



An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council



An Introduction to Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)

Wednesday 22nd - Thursday 23rd September 2010

Multi-Disciplinary LCA CPD Training Course

Spanish Point (Breffy Sth, Leagard Sth & Dough Townlands) and Tulla (Tulla Townland), County Clare

This Multi-Disciplinary LCA CPD Training Course was conferred with the Irish Landscape Institute's President's Award in November 2009.

The All-island, multi-disciplinary Continuing Professional Development (CPD=16.5 hrs) training course is an initiative of the Heritage Council of Ireland and has been developed in partnership with: Clare County Council, Engineers Ireland (EI), the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (IAI), the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM), the Institute of Horticulture, the Irish Landscape Institute (ILI), the Irish Planning Institute (IPI), the Landscape Institute (Northern Ireland) (LINI), the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland (RIAI), Royal Society of Ulster Architects (RSUA) and the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI), in accordance with Article 6B of the European Landscape Convention (ELC).



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1. Introduction to the All-island, Multi-Disciplinary LCA CPD Training Course

This Award-winning¹, all-island, multi-disciplinary LCA CPD training course (CPD=16.5 hrs) is being delivered in the context of:

The recent provision of a definition of 'landscape' under Section 4(c) of the *Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010*², in accordance with the European Landscape Convention's definition of 'landscape' under Article 1. The full text of the ELC including Article 1 (a-f) is provided at *Appendix A*. Article 1(a) of the ELC states that³:

"Landscape" means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

- The *European Landscape Convention (ELC)*, which was both signed and ratified by the Irish government in March 2002, and came into effect in March 2004 and the likely impacts of the *Faro Convention (Value of Cultural Heritage for Society)*⁴, which has not yet been signed/ratified by Ireland or the United Kingdom;
- Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) John Gormley's plan to develop a National Landscape Strategy (NLS), which would promote landscape protection, management and planning, in accordance with the ELC;
- The delivery of the Heritage Council's International Landscape Conference and European Co-operation Workshop held in Tullamore, Co Offaly, in October 2009⁵;
- The county-wide Landscape Character Assessments (LCA) and/or Historic Landscape Characterisations (HLC), which have now been completed for many Irish counties;
- Heritage Council research that suggests that 68% of Heritage Officers, Planners and Consultants in Republic of Ireland have had **no formal training** in LCA or HLC⁶; and
- A survey suggesting that 79% of our overseas visitors consider the 'Irish landscape' as a significant factor in their decision to come here/visit Ireland. (Fáilte Ireland Visitor Attitudes Survey, 2008).
- Comhar's recent publication in August 2010, entitled *Creating Green Infrastructure for Ireland: Enhancing Natural Capital for Human Wellbeing*⁷.

The Heritage Council established an *All-island Steering Group* in February 2008 to guide the development and delivery of this multi-disciplinary LCA CPD Training Course. The list of Steering Group Members is provided at *Appendix B*.

2. Who will benefit by attending this multi-disciplinary Landscape CPD training?

This CPD training course will be of significant value to those whose professional work impinges on the Irish landscape, both north and south. This includes planners, landscape architects, archaeologists, ecologists, architects, engineers and horticulturists. Individuals might – for example - be working for a local authority or in private practice.

¹ http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/landscape/news/view-article/article/heritage-council-and-partners-win-irish-landscape-institute-ili-presidents-award/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=6&cHash=c233407e41

² <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2010/acts.html> - No. 30/2010.

³ See <http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/Conventions/Landscape/>

⁴ See <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Treaties/Html/199.htm>

⁵ See http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/landscape/events/view-event/article/landscape-conference-09/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=31&cHash=7813c7ec3e

⁶ Source Table 3.12 (page 35), *Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) in Ireland: Baseline Audit and Evaluation*, (Sept 2006), prepared for the Heritage Council by Julie Martin Associates in association with Alison Farmer Associates.

⁷ <http://www.comharsdc.ie/files/Comhar%20Green%20infrastructure%20report%20final.pdf>

Such a broad group will clearly come to this training with a range of different agendas and starting points. One of the benefits of this *multi-disciplinary approach* – rather than working only with colleagues from your own discipline – is that we can focus on the way the professions may perceive and value different aspects of the landscape in different ways. ‘Landscape’ provides the context for all these groups: understanding why we may have different perspectives will be a valuable and lasting outcome from this training course.

Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) – Skills Required

LCA CPD Course attendees are asked to note that the Scottish Natural Heritage and Natural England (formerly the Countryside Agency) *LCA Guidance for England and Scotland (2002)*^{8 9} states that:

‘Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) requires inputs from a number of specialist areas, including landscape history and archaeology, ecology, agriculture, forestry and planning. It is important that the bulk of the work is carried out by a core team with complementary skills, such as a landscape specialist and a planner. They can carry out the majority of the desk study and field survey and keep an overview of the process and the products. Specialist inputs from others can then be introduced, as necessary. GIS skills are also increasingly important as are facilitation skills to support stakeholder involvement.’

(Source: LCA Guidance, pg 18, para 3.10¹⁰).

The *LCA Guidance for England and Scotland* sets out a landscape wheel which illustrates the key components of landscape along with a flow diagram of LCA methodology, which is reproduced at *Appendix C*¹¹.

3. Structure of the LCA CPD Training Course

This two-day residential CPD training course will be based at the Armada Hotel at Spanish Point on the coast of County Clare <http://www.burkesarmadahotel.com/conferences.php>.

Day One will comprise a series of briefings, group exercises and discussions to introduce the overall concept and value of the landscape character approach. The focus for **Day Two** will be a programme of site visits and group exercises. We will work on a number of case studies including some where participants will be asked to assess evidence and make judgements about a range of land management and spatial planning issues.

The field-work element of this training is crucial. Experience on previous events in other EU Member States suggests this is the way that people really get to grips with the philosophy and benefits of Landscape Characterisation.

4. LCA CPD Course Aims and Objectives

This LCA CPD training course has been designed on the assumption that at least some of our participants will have little, or no, background knowledge of landscape-related policies and practice. Attending this introductory LCA CPD course will provide you with:

- An introduction to the philosophy and practice of Landscape Character Assessment (LCA);
- The ability to interpret, critique and make use of a LCA; and
- The opportunity to work closely with colleagues from other professions and to appreciate the value of taking a multidisciplinary view of landscape management issues.

⁸ The 2002 LCA Guidance was prepared by Professor Carys Swanwick, University of Sheffield and Land Use Consultants.

⁹ Cover Illustration – Natural England (‘Landscape Wheel’ developed by Professor Carys Swanwick).

¹⁰ <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/landscape/englands/character/assessment/default.aspx>

¹¹ The LCA Guidance for England and Scotland are currently being reviewed.

Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is a tool for enhancing local distinctiveness and promoting sustainable development. LCA is being developed across Ireland partly in response to the European Landscape Convention (ELC) - the first international agreement on landscape, devoted to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes across Europe.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) is a method for understanding and mapping the landscape that we see today with reference to its historical development. HLC often informs and should be incorporated into a Landscape Character Assessment.

CPD Course Objectives

By attending this CPD course you will have an opportunity to learn about:

a) What landscape is and why it matters

- * What it is that makes every landscape distinctive; how does 'land' become 'landscape'?
- * The scope and implications of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) and the Faro Convention for Ireland, both north and south.
- * The likely impacts of the recent provision of a definition for 'landscape' in legislation in the Republic of Ireland.
- * Landscape as a key element of local cultures, natural and cultural heritage, human well-being/quality of life and consolidation of national and European identity.
- * Landscape evolution and 'forces for change' – e.g. Climate Change, Post-CAP 2013, etc.
- * Landscapes, seascapes and townscape.

b) Landscape characterisation

- * The roll-out of characterisation across Ireland (north and south) – progress to date and key 'lessons learned'.
- * The underpinning philosophy of the ELC - all landscapes matter, not just iconic landscapes: all have a distinct character, historical and archaeological interest exists across the entire landscape - not just in special places.
- * The relationship between Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) and Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC).

c) Best practice in carrying out a characterisation

- * The use and value of GIS – potential synergies accruing to stakeholders.
- * The breadth and nature of the evidence base.
- * Meeting the requirements of the *INSPIRE Directive* – 2007/2/EC¹².
- * Opportunities for practitioners/community for greater access to, and interpretation of, GIS-based landscape management information – e.g. Web, County Museums and Tourism Information Centres, Heritage Centres, etc.

