



county monaghan
heritage plan **2006-2010**

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LE CUIRÉ AN CHOMARÁILE OIBREACHA



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The County Monaghan Heritage Plan is printed on 100% Recycled paper and is available in various accessible formats.

Contact the IT section, Monaghan County Council on **047 30500**

The Heritage Plan is also available in Irish. Contact **047 38140** or download from www.monaghan.ie/heritage.

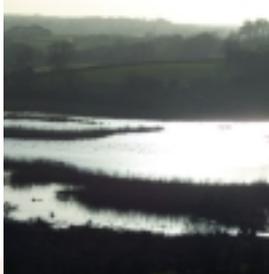


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Foreword



Foreword



A message from the Chairperson of the County Monaghan Heritage Forum

As chairperson of the County Monaghan Heritage Forum, I am delighted to introduce the County Monaghan Heritage Plan, the first plan for our county which seeks to address heritage issues and needs in a strategic and co-ordinated way. This action plan has been developed with the

active involvement of the citizens of Co. Monaghan. The information and contributions provided by the general public and organizations have enabled the Heritage Forum to develop a meaningful strategy that addresses the heritage needs and priorities in the county. I would like to thank all the individuals and organizations who gave of their time to attend consultation events and to make written submissions. Your involvement has made a difference.

The Heritage Forum will sit for five years, and will advise on the implementation of the plan over that time. The Forum has already been very active in 2005. I wish to thank all the organizations represented and the members of the Forum for their commitment to the process of developing the Heritage Plan. We will continue to work together to ensure the implementation of the Heritage Plan over the next five years.

Cllr. Benny Kieran.

Chairperson, County Monaghan Heritage Forum.

Teachtaireacht ó Méara Chomhairle Chontae Mhuineacháin

A message from the Mayor of Monaghan County Council

Mar Méara Chomhairle Chontae Mhuineacháin, tá an-áthas orm an chéad Phlean Oidhreachta seo a chuir i láthair.

As the Mayor of Monaghan County Council, I am delighted to be associated with the publication of the first County Monaghan Heritage Plan.

This plan details the approach that will be taken by Monaghan County Council in partnership with other agencies and groups to ensure the understanding, preservation, management and enjoyment of our heritage from 2006 – 2010.

The people of County Monaghan are keen to see our heritage preserved and have shown considerable support for the plan. I look forward to its implementation. I congratulate the Heritage Forum for their hard work and commitment in the development of the plan, and all those who gave of their time to contribute to this strategy.

Cllr. Pat Treanor

Mayor, Monaghan County Council.

A message from the Monaghan County Manager

I am pleased to join with the Mayor and the Chairperson of the Heritage Forum in welcoming the publication of the County Monaghan Heritage Plan. Monaghan's heritage is rich and varied. The unique character of the county is formed by the landscape, habitats and wildlife, architecture, waterways, archaeology and culture of the people. These elements also contribute to its character and gives a sense of place to where we live.

Monaghan County Council wants to place heritage at the heart of public and local life. In November 2004, the council, in partnership with the Heritage Council appointed Shirley Clerkin to a newly created post of Heritage Officer, to oversee the development and implementation of a Heritage Plan for the county. This Plan is the culmination of an extensive public consultation process throughout the county.

I wish to congratulate Shirley and all those involved in the development of the plan, especially the elected members of Monaghan County Council, the members of the Heritage Forum and the organizations and individuals who contributed to the process.

The Heritage Plan will be implemented over the next five years by Monaghan County Council in partnership with the County Monaghan Heritage Forum. I wish them well in their endeavours.

Declan Nelson

County Manager

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Introduction



Introduction

Heritage is part of the setting for our everyday lives. Heritage is everything that makes us feel connected to our home place, townland, parish,

village, town and county. It includes our landscape, wildlife habitats, flora and fauna, inland waterways, monuments, archaeological objects, historic graveyards, heritage objects and archives, architectural heritage, geology, heritage gardens and parks.

Some aspects of our heritage are regionally, nationally or even internationally important and are as such protected by legislation and international conventions¹. But in the main, heritage is locally important and significant to the people who live among it.

National context for the County Monaghan Heritage Plan

The publication of the National Heritage Plan in 2002 raised the profile of heritage as a national issue. "It is an objective of Government to ensure the protection of our heritage and to ensure its enjoyment by all"

A major focus of the plan is to place heritage at the heart of public life, by providing for heritage at the local level. The plan recognises that heritage is best protected and managed locally, with the involvement of local communities. There are four main themes relevant to local heritage protection and management. These are:

- Placing protection and enjoyment of heritage at the heart of public life.
- Promoting measures required for the protection of heritage
- Encouraging accumulation of knowledge

- Promoting awareness and enjoyment of our heritage
- Key among the actions is the development and implementation of a local heritage plan, the establishment of a local heritage forum and the appointment of a Heritage Officer by the local authority.

Managing our heritage and role of the Heritage Plan

The Heritage Plan is a five-year strategic document, dealing with issues at a county level, while at the same time reflecting local heritage needs and priorities. It has a five year timespan and will be regularly reviewed.

The aim of the plan is to co-ordinate activities and work by organizations to deliver benefits for Monaghan's heritage. The Heritage Plan has been drafted so as to pay real cognizance to local needs and priorities, as well as actions that need urgent attention.

County Monaghan Heritage Forum

A County Monaghan Heritage Forum was established in April 2005, to advise on the preparation and implementation of the Heritage Plan. This non-statutory advisory group set up by Monaghan County Council is central to the Heritage Plan process. The Forum will sit for five years and includes public representatives, state agencies, community and voluntary representatives, heritage groups, and Monaghan County Council staff. A number of working groups have been also established on natural, cultural and built heritage. A full list of members can be found in appendix two.

Formulating the plan

Monaghan County Council led the process of developing the Heritage Plan, beginning at the end of 2004 with the appointment of a Heritage Officer with financial and technical support from the Heritage Council.

¹ See appendix ten for a list of heritage legislation
² See appendix nine for a copy of an advertisement

To ensure that the public were meaningfully involved in the development of the plan extensive public consultations were held in April-June 2005, seeking opinions from organizations and individuals on the priorities for heritage in Co. Monaghan. This consultation process was organized as a part of the Active Citizenship programme, which is led by the County Monaghan Community Forum. The process was well advertised and promoted through the local media, using a distinct logo and a call for public involvement².

Five local discussion meetings were held in the main towns to advise people about the process and to seek their views on their local area. Heritage clinics were held in the branch libraries. The County Council and Town Councils were briefed about the process and invited to contribute. A heritage conference and workshops was held on the 17th May 2005 in Castleblayney. Over 150 people attended this single event. With over 300 people proactively involved in the formulation of the Heritage Plan, it has a real mandate and support from the people of Monaghan. Young people were consulted for their views, through Monaghan Comhairle na nÓg and Comhairle na Paisti. A Schools Art Competition was held to highlight the issues for children and schools and to allow more input into the process. About 200 children were involved in the art competition. Approximately 80 written submissions were received during this phase of the consultation³. A report on issues raised during the public consultation was produced⁴.

