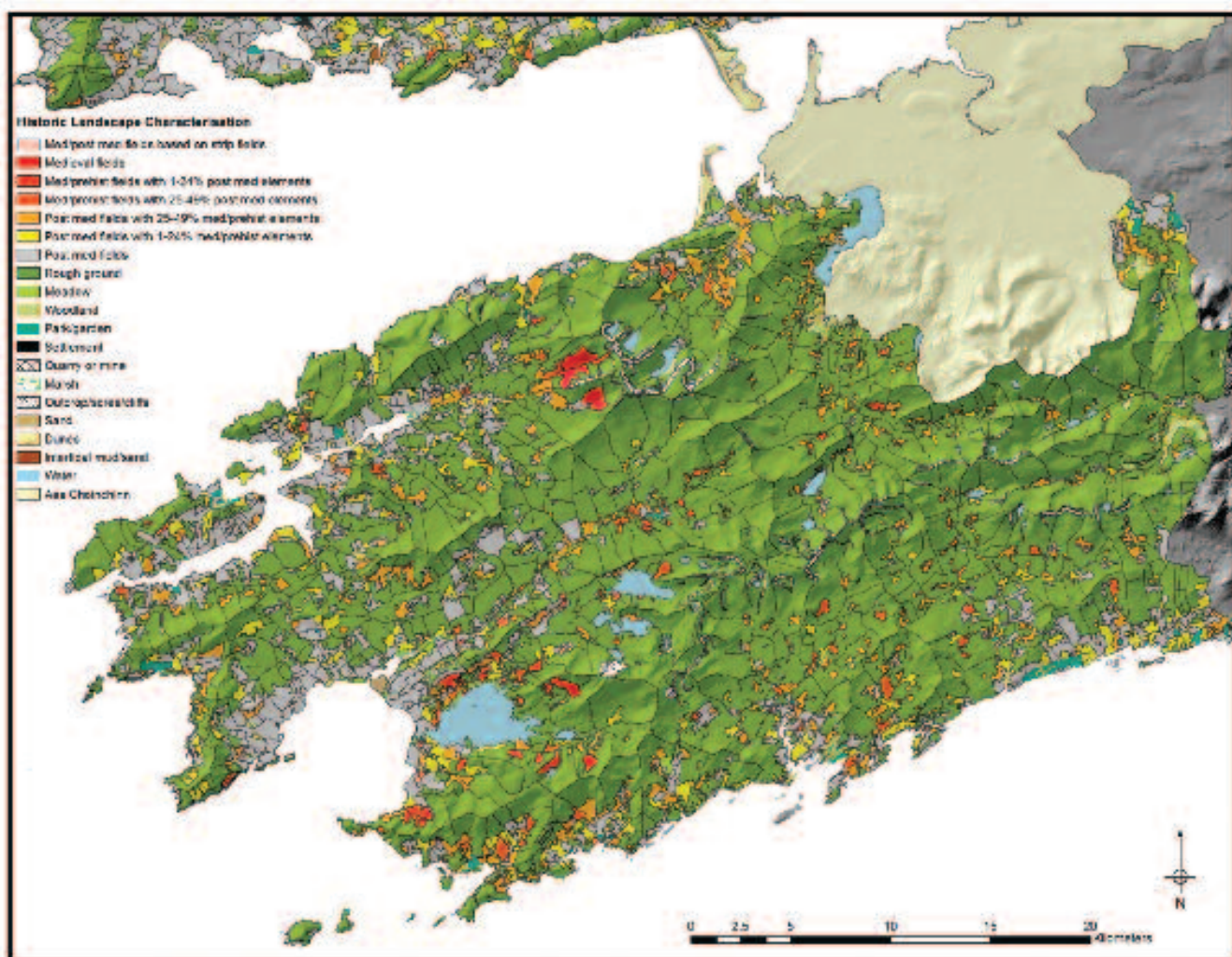
Programmes like INSTAR promote new and exciting research about how modern Ireland has developed. There is a major worry that unless funding to support archaeological research there is the risk that we will lose the young skilled researchers and professionals who have been trained by the State and who are the backbone of the sector. Analysis suggests that 37 full-time and part-time positions were created by the eight projects showcased on the day. Crucially, an INSTAR grant in 2008 of €50,000 to the Discovery Programme to develop an archaeological spatial data portal will result in the drawdown of

approximately €400,000 of EU money as a direct result.

Unfortunately, INSTAR has not been immune to the recent financial cutbacks. The initial 2008 INSTAR budget of €1,000,000 has fallen to €50,000 in 2011. Many worthy projects have had to go unfunded of late. Despite this, INSTAR is now in its fourth year and, altogether, has funded 34 projects. A new project funded in 2011 seeks to investigate the origins of the Irish economy by examination of plant and animal remains from the period 500-1100AD and the importance of public communication remains at the heart of the INSTAR programme.

INSTAR is a partnership between the Heritage Council and the National Monuments Service of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. For further information see [www.heritagecouncil.ie/archaeology](http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/archaeology)

A blog by one of the attendees can be found at - <http://rmchapple.blogspot.com/2011/10/irish-national-strategic-research.html> ■



The historic landscape of the Iveragh Peninsula in Co. Kerry as examined by the INSTAR Making Christian Landscapes Project. The use of Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) shows that large areas of historic field systems survive in the modern landscape. The relatively large areas with high visibility of medieval fields (shown in red) are the result of intensive field survey (Archaeology Department, University College Cork).

## Marine Climate Change Impacts - How concerned are we?

by Beatrice Kelly, Head of Policy & Research, the Heritage Council



**Rising sea levels, coastal erosion, flooding and changes in the frequency of extreme weather events are the top public concerns regarding climate change impacts on the marine environment. These are among the main messages emerging from the first ever European poll of public attitudes to marine climate change impacts, the results of which were presented at a major Marine Climate Change Conference in Brussels on 15th September 2011.**

Other results from the poll show that European citizens are also concerned about the impacts of climate change on the marine and coastal environments, are reasonably well informed and are willing to take appropriate action. Many European citizens are already taking personal actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but are concerned that individual actions are of little consequence given the scale of the problem. Citizens also tend to blame climate change on other groups of people or nations and assign governments and industry with responsibility for solutions.

The European poll, funded by the EU FP7 CLAMER Project, took place in January 2011 and involved over 10,000 European citizens from 10 countries. The extension of the poll to include the Republic of Ireland was co-sponsored by the Marine Institute, the Environment Protection Agency and the Heritage Council. To mark the launch of the European poll results, the Irish co-sponsors have prepared a short report entitled, *What the Irish public know about marine climate change impacts and how we compare to our European neighbours*, available for download from [www.clamer.eu/awareness](http://www.clamer.eu/awareness). It is important that these results are put to constructive use by the regulatory authorities and other agencies and organisations who seek to inform and shape public attitudes and behaviour in mitigating and adapting to climate change.



Marine Life under threat through marine climate change, photo by Sarah Varian



Marine life under threat through marine climate change, photo by Sarah Varian

### Some interesting facts to emerge include that:

- The Irish and Spanish are the most concerned about marine climate change impacts, the French, British and the Czechs are the least concerned.
- Whereas the physical impacts of climate change are both of concern and known, the more subtle impacts of climate change on biological systems (shifts in species distribution and phenology) appear to be less well appreciated.
- 58% of Irish respondents are concerned about changes in ocean current circulation leading to sudden/ abrupt large scale changes in marine ecosystems even though there is no coherent evidence to suggest that major changes in ocean circulation are occurring.
- Italians, the most southerly of the countries surveyed, expressed the most concern about melting Arctic sea ice, while Norway, the most northerly, voiced the least concern.
- The Dutch, who are the most at risk from sea level rise, are the least concerned, putting a lot of trust in their government to take the necessary actions.
- The main source of information for most European citizens on climate change is television.
- Irish citizens receive a higher proportion of information from radio than their European neighbours.
- Respondents from Ireland and the UK obtain a relatively high percentage of information on marine climate change issues from government reports.

Deliverables are available at [www.clamer.eu](http://www.clamer.eu). The CLAMER brochure can be downloaded in PDF format from <http://oar.marine.ie/handle/10793/646> ■



## Successful Heritage-Led Regeneration in Youghal, Co. Cork

by Catherine Desmond, Senior Archaeologist, Dept of Environment, Heritage & Local Government & Member of Youghal Heritage Committee and Aileen Murray, Manager, Youghal Socio-Economic Development Ltd.

The East Cork town of Youghal is famous for its built and natural heritage, it has however suffered significant losses in the manufacturing sector over the last ten years which has contributed to a higher than average rate of long-term unemployment. In 2005 Youghal Town Council developed a heritage-led regeneration strategy to address a number of issues concerning the economic and physical regeneration of the historic centre of the town. A number of 'flagship' projects were identified, some of which are near fruition, whilst others are progressing in accordance with the plan.

These include:

### **Youghal Town Walls Conservation & Management Plan**

The conservation of the town walls is one of the largest undertakings of the regeneration project and receives annual funding from The Heritage Council through the Irish Walled Towns Network.

### **The Public Realm Plan**

Is a three-fold initiative which seeks to increase accessibility and understanding of the town's heritage, to improve the aesthetic quality of the public areas and to increase business confidence. One of the key objectives is to redirect the on-street parking from the main street to purpose built car parks because the existing situation impacts negatively on the historic environment. This initiative is proving successful and is 'giving the streets back to the people' with the introduction of a new off-street car parks.

One of the more innovative initiatives of the Plan has been the introduction of a **Heritage Painting Scheme**; whereby property owners or tenants on the Main Street can avail of free architectural advice and receive a 50% grant from Youghal Town Council for the historically sympathetic painting of the facades facing onto the street.

### **Signage**

A major element of the plan, now completed, was to improve signage linked with tourist interests - including the orientation of interpretive and information boards along designated historic trails.

### **Youghal Medieval Festival (Irish Walled Town Day)**

Attendance for each of the five years of the festival was 6,000.

### **Clock Gate**

A feasibility study commissioned by The Youghal Heritage Municipal Committee was undertaken in 2008, the study looked at all the commercial and tourist possibilities of this landmark building. A conservation plan and business plan followed, estimating the re-opening would result in a €400,000 economic spin-off per annum to the local economy. Renovation and conservation works are currently underway with an expected re-opening date for late 2012.

