

DRAFT WATERFORD CITY HERITAGE PLAN

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

As Ireland's oldest city, Waterford has long been growing and developing, with each era adding to the character of the city. Once a Viking *longphort*, known as *Portláirge*, the principal function of which was to provide safe harbour for their long-ships. Over time, the *longphort* became an important trading post, later becoming one of the most important ports in Ireland. Consequently, the size of the city grew in tandem with the prosperity of the port. The success of the port also allowed indigenous industry to flourish, including Waterford Crystal, which became a globally-recognised brand ensuring that the name of Waterford is synonymous with quality and beauty. The Port also impacted socially on the lives of the people of Waterford, not only by providing work, but also as the scene of great trepidation and excitement for those emigrating to the far-distant shores of Newfoundland or those embarking on adventure, such as William Vincent Wallace, the celebrated Waterford-born composer; conversely the Port could also play host to scenes of great sorrow at such life-changing events.

The economic resurgence of Ireland over the past decade has led to prosperity and inward migration to the city¹. The growth of third level facilities of Waterford Institute of Technology (WIT) has led to a further influx of students from all over the country, contributing to the youthful, cosmopolitan atmosphere of the city. Growth in commerce has led to overall prosperity, however this has led to a loosening of traditional community ties in order to feed the growth, requiring people to move to find appropriate work and housing and an influx of immigrants to fill the void. Therefore, there is a risk that as communities change, their connection to the city and its heritage will wane, and part of what makes Waterford City so special will be lost.

There is also a danger to the natural heritage of the city, which could see important wildlife habitats, animal and plant species inadvertently at risk through individual action or as a by-product of progress. Of particular value to the city are her wetlands and wooded areas, as they act as carbon sinks, reducing excessive carbon dioxide from the air and contributing to a healthier environment for all. This Heritage Plan endeavours to address and avert these possibilities, through educational and conservation measures.

By encouraging the inhabitants of Waterford, no matter what their origin, to take pride in their ownership of the city and its heritage, this will in turn foster an appreciation for Waterford's unique character and positive contribution to the quality of everyday life.

¹ Waterford's population in 2006 totalled 45,775 (Census 2006, Preliminary Report, Central Statistics Office, Dublin, 2006). The CSO reports state that the population of the city was 44, 594 in 2002 and 42, 540 persons in 1996.

2.0 STRATEGIC STATEMENT

It is the purpose of this Heritage Plan to encourage our community as a whole to enjoy, understand, care for and share in the treasure that is Waterford City's heritage. This shall be carried out through actions proposed to conserve all aspects of heritage that are considered to be important to the city and to invest for future generations an appreciation of what we are and where our ancestors came from.

The five-year action plan for heritage shall pertain to the area within the boundaries of Waterford City Council and will be carried out under a partnership basis with agencies that have a special interest in the heritage of Waterford City. The aspects of heritage to be considered by this Heritage Plan, with reference to *The Heritage Act, 1995*, shall include:

Archaeological Objects; Archaeology; Fauna; Flora; Geology; Heritage Buildings; Heritage Parks and Gardens; Heritage Objects; Inland Waterways; Landscapes; Monuments; Seascapes; Wildlife Habitats and Wrecks. It is intended to address other aspects of heritage relevant to Waterford City, including *Industrial Heritage, Sports Heritage and Cultural Heritage.*

The issues of particular importance to Waterford that must be remembered, respected and reinforced are:

- The unique maritime and merchant culture of Waterford City, with its historical quay frontage, Port and boating tradition.
- The city's archaeological heritage, in particular the City Walls.
- The green areas of the city, especially along the river corridors that extend from the countryside into the heart of the city.

2.1 The National Heritage Plan

The Waterford City Heritage Plan is born out of the National Heritage Plan, published in 2002, the purpose of which '*is to set out a clear and coherent strategy and framework for the protection and enhancement of our Heritage*'. Its core objective is to '*ensure the protection of our heritage and to promote its enjoyment by all*'. In seeking to meet this objective, the Government endeavoured to '*place the protection and enjoyment of heritage at the heart of public life*'. The mechanism to obtain this was to increase community ownership of heritage through measures including:

- Empowering local communities to become more involved in heritage issues;
- Enhancing the role and resources of local authorities in the protection of heritage;
- Setting up local heritage fora through the local authorities;
- Identifying the way forward through the preparation of Local Heritage Plans

In line with this objective, Waterford City Council has set up a Heritage Forum and, in partnership with Heritage Forum and attendant Working Groups, prepared this Heritage Plan to promote the awareness and conservation of Waterford City's unique heritage for the enjoyment of her citizens.

3.0 APPOINTMENT OF SPECIALIST OFFICERS

It is the Aim of the Heritage Plan to seek the employment of a Heritage Officer to aid the implementation of the Heritage Plan, as soon as is possible.