¹² See <http://inspire.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>



d) Ways in which LCA can be put to use:

- * Characterisation as a 'tool' for managing and enhancing– not preventing – change; and for enabling and encouraging long-term socio-economic development.
- * How LCA can form the basis for spatial planning strategies/plans and decisions at a trans-boundary, national, regional, county and local level (e.g. NSS, Regional Planning Guidelines, County Development Plans, Local Area Plans along with SEA, EIA and AA); for advising on land management and enhancement options.
- * Using LCA to inform the implementation of innovative forestry, agri-environment and tourism management and development strategies.
- * LCA as a balance between landscape and other environmental objectives such as biodiversity and green infrastructure; and as a tool for monitoring landscape change.
- * Opportunities for LCA in relation to the future promotion of science, technology and innovation (STI) in Ireland?

e) The Importance of Public Participation

- * Requirements for public participation under the Aarhus Convention¹³ and the European Landscape Convention.
- * Engaging effectively from the outset with the full range of stakeholders who might have an interest in landscape management issues.
- * Barriers to participation – social, cultural, etc.
- * Presenting 'landscape' and the wide ranging benefits of integrated landscape management with enthusiasm and in a manner appropriate for different audiences.
- * Raising public awareness of Ireland's unique and varied landscapes and their contribution to our unique 'sense of identity' and cultural heritage.

f) Developing Field skills

- * Ground-truthing existing characterisations and using various field-sheets.
- * Interpreting a broad-brush characterisation at a local scale; drawing on the insights and knowledge of a multi-disciplinary group.
- * The use of descriptive text and annotated field sketches.
- * Using evolving Irish landscape terminology.
- * Opportunities for involving the public (of all ages) in field and information gathering exercises.

¹³ <http://www.unece.org/env/pp/>

5. Two-Day Training Programme – September 2010

Tuesday 21st September

Evening: Participants arrive at the Armada Hotel, Spanish Point, on the coast of County Clare <http://www.burkesarmadahotel.com/conferences.php>

Day One - Wednesday 22nd September

- 9.00 a.m. **Welcome and Introductions** – Alison Harvey, LCA CPD Training Course Co-ordinator, Heritage Council
- 9.10 a.m. **Introductions by Course participants**
- 9.30 a.m. **An Introduction to Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) and the scope of this training programme** – David Mount, Countryside Training Partnership
- 10.00 a.m. Collect coffee/tea etc., and return to working groups for
Desk exercise 1: Developing your 'landscape literacy'
- 10.30 a.m. **An introduction to Irish Habitat Types and Mapping** - Julie Fossitt, Divisional Ecologist, National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS)
- 10.55 a.m. **An introduction to Historic Landscape Characterisation** - David Sankey, Museum of London Archaeological Services
- 11.20 a.m. **The role of desk study and IT in LCA** - Martin Critchley, ERA Maptec Ltd
- 11.45 a.m. **Desk exercise 2:** Using data and overlays to identify possible landscape character types in the South West Clare area
- 12.15 p.m. **Landscape Perception** – Karen Foley, Head of Landscape Architecture, UCD
- 12.40 p.m. Discussion
- 1.00 p.m. Lunch in the Armada Hotel
- 1.50 p.m. **Briefing for field exercise** –introduction to Field Sheets
- 2.00 p.m. **Field Exercise** – desk study and group work in the area around Spanish Point
- 3.00 p.m. **Review field exercise** in working groups (tea / coffee available)
- 3.15 p.m. Feed back and conclusions from field work
- 3.40 p.m. **Using LCA in forward planning and development management** - Brian McCarthy, Clare County Council
- 4.00 p.m. **Discussion** on the applications of LCA
- 4.30 p.m. **Public participation – 'Principles/Theory and Practice'** – Alison Harvey, Heritage Council
- 4.45 p.m. **Landscape and Public participation in Ireland and Spain** - Ruth Minogue, Minogue Associates and Xavier Sabaté, Landscape Observatory of Catalonia
- 5.30 p.m. **'Participation' – group exercise**
- 6.00 p.m. Break/free time
- 7.00 p.m. Dinner in hotel
- 8.00 p.m. **People, place and culture in Miltown Malbay and Spanish Point** - presentation by Harry Hughes, local historian and resident of Spanish Point
- 8.30 p.m. Finish



Day Two – Thursday 23rd September

- 8.45 a.m. **Depart Hotel and Travel to Tulla** (lifts will be provided for participants who do not have their own vehicles; designated parking will be arranged in Tulla)
- 9.45 a.m. **Arrive Tulla Court House** – tea/coffee served on arrival
- 10.00 a.m. **Introduction to Day 2** – David Mount
- 10.10 a.m. **Introduction to historic aspects of the area around Tulla** - Dave Sankey
- 10.30 a.m. **Townscape appraisal** – Gráinne Shaffrey, Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland (RIAI)
- 11.00 a.m. **Field Work briefing** – David Mount
- 11.15 a.m. **Field exercise (a):** from Tulla Church and Cemetery
- 12.00 noon **Field exercise (b):** Townscape characterisation, settlement form and development
- 1.00 p.m. Return to Court House and review fieldwork findings over sandwich lunch
- 1.40 p.m. **Views of local people of Tulla and its landscape** – Libby Murray, Local Historian and resident of Tulla
- 2.00 p.m. **Presentation and discussion of townscape and landscape characterisation work**
- 2.30 p.m. **Unfinished business, Q+As, Action planing**
- 3.00 p.m. **LCA CPD Course review/evaluation** (+ cup of tea) – Alison Harvey
- 3.30 p.m. **Finish - Optional field visit to ‘designed landscapes’ in the Tulla locality**

A list of ‘bios’ for the full **LCA CPD Training Team** is provided at *Appendix D*.

6. Practicalities – Accommodation, Contact Details, Health and Safety, etc.

Accommodation etc

As noted above, the course will be based at the Armada Hotel, Spanish Point until Thursday morning when attendees will travel to Tulla. The Armada Hotel is offering a specially reduced rate of €50 for bed and breakfast for course attendees.

Course fee includes the provision of lunch on both days and an evening meal on Day 1.

A cheaper option might be to book into a local bed and breakfast establishment, and just have lunch and evening meal at the hotel. See *Appendix E* of this document for a list of B&Bs in the locality.

What to bring with you?

For the site visits it is essential that you bring with you robust footwear, as well as warm and waterproof clothing. High-vis waistcoats will be provided. Please note that we plan to proceed whatever the weather. We would also recommend that you bring a digital camera to record your surveys and findings.

Contact Details and Penalty for Last minute cancellations

Contact **Alison Harvey, Course Co-ordinator** at the Heritage Council, Tel 056 7770777 and/or Mobile 087 419 3458 (00353 56 7770777 or 00353 87 419 3458).

As per the booking form, please note that any cancellations made **within two to five days of the event** will incur 75% of the full course fee.

Health and Safety Statement

An approved *Health and Safety Statement* has been prepared and is provided at *Appendix F*. Participants are required to read the Statement before they commence the course. As part of the Health and Safety Statement, a Certified First Aider will be available during course hours – Anne Barcoe, Heritage Council.

7. Training Course fee – Members and Non-Members

The fee is €250 for Members and €350 for Non-Members. This fee is made possible thanks to the financial contribution made by the Heritage Council and other Project Partners during the course development. Please note that Participants will be responsible for paying for their accommodation during the course.

8. Travelling to Spanish Point and Tulla, Co. Clare

Directions (including Sat Nav information) to Spanish Point and Tulla are provided in *Appendix G*. We also recommend that you use the AA Route Planner - http://www.aaireland.ie/routes_beta/. Directions from Spanish Point to Tulla will also be provided in the course pack.

9. Post-Course - LCA CPD Certificate

Attendees will be awarded with a *LCA CPD Course Certificate* on completion of the training course. This Certificate, which has been approved by the ten Professional Institutes involved as project partners (both north and south), will be issued by the Heritage Council (by post) within 10 days of the course completion. The LCA CPD Certificate template is provided at *Appendix H*.

