



WATERFORD CITY HERITAGE PLAN

Waterford City, Ireland 2009

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FOREWARD

As Mayor of Waterford City I am delighted to welcome the first Waterford City Heritage Plan. Waterford City is a dynamic and evolving environment with a wealth of natural, built, maritime, cultural and archaeological heritage. This heritage provides us with a sense of place and is key to our identity. The Heritage Plan strives to balance the development of the city with the desire to protect and acknowledge our rich and diverse heritage, bringing heritage into our daily lives.

The Heritage Plan was prepared by the Heritage Forum, with the assistance of four working groups focusing on specific heritage issues. In particular I would like to thank, Mairéad Ní Chonghaile, who coordinated the preparation of the plan on behalf of Waterford City Council. Extensive consultation was also undertaken with members of the public and local interest groups. I am grateful to all those involved in the preparation of the plan as the work undertaken has provided a working document with aims and objectives for the future management of heritage in the city.

The implementation of the plan will rely on a commitment and partnership arrangement with all relevant agencies, interest groups and individuals with the support of the Heritage Forum and Waterford City Council.

I wish the Heritage Plan every success and look forward to seeing the aims coming to fruition within the next five years.

Cllr Jack Walsh

Mayor of Waterford City



CHAPTER ONE

1. 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 longships. 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.

The economic resurgence of Ireland over the past decade has lead to prosperity and inward migration to the city¹. The growth of third level facilities such as Waterford Institute of Technology (WIT) has lead 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.

1 Waterford's population in 2006 totalled 45,748 (Census 2006, Vol: 1 – Population classified by area, Central Statistics Office, Dublin, 2007). The CSO reports state that the population of the city was 44, 594 in 2002 and 42, 540 persons in 1996.



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 the 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 positively contribute to the quality of everyday life.



CHAPTER TWO

2. 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 Heritage plan is set within a strategic context of the National Development Plan 2007 – 2013 and the Heritage Council Strategy 2007 – 2011. However, the Waterford City Heritage Plan is guided by the 2002 National Heritage Plan.

The purpose of the National Heritage Plan “*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 and;
- identifying the way forward through the preparation of Local Heritage Plans

In line with this objective, Waterford City Council set up a Heritage Forum. In partnership with the Heritage Forum and attendant working groups, this Heritage Plan was prepared to promote the awareness and conservation of Waterford City’s unique heritage for the enjoyment of its citizens.



CHAPTER THREE

3. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS IDENTIFIED

The following tables set out individual objectives and actions under various heritage headings as follows:

- 3.1 Appointment of specialist officers
- 3.2 Education in heritage
- 3.3 Creation of a 'culture of care'
- 3.4 Archaeological and historical heritage
- 3.5 Monuments
- 3.6 Heritage objects (including artefacts and archival materials)
- 3.7 Architectural heritage
- 3.8 Natural environment and wildlife habitats
- 3.9 Maritime heritage and industrial heritage
- 3.10 Landscapes, heritage gardens and parks

The timeframe set out for the implementation of the plan is five years; 2008-2012. 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:

Ongoing	now	O
Short-term	1 year	S
Medium-term	2-3 years	M
Long-term	4-5 years	L



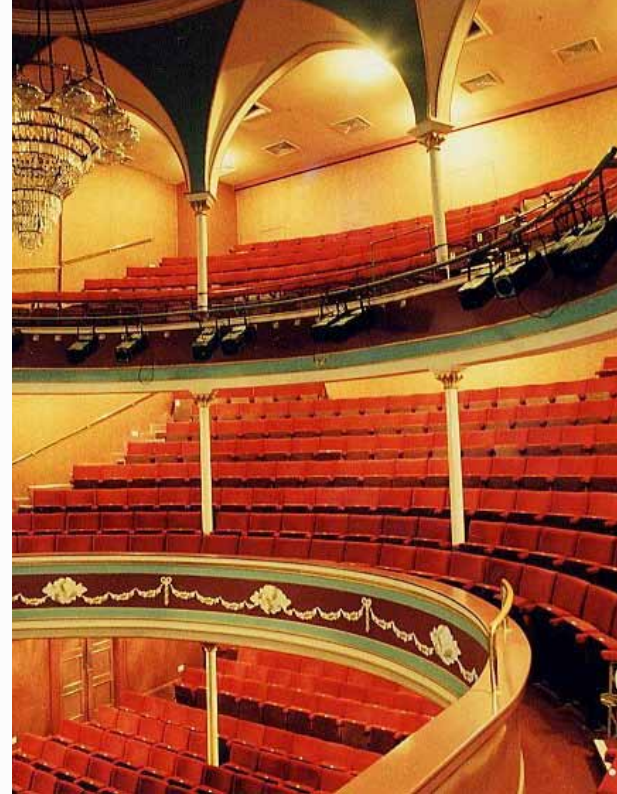
3.1. Appointment of specialist officers

Waterford City Council has recently established a permanent Conservation Officer position dealing primarily with the built environment. However, other heritage related expertise is needed within the City Council to promote a continued understanding and commitment to the conservation of architectural and archaeological heritage. In particular the position of Heritage Officer to aid the implementation of the Heritage Plan.

Ref	Objectives	Actions	Lead Agencies	
3.1.1	Provide position of heritage officer to implement the heritage plan	Seek the employment of a heritage officer within WCC	WCC	S
3.1.2	Availability of specialist expertise	Seek the employment of specialist officers within WCC, including biodiversity officer and city archaeologist. In the interim employ the services of independent professional expertise in the fields of archaeology, biodiversity, geology and hydro-geology when necessary.	WCC	M

3.2. Education in heritage

Ref	Objectives	Actions	Lead Agencies	
3.2.1	Create an educational programme for local schools on heritage e.g. Heritage in Schools Programme	<p>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</p> <p>The Natural Environment shall form a key component of the programme, covering wildlife and wildlife habitats, plants and trees, rivers and geology.</p> <p>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</p> <p>The care of the built environment and heritage objects shall also be addressed</p>	Waterford Teachers Centre; INTO, Heritage Council, WCC/ Waterford Museum of Treasures; City Library, WIT, Calmast; DoEHLG,WIT	M
3.2.2	Enhance public awareness of heritage	Develop a Heritage Plan website, listing the aims, and publishing the actions as they are completed and provide links to other heritage websites	WCC/ Waterford Museum of Treasures, WCT, WIT	S





3.3. Creation of a “culture of care”

Ref	Objectives	Actions	Lead Agencies	
3.3.1	Establish protocols and advise on the correct care of heritage materials in all organisations in Waterford City	Develop a protocol for the submission of heritage-related reports by the Local Authority, Government agencies and specialist practitioners	WCC/Waterford Museum of Treasures,	M
		Develop guidelines for organisations, institutions and others for the correct archival procedure for records and other materials	WCC/Waterford City Archives, Waterford Museum of Treasures	M
		Develop a standardised protocol for the donation or loan of private heritage materials to the city		



3.4. Archaeological and historical heritage

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 the Viking's expansion into Europe and North America. In the early ninth century they founded their first longphort at Woodstown near Waterford; but by the early tenth century this was abandoned. In 914 Ragnall built a second longphort. 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.

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 English history; the marriage of 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 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 seaport. 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 in 1210 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 substantial 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. One physical reminder of that era is the triangular bulk of Cromwell's Rock in Ferrybank, a site for part of the Cromwellian offensive against the city in 1649, which was successfully repelled by the citizens of Waterford.

The 18th century saw a revival in trade and an increased prosperity brought on partly by the 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 enterprises. The latter enterprises 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.