The Heritage Plan was drafted by the Heritage Forum following discussions on the issues and challenges arising from the consultation.

Content of the Plan

The Heritage Plan is broken into a number of sections, with 93 actions in total:

- Information and Knowledge (26)
- Education and awareness (17)
- Enjoyment of our heritage (11)
- Heritage and children / young people (9)
- Protecting and managing our heritage (24)
- Cross-border heritage actions (6)

Each section lists the actions that will be undertaken over the next five years.

Implementing the plan

Each year an annual work programme will be developed. This will list the practical projects to be undertaken that year in order to meet the objectives of the strategic Heritage Plan. These actions will be undertaken by a wide range of partners, not just Monaghan County Council.

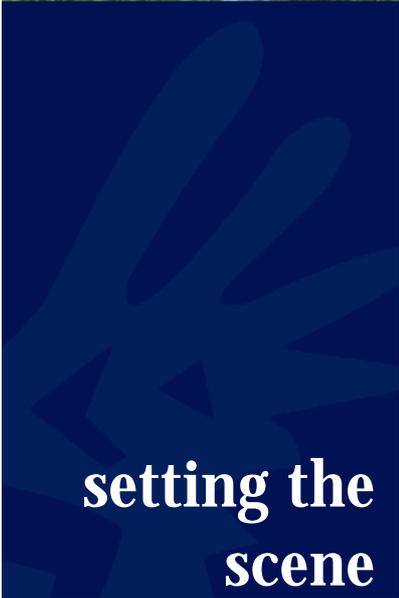


Aim of the County Monaghan Heritage Plan

To protect and enhance the built, natural, cultural and community heritage of County Monaghan and to increase awareness, understanding, responsibility and enjoyment of it by all.

³ See appendix four for a list of submissions

⁴ Monaghan County Council (2005) Heritage Issues Report - to inform the development of the County Monaghan Heritage Plan. This can be downloaded from www.monaghan.ie/heritage.



setting the
scene

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Setting the scene

Geology

Under the blanket of landscape lies Monaghan's geology or rocks. Not much in evidence today except during quarry excavations, or where outcrops of rock break the surface, our underlying geology impacts on our landscape, soils, and water.

460 million years ago Monaghan was on the margin of the Laurentian continent, lapped by the waters of the Iapetus ocean. The rocks in Monaghan of Ordovician and Silurian age - sandstones, siltstones and shales formed from sediments deposited on the submarine margin of this ancient continent. As two continents collided, the Iapetus Ocean eventually disappeared. The zone of this collision or suture, in Ireland, is thought to run from County Louth to the Shannon Estuary. As well as destroying an ocean, mountains were formed with volcanic activity and folding of rocks. This zone of activity runs right through Co. Monaghan, expressed in our bedrock, e.g. in the Castleshane (argillite) formation, Aghnamullen (turbidite) Member, Carrickatee (black shale, mafic volcanics and tuffs) Formation. A new continent Pangea was also formed, of which Ireland was part, but located in equatorial latitudes!

Pangea was hot and arid, subject to flash floods that swept debris down from the mountains onto the adjoining plains. This period is represented by 'Old Red Sandstone', found north of the Sliabh Beagh area.

During the carboniferous period, the area that is Ireland was transformed into a region of warm tropical seas, vegetated swamps, deltas and trees. Typical rock formations as a result of this environment include the limestones, sandstones and shales present in the north of the County. The next period in our geological history, was characterized by a harsh, irregular desert environment. This resulted in the Kingscourt sandstone and gypsums.

The next period was characterized by the Pangean continent being forced apart, with the development of the Atlantic

Ocean. Widespread igneous activity occurred on the margins of the rupture zone, remnants of which are preserved in Slieve Gullion in neighbouring Co. Armagh.

Landscape

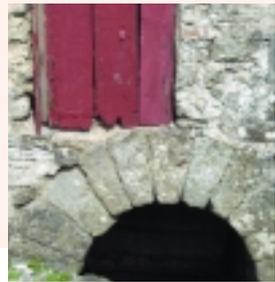
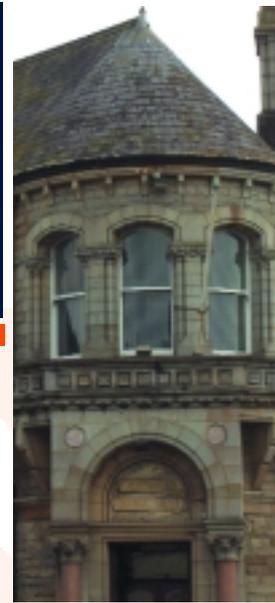
The most recent period of geological history is the quaternary, beginning approximately 1.6 million years ago and continuing to today. Monaghan is a glaciated landscape. When the ice sheets were retreating during the most recent ice age, 10,000 years ago, unsorted mixtures of sediment, stones and

boulders were deposited in mounds forming the drumlins we know and love. In general, the sediments deposited were heavy clays, leading to impeded drainage. The hilly topography together with the soil types resulted in the creation of inter-drumlin lakes, fens and wetlands, another key characteristic of Monaghan's landscape.

About 4,000 years ago a change in climate conditions resulted in the growth and accumulation of peat. Sliabh Beagh is Monaghan's largest area of blanket bog.

Natural Heritage

County Monaghan has a rich natural heritage, particularly in relation to its wide range of natural and semi-natural habitats including wetland, woodland, hedgerow, lake, river and upland habitats that support a wide range of plant and animal species. These areas are in the main extremely sensitive and are susceptible to any change that affects the ecological balance.





As well as its intrinsic value, Monaghan's natural heritage or biodiversity provides services to the people of Monaghan, by providing water filtration (through wetlands), buffering of floods (floodplains along rivers, and wetlands acting as sponges and stores), soil fertility, and resources for angling and tourism. It also contributes to our landscape character.

The Wildlife Acts 1976 and 2000 are the principle

statutory provision providing for the protection of wildlife (both flora and fauna) and the control of activities that may impact adversely on the conservation of wildlife. One of the important features of the 2000 Act was the introduction of a mechanism for statutory protection of Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), which embrace a wider range of habitats and species than are covered by the European Habitats Directive and the European Birds Directive. In Co. Monaghan there are 38 proposed Natural Heritage Areas comprising mainly of wetland habitats, lakes, rivers, marshes, fens, bogs and woodland. These are recognised by Monaghan County Council as important conservation areas, and are included in the County Development Plan.