10. Post-Course Networking

It is intended that the LCA CPD course attendees will be able to network and support each other once the course has been undertaken, in order to encourage the post-course learning process. An on-line Discussion Group has been set up by the Heritage Council using LinkedIn www.linkedin.com. Course attendees, who provide an email address as part of registration, will automatically be sent an electronic invitation by the Heritage Council via LinkedIn to join the on-line Discussion Group – **LCA CPD Discussion Forum**, once they have completed the course. It is envisaged that the discussion forum will enable course attendees and trainers to communicate on a regular basis on attendees' current or planned projects, which have a landscape management focus.

11. LCA CPD Training Courses in 2011

The all-island, multi-disciplinary LCA CPD training course will be delivered again in 2011 (3rd year). The dates for the course are as follows:

- **May 2011 – Wednesday 18th and Thursday 19th; and**
- **September 2011 – Wednesday 21st and Thursday 22nd.**

The Heritage Council and its Project Partners would be grateful if you would let your colleagues know that the course will run again in 2011. For further information, please contact **Alison Harvey, Course Co-ordinator**, Tel 056 777077, mobile 087 419 3358 or aharvey@heritagecouncil.ie.

12. Background Reading and Useful Websites

Before you come on the LCA CPD course you will almost certainly find it useful to spend some time getting up to speed on current landscape character issues. A wealth of information is available on the internet – the links below offer some recommended starting points:

The **European Landscape Convention** provides a succinct and widely accepted definition of Landscape:

“An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”

The ELC website - www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention - presents the full text of the convention and also includes an explanation of the philosophy which underpins the first ever international agreement on landscape.



ECOVAST – the European Council for the Village and Small Town – has published “Landscape Identification: a guide to good practice”.
http://www.ecovast.org/papers/good_guid_e.pdf

This presents an approach to landscape description and characterisation aimed at all the citizens of Europe. The approach will also be of interest to professionals working in this field.



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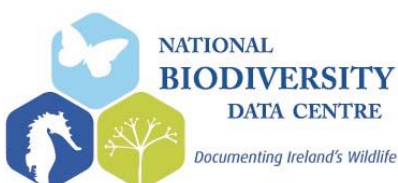
The landscape section of the **Heritage Council's** website - www.heritagecouncil.ie/landscape - describes the Council's initiatives in this area including the International Landscape Conference at Tullamore (and EU Co-operation Workshop) and accompanying Landscape Factsheets, and includes links to a number of publications including the County Clare Landscape Character Assessment www.heritagecouncil.ie/landscape/publications/landscape-character-assessment-of-co-clare and the Landscape Character Assessment in Ireland Baseline Audit and Assessment Report (2006).

www.heritagecouncil.ie/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/Planning/LCA_Rpt.pdf and more recently the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) in Ireland: Policy and Best Practice Guidance report (2009)

http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/Archaeology/Irish_HLC_Guidelines.pdf

Information on the Heritage Council's *National Village Design Programme II* and *Public Realm Plan Programme for Historic Towns and Cities* is available at www.heritagecouncil.ie/planning/.

The Heritage Council's detailed written submission to the emerging National Landscape Strategy (NLS) is currently with the printers and will be posted on the Council's website, as soon as it is available.



The **NBDC** is dedicated to the collation, management, analysis and dissemination of data and information on Ireland's biological diversity.



It acts as a hub for the exchange of data between governmental organisations, NGOs, research institutions and volunteer recorders. Further information is available at their website <http://www.biodiversityireland.ie/>.



A **Fáilte Ireland** report “Feasibility Study to Identify Scenic Landscapes in Ireland” is available on their website <http://www.failteireland.ie/getdoc/a7fcc4a4-43b7-4609-ad15-fa5710c5ba2f/Feasibility-Study-To-Identify-Scenic-Landscapes-In>

This study provides a framework for the development of a national scenic landscapes map for Ireland. This work anticipates a move from the relatively value free process of landscape characterisation to that of making judgements based on that characterisation.



Comhar – Sustainable Development Council (SDC) is the forum for national consultation and dialogue on all issues relating to sustainable development. Their August 2010 report entitled *Creating Green Infrastructure for Ireland: Enhancing Natural Capital for Human Wellbeing* and other research reports are available to download from their website - <http://www.comharsdc.ie/>.



www.catpaisatge.net/eng/observatori.php is the website of the **Landscape Observatory of Catalonia**. The Observatory, created in 2005, aims to raise awareness of landscape issues in Catalonia and Spain.

We are delighted that Xavier Sabaté from the Observatory will be contributing to our landscape training course.

1. **Landed estates website:** <http://www.landedestates.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/index.jsp>

2. **Irish Place Names** <http://www.logainm.ie/>

3. **Record of Monument and Places (RMP)**

www.archaeology.ie

The Record of Monument and Places (RMP) is a statutory list of all known archaeological monuments provided for in the National Monuments Acts. There are over 120,000 Recorded Monuments included in the RMP. The RMP consists of a published county-by-county set of Ordnance Survey maps on which monuments are marked by a circle and an accompanying book which specifies the type of monuments. It should be borne in mind that the circle does not necessarily define the extent of the site or monument. The RMP is available in planning authority offices and in public libraries countrywide as well as in county and city / town museums. It also may be consulted at the National Monuments Archive, 6 Ely Place Upper, Dublin 2





The **Landscape Character Network** is sponsored by Natural England, and its website www.landscapecharacter.org.uk provides not only a highly readable introduction to Landscape Character Assessment, but also - for example - numerous workshop reports as well as access to LCN's quarterly newsletter.

Landscape Forum Ireland



www.landscape-forum-ireland.com/landscape-f-i-welcome.html is a website set up by the **Landscape Alliance Ireland**, a small non-governmental organisation campaigning for landscape policy at local, regional, national, European and international level.

Clare County Council's website includes an authoritative section which describes the county's cultural and natural heritage. This will be of particular interest to participants who are new to this part of Ireland.



<http://www.clarecoco.ie/heritage/heritageofclare.html>

You might also wish to visit the websites of Project Partners who are supporting the development and delivery of this multi-disciplinary CPD training programme:



www.engineersireland.ie



Institute of
Archaeologists
Ireland

www.iai.ie



www.ieem.net



www.horticulture.org.uk



IRISH LANDSCAPE INSTITUTE
Institiúid Tírdhreacha na hÉireann

www.irishlandscapeinstitute.com



www.irishplanninginstitute.ie

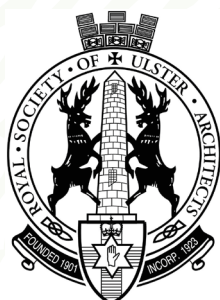


Landscape Institute Northern Ireland

www.landscapeinstitute.org



www.riai.ie



www.rsua.org.uk



RTPI

mediation of space · making of place

www.rtpi.org.uk

13. Generic Landscape Glossary¹⁴

Term	Definition
Landscape	An area as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors. ¹⁵
Landscape Character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Characteristic	A distinctive element, or combination of elements, which make a particular contribution to distinctive character.
Key characteristics	Combinations of elements, which help give an area its distinct sense of place. If the key characteristics which are identified were to change or be lost there would be significant consequences for the current character of the landscape.
Elements	Individual components, which make up the landscape, such as trees and hedges.
Features	Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements, like tree clumps, church towers, or wooded skylines.
Characterisation	The process of identifying areas of similar character, classifying and mapping them and describing their character.
Landscape Character	Distinct types of landscape, which are relatively homogenous in character.

¹⁴ Source of Glossary: The above glossary is sourced from the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage's 'Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland', 2002, (see Natural England website- <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/>); and the Landscape Institute and Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment (2002) *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*. The glossary also draws on research into 'Landscape Education Provision in Ireland' undertaken during the 'conception' phase of the LCA Course (early 2008) on behalf of the Heritage Council by Ruth Minogue and Associates.

¹⁵ *European Landscape Convention (ELC)*, October 2000.