A long-term Aim of the plan is to investigate the employment of additional Specialist Officers, to include a Biodiversity Officer and City Archaeologist. In the interim, it is the Aim of the Heritage Plan to employ the services of independent professional expertise in the field of Archaeology, Biodiversity, Geology and Hydro-geology when necessary. In order to maintain a high level of heritage-related expertise within the City Council, and to promote a continued understanding and commitment to the conservation of architectural and archaeological heritage, it is an Aim of the Heritage Plan to seek the consolidation of the post of Conservation Officer as a permanent position.

4.0 EDUCATION IN HERITAGE

Aim	Actions	Lead Agencies
It is the Aim of the Heritage Plan to create an educational programme for local schools on heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a programme on heritage for all schools that is inter-related with the national curriculum. This is to address a broad range of heritage topics including natural heritage, geology, built environment, archaeology, maritime and industrial heritage, heritage objects and social heritage. • The Natural Environment shall form a key component of the programme, covering wildlife and wildlife habitats, plants and trees, rivers and geology. • The programme shall have reference to the DoEHLG's publication, "Archaeology in the Classroom", 2005 – a resource package aimed at Primary School Children ". Interaction with "live archaeology" shall be encouraged. • The care of the built environment and heritage objects shall also be addressed. 	Waterford Teachers Centre; Waterford Museum of Treasures; Waterford Institute of Technology/ <i>Centre for the Application of Learning through Maths, Science and Technology</i> (Calmast); DoEHLG; Irish Wildlife Trust; Public Libraries.

It is the Aim of the Heritage Plan to enhance public awareness of heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Heritage Plan website, listing the aims taking place, and publishing the actions as they are completed and provide links to other heritage websites. 	WCC/ Waterford Museum of Treasures WTC WIT
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5.0 CREATION OF A “CULTURE OF CARE”

Aim	Actions	Lead Agencies
It is an aim of the Heritage Plan to establish protocols and advise on the correct care of heritage materials in all organisations in Waterford City,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a protocol for the submission of heritage-related reports by the Local Authority, Government agencies and specialist practitioners. Develop guidelines for organisations, institutions and others for the correct archival procedure for records and other materials. Develop a standardised protocol for the donation or loan of private heritage materials to the city. 	Waterford Museum of Treasures/ Waterford City Council Waterford City Archives/ Waterford Museum of Treasures

6.0 TIMEFRAME

The timeframe set out for the implementation of the plan is five years; 2007-2011. Within the plan itself, the individual actions are given their own timelines over which the actions should be carried out and are colour-coded as follows:

Short-term: 1 year (colour-coded green)
 Medium-term: 2-3 years (colour-coded yellow)
 Long-term: 4-5 years (colour-coded pink)



7.0 AIMS & ACTIONS

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL HERITAGE²

Archaeology is the study of past societies through the remains left by those societies and the evidence of their environment. The archaeological heritage of Waterford city consists of such material remains (whether in the form of sites and monuments, physical remains both above and below ground, or artefacts in the sense of moveable objects) and environmental evidence. Archaeology attempts to achieve the best possible level of knowledge and understanding of past societies by assembling all available evidence and analysing it. The archaeological heritage is a non-renewable resource; once compromised it can never be recovered. Archaeology helps us to fully understand the way the city and its people evolved, particularly where no written records remain.

Waterford City's history has had a direct influence on its current development and physical layout. As the city's name indicates, Waterford had a Viking foundation which later developed into one of the most important towns of Anglo-Norman and post-medieval Ireland. The present city was founded as part of an expansion into Europe and North America by the Vikings. The Vikings founded their first longphort at Waterford in AD856; however, this was abandoned by 902. A second longphort was built here by Ragnall in AD914. It was from here that Ragnall set sail and captured the city of York in 918, reigning as the King of Waterford and York until 921. It is likely that there were people living here prior to the Viking arrival, as the Viking settlement was founded close to the townland of the O'Bric sept, now known as Ballybricken.

The city grew in importance under the Anglo-Normans, (after 1169), and witnessed the occurrence of one of the most pivotal moments in Irish and British history; the marriage of the Richard deClare, "Strongbow", and Aoife daughter of Diarmait Mac Murchada, thereafter consolidating Norman rule in Ireland. By the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion, Viking Waterford seems to have been a substantial town. It was walled, with a distinctive regular street-pattern and was dominated by the structure known as Ragnall's Tower, probably part of a "dun" referred to in 1088, which was in turn possibly a successor of the 'longphort' of 914. The prosperity and growth of Waterford was largely based on its position as a major sea-port. This was already evidenced in Viking times, but during the Anglo-Norman period it was greatly enhanced by its proximity to British ports, particularly Bristol; the city's importance may be evidenced by the fact that King John established a mint, which in turn encouraged trade from abroad.