The largest site in Monaghan is Eshbrack bog on Sliabh Beagh, and known to many as Bragan. This site, in the main blanket bog has recently been designated as a Natural Heritage Area, which provides it with full legal protection, against any adverse impacts. It is also being considered as a Special Protection Area (SPA) for birds because of the important population of Hen Harriers living there. It is also important for the Greenland White-fronted goose which use it as a wintering ground, and for the Red

Grouse, one of our native game species. Other species include curlew, snipe, golden plover and the buzzard is a common sight hunting over the moor.

Kilrooskey Lough, just north of Clones is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the Habitats Directive solely for the protection of the White-clawed Crayfish, an invertebrate species, whose survival relies on unpolluted water. The quality of the water in Co Monaghan does pose a challenge to all concerned. It should be recognised that water is a habitat in its own right for a lot of species. The loss of wetland habitats is also an important issue in Co. Monaghan, both in terms of their intrinsic ecological value and the services that they provide.

Monaghan is one of Ireland's premier angling locations and this is reflected in its reputation for coarse and pike fishing, its fine game angling river stretches and its wild brown trout populations. The fisheries of County Monaghan comprise of many major river systems and their associated lakes.

The Erne catchment, comprising the Dromore River, the Finn River and the Bunroe River systems dominate the west of the county. To the north lies the Blackwater system and to the south, the Fane and Glyde system can be found. The Ulster Blackwater and its tributaries the Monaghan Blackwater and Mountain Water Rivers contain good stocks of Brown Trout. It is also worth noting that these rivers also contain native white clawed crayfish, an internationally protected species. The Rivers Fane and Glyde contain Brown Trout and Salmon in County Monaghan. Both rivers also have good numbers of Sea Trout in their lower reaches in County Louth. The Bragan Mountain lakes, Lough More and Lough Emy contain good numbers of Brown Trout. The lamprey, a species dating back to our glacial past is also present in many lakes and rivers. This is also an internationally important and protected species. Most lakes and rivers have good stocks of bream, roach, rudd, perch and pike. Eels are present in all waters in the county.

Built Heritage

County Monaghan has a rich architectural heritage of civic buildings, churches, country houses, demenses, round towers and vernacular buildings. In addition there are buildings which point to our industrial heritage; flax and corn mills and road, canal and rail bridges.

Architectural Heritage includes all structures, buildings and groups of buildings including streetscapes and urban vistas which are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest together with their setting, grounds, fixtures, fittings and contents.

The preservation of the architectural heritage has always been given a high priority, however in recent times recognition of its importance has prompted a significant shift at national and local level towards a more active approach towards ensuring the future of historic buildings.

The legislative framework in Ireland which is enshrined in the Planning and Development Regulations 2000-2002 provides for a high level of protection of our architectural and archaeological heritage. It also recognises the social and economic importance of conserving our built heritage, and implicit in this is the role of the conservation of our built heritage in delivering the objectives of sustainable development.

Sympathetic maintenance, modification and re-use of protected structures can result in aesthetic, economic and environmental benefits and allow the building to be re-used in a modern way. The successful conservation and re-use of such structures requires a creative and sensitive approach on behalf of local authorities, policy makers, stakeholder agencies, owner occupiers and developers. It also requires a balance between conserving a building's innate character and finding an appropriate use to ensure its continued survival.

The principle means for protecting the architectural heritage is through the inclusion of buildings on the Record of

Protected Structures.

This provides positive recognition of structures of importance and gives a very high degree of protection. The owners of Protected Structures can also avail of a Conservation Grants Scheme for the maintenance and improvement of their structures. The identification of

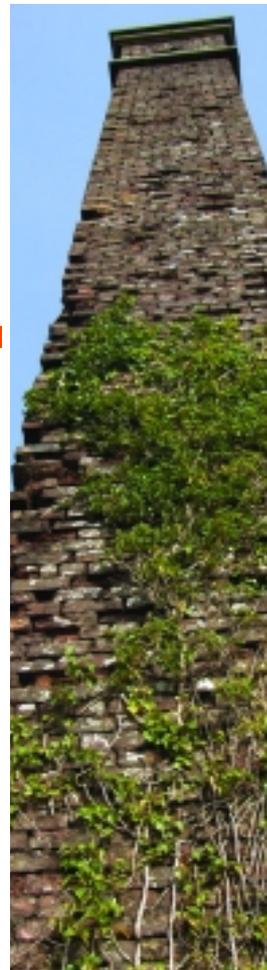
buildings and structures for inclusion on the record will be based on the criteria set out in the Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Architectural Heritage Protection (DoEHLG 2004).

Currently there are 648 Protected Structures on the five Registers of Protected Structures in County Monaghan, including the four Town Council areas of Monaghan, Carrickmacross, Castleblayney and Clones.

An Architectural Conservation Area is a place, area, group of structures or townscape, which is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or contributes to the appreciation of a protected structure. An Architectural Conservation Area may or may not include Protected Structures. To date no ACAs have been identified for Monaghan.

Archaeological Heritage

County Monaghan also has a wealth of sites and monuments of archaeological importance. These sites are an important finite component of Monaghan's heritage, culture and landscape. Archaeology is the material remains left by past societies and provides evidence of the environment they inhabited. Archaeology gives the present generation an insight into the way of life, traditions and culture of our ancestors.





The archaeological resource consists of material remains in the form of sites and monuments, artefacts and environmental evidence. Monaghan has a wealth of archaeological remains including; round towers, burial sites, ringforts, enclosures, souterrains, crannogs, crosses and cairns. The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) indicates the

location of all known National Monuments throughout the county, these are available for inspection in the Planning Office. The RMP also includes Zones of Archaeological Potential (ZAPs), which indicates areas of extensive archaeological remains over a given area.

Monaghan County is richly endowed with sites and monuments of archaeological importance with the strongest concentration in the south and west of the county. These sites are an important finite component of Monaghan's heritage, culture and landscape and range from substantial monuments to fragile traces of human activity and settlement.

The main threat to our archaeological heritage in recent years has been the growth in the number of large scale developments such as quarrying, road building, industrial development and afforestation as a result of the success of the Irish economy. These types of development have posed a new threat to rural archaeology. It is therefore vitally important that the archaeological heritage be protected, particularly at a time of increasing development.

Cultural Heritage

Monaghan County Museum has been serving the people of Monaghan for over 30 years and was the first county museum in the Republic of Ireland. In this time, it has diversified to match the needs of a changing community. This award winning Museum has a professional commitment to excellence in caring for and displaying its' collection, a strength for which it has been frequently commended with awards such as the Council of Europe Museum Prize and the Museum of the Year Award for Best Collections Care (Commendation) in 2004.

There are a number of smaller museums in the county including the St. Louis Heritage Centre in Monaghan town, Kavanagh Literary Centre in Inniskeen, and the Vintage Museum in Ballinode.

Many individuals and organisations hold collections of important documents or artefacts in the County e.g. Castle Leslie in Glaslough, the collection of Clones lace in the Canal Stores in Clones and Carrickmacross lace in Carrickmacross.