Types	They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, historic land use and settlement pattern. As an example, blanket bog uplands are a distinct Landscape Character Type and are recognisable in a number of counties across Ireland.
Landscape Character Area	Single unique areas that are the discrete geographical area of a particular landscape type. Every LCA is geographically specific and has its own distinctive character and sense of place based upon patterns of geology, landform, land use, cultural, historical and ecological features.
Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)	Historic Landscape Characterisation is a method for understanding and mapping the landscape that we see today with reference to its historical development. An HLC often informs and may be incorporated into a Landscape Character Assessment.
Seascape Character Assessment	An assessment process relatively novel in Ireland, taken to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views from land to sea • Views from sea to land • Views along coastline • The effect on landscape of the conjunction of sea and land Some additional areas on land may be included that are coastal in character, but which may not have direct views of the sea, such as areas behind sand dunes.
Landscape Capacity	The degree to which a particular landscape character type or area is able to accommodate change without significant effects on its character, or overall change of landscape character type.
Landscape Sensitivity	The extent to which the inherent character and visual amenity of a landscape are vulnerable to change due to a particular type of development activity.
Landscape Value	The relative value or importance attached to a landscape (often as a basis for designation or recognition), which expresses national or local consensus, because of its quality, special qualities including aspects such as scenic beauty, tranquillity or wildness, cultural associations or other conservation issues.
Landscape quality / landscape condition	Quality / condition judgements are based on the physical state of the landscape, and its intactness, from a visual, functional and ecological perspective. It also reflects the state of repair of individual features and elements, which make up the character in any one place.
Geographic Information System	Computerised database of geographical information that can be easily updated and manipulated.
Digital Terrain Model	Computerised representation of topography in 3D as a digital model based on the contours of an OS map
Zone of theoretical visibility – ZTV (also know as zone of visual influence – ZVI)	Area within which a proposed development may have an influence or effect on visual amenity.



14. Irish Landscape Glossary

Term	Definition
Bawn –(babhun)	Irish word generally taken to mean an enclosing, defensive wall (or bulwark of mud) around a castle, fortified house or abbey. A tower house is a medieval fortification dating from the fourteenth century to the early part of the seventeenth century. They are often called £10 castles, as this refers to the grant made available under a statute of Henry VI in 1429. Tower houses often have a bawn surrounding the castle many of which contain angle towers and gatehouses.
Blanket bog	A bog that drapes all features of the terrain such as filling hollows. It is composed essentially of peat on which rough wet moorland or marshland vegetation prevails. It is formed in high rainfall and low evapotranspiration conditions.
Crannog	An artificially constructed islet with defensive palisade generally dating to the Early Historic period (AD 400-800). The crannog was constructed using readily available materials i.e. layers of dumped peat, soil, stones and timbers and the palisade consisted of retaining vertical timber piles. Generally interpreted as homesteads of strong farmers. Excavated examples have revealed well preserved houses, metal working areas, fences and pathways and a range of bone and wooden artefacts.
Demesne	Many demesnes in Ireland have a medieval nucleus and often incorporate ruined medieval buildings, such as castles (i.e. towerhouses) or abbeys. The demesne concept can be traced to the early medieval tenurial system (AD 1100- 1350). Distinctive features of early demesnes include a deerpark and dovecotes. During the 17th Century garden designs within the demesne became more ornamental in design, ornamentation and variety of exotic plants. The demesne was characterised by defensive stone walls and elaborate gateways. By the mid-18th Century the fashion was for flowers, fruits and vegetables to be hidden away in walled gardens.
Drumlin (druim)	A long, narrow, whale-shaped hill of gravel, rock, and clay debris, formed by the movement of a glacier.
Fulachta fiadh	<p>A small horse shoe shaped mound of burnt stones that surround a central trough, which contained water. The trough, lined with timbers or animal skins, was filled with water or dug into the ground below the level of the localised water table. Heated stones were emersed into the water and slowly heated the water. The shattered stones were discarded around the trough, ultimately forming the horse shoe shaped mound. Fulachta fiadh were used predominately during the Bronze Age (2500-600BC), but were also used until medieval times.</p> <p>The generally accepted function was for cooking meat, however archaeological and historical evidence suggests that they had other uses including brewing and the use as sweathouses for bathing.</p>
Hillfort	A defended hilltop enclosure of considerable size and strength. The hillfort utilises the topographical dominance of the hilltop and the defensive ramparts often follow the contours of the hilltop. The ramparts are generally of collapsed rubble and occasionally have external ditches. The ramparts can vary between one or more concentric ramparts. The entrances are often simple gaps in the ramparts. Hillforts were used during Bronze Age (2500-600BC) and Iron Age (600BC- AD 400) in Ireland. Hillforts were centres of tribal as opposed to family significance.
Lazy bed	Garden like method of farming used in marginal areas to maximise the capacity of thin or nutrient poor soils. Manure was laid out in lines on which sods were lapped over using a thin bladed spade (loy) to create a series of ridges and furrows of equal width.



Megalithic Tombs	There are over 1,400 known megalithic tombs in Ireland and these fall into four main categories, based upon the differing architectural, distribution patterns and associated artefacts. The four categories of megalithic tomb are court-tombs, portal-tombs, wedge-tombs and passage-tombs. Megalithic tombs are communal burial tombs and they range in date from the Neolithic (4000-2500BC), to the Bronze Age (2500-600BC),.
Plantation – English (1556-1641)	A newly established settlement generally associated with a period of subjugation of the native Irish elite and colonisation by a Protestant and British landed class in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century (under Mary I, Elizabeth I and James I).
Raised Bog Peat	Under suitable climatic conditions this is built up on top of fen peat. As the depth of the fen peat increases, its living vegetation is less influenced on ground water and becomes more dependent on atmospheric precipitation as a source of moisture. This change in moisture supply results in the growth and development of a raised bog with its characteristic convex surface and acid plant remains.
Ringfort	Ringforts are the most numerous archaeological field monument in the Irish countryside. The ringfort is a non-defensive enclosed farmstead dating to the Early Historic (AD 400-800), and Viking Age (AD 800-1100). Ringforts can be constructed of either earth/ earth and stone (<i>rath/lios</i>) or stone (<i>cathair/caiseal</i>). Earthen ringforts commonly consist of a single bank (univallate), the upcast from the fosse or ditch being piled up on its inner edge to form the bank. A <i>cashel</i> is a stone-walled ringfort, often made of a double face of drystone masonry with a rubble core. A common feature of ringforts are the presence of man-made semi-subterranean passages and chambers, called souterrains.
Rundale and Clachan system	The settlement pattern of mid-eighteenth to nineteenth century associated predominantly with the western seaboard of Ireland. The system was a complex social system of organisation that maximised the carrying capacity of available land in light of a quickly increasing population. The clachan was a nucleated group of farmhouses (characteristically lacking services such as a school, church or shop) where land-holding was organised communally. The houses (some with vegetable patches) were surrounded by a permanently cultivated infield (a large unenclosed field) consisting of strips separated by sods or stones in which potatoes or oats were grown. The outfield was external to the infield, was separated by a sturdy wall and was more marginal land.
Turlough (turlach)	A unique type of disappearing lake found mostly in limestone areas of Ireland, west of the River Shannon. The name comes from the Irish 'tuar', meaning dry, with the suffix 'lach', meaning a place (in an abstract sense). The 'lach' suffix is often mistakenly spelled and/or thought to refer to the word 'loch', the Irish for lake. They are found in Irish karst (exposed limestone) areas.
Tuath	The Irish language word for 'people' or 'tribe' it can also mean 'sinister, perverse, malign, evil.'

(Source: various including *Atlas of the Rural Irish Landscape*, Clare Landscape Character Assessment (Glossary), Eoin Sullivan and Wikipedia.)

15. Additional Copies of the LCA CPD Course Programme

To download copies of the course programme, please visit the Heritage Council's website – www.heritagecouncil.ie/planning/.