The close of the middle ages saw further developments occurring in the city, as the defences were strengthened and alterations were made to Christ Church Cathedral. However, with the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1540s, much of the city's medieval religious heritage was destroyed. The Elizabethan conquests of the late 16th century and the wars of religion in the 17th century also had a devastating effect on the city. The 18th century saw a revival in trade and an increased prosperity brought on partly by the

² Summary written in consultation with Eamonn MacEaney (Waterford Museum of Treasures), Maeve O'Callaghan (DoEHLG) and Orla Scully, Archaeologist

Newfoundland trade. The wealth generated ensured that the late 18th century city experienced a major expansion. Waterford became part of the 19th century industrial revolution with the development of six ship building yards and several food processing concerns. The latter concern continued into the 20th century and the industrial base of the city continued to grow.

It is the aim of the Heritage Plan to encourage greater interest and understanding of Waterford City's archaeology and the various aspects of its history that has left an imprint on the city and foster pride in Waterford's unique past.

Aim	Actions	Lead Agencies	
Establish a Pilot Area within the City Centre, to focus initial implementation of the actions. (See accompanying map)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an Integrated Plan for the (pilot) area detailing the actions to be carried out. This is to have specific reference to the 13th and 15th century undercrofts in Cathedral Square; reinstatement of the historic character of City Hall; street furniture and paving and also incorporate biodiversity and greening of the area. 	Waterford City Archives/ Waterford Museum of Treasures DoEHLG	
Raise awareness and provide readily accessible information on Waterford's archaeological and historical past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a protocol of depositing copies of all archaeological reports, studies and assessments in the City Archives and Waterford Museum of Treasures. 	WCC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liase with local authorities in Ireland and Britain on user-friendly programmes which may be used for educational purposes. 	WCC WIT	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile a database of Archaeological and Historical Sources for Waterford City. 	WCC/ Waterford City Archives & Waterford Museum of Treasures WIT	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile a database of archaeological excavations, assessments and underwater/ inter-tidal surveys carried out within the city. 	WCC DoEHLG	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source funding for the regular publication of additional historical & archaeological works through the WMT and WAHS including a popular guide to the city's archaeology. 	Waterford Archaeological & Historical Society/ Waterford Museum of Treasures	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce guidelines for owners and occupiers of sites within Zones of Archaeological Potential. 	DoEHLG	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plot each excavation/ assessment on a GIS mapping system visibly identifying archaeological results, to be accessible by students and professionals for reference. 	DoEHLG/ WCC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host a Conference on the Archaeology of Waterford City – recent excavations, policy to ensure preservation in-situ/by record, etc. 	DoEHLG WCC/ City Library	
Improve awareness of Waterford's Oral Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile a record of historical oral history pertaining to Waterford City, including, where possible, national and International sources. 	Waterford City Archives, Waterford Museum of Treasures & City Library	
Improve awareness of Waterford's Arts Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host seminars on Waterford's musical and theatrical history. 	WCC & WIT	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a protocol for the archiving of theatre productions within the city. 	WIT, City Archives & Waterford Museum of Treasures	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce exhibitions on significant local artists. 	Waterford Museum of Treasures, Civic Art Gallery & WIT	
Improve awareness of Waterford's Sports Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce exhibitions of sporting achievement relating to Waterford City. 	Waterford Sports Partnership City Library	

7.2 MONUMENTS³

A “monument” may be defined as any artificial or partly artificial building, structure or erection whether above of below the surface of the ground and whether affixed or not to the ground; any cave, stone or other natural product which has been artificially carved or worked upon, or purposely arranged in position; any prehistoric or ancient tomb, grave or burial deposit (as defined in the National Monuments Act 1930).

The historic core of Waterford City is identified in the Record of Monuments and Places as Recorded Monument WA009:005 City. The historic core of the city is therefore subject to statutory protection under Section 12(3) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994. The historic core of Waterford City is also identified in the Urban Archaeological Survey of County Waterford (OPW), which provides detailed information regarding the various monuments and archaeological sites located within the historic core of the city. Outside the city centre, but within the confines of the borough boundary, there are a number of Recorded Monuments which include, amongst others, pre-historic standing stones and a former church of the Knights Templar.