Despite all of its setbacks, the community spirit among the people of Youghal has remained undeterred. Youghal Town Council together with its townspeople continues to recognise the importance of its unique heritage to the economic and social regeneration of the town. ■



A shop-front on Youghal's Main Street has been maintained through the Heritage Painting Scheme.



The conservation of Youghal's town walls was one of the largest undertakings of the regeneration project.

## Drimoleague Heritage Walkways

### How a community put its heritage on the walking map of West Cork by David Ross

Drimoleague is a village community of about 400 people, situated 60km west of Cork City, close to the busy market towns of Bantry, Skibbereen and Dunmanway. A large sign on the approach to Drimoleague describes it as “the Heart of West Cork”, this well describes the place, as the distinctiveness which renders West Cork “a place apart” is to be found here in full bloom. Drimoleague is rich in folklore, has friendly people, lively cultural expressions and an interesting history which goes back to St Finbarr in the 6th century and before.

Its location formed the natural junction for the Bantry and Skibbereen branches of the West Cork Railway, whose arrival here in 1880 transformed a scattered hamlet into a thriving village. All around the village are reminders of its heritage: Beamish’s corn mills; three distinctive churches; and an old railway station which is preserved almost intact since the sad demise of the rail system in 1961. Further north is the ancient stronghold of Castledonovan, which is currently undergoing preservation works. The archaeological map of the parish is dotted with standing stones, ring-forts, fulachtaí fia and holy wells.

The walkways were the brainchild of myself and a number of other farmers in the Drimoleague area, having been approached by the Sheep’s Head Way committee with a view to extending that prestigious way-marked way further eastwards. Funding was secured, and the Drimoleague Heritage Walkways was launched by the then Minister for Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs Mr Eamonn O’Cuiv in October 2008. Nine miles of walkways were put in place, mainly over private lands and fourteen farmers were included in the fledgling Walks Scheme.

From the beginning, the walks were viewed not just as a local tourist amenity, but as an effective means of showcasing the rich heritage and folklore of the parish.



**Right:** A recent article in the Irish Times relates that the walks are developing a reputation as ‘Cork’s Camino’.

**Below left top:** The Great Rock at Glanaclohy.

**Below left bottom:** Gougane Barra. (Ed Manley: celticshot.com)

**Below right:** Ahnafunshion Bridge, Drimoleague.



The launch of the walkways was followed by the publication of the walker’s pocket book *A Guide to the Eastern Sheep’s Head Way* with 120 pages of history, heritage and folklore about the people and places of the area, of which 5,000 copies have been sold to date. In addition fifteen hand crafted wooden seats were placed along the walks in memory of people who have had a significant part in Drimoleague life during the last century.

Recently a series of ten 15min radio programmes was produced by LifeFM on the Drimoleague, Kealkil, and Gougane walks. They present a compelling listening experience where 25 local people contribute their re-telling of the folklore of the area, complete with traditional music and commentary on flora and fauna. These files can be downloaded free on the website [www.westcorkwalking.com](http://www.westcorkwalking.com). Drimoleague Heritage Walkways can be purchased by emailing [davidross316@gmail.com](mailto:davidross316@gmail.com). Price, €8 inc. p&p, for further information please visit [www.drimoleaguewalkway.com](http://www.drimoleaguewalkway.com) or [www.westcorkwalking.com](http://www.westcorkwalking.com).

### Benefit to the Economy

A usage counter was put in place on the Drimoleague Heritage Walkways from April to July 2011. It showed that the total usage count covering the 96-day period was 2,332. Extrapolating the daily averages figure for the whole year suggests that the total number of walkers using the path is just over 8,800, with most usage at weekends. Ten local businesses were surveyed and each gave a very positive reflection on the benefit of the walkways on the local economy. Much remains to be done, especially in the area of accommodation and services, but in the meantime Drimoleague, which was once the key railway junction of West Cork, can now take pride in its new reputation as ‘The Walker’s Junction of West Cork’.





## New Tourism & Heritage Forum in County Louth

**A strategic approach to the development of tourism in County Louth and surrounding areas** by Brendan McSherry, Heritage Officer, Louth County Council.

Now that 'casino capitalism' is out of favour, Ireland has fallen back on the old reliables; agriculture and tourism, both sectors with strong links to heritage and the natural environment. Heritage is an especially important attractor for higher-spending tourists. Louth's heritage is as rich as anywhere in Ireland and we want to share this heritage with local people and visitors alike. We established a 'Tourism and Heritage Forum', chaired by Ray Carroll, former CEO of the K Club, to create a cohesive approach to tourism and heritage in Louth and the wider region.

The Forum's action plan, launched in February 2011, makes it clear that while tourism might be the great hope for the economy at the moment, there are still serious issues to be surmounted.

**National and some global issues identified in the plan include:**

- The decrease in demand, due to the global recession
- The over-development of hotels during the boom
- Increased competition between destinations
- Getting people to stay more than two or three days
- Co-ordinating the industry's disparate promotional efforts
- Getting the many people involved in tourism and heritage in Louth to support the forum and work together
- Absence of localised tourism statistics (including employment)
- The mismatch between the operational areas and remits of Local Authorities and the destinations perceived by tourists

### Crossing Borders

Historically the border has been a particular problem for Louth with tourists avoiding the wider border area throughout the 1970s, '80s and '90s. Little investment went into the border region, including for tourism infrastructure, even after the ending of the Troubles, reflecting 'back-to-back' development thinking. Louth Local Authorities and Newry & Mourne District Council recently signed the first regional level international agreement in the EU, a Memorandum of Understanding, promising to collaborate on:

- Emergency Planning
- Renewable Energy and Green Technology
- Tourism and Recreation
- Sustainable Economic Growth and Job Creation

### A Regional Approach

We are looking at destinations, as tourists do, not Local Authority boundaries. As well as its lovely coast, with its Blue Flag beaches and Ireland's top site for wintering shorebirds (Dundalk Bay), Louth includes parts of two major tourist destinations, the Boyne Valley, shared with Meath, and the Carlingford Lough region, shared with Down and Newry & Mourne District Councils. We are liaising closely with these councils and with Fáilte Ireland, to develop both



the destinations' facilities and attractions and their promotion. We intend to jointly employ tourism officers who will market the destinations as units.

### The Contribution of Heritage to Tourism

Three Louth towns (Ardee, Carlingford and Drogheda) are members of the Irish Walled Towns Network, which has provided funding for conservation plans, works and 'game-changing' events for Walled Towns Days. We have worked with the National Monuments Service and OPW on a strategy for conserving and developing Monasterboice, one of three Tentative World Heritage Sites in the Boyne Valley. In the Carlingford Lough region we have, for several years been pursuing the idea of developing a cross-border Geotourism destination. Carlingford won the National Heritage Week competition in 2010 for its Medieval Challenge.

Perhaps Louth's unique selling point is *An Táin Bó Cuailgne*, the Cattle Raid of Cooley. This year local tourism and business interests staged a 'Táin March' re-enactment along part of the route of queen Maebh's army, over several days, with the support of the Local Authorities and we intend to build on this heritage in future.

### Progress

Without localised tourism statistics it is difficult to be clear about whether we are making a difference but there does seem to be something of a turnaround in tourism in Louth and surrounding areas. One example is the fact that Drogheda topped the list of searches on Hotels.com in August; there wasn't a room to be had in any hotel in or near Drogheda that month. We are seeking to turn this county and region around. We have surveyed our resources, spotted all the forthcoming anniversaries and are now trying to build awareness, both within the county and among potential customers. We may be the smallest county but we have big ambitions for heritage tourism.

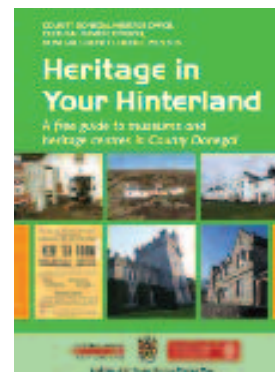
The Heritage Council's contribution to helping us conserve and promote Louth's heritage is gratefully acknowledged.



## Heritage In Your Hinterland – Co. Donegal

The County Donegal Heritage Office, Donegal County Council in association with the County Donegal Heritage Forum, the Donegal Heritage Network and The Heritage Council has produced a free guide to museums and heritage centres based in Co. Donegal entitled *Heritage In Your Hinterland*. The county possesses a wealth of built, cultural and natural heritage but there is often a tendency to take the heritage on our doorstep for granted. This free, pocket-size guide promotes the network of heritage centres and museums in the county and contains short profiles of 38 museums, heritage centres and historic properties that can be visited, along with their contact details.

The illustrated guide also includes a county map showing the location of the museums and heritage centres profiled. This new initiative represents an integrated approach to the promotion of museums and heritage centres in Co. Donegal and is a coordinated effort to support the heritage sector and encourage cooperation. *Heritage In Your Hinterland* was funded by Donegal County Council and The Heritage Council under the County Donegal Heritage Plan. Copies of the guide are available free-of-charge from Co. Donegal Heritage Office, Cultural Services, Donegal County Council on (074) 917 2576 or by e-mail at [heritage@donegalcoco.ie](mailto:heritage@donegalcoco.ie)



*Heritage In Your Hinterland* –  
A guide to museums and heritage  
centres in County Donegal

## Stained Glass Window Dedications at Carlow County Museum

For some time mystery has surrounded the dedication of the stained glass windows in the former Presentation Convent in Carlow Town, which will open later this year as the new Carlow County Museum premises. The dedication reads “Pray for the Repose of the Soul of Mr. P. Hanlon, RIP”. Following a public call out for information about the stained glass windows, Mr. John Murphy of Tullow, Co. Carlow contacted the Museum suggesting that this might be Patrick Hanlon from Grange who died in 1928 and is buried in the adjoining graveyard to St. Patrick’s Church in Rathoe.

According to Patrick Hanlon’s obituary, published in the *Nationalist & Leinster Times* on June 27th 1928, he died on October 17th and his death:

“removes a prominent figure in the public life of County Carlow ... He was closely identified with every movement for the welfare of the country. He was a staunch supporter of the tenant farmers in their fight against Landlordism and was a loyal and enthusiastic Nationalist of the old school of Irish politics... For many years he was a most attentive and capable member of the old Carlow Board of Guardians... Deceased was returned a member of the first County Council, and of the Rural District Council, in 1899... The late Mr. Hanlon was a successful and progressive farmer, and his interest in agriculture was shown at the meetings of the County Carlow Committee for Agriculture...”