Appendix A: Full Text of European Landscape Convention (ELC)



European Landscape Convention

Florence, 20.X.2000

Preamble

The member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage, and that this aim is pursued in particular through agreements in the economic and social fields;

Concerned to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment;

Noting that the landscape has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation;

Aware that the landscape contributes to the formation of local cultures and that it is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity;

Acknowledging that the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas;

Noting that developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques and in regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism and recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy are in many cases accelerating the transformation of landscapes;

Wishing to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes and to play an active part in the development of landscapes;

Believing that the landscape is a key element of individual and social well-being and that its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone;



Having regard to the legal texts existing at international level in the field of protection and management of the natural and cultural heritage, regional and spatial planning, local self-government and transfrontier co-operation, in particular the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern, 19 September 1979), the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 3 October 1985), the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (Valletta, 16 January 1992), the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities (Madrid, 21 May 1980) and its additional protocols, the European Charter of Local Self-government (Strasbourg, 15 October 1985), the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 5 June 1992), the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 16 November 1972), and the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice on Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 25 June 1998);

Acknowledging that the quality and diversity of European landscapes constitute a common resource, and that it is important to co-operate towards its protection, management and planning;

Wishing to provide a new instrument devoted exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe,

Have agreed as follows:

Chapter I – General provisions

Article 1 – Definitions

For the purposes of the Convention:

a "Landscape" means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors;

b "Landscape policy" means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes;

c "Landscape quality objective" means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings;

d "Landscape protection" means actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity;

e "Landscape management" means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes;

f "Landscape planning" means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.



Article 2 – Scope

Subject to the provisions contained in Article 15, this Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It includes land, inland water and marine areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes.

Article 3 – Aims

The aims of this Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.

Chapter II – National measures

Article 4 – Division of responsibilities

Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this Convention with its own policies.

Article 5 – General measures

Each Party undertakes:

- a to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- b to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6;
- c to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;
- d to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

Article 6 – Specific measures

A Awareness-raising

Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.

B Training and education

Each Party undertakes to promote:

- a training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations;
- b multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned;
- c school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.

C Identification and assessment

1 With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

- a
 - i to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;
 - ii to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;
 - iii to take note of changes;
- b to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2 These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8.

D Landscape quality objectives

Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.

E Implementation

To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.

Chapter III – European Co-Operation

Article 7 – International policies and programmes

Parties undertake to co-operate in the consideration of the landscape dimension of international policies and programmes, and to recommend, where relevant, the inclusion in them of landscape considerations.

Article 8 – Mutual assistance and exchange of information

The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

- a to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;
- b to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;
- c to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention.

Article 9 – Transfrontier landscapes

The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.

Article 10 – Monitoring of the implementation of the Convention

1 Existing competent Committees of Experts set up under Article 17 of the Statute of the Council of Europe shall be designated by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention.

2 Following each meeting of the Committees of Experts, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit a report on the work carried out and on the operation of the Convention to the Committee of Ministers.

3 The Committees of Experts shall propose to the Committee of Ministers the criteria for conferring and the rules governing the Landscape award of the Council of Europe.

Article 11 – Landscape award of the Council of Europe

1 The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2 Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3 On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4 The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.

Chapter IV – Final clauses

Article 12 – Relationship with other instruments

The provisions of this Convention shall not prejudice stricter provisions concerning landscape protection, management and planning contained in other existing or future binding national or international instruments.

Article 13 – Signature, ratification and entry into force

1 This Convention shall be open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe. It shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

2 The Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date on which ten member States of the Council of Europe have expressed their consent to be bound by the Convention in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

3 In respect of any signatory State which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

Article 14– Accession

1 After the entry into force of this Convention, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite the European Community and any European State which is not a member of the Council of Europe, to accede to the Convention by a majority decision as provided in Article 20.d of the Council of Europe Statute, and by the unanimous vote of the States parties entitled to hold seats in the Committee of Ministers.

2 In respect of any acceding State, or the European Community in the event of its accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Article 15 –Territorial application

1 Any State or the European Community may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, specify the territory or territories to which the Convention shall apply.

2 Any Party may, at any later date, by declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the application of this Convention to any other territory specified in the declaration. The Convention shall take effect in respect of such territory on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date of receipt of the declaration by the Secretary General.

3 Any declaration made under the two paragraphs above may, in respect of any territory mentioned in such declaration, be withdrawn by notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. Such withdrawal shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary General.

Article 16 – Denunciation

1 Any Party may, at any time, denounce this Convention by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

2 Such denunciation shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary General.

Article 17 – Amendments

1 Any Party or the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 may propose amendments to this Convention.

2 Any proposal for amendment shall be notified to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe who shall communicate it to the member States of the Council of Europe, to the others Parties, and to any European non-member State which has been invited to accede to this Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article 14.

3 The Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 shall examine any amendment proposed and submit the text adopted by a majority of three-quarters of the Parties' representatives to the Committee of Ministers for adoption. Following its adoption by the Committee of Ministers by the majority provided for in Article 20.d of the Statute of the Council of Europe and by the unanimous vote of the States parties entitled to hold seats in the Committee of Ministers, the text shall be forwarded to the Parties for acceptance.

4 Any amendment shall enter into force in respect of the Parties which have accepted it on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date on which three Council of Europe member States have informed the Secretary General of their acceptance. In respect of any Party which subsequently accepts it, such amendment shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date on which the said Party has informed the Secretary General of its acceptance.

Article 18 – Notifications

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify the member States of the Council of Europe, any State or the European Community having acceded to this Convention, of:

a any signature;

b the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession;

c any date of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Articles 13, 14 and 15;

d any declaration made under Article 15;

e any denunciation made under Article 16;

f any proposal for amendment, any amendment adopted pursuant to Article 17 and the date on which it comes into force;

g any other act, notification, information or communication relating to this Convention.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done at Florence, this 20th day of October 2000, in English and in French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each member State of the Council of Europe and to any State or to the European Community invited to accede to this Convention.



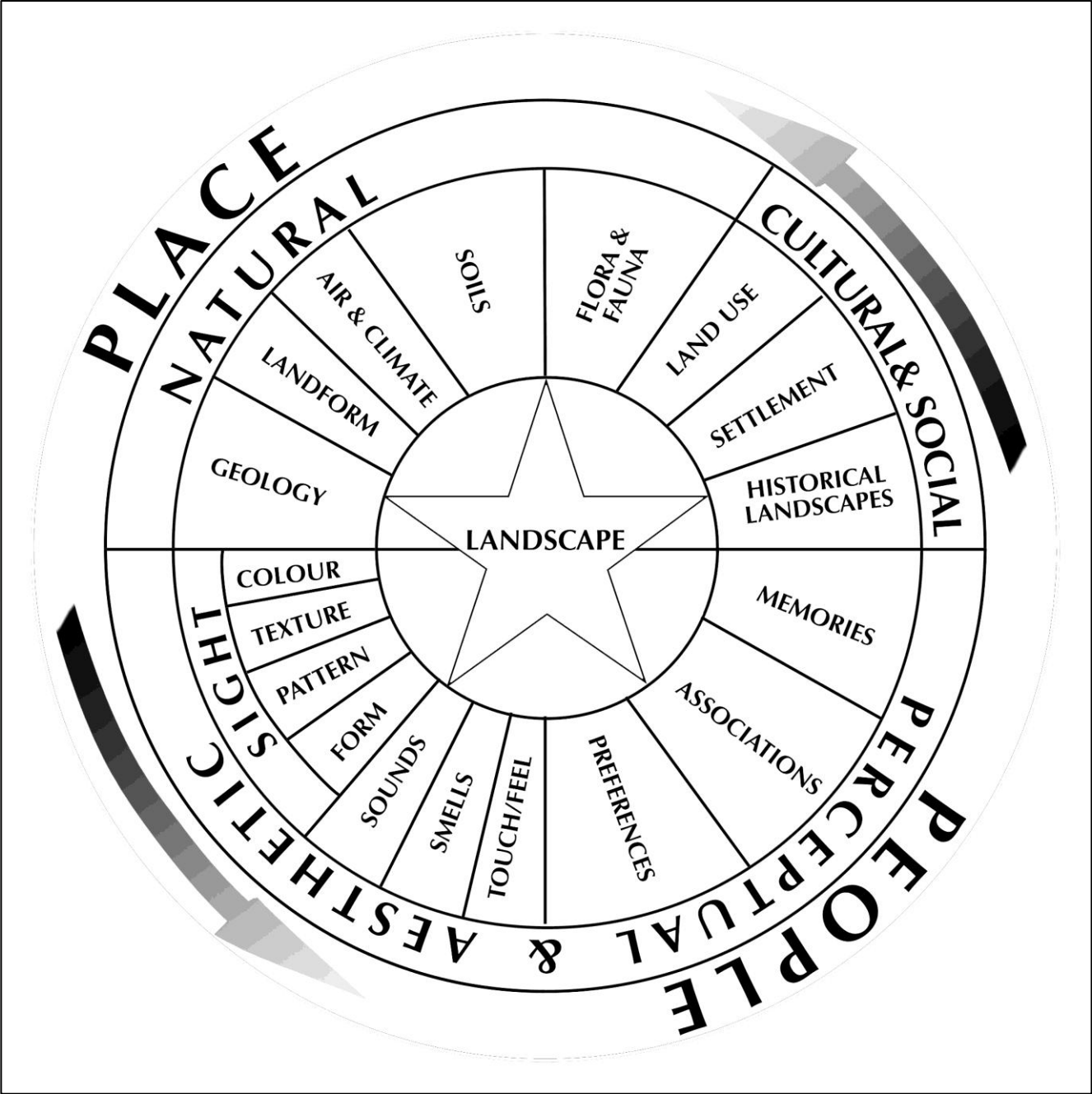
Appendix B: All-island, Multi-disciplinary LCA CPD Training Course: Steering Group (SG) Members