Aim	Actions	Lead Agencies	
Enhance public awareness of Waterford City’s ancient monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to arrange public lectures/lunchtime talks on findings of recent archaeological and architectural investigations within the city. 	Waterford Museum of Treasures, WCC, City Library, DoEHLG & WIT	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a heritage trail highlighting Waterford’s archaeological past. 	Waterford Civic Trust	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop criterion for the placement of information plaques within the historic core of the city. 	WCC & Waterford Civic Trust	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to develop publications and exhibitions on archaeological and heritage objects. 	Waterford Museum of Treasures	
Enhance public awareness of the City Walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a cohesive lighting system and integrated information system for the City Walls and associated mural towers, in consultation with the DoEHLG, City History Advisor and archaeologists. 	WCC/ Waterford Museum of Treasures DoEHLG	

³ Summary written in consultation with Maeve O’Callaghan (DoEHLG) and Orla Scully, Archaeologist

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare a City Walls Management Plan to ensure the appropriate treatment and preservation of both the surviving physical remains (above and below ground) and the visual amenity value associated with the City Walls, as an integral part of the modern and developing urban environment	WCC & DoEHLG	
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7.3 HERITAGE OBJECTS (including Artefacts and Archival Materials)

An archaeological or heritage object may be defined as any item whether man-made or natural, over 25 years old, which has an historic or archaeological value greater than its intrinsic value. These are items that directly enhance our knowledge and understanding of the past and can take many forms, including:

- Pottery and other ceramics; Metalwork; Coinage; Man-made tools and objects; Written and Printed Materials (diaries, books, magazines, advertising); Oral Archives; Photographs; Paintings and Drawings; Textiles; Animal and human remains; Plant remains; Maritime objects; Military Objects (including cannon)

Aim	Actions	Lead Agencies	
Encourage Community Groups in Projects to identify collections of heritage objects within the city.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop thematic heritage projects encouraging the public to explore their own collections for items of heritage interest. 	Waterford Museum of Treasures Waterford City Archives	
Improve Accessibility to Heritage Objects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate methods of improving accessibility to the Waterford City Archives. 	WCC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a development plan for the Waterford Museum of Treasures to enhance facilities. 	Waterford Museum of Treasures	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage Community Groups to utilise local museums through an expanded outreach programme. 	Waterford Museum of Treasures / Community Forum WAHS / Waterford City Archives	
Educate the public on Waterford's Heritage Objects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to produce publications on Waterford's heritage objects. 	Waterford Museum of Treasures	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile and exhibit collections of locally-produced crafts. 	Waterford Museum of Treasures	

7.4 ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

One of the defining features of any city is its architecture. Waterford is of particular interest as it retains many of the finest examples of architecture in Ireland. The city's building stock includes examples of medieval architecture, including Reginald's Tower; its solid frame is instantly recognisable as a Waterford landmark. Waterford also has excellent Georgian architecture, most notably the former Bishop's Palace by renowned architect Richard Cassels and City Hall along with both of the city's Cathedrals designed by gifted local architect, John Roberts.

While Waterford has handsome churches and public buildings, the principal building stock comprises domestic architecture. Here the city has a tremendous wealth of styles dating to the 17th to the 21st centuries. These range from small artisan dwellings in Poleberry, to handsome Victorian terraces in Newtown and John's Hill. Waterford also retains many good quality 19th and 20th century shopfronts, which enrich the urban streetscape.

It is the Aim of the Heritage Plan to foster knowledge and pride in Waterford domestic and public architecture and to impart the principles of Best Practice in order to maintain and enhance the city's unique character. It is also an Aim of the Heritage Plan to increase public awareness of architecture and components of good quality design.

Aim	Actions	Lead Agencies
Enhance awareness of Waterford's architectural heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and display information on decorative schemes from the Cathedral of the Most Holy Trinity. 	WCC & RC Diocese of Waterford and Lismore
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a survey on Places of Worship. 	WCC/ WIT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish short booklets on the character of individual areas within the city. 	WIT/ WCT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host exhibitions on elements of historic building design. 	WCC/ Waterford Museum of Treasures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce mechanisms for increased access to studies of historic structures. Produce exhibitions for the Catherine Street Courthouse on the Courthouse, it's history and it's environs. 	The Courts Service
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to develop and promote the <i>John Roberts Waterford</i> festival. 	John Roberts Waterford Committee

Improve awareness of Waterford's vernacular architecture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a study of vernacular structures within the city. Prepare guidelines for the conservation of the city's vernacular architecture. 	WCC / WIT	
Increase public awareness of architecture and the components of good quality design.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish design guidelines for shopfronts for the city centre. 	WCC & DoEHLG	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish design guidelines for development within the historic core and 19th century suburbs of the city. 	WCC & DoEHLG	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host public talks and seminars on architectural design, providing a forum for debate and discovery of Waterford's architectural heritage. 	WIT, WCC & DoEHLG	
Increase public awareness of Good Conservation Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide links to the website of the Planning & Development Division, Dept. of Environment, Heritage & Local Government, which details good conservation practice, on the Waterford City Council & Heritage Plan websites. 	WCC	
Improve knowledge of Waterford's traditional building skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and publish online the current Register of Skilled Practitioners in County Waterford. 	WCC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host workshops on traditional building skills, including stonework, plastering, joinery, cabinet-making, slate-hanging. 	FAS	
Develop and expand Architectural Conservation Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a comprehensive analysis of the two existing ACAs, including an architectural survey to expand on the NIAH survey of Waterford. 	WCC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply residents and building owners with Good Practice Guidelines on maintaining and enhancing the character of their areas. 	WCC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore other areas within the city suitable for designation as an ACA. 	WCC	