It has transpired that Patrick Hanlon of Grange is indeed the P. Hanlon that the windows are dedicated to. His connection to the Convent was through his sister, Mary Lucy, who entered the Carlow Convent in 1855 at the age of twenty one. Unfortunately she died in 1870 aged just thirty six years and is interred in the Convent’s graveyard



which adjoins Carlow Cathedral.

Although it was over half a century before Patrick died he obviously never forgot his sister or the importance of the Presentation Convent in her life. In his last will and testament he left ‘One thousand pounds to Reverend Mother Superior ... of the Presentation Convent Carlow, In Trust for the benefit of the Community of said Convent.’ It appears that all of this money was used in the Convent’s chapel as the *Annals* state in May 1933 “Today saw the completion in our little chapel of the triple magnificent gift of Mr. P Hanlon, Grange ... in the form of six stained glass windows, set of stalls and Stations of the Cross – all of which so enhance the beauty of our little sanctuary.”

Through the Heritage Council 2010 Grant Scheme the Museum received a grant of €5,000 towards the repair and conservation of the nine leaded windows, six of which are stained glass. The beautiful windows were crafted by Earley & Co. of Camden Street and were recently restored to their original beauty by Irish Stained Glass & Leaded Window Co., Dublin.

The new Carlow County Museum building is in a prime town centre location and is part of a complex that already houses the Co. Library,

Archive and the Tourist Office. The Museum contains a growing collection of over 5,000 artifacts ranging from stone and bronze age archaeological objects to agricultural implements, trade and craft artifacts, photographs and other archival material, some of which are of national and international importance. Carlow County Museum is grateful to the Heritage Council for its support in helping to restore these beautiful stained glass windows.

**Dermot Mulligan**, Museum Curator,  
Carlow County Museum



## Appreciating Wicklow Villages

### New publication brings local history to life

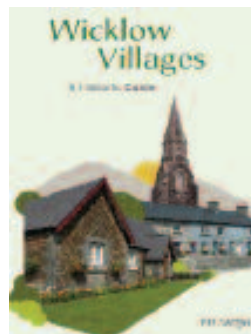
by Deirdre Burns, Heritage Officer, Wicklow County Council



A view from the bridge at Avoca village shows the Avoca River, the riverside park, the C19th former courthouse, C20th terraced houses and the spire of the Catholic church, all of which contribute to the attractiveness of this village.

There are thirty plus villages scattered throughout Co. Wicklow, each one acting as a hub for the local and wider community, forming the focus around which most community activities occur. While there is a general awareness that each village looks different, the significance of this and reasons behind it are largely overlooked in our day to day lives. A new publication from the Heritage Office of Wicklow County Council encourages us to look at this aspect of our heritage with new eyes by giving the historical background to how each village developed, and by highlighting aspects of the architecture, landscaping, layout or natural setting that contribute to their attractiveness.

In *Wicklow Villages – A Historic Guide*, author Pat Dargan categorises Wicklow villages into three distinct categories according to historic origins. Included are the Monastic settlements such as Donard, Delgany and Kilcoole which originated between the C8th and C9th; the planned Estate Villages such as Dunlavin, Tinahely, Shillelagh and Enniskerry in the C7th and C8th; and the chapel villages in the C19th. Moving beyond the historic origins, the publication then selects and highlights those positive modern interventions such as Local Authority development or community led initiatives in the form of landscaping, street furniture and village interpretation, which serve to define and enhance local character and distinctiveness. The book is designed to assist and guide many community based groups in the county looking to improve their areas. With this in mind there is a reference section for further sources of information available and importantly for other potential sources of funding, including the current LEADER programme which has funds earmarked for village improvements.



By recognising the unique character of our villages there is a real opportunity to ensure that any planned local works are compatible with this character and enhance it wherever possible. Through safeguarding village character and distinctiveness, we are also of course ensuring that these places are more attractive places to live, work and visit, something which brings with it a whole raft of associated economic and social benefits for the wider community. The publication was produced by Wicklow County Council with support from the Heritage Council as an action of the County Wicklow Heritage Plan. A limited number of copies remain available to purchase from Wicklow County Council, please contact the heritage office for details; [dburns@wicklowcoco.ie](mailto:dburns@wicklowcoco.ie) T. 0404 20111.



This traditional shopfront contributes greatly to the character of the streetscape in Tinahely.



The natural landscape both within the village and surrounding it, is an important part of the character of Shillelagh.

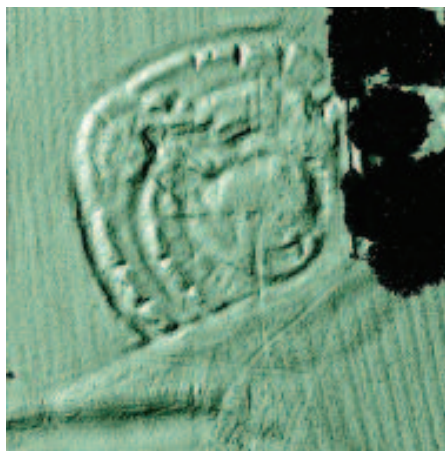
## The Late Iron Age and 'Roman' Ireland Project (LIARI) New project being undertaken by the Discovery Programme

by Dr Jacqueline Cahill Wilson, Principal Investigator, Late Iron Age and 'Roman' Ireland (LIARI) Project

It may strike many readers as unusual that the Discovery Programme's latest research project should include the word 'Roman' in its title but it will not surprise archaeologists who are familiar with this formative period of early Irish history. For many years archaeologists, classicists, linguists and historians have discussed the role that Roman cultural influence had on the development of Late Iron Age communities in parts of Ireland. The more recent excavations throughout eastern and southern counties have confirmed the existence of an invigorated trade route between Ireland and the Eastern Roman Empire in the 5th and 6th centuries AD and just as we have accepted the importance of this later material, and included it within our interpretations, it is timely that we now turn to reconsider the earlier Roman material from Ireland.

In keeping with the Discovery Programme's remit to target dedicated archaeological research in areas where there are gaps in our knowledge, the objectives of the LIARI project have been designed to critically assess existing knowledge and to reconsider the influence of the Roman world in the Later Irish Iron Age.

In many respects we have to credit Sean P Ó'Riordáin as the first Irish archaeologist who recognised the significance of Roman and perhaps even more importantly Roman inspired material in Irish contexts. Over the decades many



Raith na Senad on the Hill of Tara where 2nd to 4th Century AD activity has been confirmed through 14C dating

scholars have sought to challenge his views, dismissing much of the material as intrusive or irrelevant to a historical 'Celtic' narrative, and linking it instead to the dawn of the Christian era which brought the vestiges of a once Romanised world to Ireland. The recent publication of Ó'Riordáin's excavations at *Raith na Senad* on Tara (Grogan 2008) and the forthcoming monograph on the Iron Age and Early Historic evidence from Knowth highlight the importance of this reassessment of earlier Roman material, given that the new 14C dates confirm that these were contemporary imports.

The project will be multidisciplinary and will establish a collaborative network with scholars working on related fields of enquiry at

both a national and international level. Structured around four inter-related research themes it will apply the expertise of the Discovery Programme's GIS/Survey team to an initial landscape investigation in the eastern and southern counties. Utilising all of the most recent scientific and environmental data from confirmed later Iron Age sites alongside the geographical distribution of early imported material, the project team will use advanced aerial photographic analysis, GIS and exploratory fieldwork to characterize the environment, settlement patterns, social structures and ritual practices of the people who lived and died in Ireland during the first five centuries AD.

## Sandymount Village Design Statement Launched

Minister Jimmy Deenihan T.D. launched the community-led Sandymount Village Design Statement (VDS) in the Sandymount Hotel on the 7th September 2011. The Sandymount VDS is an 'Urban'



Pilot for the Heritage Council's new community-led National Village Design Statement Programme II and was undertaken in partnership with the Sandymount Community and Dublin City Council. Sandymount VDS is the second 'pilot' VDS to be undertaken under the new community-led VDS Programme II along with the National 'Rural' Pilot in Julianstown, County Meath, which was launched by former Minister Ciaran Cuffe in October 2010.

For details on the National VDS Programme II, please contact Alison Harvey, VDS PII Manager on Tel 056 777 0777 or [aharvey@heritagecouncil.ie](mailto:aharvey@heritagecouncil.ie) The Sandymount VDS can be downloaded at [www.heritagecouncil.ie](http://www.heritagecouncil.ie)

## Major Viking Exhibition at the County Museum, Dundalk, Co. Louth

Following the discovery of the Viking site in Annagassan last year, the County Museum, Dundalk has announced details of a major exhibition entitled *Raiders, Traders and Innovators – The Vikings and County Louth*. The exhibition will examine the impact that the Vikings had in the county, will open on Friday October 21st running to February 2012. Featuring objects from the National Museum and the County Museum's own collection, the exhibition will highlight the nature and extent of Viking activity under a variety of different topics during their period in the county. It will also feature the story behind the discovery and ultimate identification of the Linn Duachail site in Annagassan. Coinciding with the exhibition a conference highlighting the nature of Viking longphorts was held during the weekend of October 22nd and 23rd. Details of the exhibition and conference can be found at [www.dundalkmuseum.ie](http://www.dundalkmuseum.ie)





## www.heritageinschools.ie is bursting with new activity resources!



The Heritage in Schools website has been updated during the summer months with lots of useful resources and activity ideas. The Resource section is now bursting with materials, which are easily located in specific pages for wildlife, archaeology, built heritage etc.

Éanna ní Lamhna's *Wild Things* worksheets, designed to accompany the ever-popular teacher's book, are now available to download and provide an abundance of material for use in the classroom. Exercises are divided into class groups from the simplest, such as counting for junior infants, to stimulating debates and field studies for older children. Agatha the Agony 'Ant' has also been uploading some very amusing letters from some of the disgruntled inhabitants of the natural world, including a very upset tree who wants advice on how to rid himself of the nesting 'squatters' on his branches!

Both teachers and parents will find lots of children's outdoor activity ideas including *Bird Food Bingo*, *Leaf Hunting* and *Wild-Day Out*. The site is also open to teachers, parents and heritage specialists to upload their own activities and resources. Check it out on [www.heritageinschools.ie](http://www.heritageinschools.ie)

## ECO-UNESCO Training Courses & Events for Young People

ECO-UNESCO is Ireland's Environmental Education and Youth Organisation affiliated to the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations (WFUCA). The following courses will be held at ECO-UNESCO, The Greenhouse, 17 St Andrew Street, Dublin 2.