A rich spoken heritage also exists in Monaghan. The English language was first introduced into Ireland at the time of the Norman invasion in the 12th century. English spread into Ulster during the 18th and 19th centuries from two directions, which had impacts on the dialects of the region. Along the border area, English was spread northwards from the Pale and southwards from central Ulster. Scots was a major factor in the development of English in Monaghan, but only fragments remain as the influences were not being continuously reinforced with contact with Scotland as happened in North-East Ulster. These Ulster-Scots fragments include the many descriptive words and phrases e.g. blad o groun, blether, brae, cowp, founder, howl yer wheest, still in use in Co.

Monaghan. The last areas of Irish speech remained in Monaghan, Louth and Cavan to the mid-nineteenth century, and this is also important in the development of Ulster English. This resulted in a zone of transition phonologically and lexically.

Inland Waterways

The Ulster Canal dates from around 1850 linking Lough Erne to Lough Neagh, and was the last significant Irish Canal to be built. It was never a great commercial success, being built as an employment scheme, rather than to meet a commercial need and due to the narrow gauge of the channel. It is only in the last quarter of the 20th century, 50 years after being abandoned in the 1930's that the growth in leisure boating has created a serious demand for the canal as a working navigation. The recent completion of the Shannon Erne waterway has increased focus on the as yet un-restored Ulster canal.

The Canal infrastructure comprises bridges, warehouses, locks and lock keepers cottages, as well as the water channel. A very high proportion of these buildings are still in-situ, if usually in a ruinous state. Those structures which have been restored merely focus attention of what full restoration of all the structures will add to the heritage of the area. It is hard to put a heritage value on a strip of navigable water running through the fields, but is important to note that the other more visible structures are meaningless without the vital water artery linking them which will convey its' essential lifeblood - boats.

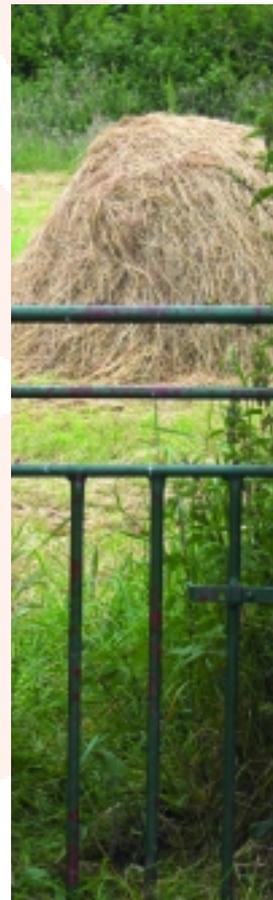
Full restoration is the target for much local and national public opinion. It is felt that full restoration must eventually happen, and that the value to heritage, tourism, and the general economy in the border areas will be

inestimably improved.

Farming and heritage

The first evidence for farming in Ireland dates to around 4,000 BC. Then, as now, Monaghan was essentially a drumlin landscape, each drumlin embraced by a bog, river, stream or lake. The poorly drained soils defining what and where it could be achieved. The same agricultural limits exist today.

The county is dotted with relics of our agricultural past from the early court tombs, the hill top forts (the first farmyards) to the lime kilns, flax holes, linen mills of the eighteenth century the corn mills, and remnant dairies (15 in 1910), all of yester-year now fallen by the wayside. For millennia every one was either involved in farming or its protection. The culture and heritage we have today finds its birthplace on these early farms. With increased cultural sophistication, our farming ancestors left us a wonderful legacy of history from which we claim identity and that feeling we call home. Within every field boundary and monument there is the spirit of the forgotten generations.





Local heritage groups

Monaghan is well served by local heritage groups, which form an important part of the appreciation of heritage in the county. The largest and most established of these, Clogher Historical Society, was founded in 1952, has a membership of 850 world-wide and an office in Monaghan town. This society was the driving force in the development of Monaghan County Museum in the 1970s.

The Clann MacKenna society, dedicated to the McKenna family of Truagh, is active in North Monaghan and it too has extensive membership both at home and abroad. There has been a growing interest in local heritage in recent years, resulting in the formation of new groups that focus on their own towns or parishes, including Corduff Heritage Group, Dartrey Heritage Association, Drumsnatt Heritage Society, Clones Historical Society, Clontibret Ramblers, Truagh Development Association, Monaghan Vintage Club, the Cahans Project and environmental groups like An Taisce and Birdwatch Ireland. These average about 20 individuals in size. Most are voluntary in nature and depend on membership subscriptions for funding though some now receive grants from sources such as the EU or the Heritage Council of Ireland.

Our heritage groups take on a range of activities including local walks, talks, conferences, vintage days, outings and clan gatherings, encouraging heritage

tourism as well as local interest. Clogher Historical Society publishes an historical journal annually, Clann McKenna also publishes but less regularly and other groups and individuals produce once-off publications such as school, church or GAA histories, often as part of centenary celebrations. Some, like Carrickmacross Workhouse and Dartrey Heritage Association, have been involved in the renovation of historic buildings and monuments and Clontibret Ramblers are developing the 'Monaghan Way'. A few groups have collections of archival material and books and a few have active websites.

Some heritage groups hold membership of umbrella groups (Federation for Ulster Local Studies or the Irish Federation for Local Historical Societies) and some are supported by development agencies such as Cavan-Monaghan Rural Development and Monaghan Community & Enterprise Office, and Monaghan Community Forum. Monaghan County Library and Museum give valuable advice on research and conservation. It is expected that further development of the fledgling County Monaghan Heritage Network will increase co-operation between groups and help to co-ordinate their activities.