7.5 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT & WILDLIFE HABITATS

Waterford City is located within an area of high natural beauty with areas of importance, including the River Suir Special Area of Conservation and the Kilbarry Bog/ Ballynakill Marsh proposed Natural Heritage Area. Located within the city are a number of wetlands, woodlands, parks and open spaces which contain a number of interesting plant types, including the Fennessy's Oak which is located within the People's Park. This oak was first cultivated by *Fennessy & Sons* in the 1820s. The Fennessy family are noteworthy in that they carried out the original planting in the People's Park. Although not native to Ireland, the daffodil has a distinctive connection with the city of Waterford. In the 1940s, a local horticulturalist, J. Lionel Richardson, developed a number of unusual pink and double-flower varieties of daffodil based on the "*Falaise*" species. Wetlands and urban forestry islands are particularly important to the city because, in addition to being potentially important habitats for biodiversity, they act as "carbon sinks", i.e. they remove excessive carbon from the air, making for a healthier environment and helping to reduce the rate of climate change.

The city also has a wealth of animal life, from insects to birds and from amphibians to mammals. This includes the rare *Armadillidium Depressum* wood louse⁴ found in the People's Park and grounds of the De la Salle school, Newtown. Also found within the city are a number of protected species such as the common frog, the otter and the badger. The Little Island is especially significant from a wildlife perspective as there it is home to one of the highest recorded concentrations of badgers and a large number of tame red foxes⁵. The Little Island is also important as a bird habitat, particularly for the rook, the heron and the little egret, which has been breeding in Ireland since 1997 and up to 10 birds were recorded in the woods to the west of Waterford Castle in 2004⁶. The varied landscape within the city boundaries includes farmland, bog-land and fen, all of which contributes to biodiversity within the city.

The geology of the City is vital to the natural environment of Waterford City as the geology shapes the landscape and determines the overlying soil types and vegetation, all of which is integral to supporting a diverse flora and fauna. The city of Waterford stands on a bedrock of rhyolitic volcanic rock; slaty mudstone formed about 450 million years ago (mya), during the Ordovician period, and reddish sandstone and conglomerate from the Devonian "Old Red Sandstone", (ORS), period about 350 mya. The muds were deposited along the southern margin of an ancient ocean called *Iapetus*, which closed during the Ordovician period, resulting in underwater volcanic eruptions that injected lavas into the muds. The closing of the ocean caused the southern Avalonia continent (on which SE Ireland was situated) to collide into the Laurentia landmass (where NE Ireland lay) c. 400mya, compressing, folding and faulting the lavas and muds as they were uplifted to form the Caledonian mountain range. This imposed a NE-SW fault pattern on the rocks. Ireland was now part of a continent lying near the

⁴ Information on this woodlouse and other animals and insects within Waterford City has been gained from the work of Michael O'Meara of Waterford Wildlife and Declan McGrath author of *A Guide to Wildlife in Waterford City*.

⁵ Information on the badgers of Little Island and otters provided by Dr. Patrick Sleeman of UCC.

⁶ Declan McGrath, *A Guide to... Wildlife in Waterford City*. Waterford, 2006. pp. 26-27.

equator, under semi-arid conditions. The mountains eroded, and large rivers strew boulders, cobbles and rock fragments onto the desert floor. These then formed the red conglomerates (multi-sized pebbles in a finer cement) and sandstones, underlying the northwest area of the city. At the end of the Devonian period, further sands and muds were laid down in lakes on a broad coastal plain that was soon invaded by the warm sea. These were compressed into yellow-red sandstones and green mudstones that now lie beneath the Gracedieu area. The ORS and Ordovician rocks were folded c. 390 – 310 mya, imprinting a pattern of minor northerly faults, offsetting the earlier Caledonian faults. The cliff face at Bilberry shows an interesting section through black slates with graptolites (extinct planktonic animals), iron pyrites ('Fool's Gold') and green and pink acid volcanic ash⁷.

The aim of the Heritage Plan is to conserve, promote and educate on the natural environment and biodiversity of the city. It is also the aim of the Heritage Plan to promote the awareness of Waterford's geology and natural environment in classrooms.