**Fri 28th & Sat 29th Oct 2011/  
Fri 25th & Sat 26th Nov 2011:**  
Introduction to Sustainable Development (FETAC Accredited Module L5) Intensive Course

**8th Nov 2011, 10am-4pm:** Community Garden Training

**Tues 22nd Nov 2011, 10am-4pm:** Introduction to Environmental Education



**ECO-Explorers Halloween Camp:  
Nov 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th**

Using ECO-UNESCO's environmental hub, The Greenhouse as a base from which to explore nature in the heart of the city, children explore nature and the world around them through outdoor adventures, interactive games, hands-on activities and much more! Taking a city centre safari and treasure trail, building a bug hotel, starting a sunflower race and even launching an ECO-Rocket are some of the activities your children will enjoy while learning about their environment

and nature and having lots of fun!

For further information, please contact t. 01 662 5491/  
[training@ecounesco.ie](mailto:training@ecounesco.ie) / [www.ecounesco.ie](http://www.ecounesco.ie)

## Summer 2011 Archaeological Excavations Blogs & Podcasts

For engaging information, including quality images of the progress of two archaeological excavations in the Boyne Valley see <http://bective.wordpress.com> and <http://rossnareedig.wordpress.com>

The archaeological investigations at these important sites are described in an engaging and entertaining way by Dr Matthew and Dr Geraldine Stout at Bective and by Dr Conor Brady at Rossnaree.



## Draft National Landscape Strategy for public consultation



Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht publishes draft National Landscape strategy for public consultation, up until November 17th 2011. Further details on the Department website [www.pobail.ie](http://www.pobail.ie)

# Notice Board

## TALKS/LECTURES



### Tales of Medieval Dublin: Nov - Dec 2011

The final two talks in the Tales of Medieval Dublin series run by Dublin City Council and the Friends of Medieval Dublin will happen in November and December in the Wood Quay Venue. In November the Notary's Tale will tell the story of James Yonge, a man involved in legal administration and literary commissions. He is a fascinating C15th Dubliner who produced one of the most interesting Hiberno-Middle English works of this century. Finally in December, the Man of Law's Tale involves James Stanihurst who served as both Recorder of Dublin and Parliamentary Speaker. Hear the story of this scholarly lawyer who assisted in Queen Mary's Catholic Restoration and Queen Elizabeth's Protestant Reformation.

### Irish Museums Association - 2011 Annual Lecture



The 2011 Annual Lecture will be given by Dr Penelope Curtis, Director of Tate Britain, London and is supported by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

**Title:** *Building on History - A New Archaeology, Tate Britain and the Millbank Project*

**Venue:** Dublin City Gallery, The Hugh Lane, Parnell Square North, Dublin 1.

**Date:** Wednesday, 9th November 2011

**Time:** 6.30pm



**Rothe House: Thursday 4th November:** KAS Lecture - *Aspects and examples of early Kilkenny Heraldry* (Dr. Colette O'Flaherty, Chief Herald of Ireland)

## COURSES/TRAINING

**Glas Learning** is a training initiative



established to facilitate the delivery of information on sustainable living. Their vision is to deliver relevant material which will help to develop resilience on an individual and community level and make this accessible to a broad audience. They are based in a beautiful natural setting at the Kings River Centre in Ennisnag, Co. Kilkenny. They have just launched a range of courses which they are facilitating on behalf of Carlow Kilkenny Energy Agency focused on up-skilling individuals for roles in the 'green economy'. These courses are being provided in

partnership with Cultivate and NICER training and are significantly funded through a LEADER fund. Over the coming weeks they will be compiling a list of evening courses in other areas of sustainable living so if you have any specific requests don't hesitate to contact them. Visit their website for more information <http://glaslearning.ie>

**Burrenbeo Trust** are organising a course over two Saturdays in November (19th and 26th) on *Best Practice in Conservation Heritage Management in the Burren*. This course is open to everyone and will be a great introduction to anyone interested in conservation and/or heritage in the Burren. This course only has a few available spaces left so if you are interested and would like to reserve a place please contact 091 638096 or [trust@burrenbeo.com](mailto:trust@burrenbeo.com) or visit their site at [www.burrenbeo.com](http://www.burrenbeo.com)



### Irish Whale & Dolphin Group

#### 28-30th October 2011: Autumn Whale-Watching Weekend (2 nights)

Celtic Ross Hotel, Rosscarbery, Co. Cork.  
€75 IWDG members, €90 non-members (not including hotel package and boat)  
Bookings/enquiries: [padraig.whooley@iwdg.ie](mailto:padraig.whooley@iwdg.ie)

#### 25-27th November 2011: Winter Whale-Watching Weekend (2 nights)

Celtic Ross Hotel, Rosscarbery, Co. Cork.  
€75 IWDG members, €90 non-members (not including hotel package and boat)  
Bookings/enquiries: [padraig.whooley@iwdg.ie](mailto:padraig.whooley@iwdg.ie)

## NEW WEBSITES



**The National Museum of Ireland - Country Life** is launching a new online guide to events in the Irish

heritage sector. The site [www.ouririshheritage.org](http://www.ouririshheritage.org) will be live from 11/11/2011. If you have events listings for your museum they can now be hosted free of charge on a central site with links to your own listings pages. Your organisation can avail of your own web page where you will be able to highlight an event from your programme each month. A web link to your full online listings will encourage users to visit your own website. If you are interested in featuring your events on [www.ouririshheritage.org](http://www.ouririshheritage.org) and would like to post event information for November 2011, please email [tpark@museum.ie](mailto:tpark@museum.ie) with the information below. Once the website is launched you will be able to post event information yourselves on a regular basis.

- Contact Name
- Name of Organisation
- Logo - this will be used as your page icon

- Address
- Booking/contact Information (hours, tel/email)
- Featured Event Name
- Audience
- Date/Time/Location (if different to organisation address)
- A supporting image (jpeg) per activity (if available)
- Text information about the event
- Your web address or a link to your full online events programme.

## New European Heritage Portal

[www.heritageportal.eu](http://www.heritageportal.eu) is the new web resource for the European cultural heritage community, bringing you news and



information about cultural heritage across Europe. The site features news stories, press releases, job vacancies and

other important new content. It welcomes your contributions too. Please get in touch if you have something to share with others working in cultural heritage. You can register directly with Heritage Portal, or contact the editor at [Julie.clayton@heritageportal.eu](mailto:Julie.clayton@heritageportal.eu)

## Summer 2011: Archaeological Excavations: Blogs & Podcasts

For innovative information on the progress of two archaeological excavations in the Boyne Valley see <http://bective.wordpress.com> and <http://rossnareedig.wordpress.com>



The archaeological investigations at these important sites are described in an engaging and informative way

by Dr Matthew and Dr Geraldine Stout at Bective and by Dr Conor Brady at Rossnaree.

## New Biodiversity Video

An initiative of the Heritage Council, the National Biodiversity Data Centre has been documenting Ireland's wildlife



since 2007 and has just published an informative video with lots of interesting facts and figures on Ireland's wildlife and biodiversity. You can view the video on [www.heritageinschools.ie](http://www.heritageinschools.ie)



# Notice Board

## SEMINARS/CONFERENCES

### 'Place as Resource' Heritage - Inspiring Innovation for Economic Growth



An Chomhairle Oidhreacht  
The Heritage Council

The Heritage Council will hold a major conference on Heritage and its contribution to economic growth, regeneration and innovation. Speakers are from a wide spectrum of fields including business, heritage, economics and the environment. The conference is expected to generate a useful debate on the role which heritage can now play in national recovery and development, along with providing an excellent opportunity for productive networking within the sector.

**Date:** 27th October 2011

**Venue:** Royal College of Physicians, Kildare Street, Dublin 2

Visit [www.heritagecouncil.ie](http://www.heritagecouncil.ie) for full details and booking information.

### Earls, Gunners & Tourists: The Past & Future of Carrickfergus Castle

**Carrickfergus Town Hall, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, NI. Friday, 28th October 2011**



The NIEA has combined with the Castle Studies Group and Carrickfergus Borough Council to organise a

conference about Carrickfergus Castle. The castle is in need of a full review of the state of its research, conservation and presentation. The aim of the conference is to inform the local community and a wider audience of the plans for this, concentrating on the Great Tower, which needs urgent physical conservation. Papers are intended to cover the wider context of the castle and the Great Tower, the evidence for its development and ideas for conservation. For more information please email [Anthony.kirby@doeni.gov.uk](mailto:Anthony.kirby@doeni.gov.uk)

### Future Forecasting: The Challenges Facing Museums & Cultural Institutions

**Thursday 3rd November 2011**

The speakers for the National Gallery of Ireland 2011 Symposium are Sara Selwood, independent cultural analyst; Hugh Wallace, National Museums Scotland; Dr Adriaan Waiboer, National Gallery of Ireland; Dr Michael John Gorman, Science Museum, Trinity College Dublin; Dr Henrik Zipsane, Jamtli Foundation and Linköping Curator of Irish Art, University, Sweden; Fiona Kearney, Lewis Glucksman Gallery, University College Cork, and Martin Barden of the Tate. Discussions will be chaired by: Professor Declan McGonagle, Director, National College of Art and Design; Theo Dorgan, poet, writer and cultural commentator;

Ciarán Benson, Emeritus Professor, University College Dublin, former chair of the Arts Council. Price - €45/ Concession - €20. Visit [www.nationalgallery.ie](http://www.nationalgallery.ie) for bookings and further information.

### Rebuilding Biodiversity: IEEM 2011 Annual Conference

**Wed & Thurs 2nd & 3rd November 2011**

The Liner Hotel, Lord Nelson Street, Liverpool L3 5QB, UK.