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Actions



Actions

1.0 INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE

Gather information on heritage in Co. Monaghan		Natural	Built	Cultural
1.1	Identify existing published sources of heritage information and produce a booklet on sources of heritage information.	X	X	X
Fill information gaps				
1.2	Undertake a survey of bridges to include an assessment of condition, stone type, management and local names.		X	
1.3	Survey traditional building types.		X	
1.4	Identify vacant or unused heritage buildings and develop strategy for their conservation.		X	
1.5	Review and expand where necessary the Record of Protected Structures.		X	
1.6	Conduct ecological surveys to commence with a survey to determine types and extent of wetlands, and a hedgerow survey in order to provide baseline biodiversity information.	X		
1.7	Undertake a dragonfly survey.	X		
1.8	Undertake a bat survey and produce recommendations for their conservation.	X		
1.9	Carry out field based study to audit and record current status of all archaeological sites.		X	
1.10	Undertake an examination of archaeological landscapes		X	
1.11	Carry out an archaeological field survey of the Black Pigs Dyke in partnership with Monaghan County Museum and an academic institution.		X	
1.12	Develop methodology for demesne landscape appraisal with a view to incorporating it into development control.	X	X	X
1.13	Make and maintain a photographic record so that changes over time can be monitored.	X	X	X
1.14	Continue to provide a heritage website and ensure that databases and catalogues of heritage information are available online.	X	X	X
1.15	Ensure that heritage information is available and accessible through the Monaghan library service.	X	X	X
1.16	Ensure that all research undertaken as part of the Heritage Plan is widely disseminated and recommendations implemented.	X	X	X
1.17	Work with Irish Genealogy to ensure access to church and census records.			X
1.18	Upload summaries of archaeological reports and ecological reports undertaken as part of planning applications to the Monaghan heritage website.	X	X	
1.19	Seek publication of unpublished excavation reports		X	
1.20	Support the work of the Coiste Logainmeacha and Clogher Historical Society project on placenames, particularly with regard to making the information available.			X
1.21	Compile and publish a series of heritage maps for the county.	X	X	X
Encourage public participation in gathering and recording heritage information				
1.22	Organise a community graveyard recording scheme, to include details on monument types, inscriptions, symbols etc.		X	X
1.23	Develop a programme to study and record local expressions, sayings, words, accents and the use of the Ulster-Scots language.			X
1.24	Pilot a project based on 1937 Folklore Commission project.			X
1.25	Develop a recording programme for cures and holy wells in the county.			X
1.26	Enable the participation of individuals and communities in biodiversity recording and monitoring projects.		X	

2.0 EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Public awareness initiatives	Natural	Built	Cultural
2.1 Work with the local media to heighten the awareness of heritage and the Co. Monaghan Heritage Plan.	X	X	X
2.2 Co-operate with Monaghan County Museum and others to deliver annual heritage exhibitions and talks on: The bridges of Co. Monaghan Field monuments of Co. Monaghan Great Northern Railway Mills of County Monaghan Ulster Canal	X	X	X
2.3 Develop a standardised approach to heritage and placename signage for the county			X
2.4 Investigate the best way to highlight townland names in situ			X
2.5 Deliver with key stakeholders an awareness campaign on the functions and value of wetlands.	X		
2.6 Deliver an awareness campaign on fish and invertebrate species found in fresh water in Co. Monaghan	X		
2.7 Promote the conservation and awareness of biodiversity.	X		
2.8 Co-ordinate with relevant agencies on a lake awareness project.	X		
2.9 Promote awareness of hedgerows and native trees.	X		
2.10 Promote the Golden Mile competition.	X		
2.11 Promote the understanding of archaeological monuments and sites among landowners and the general public.		X	
2.12 Promote the understanding of the built heritage, in particular the role that quality architecture can play in society.		X	
Training and best practice initiatives			
2.13 Support training initiatives for landowners and owners of historic and listed properties: • Traditional techniques e.g. dry stone walling, lime rendering etc. • The maintenance, materials and finishes of historic and listed properties. • Hedgerow planting and maintenance	X	X	
2.14 Organize seminars and support training for practitioners and professionals: • Hold seminars on good practice in relation to archaeology and built heritage • Training on evaluating impact of development on wildlife and habitats • Development and heritage legislation	X	X	
2.15 Work with FAS and others to ensure that traditional conservation building skills are available in the county.		X	
2.16 Develop a bi-annual awards scheme to highlight examples of good new building and re-use / restoration schemes.		X	
2.17 Disseminate best practice guidelines on restocking waterbodies	X		

3.0 ENJOYMENT OF OUR HERITAGE

Provide responsible access	Natural	Built	Cultural
3.1 Develop and promote a countryside code with walking and rambling groups.	X		X
3.2 Examine possibilities for improving access for all to heritage sites.	X	X	X
Integrate heritage into recreational initiatives			
3.3 Develop a network of themed heritage trails in the county, along disused railway line/canal/quiet roads and in towns and villages.	X	X	X
3.4 Hold an annual heritage conference for the general public.	X	X	X
3.5 Promote and encourage participation in National Heritage Week.	X	X	X
3.6 Promote and encourage participation in International Biodiversity Day.	X		
Co-operation between stakeholders			
3.7 Continue to work with and support the County Monaghan Heritage Network.			X
3.8 Encourage academic institutions to undertake research which will enhance the knowledge on Monaghan's heritage.	X	X	X
3.9 Foster co-operation with bordering counties, including Northern Ireland in implementing the Heritage Plan.	X	X	X
3.10 Undertake eight high profile conservation projects with local communities.	X	X	X
3.11 Use existing structures, including the Community Forum to disseminate heritage information to the broader community.	X	X	X

4.0 HERITAGE AND CHILDREN / YOUNG PEOPLE

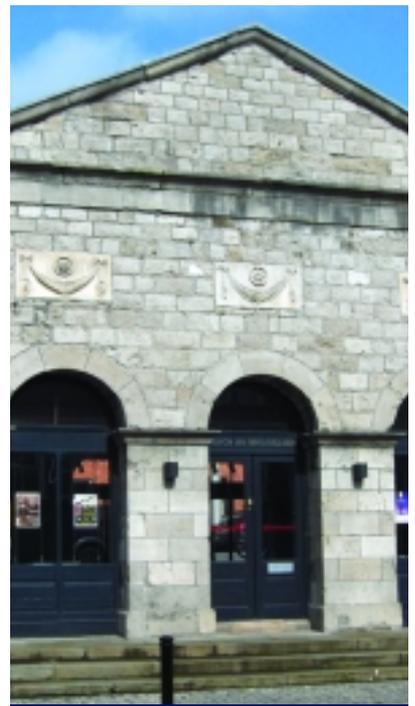
	Natural	Built	Cultural
4.1 Undertake a local placename recording and awareness project in schools.			X
4.2 Facilitate a <i>Street under your street</i> project for schools in urban areas.		X	
4.3 Develop an educational project on traditional buildings in conjunction with schools		X	
4.4 Undertake a schools heritage competition / project each year.	X	X	X
4.5 Meet with Comhairle na nÓg and Comhairle na Paisti annually to discuss heritage issues that concern them.	X	X	X
4.6 Promote the Heritage in Schools programme in the county.	X	X	X
4.7 Develop a young people's section on the Heritage Website	X	X	X
4.8 Take advantage of the schools broadband access to communicate heritage information.	X	X	X
4.9 Develop a programme for schools to increase awareness and record diversity in the cultural traditions and history of the county.			X