Aim	Actions	Lead Agencies	
Produce a Biodiversity Plan for the city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up a Biodiversity Working Group to consult on the drafting of a Biodiversity Plan. 	WCC	Light Green
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft and implement Biodiversity plan, in line with the guidelines of the National Biodiversity Plan. 	WCC	
Prepare a Management Plan for the city's wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage appropriate expertise to undertake the Plan, to incorporate improvement, management and interpretive measures for the wetlands. 	WCC	Light Green
Increase provision for biodiversity within the city's parks and open spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce an audit of wildlife habitats, including hedgerows, to assess existing biodiversity. 	Irish Wildlife Trust	Light Green
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a plan for the control of potentially invasive species such as Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam. 	WCC	Yellow
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase numbers of native trees and plants that encourage biodiversity in public areas. 	WCC	Pink
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce further ponds in the city's parks, to encourage population by insects and birds. 	WCC	Pink

⁷ Geological summary provided by Sarah Gatley of the Geological Survey of Ireland.

Improve awareness of Natural Heritage in Waterford.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile a database of surveys and studies on sources of wildlife, wildlife habitats and flora within the city to include EIS reports. 	Waterford Wildlife Irish Wildlife Trust WCC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a study of Waterford's green spaces identifying areas of significance outside of the protected SAC and pNHA. 	WCC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an educational programme for private landowners, developers and farmers on issues regarding the Natural Environment. 	Teagasc An Taisce	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a nature trail to complement the proposed Suir riverside walk. This may be expanded to maintain and improve public access to wildlife areas along the Suir; it's tributaries and feeder streams. 	Irish Wildlife Trust / An Taisce	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training for maintenance personnel on the care of trees and biodiversity. 	WCC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host hedgerow information and maintenance seminars for farmers and rural landowners. 	Teagasc & Heritage Council	
Conserve the feral Bilberry Goat Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a Management Plan for the Bilberry Goat Herd. 	WCC Bilberry Goats Heritage Trust	
Improve safety of wildlife on roadways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce warning signs for the Outer Ring Road and Tramore Road on crossing wildlife. 	WCC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify primary crossing routes for wildlife and to introduce measures to safeguard and facilitate wildlife movement where feasible. 	WCC	

7.6 MARITIME HERITAGE & INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

The River Suir and John’s River have both formed an integral part of the development of the city. The rivers provided water and sustenance to the people in the region, allowing the city to grow and flourish. The rivers also provided fish as a source of sustenance both for people and animals in the area. The Suir is traditionally known as one of the “Three Sisters” along with the Barrow and the Nore, which converge into Waterford Harbour. Until the advent of the railway and the modern road network, these large navigable waterways were the safest, quickest method to transport goods to inland towns such as Clonmel and Kilkenny. The proximity of the city to these rivers contributed to its growth as an important and prosperous sea-port.

As the largest port near the confluence of these rivers, historically, Waterford was a vital element in the commerce of the South-east. This was expressed in the large Quay facilities that grew up on the northern and southern banks of the River. Waterford City was also an important embarking point for ships to the New World in the 19th century, particularly to Newfoundland, a fact that is commemorated in the naming of Canada Street next to the People’s Park.

The Port also had a deep impact on the industrial heritage of Waterford city. Waterford was long a centre for boat-building with generations of ship-wrights building ships that fuelled international trade in the 18th and 19th centuries. Complementing this would have been the Quayside warehouses; crane mechanisms used for the transfer of goods and the riverboats, which later ceded to the railways that dispersed the goods from the port to inland destinations. The strength of the port allowed indigenous industry, such as glass making reach a wider market, with Waterford Crystal in time becoming synonymous with the city itself. In the city’s hinterland limekilns were set up to meet the demand of building lime for an expanding city; tanneries would have produced leather; butchers, bakeries and breweries would have sustained the population; smiths and farriers would have maintained the horses for transport within the city and its surrounds. These services were fundamental to keeping the city running and through advancements in modern technology, there is a danger that knowledge of these elements of our past may be lost.

Aim	Actions	Lead Agencies	
Improve knowledge and develop awareness of Waterford’s Maritime Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilise Museum and Interpretive Centre facilities in the promotion of the knowledge and conservation of historic maritime features. 	Waterford Museum of Treasures	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain and maintain the remaining mooring rings, bollards, crane and timber posts on the Quays. 	WCC	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the feasibility of extending the City Centre Zone of Archaeological Potential to include the North Wharf. 	DoEHLG	
Improve access to the Suir and John's River river-fronts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a river-walk along John's River to Kilbarry Bog. 	WCC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft a report on the feasibility of providing further river-based heritage tours. 	Fáilte Ireland	
Improve Awareness of Waterford's Industrial Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a booklet on the industries of Waterford. 	WCC/ WAHS	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a survey of current and former historic industrial sites. 	WIT	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce an exhibition on the prominent commercial and industrial families of Waterford. 	Waterford Museum of Treasures	