This conference aims to inform delegates of the strategic and practical approaches to conserving and rebuilding biodiversity in the UK. The conference will paint the 'European picture'; examine current biodiversity conservation tools available (including biodiversity offsetting); consider the evidence base for priority actions (biodiversity auditing as well as recent climate change research); and feature practical case studies (small and large scale) in the terrestrial and aquatic sectors. Further information is available from the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management website at: [www.ieem.net](http://www.ieem.net)

### Heritage Tourism & Community Initiatives: The Value of Communicating Archaeology

**Fri & Sat 4-5 November 2011**

The Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland is hosting the above conference in The Gresham Metropole Hotel MacCurtain Street, Cork City. Themes to be addressed will include the potential for creating a sense of place, memory and identity through archaeology, the importance of protecting local heritage and engaging with the public through participation, the educational value of archaeology and the potential for archaeology to contribute to sustainable tourism and local regeneration. For more information and their call for papers visit [www.iai.ie](http://www.iai.ie)

### Whose Culture Is It? Social Inclusion and Cultural Diversity in Ireland's Cultural Spaces



**Friday, 11th November 2011 10am - 4pm**

A Seminar at The Parade Tower, Kilkenny Castle, Kilkenny. Hosted by the Council of National Cultural Institutions' Education and Community Outreach Committee.

€15 / €10 concessions (includes lunch).

Please email Renaud at [education@nch.ie](mailto:education@nch.ie) to reserve your place.

## PUBLICATIONS

### Volunteers in Museums and Cultural Heritage: A European Handbook

This new publication is available to download online from [www.ima.ie](http://www.ima.ie). It provides an overview of volunteering in the cultural sector in Europe focusing on current trends, training of volunteers, case studies etc. It could be a useful tool kit for those working with volunteers and for volunteers themselves.

## MUSEUM LISTINGS

**museum**  
National Museum of Ireland  
Ard-Mhúsaem na hÉireann

**National Museum of Ireland - Decorative Arts & History**  
Collins Barracks, Benburb Street, Dublin 7

### OCTOBER 2011

**Fri 28th 12.30-1pm - Curator's Tour**

Curator Sandra Heise will give the inside story on the Museum's collection of documents relating to the 1916 Rising. This will include the Irish Proclamation of Independence, surrender notes and last letters of participants. Adults

**Sun 30th 3-4pm - Public Tour**

Whet your appetite for history on a short stroll through the galleries, learning more about the fascinating objects along the way. Places are limited and allocated on a first-come basis from 15 minutes before event starts. Adults

### NOVEMBER 2011

**Sun 6th 3-4pm Hands on History**

Fun family learning with the Museum's collection of objects; a handling session. No booking required. All Ages

**Wed 9th 2.30-3.30pm - Conservation Tour**

An opportunity to get behind the scenes at the Museum to see how artefacts are conserved for the future. Includes a look at furniture and textile conservation and archaeological conservation. Booking essential. Adults

**Fri 11th 12.30-1pm - Curator's Tour: 11 November 1918**

This day marks the end of World War One. Approximately 200,000 Irish soldiers fought in the war, and more than 35,000 died in battle. Join curator Lar Joye to hear about some of their stories. Places allocated on a first-come basis from 15 minutes before event starts. Adults

**Sat 12th Check website for details - Various Special Day of Events: Ireland and World War One**

Events exploring Ireland's role in World War One, including talks, an historical re-enactment and a session with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers Association. For a detailed programme, go to [www.museum.ie](http://www.museum.ie) Adults

# Notice Board

## Sun 13th 3-4pm - Hands on History

Fun, family learning with the Museum's collection of objects; a handling session. No booking required. All Ages. All events are free and start at Museum reception, unless otherwise stated. Workshop materials will be supplied by the Museum. Check [www.museum.ie/events](http://www.museum.ie/events) for up to date information.

## Sun 20th 3-3.45pm - Moving Statues: Special Drop-in Event

Roll up, roll up for an afternoon of drama and excitement! The culmination of a community project with North Inner City Dublin school Larkin Community College, Lourdes Day Care Centre and theatre director Mikel Murfi, the Museum presents a show specially designed to be performed in Clarke Square. 'Moving Statues' features gigantic puppets and is inspired by the statues on Dublin's O'Connell Street and their stories. Special guest star is Maisie, a true, blue Dub. She's 10ft tall too! She'll be well capable of 'interviewing' the historical heavyweights. No booking required - everybody welcome! For more information go to [www.museum.ie](http://www.museum.ie) All Ages

## Thu 24th 11.30am-12.30pm - Talk - Babies on Board: Silver Service

Discover the elegant tradition of tea-drinking; look and handle some stylish tableware then have some creative fun in the activity area. All materials provided, buggies welcome. Places allocated on a first-come basis from 15 minutes before the event starts. Family

## Fri 25th 12.30-1pm Curator's Tour: The Stokes Tapestry in Context

Soldier Stephen Stokes spent more than 15 years making this tapestry while stationed in Ireland in the C19th. Join curator of textiles Alex Ward to get the inside story on this fascinating artefact. Places allocated on a first-come basis from 15 minutes before event starts. Adults

## Sat 26th 12-1pm - Special Talk: Transit from Tehran

Qajar Metalwork in the National Museum of Ireland. Join Dr Moya Carey, curator in the Asian Department of the Victoria & Albert Museum, London, to discover how a group of Qajar Iranian metalwork objects came to Dublin, and how 19th-century Islamic art has been regarded. No booking required, places allocated on a first-come basis. Adults

## Sun 27th 3-4pm - Public Tour

Whet your appetite for history on a short stroll through the galleries, learning more about the fascinating objects along the way. Places are limited and allocated on a first come basis. Adults

## DECEMBER 2011

### Sat 3rd - Christmas Open Day

Christmas starts at Collins Barracks with carol-singing and a festive art and craft workshop for all the family. Explore the Museum with the *12 Days of Christmas Trail* or the *Angel Trail*. No booking required. For a full programme of events go to [www.museum.ie](http://www.museum.ie). Family

### Sun 4th 3-4pm - Hands on History

Fun, family learning with the Museum's collection of objects; a handling session. No booking required. All Ages

## Fri 9th 12.30-1pm - Curator's Tour: Christmas in World War One

Find out how Christmas was celebrated in the trenches during World War One with Curator of Military History, Lar Joye. Places allocated on a first-come basis from 15 minutes before event starts. Adults

## Sat 10th 12.30-1pm - Saturday Talk: "Half a Head is a Genteel Dish" - Dining in Georgian Ireland

Join historian Dr Alison FitzGerald, NUI Maynooth, on a culinary journey through the strange delights of Georgian dining. Places allocated on a first-come basis from 15 minutes before event starts. Adults

## Sun 11th 3-4pm - Hands on History

Fun, family learning with the Museum's collection of objects; a handling session. No booking required. All Ages

## Wed 14th 2.30-3.30pm - Conservation Tour

An opportunity to get behind the scenes at the Museum to see how artefacts are conserved for the future. Includes a look at furniture and textile conservation and archaeological conservation. Booking is essential. Adults

## Sun 18th 3-4pm Family Event - My Museum: The Christmas Turkey and other Stories

Step out of the hustle and bustle of Christmas shopping and drop into the Museum to hear one of Ireland's favourite storytellers, Niall de Búrca tell the story of Michael, his mammy and the Christmas Turkey, and other wonderful festive tales. No booking required, places allocated on a first-come basis one hour before event starts. All Ages

## Thu 29th 11.30am-12.15pm - Tour - Babies on Board

Drop in and make something festive or just relax in the activity area after an over-indulgent Christmas! Buggies welcome. Places allocated on a first-come basis from 15 minutes before event starts. Family Event

**National Museum of Ireland - Archaeology**  
Kildare Street, Dublin 2

## OCTOBER 2011

### Sat 29th 3.30-4.30pm Public Tour: Viking Ireland

Did you know that Dublin was founded by the Vikings? Discover more about the lives of the Vikings who lived here and see a warrior grave, gleaming silver jewellery and ice skates made of bone. Tickets 2 from Museum shop. Age 16 and under free. No booking required. Not wheelchair accessible. All ages

### Sun 30th 3-4pm Workshop - My Museum: Dem Bones, Dem Bones!

Join artist Sinead Mc Geaney on the eve of

Samhain to have a spooky look at some skeletons and recreate your own using black clothing and fluorescent lights! Please bring long-sleeved, black clothing! No booking required. Places limited to 20, first come basis. Not wheelchair accessible. Ages 7+

## NOVEMBER 2011

### Tues 1st 11am-12pm - Irish Language

#### Event: *Turas Speisialta Dhá-Theangach-Bi-Lingual Treasures of the Museum Tour*

Gach Aois Lean Cillian de Grás ar thóir príomh-sheoda an Mhúsaem trí Ghaeilge agus Béarla./Join Cillian de Grás as he leads you through some special treasures of the Museum in both the Irish and the English languages. No booking required. All ages.

### Fri 4th 2-3.30pm Mid-Term Break: Print Workshop

Join expert printmaker Niamh Flanagan for an introduction to dry-point etching. Taking inspiration from the ancient patterns on the dazzling metalwork in the Treasury exhibition, make your own print to bring home. Booking is essential. Limited to 10 places on a first-come basis. Contact [education@museum.ie](mailto:education@museum.ie). Ages 13-18

### Sat 5th 11am-1pm Explore our Learning Resource Room

Drop in and handle replica objects, explore books on ancient worlds or create some art, taking inspiration from our ancestors. No booking required. Not wheelchair accessible. All ages

### Sun 6th 3.30-4.30pm Public Tour: Highlights of the Collection

Hear the stories behind some of the most marvellous treasures in our National Museum. Tickets €2 from Museum shop. Age 16 and under free. No booking required. Wheelchair accessible. All ages

### Sat 12th 2-4pm - Science Week Workshop: Ancient Amber

Amber or fossilised tree resin has been imported and treasured by people in Ireland for thousands of years. Join Matthew Parkes, National Museum Geologist, for a bead-making workshop using real amber and learn more about how people used it throughout the ages! Places limited to 20. Booking is essential. Contact the Education Department at 01 64 86 332. Not wheelchair accessible. Ages 14+

### Sun 13th 3.30-4.30pm - Science Week Tour: Bog Bodies!

Discover the secrets of Iron Age finds from Irish wetlands, including bog butter and the mysterious 2,000 year-old bog bodies. Tickets €2 from Museum shop. Age 16 and under free. No booking required. Wheelchair accessible. All ages

### Sat 19th 12-12.40pm - Gallery Talk: The Restoration of the Museum's Magical Mosaics

Join us for a talk by ceramic artist Laura O'Hagan, who conserved the exquisite C19th mosaics in the newly renovated Treasury exhibition. Hear how she restored these unique mosaics while protecting their historical integrity. No booking required. Not wheelchair accessible. Ages 14+



# Notice Board

## Sat 26th 11am-1pm - Explore our Learning Resource Room

Drop in and handle replica objects, explore books on ancient worlds or create some art, taking inspiration from our ancestors. No booking required. Not wheelchair accessible. All ages

## Sun 27th 2-4.30pm My Museum: A Roman Invasion!

Meet Legion Ireland: the Roman Military History Society of Ireland, to discover what it was like to be a member of the Roman Army. Join in hand-to-hand and drill formations and handle replica armour and weaponry. No booking required. Not wheelchair accessible. All ages

## DECEMBER 2011

### Thu 1st to Sun 8th January - During opening Hours - Drop-in Activity - Winter Trail Challenge

Challenge yourself to our Winter Trail Activity Sheet and explore how people in the past lived life at wintertime. This worksheet will be available in the reception area and the activity cart in the National Museum, Kildare Street. Don't forget to bring your pencils! Families with children age 6-12.