5.0 PROTECTING AND MANAGING OUR HERITAGE

Undertake initiatives to protect, conserve and enhance Monaghan's heritage	Natural	Built	Cultural
5.1 Develop with key stakeholders a programme to encourage re-use and restoration of traditional buildings and industrial archaeology.		X	
5.2 Examine the possibility of a revolving fund for built heritage projects.		X	
5.3 Seek to achieve the restoration of representative sample of mills and Orange Halls as a heritage educational resource and tourism resource.		X	
5.4 Continue to seek the re-opening of the Ulster Canal as navigable waterway while ensuring the conservation of its heritage value.		X	X
5.5 Develop an acquisitions policy with Monaghan County Museum to secure on loan or permanently significant artefacts that have been taken out of the county.			X
5.6 Develop an acquisitions policy with an archivist and Monaghan County Library in relation to archives.			X
5.7 Introduce a field monument warden scheme.		X	
5.8 Develop a methodology for identifying locally important biodiversity sites, and seek to establish, in partnership with landowners, a network of these sites.	X		
5.9 Promote appropriate hedgerow management by providing information and training for Monaghan County Council staff, hedgerow contractors and landowners.	X		
5.10 Identify, describe and map the features and elements of an ecological network for Co. Monaghan.	X		
5.11 Seek further development of the Indicative Forestry Strategy for Co. Monaghan.	X		
5.12 Encourage participation in Neighbourwood and Native Woodland Schemes.	X		
5.13 Develop a Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Co. Monaghan.	X		
5.14 Establish a County Monaghan photographic archive.	X	X	X
5.15 Investigate the possibility of establishing a Monaghan musical archive which embraces all musical traditions			X
Ensure that resources are available for the protection, conservation and enhancement of Monaghan's heritage			
5.16 Work with others to ensure that resources are available for the protection, conservation and enhancement of Monaghan's heritage.	X	X	X
5.17 Establish a dedicated fund to be used to finance the maintenance and care of protected structures in the ownership of Monaghan County Council		X	
Enhance the role of the planning process in relation to heritage			
5.18 Assist with the development of community led Village Design Statements and heritage / character audit of towns and villages.		X	X
5.19 Co-operate with Monaghan County Council planning, environment and roads sections to develop policies on wetlands, biodiversity and development and bridges.	X	X	
5.20 Develop appropriate guidance to ensure that heritage issues are highlighted and considered during the development consent process.	X	X	
5.21 Develop guidance on archaeology and control and management of settings around important historical sites and monuments for planners.		X	
5.22 Produce one-off house and biodiversity guidelines for planners, developers and house owners.	X		
5.23 Review Monaghan County Council policy on hedgerow removal in relation to new developments	X		
5.24 Produce booklet on traditional siting, design, materials and techniques used in Co. Monaghan to help inform design and planning applications.	X	X	

6.0 CROSS-BORDER HERITAGE ACTIONS

	Natural	Built	Cultural
6.1 Co-operate with key stakeholders in establishing a regional park for Sliabh Beagh and in re-opening the Ulster Canal	X	X	X
6.2 Co-operate with heritage agencies, north and south to further the promotion of heritage in the county.	X	X	X
6.3 Develop joint actions with local authorities and others in Northern Ireland to deliver benefits for biodiversity.	X		
6.4 Endeavor to establish a cross-border heritage network of local authorities, NGOs, statutory agencies and others.	X	X	X
6.5 Further develop the structure for consultation and co-operation in relation to the management and presentation of heritage sites.	X	X	X
6.6 Integrate peace and reconciliation considerations into heritage projects.	X	X	X



county monaghan *heritage plan*
2006 - 2010

Appendices



Appendices

APPENDIX ONE Process of formulating the plan

Month	Date	Action	
April 2005	7th April	County Monaghan Heritage Forum preliminary meeting	
	11th April	Public consultation commences	
		Launch of Schools Art Competition	
	14th April	Local discussion meeting Castleblayney	
	27th April	Local discussion meeting Monaghan	
May 2005	28th April	Local discussion meeting Clones	
	3rd May	Local discussion meeting Ballybay	
	5th May	Local discussion meeting Carrickmacross	
	9th – 11th May	Heritage Clinics in five branch libraries	
	17th May	The Big Heritage Event. Heritage conference and workshops	
	18th May	Consultation with Comhairle na nÓg and Comhairle na Paisti	
	24th May	County Monaghan Heritage Forum meeting	
	June 2005	10th June	End of public consultation (phase 1)
		22nd June	Natural heritage working group meeting
		23rd June	Built heritage working group meeting
23rd June		Cultural heritage working group meeting	
30th June		County Monaghan Heritage Forum meeting	
August 2005		Production of Heritage Issues Report	
Sept 2005	7th September	Awards ceremony for Schools Art Competition	
	15th September	County Monaghan Heritage Forum meeting	
Oct 2005	20th October	County Monaghan Heritage Forum meeting	
	21st October	Presentation of draft Heritage Plan to management team of County Council	
Nov 2005	7th November	Adoption of Heritage Plan by Monaghan County Council	
	7th November	Heritage Plan on public display in library branches and all council offices	
December 05	1st December	Heritage Plan information evening Castleblayney	
	9th December	End of period for submissions	

APPENDIX TWO Membership of the County Monaghan Heritage Forum

Cllr. Benny Kieran (Chairperson)	Elected Representative
Cllr. John Keenan	Elected Representative
Cllr. Vincent P Martin	Elected Representative
Cllr. Pat Treanor	Elected Representative
Michaela Kirrane	Eastern Regional Fisheries Board
Aine Ni Shuilleabhain /Patricia McCreesh	Northern Regional Fisheries Board
Michael Hackett	National Parks and Wildlife, DoEHLG
Niamh McGrath	Cavan Monaghan Rural Development
Frank Connolly	National Monuments, DoEHLG
Brian McKenna Jnr	County Monaghan Community Forum
Brian Treanor	Irish Farmers Association
Aidan Walsh	Heritage consultant, Voluntary capacity
George Beirne	Coillte
Dympna Condra	Monaghan Tourism
Joe Rehill	County Monaghan Community Forum
Grace Maloney	County Monaghan Community Forum
Angela Graham / Charley McAdam	Border Minority Group
June Brown	Clogher Historical Society
Maeve Quinn	Environment Protection Agency
Joe Shannon	BirdWatch Ireland
Rónán Mac An tSaoir	Teagasc
Steve Smith	Inland Waterways Association
Aileen Gavin	Environment Section, Monaghan County Council
Joe McElvaney	Monaghan County Library
Liam Bradley	Monaghan County Museum
Darina Kierans	Planning Section Monaghan County Council
Shirley Clerkin	Heritage Officer, Monaghan County Council
Jennifer Maguire	Community and Enterprise, Monaghan County Council

APPENDIX THREE Membership of working groups

Natural heritage working group	Built heritage working group	Cultural heritage working group
Maeve Quinn	Liam Bradley	Angela Graham / Charley McAdam
Joe Shannon	Benny Kieran	Aidan Walsh
Aine Ni Shuilleabhain /Patricia McCreesh	John Keenan	Liam Bradley
Brian Treanor	June Brown	Pat Treanor
Michaela Kirrane	Darina Kierans	Joe McElvaney
Aileen Gavin	Jennifer Maguire	Grace Moloney
Michael Hackett	Shirley Clerkin	Jennifer Maguire
Joe Rehill		Shirley Clerkin
Jennifer Maguire		
Shirley Clerkin		