7.7 LANDSCAPES, HERITAGE GARDENS & PARKS

While Waterford City is a predominantly urban area, it does have a number of fine parks, bogs and fens and is surrounded by patchwork of fields and hedgerows. The Kilbarry Bog is particularly significant as it is a pNHA, and the Lower Suir Estuary is a designated SAC. The sheer rock-face of Bilberry dominates the approach from the northwest; glimpses of pastoral beauty may be seen from hillsides within the city. Waterford City presents a sharply hilly landscape, well-developed with housing estates and interspersed with areas of densely-planted mature trees. These are located either in housing estates, schools and hospitals or on the grounds of individual large-scale suburban homes and lends an attractive aspect to the city. One area of impressive woodland within the city is in the Rocklands area of Ferrybank - which includes fine examples of sycamore, ash and beech trees - which frames the view across the river of the Abbey Church and provides an important visual and ecological amenity to the city.

The People’s Park (1857) is the primary formal park within the city, hosting flower and plant beds and a variety of mature broad-leaf trees and has long been a focal point for the city. Other smaller parks are dotted around the city including Wyse Park, to the side of the ruins of the medieval St. John’s Priory off Parnell Street. This is of particular interest due to the presence of a Quaker burial ground here.

There are a number of gardens of heritage value in the city, the most impressive of which is the demesne of Waterford Castle on Little Island, which boasts a scenic landscape comprising a mix of woodland, some wetland, agricultural land and a golf course. It is also of great significance from an ecological point of view as it has the highest recorded density of badgers. The remaining gardens are principally located within the older suburbs of the city, such as the Dunmore Road, and provide an attractive setting to the fine historic buildings that they enclose.

Aim	Actions	Lead Agencies	
Improve and develop Waterford’s open spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas for further “greening” within the city, identifying suitable streets and spaces for further tree planting and maintenance of hedgerows. 	WCC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a “Waterford City Landscape Plan” 	WCC	
Improve awareness and access to a diverse range of horticulture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a horticulture trail including public open spaces and participating private gardens. 	Irish Horticultural Society	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a nature trail in conjunction with the proposed Suir-side river-walk 	IWT/ An Taisce	

8.0 APPENDIX I

8.1 HERITAGE FORUM

The following are the members of the Waterford City Heritage Forum

Cllr. Pat Hayes,	Waterford City Council
Cllr. Mary O'Halloran,	Waterford City Council
Cllr. Jack Walsh,	Waterford City Council
Jane Cantwell,	City Librarian, Waterford City Council
Darren Doyle,	Assistant Harbourmaster, Port of Waterford Authority
Desmond Griffin,	An Taisce
Máire Henry,	Head of Dept. of Architecture, Waterford Institute of Technology
Harry Knox,	Chairman, Waterford Teachers Centre
Ray MacGrath,	Irish Wildlife Trust
Eamonn McEneaney,	Director, Waterford Museum of Treasures, Waterford City Council
Rupert Maddock,	City Architect, Waterford City Council
Donal Moore,	City Archivist, Waterford City Council
Damien O'Brien,	Heritage Office, Tourism Ireland
Maeve O'Callaghan,	Archaeologist, Dept. Environment, Heritage & Local Government
Jim Power,	FÁS South-East Executive
Dan Ryan,	Acting Chief Agricultural Officer, Teagasc
Orla Scully,	Archaeologist
Stephanie Taheny,	Construction Federation of Ireland
Michael Walsh,	Director of Services, Waterford City Council

A subcommittee of the Forum is to remain in place for the life-time of the Heritage Plan.

8.2 WORKING GROUPS

Four Working Groups comprising of primarily local expertise on Heritage Matters were formed during the preparation stage of the Heritage Plan. Their role was to advise and propose Aims and Actions to be carried out under the Heritage Plan with specific reference to Waterford city's unique heritage.

The groups were arranged as following:

8.2.1 Built Heritage & Archaeology

John Andrews,	Waterford City Council
Jack Burtchaell,	Waterford Tourism Services
Des Griffin,	An Taisce
Paddy Griffin,	Waterford Civic Trust
Anne Harpur,	Architect
Máire Henry,	Dept. of Architecture, Waterford Institute of Technology
Joan Johnson,	Religious Society of Friends
Cecily Johnston.	Waterford City Council
Connie Kelleher,	DoEHLG
Eamonn McEaney,	Waterford Museum of Treasures
Maeve O'Callaghan,	DoEHLG
Donnacha Ó Ceallacháin,	Waterford Archaeological & Historical Society
Niall Rooney,	Court Service
Greg Ryan	CIÉ
Fr. Willie Ryan,	Diocese of Waterford & Lismore
Orla Scully,	Archaeologist
Trevor Stacey,	The Representative Church Body
Stephanie Taheny,	Construction Federation of Ireland