## Sat 3rd 2-4pm - Explore our Learning Resource Room

Drop in and handle replica objects, explore books on ancient worlds or create some art, taking inspiration from our ancestors. No booking required. Not wheelchair accessible. All ages

## Sun 4th 2-4.30pm - A Medieval Christmas Fair

Experience the magical smells, tastes and sights of a Medieval Christmas with Irish Arms. Meet market sellers, a candle-maker and a scribe monk. Try Medieval armour on for size and taste Hypocras spiced wine and Grete Pye and other by-gone Christmas fare. No booking required. Not wheelchair accessible. All ages

## Sat 10th 11am-1pm Explore our Learning Resource Room

Drop in and handle replica objects, explore books on ancient worlds or create some art, taking inspiration from our ancestors. No booking required. Not wheelchair accessible. All ages

## Sun 11th 3.30-4.30pm Public Tour: Highlights of the Collection

Hear the stories behind some of the most marvellous treasures in our National Museum, including the Irish gold collection, the Ardagh Chalice and the Tara Brooch. Tickets €2 from Museum shop. Age 16 and under free. No booking required. Wheelchair accessible. All ages

## Sat 17th 12-12.30pm Gallery Talk: Life and Death in Neolithic Ireland

Join Mary-Jane Fitzsimons, Museum Educator, for a talk on the evidence of burial practices, art and daily life from Ireland's Neolithic period over 5,000 years ago. No booking required. Ages 14+

## Sun 18th 11am-1pm - Explore our Learning Resource Room

Drop in and handle replica objects, explore books on ancient worlds or create some art, taking inspiration from our ancestors. No booking required. Not wheelchair accessible. All ages

## Wed 28th 11am-12pm Take a Trail: Winter Special!

Challenge yourself to a Winter Trail to discover how Medieval lords, Viking children and Stone Age farmers passed the time and celebrated feasts in winters past. No booking required. Not wheelchair accessible. Families with children age 7+

## Thu 29th 2-4pm - Explore our Learning Resource Room

Drop in and handle replica objects, explore books on ancient worlds or create some art, taking inspiration from our ancestors. No booking required. Not wheelchair accessible. All ages

## Chester Beatty Library



## NOVEMBER 2011

Saturday 5th - 10am-4pm and Sunday 6th November 11am-4pm

### Printmaking

workshop with Jackie Raftery as part of Design Week (1-6 November). Graphic artist Jackie Raftery will explore Dixon's *The Tigress* as displayed in the *Arts of the Book* exhibition in the Library. Join Jackie and create your own designs in a variety of formats including bookmarks and mini prints. €50 for 2 days, materials provided. Limited to 15 places. Please booking online from Tuesday 1st November 9.30am onwards on [www.cbl.ie](http://www.cbl.ie) under Online Booking

## Saturday 5th & Sunday 6th - 1-4pm - Family Activity Packs

Bring your family and enjoy new activities specially prepared for our permanent exhibitions. Suitable for 5-11 year olds with colouring activities for under 5s. We recommend adults guide children when using the packs. Free.

## Saturday 12th - 1.30pm Members Event Le Quattro Volte

Film Club screening and guided tour. Booking essential. Contact Mary Dowling, tel: 4070759, email: [members@cbl.ie](mailto:members@cbl.ie) In partnership with Access Cinema Ireland which is supported by The Arts Council of Ireland,

## Thursday 17th - 1pm - Gallery Tour

*China through the Lens of John Thomson 1868-1872*. From the Wellcome Library Collection, London.

## Thursday 17th - 5.30pm - Members Event

*China through the Lens of John Thomson 1868-1872*. After hours viewing of the temporary exhibition followed by a talk with Betty Yao, Exhibition Organiser. Booking essential. Contact Mary Dowling, tel: 4070759, email: [members@cbl.ie](mailto:members@cbl.ie)

## Saturday 19th - 2-3.30pm - Silk Worm Club

*China through the Lens*. Create your own

portrait based on the black and white photographs of John Thomson. Limited to 20 places, for 6-11 year olds. Please book online from Monday 14th November from 9.30am on [www.cbl.ie](http://www.cbl.ie) under Online Booking.

## Tuesday 22nd - 2pm - Members Event

Guided tour and talk at the Gallery of Photography, Temple Bar, Dublin. Booking essential. Contact Mary Dowling, tel: 4070759, email: [members@cbl.ie](mailto:members@cbl.ie)

## Thursday 24th - 1.10pm - Public Lecture

*The Epic Journey of John Thomson's Negatives*, Dr William Schubach, Curator, Wellcome Library, Wellcome Trust, London

## Saturday 26th - 11am-12pm - The Way of tea in China.

Tea tasting in the Silk Road Café with Summy Wong. Limited to 15 places. Please book online from Monday 21 November, 9.30am onwards under Online Booking on [www.cbl.ie](http://www.cbl.ie)

## DECEMBER 2011

### Public Tours - Every Wednesday at 1pm and Sundays at 3 & 4pm

### Thur 1st - 1.10pm Public Lecture

*Reframing the Other: A Scotsman Looks at China*, Jerusha McCormack and John G Blair, Visiting Professors at Beijing Foreign Studies University

### Thurs 1st - 7-9pm Festival of Carols and Readings

The Occasional Singers, conducted by Robin Moore, return to the Library for a festive performance of music and readings for Christmas. Admission is €25 (members: €20) Group/family of 4 (€70) and includes mulled wine and mince pies after the performances. Please book with Lisa Fitzsimons, tel: 4070779, email: [carols@cbl.ie](mailto:carols@cbl.ie)

### Sunday 3rd & 4th - 1-4pm Family Activity Packs

Bring your family and enjoy new activities specially prepared for *China through the Lens of John Thomson 1868-1872* exhibition and our permanent exhibitions. Suitable for 5-11 year olds with colouring activities for under 5s. We recommend adults guide children when using the packs. Free

### Saturday 3rd - Members Event - Christmas Shopping Day

Special 20% discount in the gift shop and in the Silk Road Café.

### Saturday 3rd - 2-3.30pm Silk Worm Club

Create your own nativity scene. Limited to 20 places, for 6-11 year olds. Please book online from Monday 28 November 9.30am on [www.cbl.ie](http://www.cbl.ie) under Online Booking.

### Thursday 8th 3pm Members Event - Guided Tour & Talk at the National Photographic Archive

Booking essential

### Saturday 10th 2.30pm Members Event - Global Nomad: China (Episodes 1 & 2)

Documentary screening and Q&A with Irish writer and global traveller Manchán Magan. Booking essential



## Wildflowers of Ireland - A Personal Record

By Zoë Devlin

Zoë Devlin on Yellow-rattle:

*"... I first recorded this species in 1976 at Rossadillisk, County Galway. The plants were flowering in a beautiful old meadow by the sea, jostling for space among a number of other wildflowers, all crowded together, their heads swaying and tossing in the breeze. The hidden Corncrakes were calling 'Crex Crex' and it seemed as if time had passed it by altogether. It was both a sight and a feeling I shall never forget ..."*

When Zoë Devlin was shown a wild orchid by a relative, it sparked a lifelong interest in wildflowers. Here is Zoë's personal record of the wildflowers that adorn Ireland's countryside, presented so those without botanical knowledge can gain a greater understanding of the subject. Passionate about this often-overlooked part of our natural heritage, Zoë embellishes descriptions and photographs of the plants with herbal and literary references and related Irish folklore. She describes over 400 commonly found wildflowers as well as some not-so-common and even rare species. Lavishly-illustrated with superb colour photographs and maps, this is the ideal companion to field guides with no similar book available. It creates a new awareness and wider picture of the world of wildflowers in Ireland.

Born in Dublin, **Zoë Devlin** has been interested in wildflowers and the environment since childhood. After retirement, she fulfilled an ambition to bring together her twin interests of botany and photography. By developing her own website, [www.wildflowersofireland.net](http://www.wildflowersofireland.net), Zoë created a forum for others interested in seeking out, identifying and sharing wildflowers in Ireland.

**ISBN:** 9781848891265

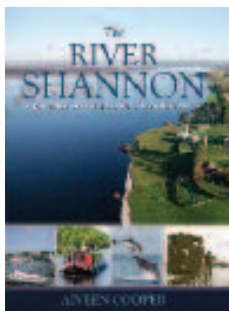
**Format:** 277 x 219mm HB

**Publishers:** Collins Press

**Web:** [www.collinspress.ie](http://www.collinspress.ie)

**Email:** [gillian@collinspress.ie](mailto:gillian@collinspress.ie)

**Price:** €29.99/ £26.99



## The River Shannon - A Journey Down Ireland's Longest River

By Aiveen Cooper

This is the story of the Shannon, the longest river in Ireland, and its role in human lives. To many people what makes it special is a state of mind that comes from losing yourself on, in or near it. When Aiveen Cooper reached the Atlantic Ocean, she understood this. On foot, by canoe or on an old Dutch sailing barge, she journeyed from the Cuilcagh Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean between Kerry and Clare Heads. In places along the way, she excavated stories of the river intertwined with the story of Ireland, from eels and otters, eskers and islands to ancient Kings, myths and monastic settlements, from Viking raids and Napoleonic fortifications to transportation and tourism. She passed through eighteen counties and over a dozen lakes on her way to the Shannon-Fergus estuary, the largest in Ireland. She came to know 'Shannonland' firsthand and in this discursive read the reader gains a sense of the importance of Shannonland and an urge to visit this magnificent river.