APPENDIX FOUR Public consultation

List of written submissions received April – June 2005

1	Dan Curley	Co.Monaghan Regional Game Council	39	Joe Brennan	Muckno Heritage Partnership
2	Anya Murray	An Taisce	40	Bernie O'Flaherty	Environment Section, Monaghan County Council
3	Ian Lumley	An Taisce	41	Nial O'Connor	Environment Section, Monaghan County Council
4	Jim Wadden	FAS	42	Alice Forde	Latton Social Services and Development Ltd
5	Dermot McCabe	Clones Historical Society	43	Máire Treanor	Clones Lacemakers
6	Rev Sean Nolan	Parish of Errigal Truagh	44	Gerry Shields	Milltown Residents Association
7	Kevin Gartlan	Carrickmacross Workhouse	45	Grace Moloney	Clogher Historical Society
8	Kathleen Greenwood	Drumsnat Heritage Society	46	Charley McAdam	Border Minorities Group
9	Eamonn McNally	Tydavnet Tidy Towns	47	Rory McAtavie	Elected representative, Ballybay Town Council
10	Pat Rooney	Clontibret Development Association	48	Rev. Liam S. MacDaid	Individual
11	John Doran	Doohamlet Heritage Committee	49	Joan Caldwell	Individual
12	John Doran	Monaghan Vintage Club	50	Jan Hermans	Individual
13	Michaela Kirrane	Eastern Regional Fisheries Board	51	Theresa Ward	Individual
14	Sliabh Beagh	Environmental Committee	52	M.Carleton	Individual
15	Niamh McGrath	Cavan Monaghan Rural Development	53	Gerry McKenna	Individual
16	Bernie McMahon	Drumlin CDP	54	Paul Byrne	Individual
17	Anna Mai Rooney	Scoil Mhuire, Smithboro	55	June Brown	Individual
18	Caroline Hurley	Irish Peatland Conservation Council	56	Gavin Shipley	Individual
19	Seamus Cassidy	Patrick Kavanagh Centre	57	George Montgomery	Individual
20	Fergus O'Connor	Killeevan Heritage Group	58	Nixon Montgomery	Individual
21	Frances O'Callaghan	HSE and Positive Ageing	59	Daniel Shipley	Individual
22	Dara MacGhabhann	Bealach na nGael	60	J. Crawford	Individual
23	Tommy McGuire	Castleblayney Community and Enterprise Centre	61	Eamonn O'Reilly	Individual
24	Sliabh Beagh	Tourism Centre	62	Thomas Mc Cartney	Individual
25	Gary Carville	Elected representative, Monaghan County Council	63	Michael Caughey	Individual
26	Phyllis Moen	Cáoga Social Club	64	Lord Rossmore	Individual
27	Joe Callan	Farney Community Development Group	65	Enda Fields	Individual
28	Rosie Mills	Corduff / Raferagh Heritage Group	66	Jack Tennison	Individual
29	Michael Hall	Monaghan Collegiate School	67	Peadar Murnane	Individual
30	Catriona O'Shea	St.Brigid's N.S. Aughnafarcon, Broomfield	68	Eddie McManus	Individual
31	Thomas McSkane	Clontibret Ramblers Heritage Group	69	Dermot Lennon	Individual
32	Eamon Mulligan	Drumsnat Heritage Society	70	Maeve Vance	Individual
33	Eadaoin Moore	Scoil Pádraig, Tyholland	71	Martha O'Grady	Individual
34	Pauraic Duffy	St. Macartan's College, Monaghan	72	Brian Mac Domhnail	Individual
35	Dennis O'Higgins	Ranger, National Parks and Wildlife, DoEHLG	73	John Madden	Individual
36	Mark Macklin	St.Mary's N.S. Glaslough	74	Brid Cassidy	Individual
37	Josephine Treanor	Clones 1500 Heritage Group	75	Donal McQuillin	Individual
38	Ursula McKenna	Dóchas for Women	76	Mary F.Kerley	Individual
			77	Olive Daly	Individual
			78	Felim MacGabhann	Individual

Submissions received November – December 2005

1	Liam Murtagh	Individual
2	Dermot McCabe	Individual
3	Oliver Daly	Individual

APPENDIX FIVE Attendance at local discussion meetings

CASTLEBLAYNEY 14.04.05	CLONES 28.04.05	MONAGHAN 27.04.05	BALLYBAY 03.05.05	CARRICKMACROSS 05.05.05
Olive Bolger	Benny Kieran	Michael McCaughey	Eoin O'Mathuna	Donal McQuillan
Jim Ardle	Eddie McManus	Eamonn Mulligan	Eugene Banagher	John Burns
Joe Brennan	Jim Kerr	Madge Treanor	Graham Steenson	Mary Kerley
Seamus Coyle	Maeve Vance	Jim Treanor	Elizabeth Steenson	Rosie
Peadar Connolly	Dermot McCabe	Eileen Murphy	George Montgomery	George McKittbrick
Tony McAree	P.Quigley	Maureen O'Sullivan	Michael Connolly	Bernie Ruth
	Sile Ni Neil	Thomas Lishane		Margaret Fox
	Niall Quigley	Maeve Quinn		Ann Finnegan
	Paddy Boylan	Packie McElvaney		Vienen Garth
	Kevin Brady	Gavin Shipley		Eddie Kelly
		Daniel Shipley		Jo
		Seamus McEnaeney		Larry McDermot
		Joan Caldwell		Seamus Cassidy
		Sean Conlon		Marien Nelson
		Malachey Toal		Michael Marron
		Mary McCarra		Fionnuala Marron
		Grace Moloney		Dermot Lennon
				Gerard Cassidy

APPENDIX SIX Attendance at the Big Heritage Event - 17th May 2005*

*Not all participants registered their attendance.