8.2.2 Natural Environment

John Andrews,	Waterford City Council
Andrew Cox,	Birdwatch Ireland
Martin Doyle,	Society for the Welfare & Preservation of the Wild Goats of Ireland
Brian Duffy,	DoEHLG, National Parks and Wildlife Service
Sarah Gatley,	Geological Survey of Ireland
Ray MacGrath,	Irish Wildlife Trust
Michael O'Meara,	Waterford Wildlife
Marie Power,	Irish Wildlife Trust
Dan Ryan,	Teagasc
Dr. Patrick Sleeman,	Department of Zoology, Ecology and Plant Science, University College Cork

8.3 Heritage Objects

Dr. Niall Byrne,	Waterford City Council
Jane Cantwell,	Waterford City Council
Thomas Carroll,	Bookbinder
Eamonn McEaney,	Waterford Museum of Treasures
Donal Moore,	City Archivist, Waterford City Council
Donnacha Ó Ceallacháin,	Waterford Archaeological & Historical Society
Fr. Willie Ryan,	Diocese of Waterford & Lismore

8.4 Community, Education & Commerce

Harry Knox,	Waterford Teachers Centre
Dr. Rachel Finnegan,	Dept. of Creative & Performing Arts, Waterford Institute of Technology
Jim Power,	FÁS – South East Executive
Caroline Senior,	Garter Lane Arts Centre
Nicola Wall	Waterford Community Forum

9.0 APPENDIX II

Public Submissions Received in Initial Draft Stage:

Bernadette Barrett;	Badgerwatch (Ireland)
Rita Canney	Irish Wildlife Trust
David Chapman	
Michael Duffy	Gracedieu Residents' Group
Anne Foley	
Michael Gallagher	The Moorings Residents Association
Mary Higgins	Irish Wildlife Trust
George Kavanagh	An Taisce (Waterford Branch)
Cllr. Joe Kelly	Waterford City Council
Declan McGrath	Waterford Institute of Technology
Elaine Mullan	
Mary O'Neill	
Sally-Anne Phelan	
Nancy Rodesnedt	

10.0 APPENDIX III

Relevant Heritage Legislation:

10.1.1 Archaeological Heritage

National Monuments Acts 1930 – 2004

National Cultural Institution Act 1997

10.1.2 Built Heritage

Local Government Planning and Development Acts 1963 – 2000

Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999

10.1.3 Natural Heritage

Wildlife Act 1997

Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000

European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997

Birds Directive (Council directive 79/409/EEC), 1979 (ratified 1985)

Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC), 1992 (ratified 1999)

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

Whale Fisheries Act, 1937

European Landscape Convention

10.1.4 Museums and Archives

National Cultural Institutions Act, 1997

Local Government Act, 1994 and 2001

National Archives Act, 1986

Civil Registration Act, 2004

10.1.5 Heritage 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)

International Conventions and Agreements:

10.2.1 General

UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the World Culture and Natural Heritage (ratified 1992)

Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (1964)

10.2.1 Built Heritage

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

European Convention of the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention), 1997

10.2.3 Natural Heritage

Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 (ratified 1996)

Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), 1979

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention), 1999

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

European Landscape Convention, 2000 (ratified 2002)

Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe (Bonn convention) 1993

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

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), 1994

11.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACA	Architectural Conservation Area
CIE	Córas Iompar Éireann
CMRC	Coastal Marine Research Centre
CO	Conservation Officer
DoEHLG	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ENFO	Environmental Information Service
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
EU	European Union
FÁS	Foras Áitiúla Saothar
GIS	Geographical Information System
HO	Heritage Officer
IAP	Integrated Area Plan
IWT	Irish Wildlife Trust
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments & Sites
MYA	Million Years Ago (geological)
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
OPW	Office of Public Works
ORS	“Old Red Sandstone” (geological)
pNHA	(proposed) Natural Heritage Area. The Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000 defines an NHA as <i>“an area which is worthy of conservation for one or more species, communities, habitats, landforms or geological or geomorphological features, or for its diversity of natural attributes”</i>
RIAI	Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
RPS	Record of Protected Structures
SAC	Special Area of Conservation SACs may be defined as <i>“prime wildlife conservation areas, considered to be important on a European as well as Irish level.”</i> (National Parks & Wildlife Service)
SMR	Sites of Monuments Record
SPA	Special Protection Area
UCC	University College Cork
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organisation
VEC	Vocational Education Committee
WAHS	Waterford Archaeological & Historical Society

WCC Waterford City Council

WCT Waterford Civic Trust

WIT Waterford Institute of Technology

ZAP Zone of Archaeological Protection

The Heritage Council defines a ZAP as a “*zone defined in the Record of Monuments and Places and extended for purposes of these guidelines to include areas in proximity to recorded monuments.*”