**Aiveen Cooper's** fascination with nature led her to study Zoology at Trinity College Dublin. She then travelled and worked abroad extensively. She started to write in 2001 when working with the Royal Irish Academy and now works with NUI Maynooth. She lives in County Kildare.

**ISBN:** 9781848891074

**Format:** 245 x 172 mm HB

**Publishers:** Collins Press

**Web:** [www.collinspress.ie](http://www.collinspress.ie)

**Email:** [gillian@collinspress.ie](mailto:gillian@collinspress.ie)

**Price:** €24.99/£22.99



## Irish Stone Walls: History, Building, Conservation

By Patrick McAfee

For the first time ever in paperback, the O'Brien Press presents the Number One Bestseller *Irish Stone Walls*, in an accessible new format with fully-updated content and beautiful photographs from around Ireland. Patrick McAfee's classic guide to one of Ireland's most distinctive landscape features – the stone wall – is THE go-to book on all aspects of this unique and ancient tradition for amateurs, enthusiasts and professionals alike. *Irish Stone Walls* covers the history of dry-stone walling as well as giving illustrated examples of and step-by-step instructions on constructing, conserving and repairing stone walls of all types – dry stone or mortar. Packed full of photographs and illustrations, this easy-to-navigate and comprehensive book is the ONLY dry stone walling book specifically for Ireland and continues to be the first source of knowledge and inspiration for anyone with an interest in Irish Stone Walls.

**Patrick McAfee** is an expert stonemason. Born and brought up in Dublin where he served an apprenticeship to his father, he worked for a number of years in Australia and studied traditional methods of working with stone and lime mortars at the European School of Conservation at San Servolo in Venice. He now divides his time between workshops on stone and lime and consultancy work around the country. Pat has also written *Stone Buildings*, a guide to building, conserving and renovating stone buildings in the authentic way, using age-old techniques including lime mortars, lime washes and other finishes.

**ISBN:** 978-1-84717-234-1

**Format:** 234x156mm PB

**Publishers:** The O'Brien Press

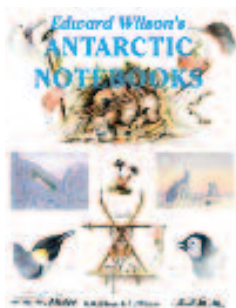
**Web:** [www.obrien.ie](http://www.obrien.ie)

**Email:** [donna@obrien.ie](mailto:donna@obrien.ie)

**Price:** €17.99/£14.99



# Books



## Edward Wilson's Antarctic Notebooks

Compiled by Dr David Wilson and Christopher Wilson

To commemorate the Centenary of Captain Scott's Terra Nova Expedition, this book, compiled by Dr David Wilson FZS, Antarctic Historian and Christopher Wilson FZS, Naturalist, (both Great-nephews of Dr. Edward A Wilson) is published by Reardon Publishing. Edward Wilson was the last of the Great Expedition artists, where pencil and paint were the main means of recording discoveries. Through his work this book explores the unveiling of the Antarctic continent by both of Scott's Antarctic Expeditions. Edward Wilson's drawings and watercolours are simply breathtaking. A companion volume to *Edward Wilson's Nature Notebooks* published in 2004, this new book gives a real taste of the Heroic Age of Antarctic exploration from one of the most extraordinary naturalists and artists of his time.

**Christopher J. Wilson** Dip Eco (Cork), FZS, is the great nephew of Dr. Edward A. Wilson, who died with Captain Scott and his party on their return from the South Pole in 1912. He is widely travelled, having spent time on all the continents of the world and has completed eight full seasons in Antarctica having first travelled to that Continent in 1999 on the Antarctic Circumnavigation. **Dr. David M. Wilson**, PhD. (Essex), FZS, was born in 1963. Having an early career in the theatre, he moved on to study at the United World College of the Pacific and the Universities of York and Essex, where he trained as a philosopher. With a strong interest in Aboriginal cultures, he also has a wide range of ornithological and natural history interests. These have led to ten years of working on expedition cruise ships, where he is in increasing demand both as an ornithological field guide and as an historian.

**ISBN:** 9781874192510

**Format:** PB & HB

**Publishers:** Reardon Publishing

**Web:** [www.reardon.co.uk](http://www.reardon.co.uk)

**Tel:** 0044 (01242) 231800



## Planet Dancing

By Patrick McCusker

Most books on nature conservation bemoan the fact that something should be done – without suggesting *what* should be done. Planet Dancing is different. Rather than focus on endless statistics and doomsayers, Patrick McCusker suggests how we can reacquire ourselves with nature and be intrigued by the world in which we live. He therefore offers six global solutions, which could also work on a micro level. One of these is the idea of creating the first 'Children of the World Nature Reserve' from coins collected from children from around the world. The outcome would be that millions of children would know that they had helped to create a special place for nature – and they would draw from this experience throughout their adult lives. This would be the first step towards creating a world conservation ethic for nature.

**Patrick McCusker** is an award-winning author of short stories and radio features. For seven years he was a guest lecturer in Nature Conservation and Forest Landscape Management at University College Dublin. At present he is a lecturer in Biodiversity (Department of Zoology) to postgraduate students. His interest in nature started while working with the British Columbia Forest Service, and developed further when he joined the Ontario Parks Department. Several months of living in a First Nation village triggered a particular affection for wild places.

**ISBN:** 978-1-84717-234-1

**Publishers:** Open Gate Press

**Web:** [www.opengatepress.co.uk](http://www.opengatepress.co.uk)

**Email:** [books@opengatepress.co.uk](mailto:books@opengatepress.co.uk)

**Price:** £7.99



## Places We Play: Ireland's Sporting Heritage

by Mike Cronin & Roisín Higgins

How many of us ever take the time to think about the history of Ireland's sporting sites? This book, an evocative blend of text, quotations and illustrations, urges us to do just that. From national stadia to local pitches, from exclusive golf courses to derelict sites of former sporting glory, it explores the spaces where ordinary people have congregated and community identities have been formed; why sporting sites are located in particular places and how they have changed over time; what kinds of men and women have gathered together in these venues to compete, spectate or place a bet. Tracing the history of sport in modern Ireland and dealing with a wide range of sports, the authors explain the impact of railways, the military, landed wealth, local tradesmen and national politics on the development of the built sporting landscape. From Grand Prix to lawn tennis, *Places we Play* delves into all aspects of Ireland's sporting sites.

**Mike Cronin**, Academic Director of Boston College-Ireland, has written widely on Irish history, including *The Blueshirts and Irish Politics* (1997), *Sport and Nationalism in Ireland* (1999), and with Mark Duncan and Paul Rouse, *The GAA – A People's History* (2009). **Roisín Higgins** is a Research Fellow in Boston College-Ireland. She has published on various aspects of C19th and C20th Irish history and was co-editor of *The Life and After-Life of P. H. Pearse* (2009).

**ISBN:** 978-1-848891296

**Format:** 210 x 210 mm • 232 pp

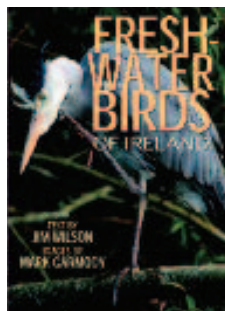
**Publishers:** Collins Press

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**Email:** [gillian@collinspress.ie](mailto:gillian@collinspress.ie)

**Price:** €24.99/£22.99

# Books



## Freshwater Birds of Ireland

Text by Jim Wilson, Photographs by Mark Carmody

Almost all the world's birds come to fresh water on a regular basis. In Ireland hundreds can be observed eating, drinking and washing on river and canal banks, in reservoirs, ponds and lakes. A broad range of birds, they take advantage of Ireland's climate and variety of freshwater habitats.

Jim Wilson profiles these birds, including:

- the elegant great crested grebe which feeds feathers to its chicks to aid digestion;
- moorhens, three of which may lay eggs in one nest and may raise two or three families in a year;
- Irish snipe, found on wet ground, with a population of roughly 15,000–20,000, are joined by over half a million snipe from Iceland and Europe each winter;
- the whooper swan which breeds in Iceland and makes the longest non-stop migration of any swan, travelling 1,300km between Iceland and Ireland – it has been seen on one flight at 8km above sea level.

Mark Carmody spent many hours capturing the essence and beauty of Ireland's freshwater birds and their habitats. Awareness and understanding of the beauty and wonder of Ireland's freshwater birds will be enhanced by this visually stunning sequel to *Shorebirds of Ireland*.

**Jim Wilson**, writer, broadcaster, tour guide, and member of BirdWatch Ireland, co-wrote *Ireland's Garden Birds* (2008) and *Shorebirds of Ireland* (2009). He has been involved in the study of birds in Ireland for many years and has contributed to many major surveys and international projects. **Mark Carmody** undertook postdoctoral research in genetics following a PhD and is currently a trainee Patent Attorney. Co-author of *Shorebirds of Ireland*, he has written for WINGS, had photographs published in the renowned *Birding World*, and is one of the editors of the *Cork Bird Report*.

**ISBN:** 9781848891326

**Format:** 247 x 189mm • 272 pp with flaps

**Publishers:** Collins Press

**Web:** [www.collinspress.ie](http://www.collinspress.ie)

**Email:** [gillian@collinspress.ie](mailto:gillian@collinspress.ie)

**Price:** €19.99/£17.99



## The Making of Ireland's Landscape – Since the Ice Age

By Dr Valerie Hall

Another year, another ash cloud. But this is nothing new according to Valerie Hall, the author of a new book, *The Making of Ireland's Landscape – Since the Ice Age*. Through a combination of authoritative text and photographs, Dr Hall describes how the landscape of Ireland has been shaped. Her easily-accessible book tells the story of how natural forces as well as people influenced the landscape, its plants and animals, and traces the history of the wild places as well as the development of the farmed landscape. The photographs, many of which are of modern subjects, emphasise how the past Irish landscape continues to resonate today.

**Valerie Hall** is Professor Emerita of Palaeoecology at Queen's University, Belfast and has had a life-long interest in plants and the Irish landscape. A botanist before specialising in the history of the Irish environment, she contributed widely to radio and television programmes. She was joint author of *Flora Hibernica* (2001).