Mary Kerley	Duffy	Bertie Mills
Bernadette Doherty	Maeve Quinn	David Foster
Rose Lowelly	Thomas Lishane	James Brannigan
Maura O'Reilly	L.Donohoe	Nuala Cloonen
Eammon O'Reilly	Theresa Ward	Dara MacGabhann
Brian Mellanda	Eileen Ward	Brian McCabe
Joan Caldwell	Julie McBride	Eugene Clerkin
Joe Shannon	Tom McBride	Mary McElwaine
Niamh McGeogh	Coraine O'Doherty	Noel McGuigan
Eddie MacMaghnis	M. Caughey	Maria McKenna
Noel Carney	Simon Clark	Joe Brennan
Vera McAree	Susanna McKeown	Pat Merrick
Tony MacAree	Eamonn Mulligan	Padraig Clerkin
Eammon Cox	Benny Kieran	Liam Murray
Sean Nolan	K. Greenwood	Olive Bolger
Sile Ni Neil	Mary Halpin	Mackie Rooney
P & M Buttuin	Gary Hand	Pauraic Connolly
Maire Curley	G. Cassidy	Seamus Cassidy
Carmel Redmond	Fionnuala Murray	Herbert Kenny
John Redmond	A.McKeown	Jennifer Kenny
Nial O'Connor	Liam	Jim Mc Art
Sadie Brennan	Nial O'Connor	Brendan Doran
Angie McKenna	Tom McCooey	Carmel Duffy
Aaron	Darina Kierans	Kay Macklin
Paddy Sherry	Grace Moloney	Jan Hermans
Liam Murtagh	B. McAree	Marie Cullinan
D.O. Hoey	Hiedie Ni Mhanusc	Hans Hale
Bernie O'Flaherty	June Brown	Daphine Holmes
Anne Jordan	Eadaoin Moore	Elizabeth Steenson
Graham Steenson	Grace Moloney	

APPENDIX SEVEN Participants in the Workshops at the Big Heritage Event*

*Not all participants registered their attendance.

Natural Heritage	Built Heritage	Cultural Heritage
John McKeown	June Brown	Brendan Doran
Susannah McKeown	Darina Kierans	Mackie Rooney
Liam Murray	Eammon Cox	Liam O'Connor
Simon Clark	Tom McBride	Mary Kerley
Kay Macklin	Julie McBride	Seamus Cassidy
Joe Shannon	John Redmond	G. Cassidy
Jennifer Kenny	Carmel Redmond	Gerry Hand
Brian McKenna	Marie Curley	Nuala Murray
Carmel Duffy	A.Shipley	Niamh McGrath
Rosie Lavelle	Herbit Kenny	Nuala Cloonan
Nuala O'Connor	Joan Caldwell	Dan
Maria McKenna	Tom McCooey	Sile Ni Neil
Maeve Quinn	Sile Ni Neil	Brain Mc Carrol
Thomas McSkane	AGM Ardle	Eddie Mac Maghnis
Brian Hanratty	Noel Carney	Eamonn Mulligan
Olive Bolger	James Bannigan	June
Kathleen Greenwood	Noel McGuigan	Eileen Ward
Eammon O'Reilly	Bernard McAree	Paddy Sherry
Pat Merrick	Bertie Mills	Dara Mac Gabhann
Nial O'Connor	David Foster	Theresa Ward
Joe Brennan	Sean Nolan	Vera McAree

APPENDIX EIGHT Schools Art Competition.

A schools art competition was organized by Monaghan County Council as part of the consultation with the public on what should be in the Heritage Plan. The theme was Our Heritage, Our Future – What makes Monaghan the special place it is? Approximately 200 children entered the Heritage art competition. An awards ceremony was held in the Monaghan County Museum during National Heritage Week. The Monaghan County Museum calendar for 2006 showcases thirteen of the entries to the competition.

Artwork shown on right by Lisa Ni Laoire, Colaiste Oiriall, Ardfea, Mhuineacháin.



APPENDIX NINE Advert for the public to get involved in the development of the Heritage Plan

county monaghan *heritage plan* 2006-2010

Public Consultation April 11 – June 10 2005

**What makes Monaghan so special?
We need your views.**

Monaghan County Council is in the process of developing a Heritage Plan for County Monaghan.

The heritage is defined as including: monuments, archaeological objects, heritage objects, architectural heritage, flora, fauna, wildlife habitats, landscapes, seascapes, wrecks, geology, heritage gardens and parks, and inland waterways.

You are invited to participate in the consultation process and avail of the opportunity to identify heritage issues and needs at a local level and to discuss mechanisms to address them locally. All interested individuals and organisations are welcome to attend.

Consultations will be held in the following venues:

Local discussion sessions			Heritage Clinics with the Heritage Officer:		
14th April 2005	8pm	Castleblayney Business Centre	9th May 2005	11am - 1pm	Carrickmacross Library
27th April 2005	8pm	Market House, Monaghan	9th May 2005	3pm – 5pm	Castleblayney Library
28th April 2005	8pm	Canal Stores, Clones	10th May 2005	11am – 1pm	Monaghan Library
3rd May 2005	8pm	Birch Court, Ballybay	10th May 2005	3pm – 5pm	Ballybay Library
5th May 2005	8pm	Farney Workhouse, Carrickmacross	11th May 2005	2pm – 4pm	Clones Library
<i>Heritage Officer, Shirley Clerkin will explain the purpose and content of the Heritage Plan, followed by an open floor discussion. The discussion will be written up as a report and added to the submissions.</i>			<i>Come along and talk with the Heritage Officer on a one-to-one basis</i>		

Heritage Event

Tuesday 17th May, Glencarn Hotel, Castleblaney, 8pm SHARP.

Guest speakers: Eanna Ni Lamhna, Environmentalist, lecturer and broadcaster;

Dr. Thomas Brennan, Conservation Consultant and

Prof. Patrick Duffy, NUI Maynooth.

Admission free.

Bookings for event can be made by ringing **047 38140** or by email **heritage@monaghancoco.ie**

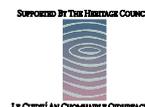
Making a submission

Written submissions are also invited and should be received by the 10th June 2005.

A briefing document, response form and further information can be accessed

on www.monaghan.ie/heritage or

by contacting Shirley Clerkin, Heritage Officer on **047 38140** or **heritage@monaghancoco.ie**



APPENDIX TEN Heritage legislation

National and EU Heritage Legislation

Heritage and planning

Planning and Development Act, 2000

Heritage Act, 1995

Environmental Impact Assessment (Council Directive 85/337/EEC, as amended)

Strategic Environmental Assessment (Council Directive 2001/42/EC)

Built Heritage

National Monuments Acts 1990-1994

National Cultural Institutions Act, 1997

Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic

Monument (miscellaneous provisions) Act, 1999

Planning and Development Act, 2000

Natural Heritage and Waterways

Wildlife Act, 1976

Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000

European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997

Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC), 1979

Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC), 1992

Water Framework Directive (Council Directive 2000/60/EC), 2000

Museums and Archives

National Cultural Institutions Act, 1997

Local Government Acts 1994 and 2001

Landscapes and Heritage Gardens and Parks

Planning and Development Act 2000

International Convention and Agreements to which Ireland has signed and ratified

UNESCO Convention for the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (ratified 1992)

European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention), 1997

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention), 1971 (ratified, 1984)

Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne Convention), 1979 (ratified 1982)

Convention of Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention), 1979 (ratified, 1983)

Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 (ratified, 1996)

Agreement on Conservation of Bats in Europe (Bonn Convention), 1993 (ratified, 1995)

International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994 (1996)

Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) (Bonn Convention), 1996

Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (endorsed 1995)

European Landscape Convention, 2000 (ratified, 2002)