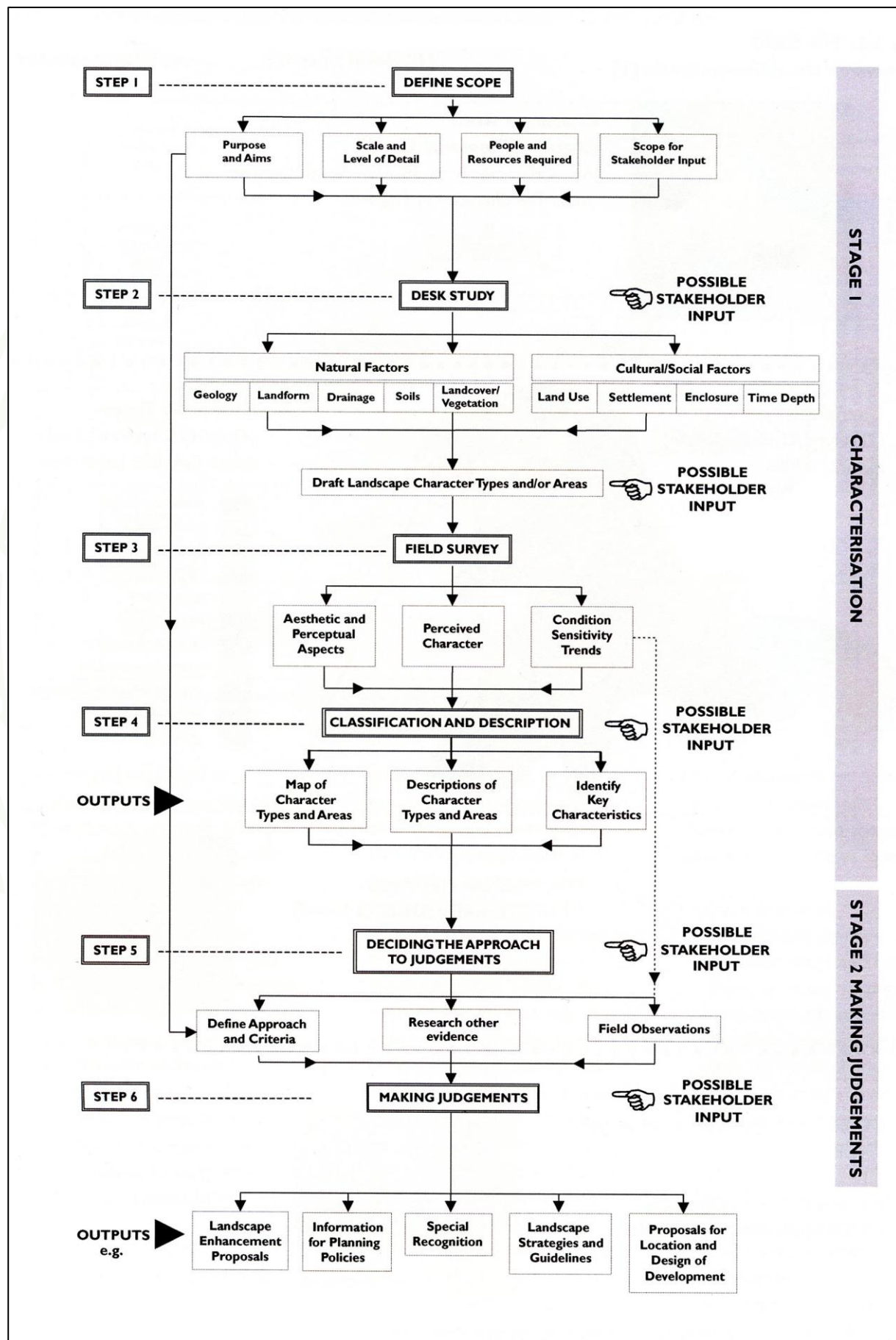
<i>Name</i>	<i>Organisation/Institute</i>	<i>Joined SG</i>
Deirdre Black	Irish Landscape Institute (ILI)	February 2008
Sandra Campbell	Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland (RIAI)	June 2009
Oonagh Duggan	Carbon and Environmental Consultant	January 2009
Alison Harvey (Chairperson)	The Heritage Council	February 2008
David Jordan and Pamela Harty	The Heritage Council (Planning Interns)	September 2008 - June 2009 June 2009 - December 2009
Chris Kennett	Irish Landscape Institute (ILI)	March 2009
Jimmy Kinahan	Engineers Ireland (EI)	June 2009
Martin Critchley	ERA Map-Tec, Ireland	August 2008
Brian McCarthy	Senior Executive Planner, Clare County Council	August 2008
Joyce McCormick	Environment Agency Northern Ireland (EANI)	May 2008
Congella Maguire	Heritage Officer, Clare County Council	February 2008
Paddy Matthews	Environment Unit, Fáilte Ireland	May 2008
Ruth Minogue	Minogue & Associates, Landscape Consultants	February 2008
Finola O'Carroll	Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (IAI)	March 2009
Gavin Rafferty	Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) and University of Ulster (formerly at Queen's University of Belfast)	August 2008
Dr. Alastair Ruffell	Senior Lecturer in Physical Geography and Geology, Queen's University of Belfast (QUB)	May 2008
Dave Sankey	Museum of London	August 2008
Emily Smyth	Landscape Institute Northern Ireland	May 2010
Dr. Eoin Sullivan	Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (IAI)	May 2008
Paul Scott/Linda Yost	Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM)	November 2009
Dr. Roy Tomlinson	Senior Lecturer in Geography, Queen's University of Belfast (QUB)	August 2008 (retired 2009)

Course 'Peer Review' and External Evaluation:

1. Multi-disciplinary LCA CPD Training Course 'Dummy Run' – (December 2008) – External Evaluator – **David Mount**, Countryside Training Partnership UK, invited to join LCA CPD training team in January 2009; and
2. 'Pilot' Multi-Disciplinary LCA CPD Training Course (May 2009) - External Evaluators: **Professor Carys Swanwick and George Lambrick**, UK.

Appendix C: LCA Guidance for England and Scotland – Landscape Wheel and LCA Methodology





Appendix D: 'Bios' for Multi-disciplinary LCA CPD Training Team

An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council



Introduction to Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) CPD Training Course

22nd and 23rd September 2010

Team Bios



Alison Harvey, the Heritage Council's Planning and Development Officer is an experienced environmental planner and qualified project manager with a background in economic development and participative/collaborative planning and regeneration. She has project managed the formulation, implementation and monitoring of city/town and village design and development and regeneration studies and strategies throughout Ireland, the UK and the US for almost 15 years. Prior to joining the Heritage Council, Alison was a Senior Consultant for a global environmental management consultancy and prior to that she was an Economics and Planning Consultant. Shortly after joining the Heritage Council in December 2004, Alison initiated and developed the All-Island Irish Walled Towns Network (IWTN)¹⁶. She was the project manager on the Heritage Council's study - *National Evaluation of Landscape Character Assessments (LCAs) in Ireland, 2006* and organised/ delivered the *EU Co-operation Workshop* at the Tullamore Landscape Conference in October 2009. Alison was principal researcher and co-author of the Heritage Council's submission to the DoEHLG on the emerging National Landscape Strategy (NLS) in 2010.