**ISBN:** 978-184889-115-9

**Format:** 245 x 172mm PB

**Publishers:** Collins Press

**Web:** [www.collinspress.ie](http://www.collinspress.ie)

**Email:** [gillian@collinspress.ie](mailto:gillian@collinspress.ie)

**Price:** €17.99/£15.99



## Reading the Maps: a Guide to the Irish Historic Towns Atlas

by Jacinta Prunty and H.B. Clarke

The Royal Irish Academy have recently published a book entitled *Reading the Maps: a Guide to the Irish Historic Towns Atlas*. It draws on 25 years of research and mapping by the Irish Historic Towns Atlas project in the Royal Irish Academy, by using the 21 published Irish towns and cities to compare and contrast the development of urban places in Ireland. It is geared mainly towards teachers and students at all levels. It includes 'test yourself' boxes and really opens up the whole subject of the study of Irish towns in an accessible way. It received a great review in the *Westmeath Independent* recently. Contact The Royal Irish Academy for more information: [webmaster@ria.ie](mailto:webmaster@ria.ie) / t. 01-6762570.



## Webb's An Irish Flora

By John Parnell & Dr Tom Curtis

This handbook will provide the student or keen amateur with a clear and reliable means of identifying those plants which grow

wild in Ireland. The book is a comprehensive re-working of the classic and standard *Flora of Ireland*; this will be the eighth edition of that work. It has been brought fully up to date through incorporating the latest in botanical research and it reflects contemporary and modern approaches to plant classification based on recent advances in genetics.

**John Parnell** is Professor of Systematic Botany at Trinity College Dublin (TCD) and **Dr. Tom Curtis** is an Ecological Consultant and a Research Associate in Botany at TCD and an Adjunct Lecturer in Botany and Plant science, NUI Galway.

**ISBN:** 978-185918-478-3

**Format:** 135 x 194mm HB


**Publishers:** Cork University Press

**Web:** [www.corkuniversitypress.com](http://www.corkuniversitypress.com)

**Email:** [maria.odonovan@ucc.ie](mailto:maria.odonovan@ucc.ie)

**Price:** €35, £30





## Autumn Fire

There is beauty in the death  
and decay of things...  
the splendour of russet, vermillion and tawny yellow  
of dying leaves and trees...  
a last burst of Autumn fire,  
more riotously beautiful  
than the lushness of Summer's bounty.

Hills are ablaze...  
bracken blushing scarlet,  
heathers, berries, hedges, vegetation,  
all transmuted...  
Nature, the gypsy artist, with lavish palette,  
painting pictures  
of extravagant magnificence.

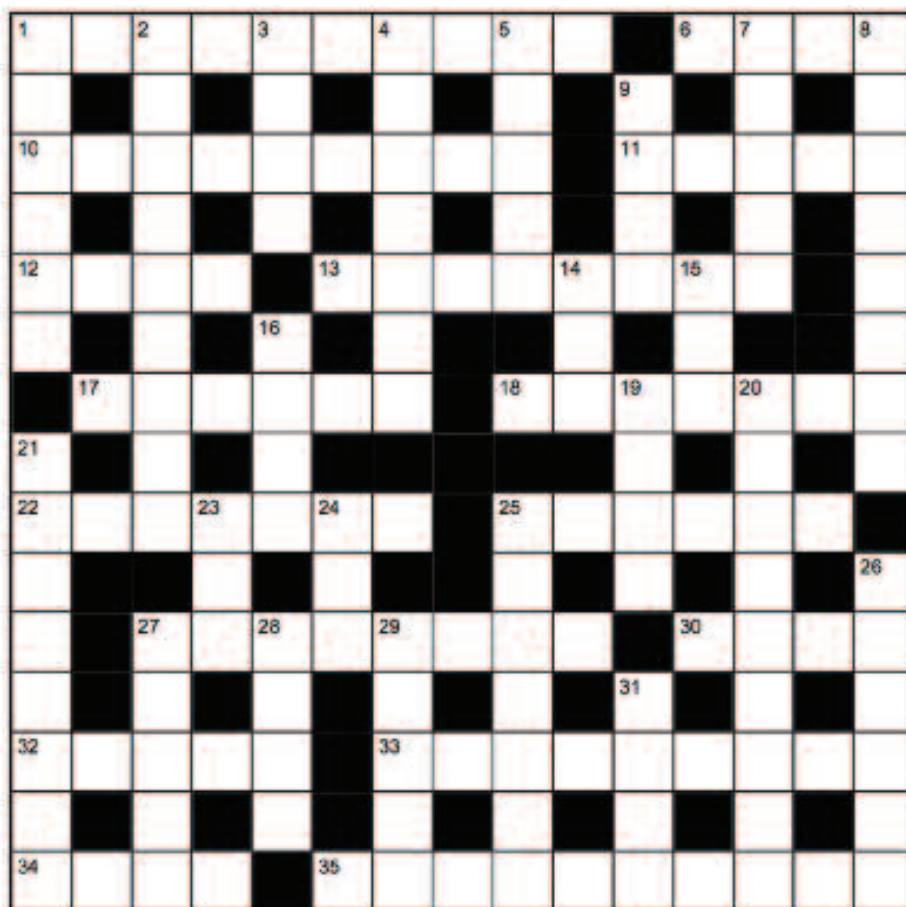
It matters not that icy gales soon strip  
this wanton hoard,  
and leave but ragged skeletons  
of the glory that was briefly ours.  
The remembering  
will warm the heart, through the mists  
and chills of Winter days,  
until Spring regeneration.

*by Vera Hughes, Moate, Co. Westmeath.*

The editor welcomes your letters, poems and other submissions. Please send your contributions to:  
The Editor, Heritage Outlook, The Heritage Council, Church Lane, Kilkenny. Or email: [heritageoutlook@gmail.com](mailto:heritageoutlook@gmail.com)



# Crossword No.17 Compiled by Nóinín



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

HERITAGE OUTLOOK  
Crossword Competition,  
Attention: Gerard Croke,  
The Heritage Council,  
Church Lane, Kilkenny,  
Co. Kilkenny.

Closing Date: **February 1st 2012**

Congratulations to  
**Bethany Smyth**, Magheracorran,  
Convoy, Co Donegal, who sent in  
the winning entry to our last  
crossword competition.

## ACROSS

1. There's many a local yarn spun about this 145 k long waterway (5,5)
6. The \_\_\_ rock was used in 17th century as a location for worship (4)
10. Nay! Why may one walk this section of the Beara Breifne Way opened October 2010 (6,3)
11. Brown pigment used in photograph printing from the 1880s (5)
12. An almost horizontal passage into a mine (4)
13. Joyce wrote of this black pudding type dish made of pig and cow's blood (8)
17. Bean Sí or possibly poitin? (6)
18. Grain which has been crushed into tiny pieces (7)
22. One could pay a ransom for such a boatman! (7)
25. Indigenous person born in a particular place (6)
27. Widespread birds of the crow family, often nest in chimneys (8)
30. Trench or ditch allowing unobstructed view of garden (2-2)
32. Winding ridge which reeks of post glacial gravel (5)
33. Latest part of Stone Age (9)
34. Small Donegal lake, Lough \_\_\_, also known as St Patrick's Purgatory (4)
35. 131k long, Ringsend to Shannon Harbour, speed-limit 6kph! (5,5)

## DOWN

1. Try a court case anew (6)
2. Solemn Day of Atonement in the Jewish calendar (3,6)
3. Sir Hugh \_\_\_, established Dublin's Municipal Gallery of Modern Art (4)
4. Under the least best of conditions (2,5)
5. Bottomless gulf or pit (5)
7. Crann Creathach - deciduous native Irish tree with fluttering leaves (5)
8. Dulse, Carageen and Kelp, for example (8)
9. Small piece of land such as the Lake \_\_\_ of Innisfree (4)
14. In Ancient Greece, majority or masses, the \_\_\_ polloi (3)
15. Gradual decline or wane (6)
16. Anglo-Norman \_\_\_ Castle is at the edge of the Pale (4)
19. Dublin bridge named after 19th c. barrister (4)
20. Monstrous sea creature - is it more alive than ever? (9)
21. Oldest operational light-house in the world - in 'sunny south-east' (4,4)
23. Type of watering place as in Lisdoonvarna (3)
24. Short-necked, black and white, diving seabird (3)
25. Time of first crescent of the 5th largest satellite in solar system (3,4)
26. Unit of pressure & French mathematician, Blaise \_\_\_ (6)
27. Playing card - usually two per deck (5)
28. Raise trivial objections over fish found in ponds? (4)
29. One who gives blood or an organ to another (5)
31. Blue-white metallic element, atomic number 30 (4)

## Solutions to Crossword No. 16, Heritage Outlook Summer 2011:

ACROSS: 2. Durrow, 4. Spade, 9. Telescope, 11. Leech, 12. Epaulets, 14. Prison, 16. Archipelago, 19. Ceide Fields, 22. Tavern, 24. Biblical, 27. Ardee, 28. Solferino, 30. Oriel, 31. Bronze

DOWN: 1. Natterjack Toad, 2. Dal Cais, 3. Ras, 5. Polar, 6. Deep-Sea, 7. Peg, 8. Shannon Callows, 10. Oat, 13. Lease, 15. Gill, 17. Coin, 18. Easel, 20. Invader, 21. Archive, 23. Reeve, 25. Ill, 26. Ash, 29. Eon



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## What is Heritage?

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

Monuments

Archeological Objects

Heritage Objects

Architectural Heritage

Flora and Fauna

Wildlife Habitats

Landscapes

Seascapes and Wrecks

Geology

Heritage Gardens  
and Parks

Inland Waterways

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# PLACE AS RESOURCE HERITAGE: INSPIRING INNOVATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH



Thursday October 27th, 2011

Royal College of Physicians, Kildare Street, Dublin 2

Heritage is a fundamental contributor to our economy, supporting employment across a range of sectors including tourism, agriculture, forestry, culture and provides resources for research and innovation across the country.

This conference will explore how heritage contributes to our identity and economy but will also explore how we can sustainably use heritage resources to deliver employment, healthier lifestyles, sustainable tourism and creativity. Speakers will address how heritage and culture provide competitive differentiation in a globalised world.

*The conference is relevant to those with an interest in the heritage sector, policy makers, tourism sector, business leaders and Local Authority personnel.*

Places are limited  
so please book early by  
contacting Anne Barcoe at  
**[abarcoe@heritagecouncil.ie](mailto:abarcoe@heritagecouncil.ie)**  
or phone **056 7770777**

Cost: A fee of €50 which  
includes lunch & reception