Alison manages the Heritage Council's National Village Design Statement Programme II (2010-), the National Public Realm Plan (PRP) Programme for Historic Towns/Cities (est 2008), National Planning Referral Programme and the Heritage Council's National Landscape Training Programme (est 2008). She is Chairperson of the All-island Steering Group for the LCA Course and is the LCA CPD Course Project Manager and Co-ordinator. Alison was a member of the IPI's National Council and Editor of the IPI's Monthly Ezine in 2009/2010.






David Mount is director of the Countryside Training Partnership, a consultancy based in the Peak District in Derbyshire, England. CTP develops and delivers a wide range of environmental training and communication projects, and over the last ten years an important element of David's work has been training initiatives addressing landscape and planning issues. As well as working with the Heritage Council, landscape clients have included national park authorities, land agents advising on agri-environment schemes and individuals involved in the development of renewable energy schemes.

Recently David has also been working on Green Infrastructure with Natural England, and is contracted by the Heritage Lottery Fund to support Landscape Partnerships across the UK. He convenes the 'Upland Hydrology Group', which advises on ways in which we can secure multiple benefits from upland areas.

David originally trained as an ecologist at the University of Edinburgh, and then was awarded degrees in Conservation at University College London and in Training and Development at the University of Sheffield.

¹⁶ The IWTN currently has 23 no. members (north and south) - www.heritagecouncil.ie/walled_towns/index.html





	<p>Dr Julie Fossitt, is a Divisional Ecologist with the National Parks and Wildlife Service of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, and has been based in Galway since 2002. Her current role is to provide scientific support and advice to the Western Division (Counties Clare, Galway and Mayo) and, to a lesser extent, at national level.</p> <p>Previously, Julie worked as a freelance ecologist and ecological consultant in Ireland, and is author of the Heritage Council's <i>A Guide to Habitats in Ireland</i>¹⁷ and co-author of the Heritage Council's draft <i>Habitat Mapping Guidelines: a Standard Methodology for Habitat Mapping and Survey in Ireland</i>.</p> <p>Julie holds a degree in Botany from Trinity College Dublin, a PhD from Cambridge University's Sub-Department of Quaternary Research, and is a Full Member of the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM).</p>
	<p>David Sankey has been an archaeologist since 1981, with the Museum of London since 1985. He was the principal researcher and co-ordinated specialists on the Historic Landscape Characterisation of the Clare LCA in 2002–3 (together with the Cornwall Heritage Service, Cork-based archaeologist Gina Johnson and Liverpool University historical geographer Patrick Nugent – a native Clareman).</p> <p>David previously participated in the excavation and survey of Dún Aonghasa, Arainn (1993). He has supervised areas within large-scale field surveys in Farfa and Tuscania for the British School at Rome and has previously worked on palaeo-landscape sedimentary surveys in Schockland and Kolhorn, Netherlands. As a student, he helped map the relict landscape of Bronze-Age fields ("reaves"), stone alignments and settlements on Dartmoor.</p> <p>David has published research on the Roman and medieval city wall of London, the extra-mural Roman burial ground, on post-medieval suburban development in Westminster and the City of London Merchant Taylor's Hall and its environs during the Reformation (from religious confraternity to liveried company).</p>
	<p>Dr. Martin Critchley is the Managing Director and a co-founder of ERA-Maptecl Ltd. which was established in 1984. Martin's academic background is in mining geology but his professional work is the field of the use of earth observation (satellite imagery) and geographic information systems (GIS) to natural resources, geology, environmental and mapping applications in Ireland and elsewhere.</p> <p>Martin was a member of the team that worked on the 'pilot' County Clare landscape characterisation project and has subsequently worked on a number of landscape related projects in Ireland and Northern Ireland; including a recent study integrating landscape character areas with a wind farm strategy for Northern Ireland & Co. Clare. Much of this work has involved the use of GIS to model and quantify landscape character in an objective way.</p> <p>Martin has also applied computer based analysis methods to assess the visual aspects of landscapes and seascapes. Other recent projects undertaken by Martin include the Corine 2006 land cover map for Ireland (undertaken for the Environmental Protection Agency) and the writing of the nomination documents for the Clonmacnoise World Heritage Site bid (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government).</p> <p>Currently, Martin is lead partner for a European Space Agency project on monitoring legal and illegal waste activities from space.</p>

¹⁷ http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/Wildlife/Guide_to_Habitats.pdf

	<p>Karen Foley is Head of Landscape Architecture in the School of Architecture, Landscape and Civil Engineering at University College Dublin (UCD). She is a Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute (UK) and a Member of the Irish Landscape Institute (ILI) where she acted as Council Secretary from 1998 to 2001.</p> <p>From 2004 to 2007, Karen was elected onto the Executive Council of the European Foundation of Landscape Architecture (EFLA) where she served as Vice-President for Education.</p> <p>Karen's research interests lie in the area of landscape assessment. From 1999-2001 she was a co-ordinator of a joint Welsh/Irish INTERREG research project with Brady Shipman Martin (Dublin) and the Countryside Council for Wales and one of the authors of '<i>Guide to Best Practice in Seascape Assessment</i>'. This study developed a methodology for seascape assessment in order to integrate the issues of landscape/seascape conservation into the development process.</p> <p>Karen has recently completed a research project looking at attitudes towards change in the Irish rural landscape. This work was part funded by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Karen is currently an Editorial Committee Member of the University College Dublin Press.</p>
	<p>Brian McCarthy B.Sc., MRUP, is a Senior Executive Planner with 10 years experience working as a planner in local authorities in Ireland - including over 7 years with Clare County Council. Working mainly as a Development Management Officer during this time, Brian has experience in the assessment of planning applications within a wide range of Landscape Character types.</p> <p>Now working in Clare County Council's Planning Policy Unit, Brian currently has responsibility for the preparation of the 2011 County Development Plan including a Wind Energy Strategy for County Clare.</p> <p>Brian is also the Secretary of the Mid-West Branch of the <i>Irish Planning Institute</i>¹⁸.</p>
	<p>Ruth Minogue - a social anthropologist, geographer, and ecologist, has undertaken a wide range of environmental studies in Ireland and the EU. Ruth has particular expertise in landscape, ecology and heritage projects, in addition to a strong understanding of rural development issues arising from the wide range of projects she has worked on that specifically address rural concerns and land use such as resource management, agriculture, forestry and community development.</p> <p>Ruth has over ten years experience in this sector and has worked on a number of landscape character assessments (LCAs) and associated studies in Counties Clare, North Tipperary, North Cork, Monaghan, Leitrim and the Brieferne Kingdom that incorporates parts of Sligo, Roscommon and Fermanagh. Ruth has played a principal role in developing wind farm development strategies in Counties Mayo and Clare and has recently worked on a landscape strategy for wind farm development for the whole of Northern Ireland. Based in East Clare,</p> <p>Ruth was the Project Manager and core researcher on the County Clare Landscape Character Assessment and was actively involved in research, fieldwork, reporting and consultation associated with that study.</p>

¹⁸ Irish Planning Institute – www.ipi.ie

	<p>Xavier Sabaté is an environmental consultant specialising in public participation in environmental and landscape planning. X3 Estudis Ambientals, the consultancy that he co-directs, based in Barcelona, has been in charge of the public participation processes of the landscape catalogues of Catalonia (Spain). This national project, directed by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, has identified landscape values and proposed landscape quality objectives for the whole country during the last five years.</p> <p>Xavier got his degree in Environmental Sciences in the Autonomous University of Barcelona (2000) and Utrecht University (2001), where he developed his research on land stewardship in the Netherlands in Catalonia. Afterwards he got a Postgraduate Degree on Protected Areas at the Autonomous University of Madrid.</p> <p>Xavier has helped promote land stewardship in Catalonia and Spain, and through his consultancy, since 2002, has worked in several fields where he has reinforced his planning, participation and communication skills.</p> <p>Xavier is currently working on his PhD thesis, which examines best practice public participation in landscape planning, at Girona University.</p>
	<p>Gráinne Shaffrey MRIA is an architect and urban designer in private practice in Ireland. A Principal in Shaffrey Associates Architects, Dublin, her architectural expertise includes the conservation, adaptation and extension of historic buildings and the design of new buildings in historic settings, including Irish towns and villages.</p> <p>Shaffrey Associates Architects urban design practice centres principally on existing urban centres and complexes including their regeneration, consolidation and extension and is concerned with the integration of new and existing urban fabric and public spaces which facilitate social and physical diversity. Research forms an important element in the overall practice.</p> <p>Gráinne was appointed to the Heritage Council Board in 2008, where she is Chair of the <i>Architectural Committee</i> and <i>Climate Change Working Group</i>. She is also a Board member of the National Building Agency (NBA).</p> <p>Gráinne is a member of the RIAI Council and is a Lecturer on the <i>RIAI's Urban Design CPD and Conservation Induction Module 2010</i>. She is a member of the editorial board of <i>Architecture Ireland</i>¹⁹.</p>
	<p>Anne Barcoe is Personal Assistant to the Heritage Council's Chief Executive and has been working for the Council for almost 10 years. Prior to working in Kilkenny, Anne spent over 12 years in New York working for a global management consultancy company. During her time in the US, she gained valuable experience working for one of the company's partners.</p> <p>Since joining the Heritage Council, she has worked closely with Alison Harvey in setting up the Irish Walled Towns Network (IWTN) in 2005. She also worked with Alison on the IWTN's first All-Island Management Committee in 2005/2006.</p> <p>More recently, Anne organised the Heritage Council's very successful three-day International Landscape Conference, which took place in Tullamore in October 2009 and oversaw the production of the accompanying landscape factsheets. Anne also manages the production of the Heritage Council's Annual Report.</p> <p>Anne is the registered first-aider for the multi-disciplinary LCA CPD Course.</p>

Event Technical Support by Stagetek AV info@stagetek.ie + 353(0)57-8670826 www.stagetek.ie

¹⁹ <http://architecturenow.ie/architectureireland/>

Appendix E: Bed and Breakfast Accommodation in Spanish Point and Miltown Malbay

Mrs Barker
Barkers
Spanish Point
Tel 00 353 65 7084408
Email: stay@barkersbedandbreakfast.com

Mrs Mary Burke
Anchor Lodge
Spanish Point
Tel 00 353 65 7084298

Mrs Mary Hughes
An Gleann
Ennis Road
Miltown Malbay
Tel 00 353 65 7084281
Email: angleann@oceanfree.net

Ms Emma Horsby
The Pewter House
Crosses of Annagh
Miltown Malbau
Tel 00 353 65 7084934
Email: emmajhorsby@aol.com

Ms Rita Meade
Berry Lodge
Annagh
Tel 00 353 65 7087022
Email: info@berrylodge.com

Ms Deirdre O Malley
West Point Lodge
Spanish Point
Tel 00 353 65 7084769



Appendix F: Approved Health and Safety Statement

An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council



An Introduction to Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)

**Multi-Disciplinary CPD Training Workshop: Wednesday 22nd and Thursday 23rd
September 2010 (Two Days)**

Training Workshop, Spanish Point and Tulla, County Clare

This Award-winning, All-island, multi-disciplinary CPD training module is an initiative of the Heritage Council of Ireland, developed in partnership with, Clare County Council, Engineers Ireland (EI), the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (IAI), the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM), the Irish Institute of Horticulturists, the Irish Landscape Institute (ILI), the Irish Planning Institute (IPI), the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, the Northern Ireland Landscape Institute (NILI), the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland (RIAI), the Royal Society of Ulster Architects (RSUA), and the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI).

In accordance with Article 6B of the European Landscape Convention (ELC)

Health and Safety (H&S) Statement, September 2010

1. Emergency contact number of Course Co-ordinator (Alison Harvey, Mobile 087 419 3458) to be left with 24hr contact in Clare County Council and vice versa one day in advance in case of accident or breakdown;
2. Certified First Aider will be available during course hours – Anne Barcoe, Heritage Council;
3. Training Programme and itinerary to be sent to local Garda Stations in Miltown Malbay and Tulla five days in advance - to be posted on the notice boards in the planning department in Clare County Council and Heritage Council along with contact no. for Alison (mobile no.);
4. High-vis waistcoats (with Heritage Council logo) to be issued to all participants at start of training course; high-vis jackets to be worn in all outdoor places at all times;
5. Outdoor clothes to be worn during training day - to be specified in course programme;
6. Nobody to be out of sight at all times in the field - within sight of each other;
7. Attendees to be warned to be careful when walking on the beach at Spanish Point;
8. Bottles of water to be distributed to attendees at start of Day 1 in Spanish Point and Day 2 in Tulla;
9. If an accident occurs - *Accident Form* to be filled in immediately; and
10. Health and Safety Statement to be included in course programme for all attendees- attendees to be made aware of statement at start of course.

Signed:

Alison Harvey, Course Co-ordinator
8th September 2010



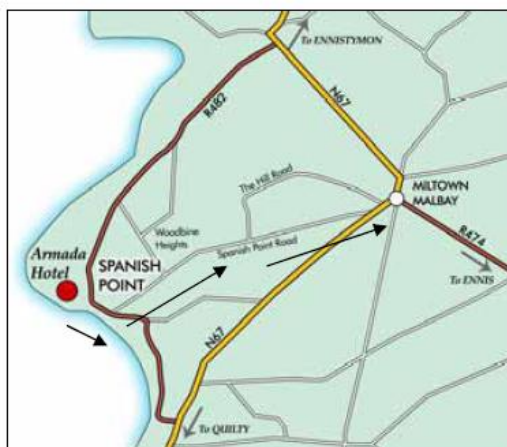
Appendix G: Directions to Spanish Point and Tulla and Sat Nav Co-ordinates

Directions from Spanish Point to Tulla



- 0.00 Start out at Atlantic Hotel. On leaving Hotel turn right onto R482
- 0.34 Bear left
- 1.19 Continue forward Entering Milltown Malbay N67
- 1.46 Turn left onto Spanish Point Road - N67
- 2.88 Turn right onto Main Street - R474
- 5.01 Continue forward onto the R474 (signposted Ennis) N85
- 31.64 At Beechpark roundabout take the 3rd exit onto the N85 (signposted Galway, Limerick M18)
- 33.27 At Rocky Road roundabout take the 2nd exit onto the N85 (signposted Galway, Limerick M18)
- 34.50 At Clareabbey roundabout take the 2nd exit onto the N85 (signposted Galway, Limerick M18)
- 36.03 At roundabout take the 1st exit onto the N85
- 37.16 At Killow West roundabout take the 1st exit, then merge onto the M18 (signposted Galway)
- 40.64 Branch left, then at Tulla Road Roundabout turn right onto Tulla Road - R352 (signposted Tulla)
- 41.15 At Tulla Road Roundabout continue forward onto Tulla Road - R352 (signposted Tulla)
- 53.85 At crossroads turn left onto Church Road - R462
- 54.32 Continue forward onto Church Road - R462 Entering Tulla
- 54.65 Turn right onto Church Road
- 55.01 Turn left onto Main Street
- 55.12 Arrive on Main Street

Total time 1 hr 10 min



Spanish Point



Tulla



Sat Nav Co-ordinates:

Armada Hotel, Spanish Point: 52.8449N/-9.4351W or 52 deg 50.696 mins N / -9 deg 26.070 mins W

Tulla Court House: 52.8683N/-8.7576W or 52 deg 52.075 mins N / -8 deg 45.462 mins W



Appendix H: LCA CPD Certificate, September 2010 – Template

An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council



Institute of
Archaeologists of
Ireland



IRISH LANDSCAPE INSTITUTE
Institiúid Tírdheacha na hÉireann



Landscape Institute
Northern Ireland



Observatori del Paisatge



RTPI
mediation of space - making of place

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE
INTRODUCTION TO
LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT (LCA) CPD COURSE
IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 6B
'TRAINING AND EDUCATION' OF THE
EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION (ELC).

MICHAEL STARRETT

Heritage Council Chief Executive

ALISON HARVEY

Course Co-ordinator

SEPTEMBER 2010

CPD = 16.5 hrs.