Ref	Objectives	Actions	Lead Agencies	
3.4.1	Establish a Pilot Area within the City Centre, to focus initial implementation of the actions. (See Fig 1)	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, paving and incorporating biodiversity and greening of the area.	WCC/Waterford City Archives, Waterford Museum of Treasures, DoEHLG	S
3.4.2	Raise awareness and provide readily accessible information on Waterford's archaeological and historical past	Establish a protocol for depositing copies of all archaeological reports, studies and assessments in the City Archives, City Libraries and Waterford Museum of Treasures	WCC / Waterford City Archives, City Library, Waterford Museum of Treasures	S
		Liase with local authorities in Ireland and Britain on user-friendly programmes that may be used for educational purposes.	WCC/ Waterford Museum of Treasures, WIT	S
		Compile a database of Archaeological and Historical Sources for Waterford City.	WCC/Waterford City Archives, City Library, Waterford Museum of Treasures, WIT	M
		Compile a database of archaeological excavations, assessments and underwater/ inter-tidal surveys carried out within the city.	WCC, DoEHLG	M
		Source funding for the regular publication of additional historical & archaeological works through the Waterford Museum of Treasures and Waterford Archaeological and Historical Society including a popular guide to the city's archaeology.	Waterford Archaeological and Historical Society, WCC /Waterford Museum of Treasures	M



		Produce guidelines for owners and occupiers of sites within Zones of Archaeological Potential.	DoEHLG	M
		Plot each excavation/ assessment on a GIS mapping system visibly identifying archaeological results, to be accessible by students and professionals for reference.	DoEHLG, WCC	L
		Increase awareness of Waterford's military past and defences, to include Cromwell's Rock.	WCC / Waterford Museum of Treasures	L
		Host a Conference on the Archaeology of Waterford City – recent excavations, policy to ensure preservation in-situ/by record, etc.	DoEHLG, WCC/ City Library, Waterford Museum of Treasures	L
3.4.3	Improve awareness of Waterford's Oral Heritage	Compile a record of historical oral history pertaining to Waterford City, including, where possible, national and International sources.	WCC / Waterford City Archives, Waterford Museum of Treasures, City Library	L



3.4.4	Improve awareness of Waterford's Arts Heritage	Host seminars on Waterford's musical and theatrical history.	WCC, WIT	M
		Develop a protocol for the archiving of theatre productions within the city.	WIT, WCC / City Archives, Waterford Museum of Treasures	M
		Produce exhibitions on significant local artists.	WCC/Waterford Museum of Treasures, Civic Art Gallery, WIT	M
3.4.5	Improve awareness of Waterford's Sports Heritage	Produce exhibitions of sporting achievement relating to Waterford City.	Waterford Sports Partnership, WCC/City Library, Waterford Museum of Treasures	L



3.5. Monuments

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 Town). 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 that include, pre-historic standing stones and a former church of the Knights Templar.

Ref	Objectives	Actions	Lead Agencies	
3.5.1	Enhance public awareness Waterford City's ancient monuments	Continue to arrange public lectures/ lunchtime talks on findings of recent archaeological and architectural investigations within the city.	WCC/ Waterford Museum of Treasures, City Library, DoEHLG, WIT	O
		Produce a heritage trail highlighting Waterford's archaeological past.	WCT, WCC/ Waterford Museum of Treasures	M
		Develop criterion for the placement of information plaques within the historic core of the city.	WCC / Waterford Museum of Treasures, WCT	L
		Continue to develop publications and exhibitions on archaeological and heritage objects.	WCC /Waterford Museum of Treasures	O
3.5.2	Enhance public awareness of the city walls	Develop a cohesive lighting system and integrated information system for the City Walls and associated mural towers, in consultation with the DoEHLG.	WCC, Waterford Museum of Treasures, DoEHLG	M
		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	O



3.6. 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 cannons).





Ref	Objectives	Actions	Lead Agencies	
3.6.1	Encourage community groups to identify collections of heritage objects within the city.	Develop thematic heritage projects encouraging the public to explore their own collections for items of heritage interest.	WCC/ Waterford Museum of Treasures, Waterford City Archives	M
3.6.2	Improve Accessibility to Heritage Objects.	Investigate methods of improving accessibility to the Waterford City Archives.	WCC	L
		Undertake a development plan for the Waterford Museum of Treasures to enhance facilities.	WCC / Waterford Museum of Treasures	S
		Encourage community groups to utilise local museums through an expanded outreach programme.	WCC / W MoT, Waterford City Archives, Community Forum, Waterford Archaeological and Historical Society,	S
3.6.3	Educate the public on Waterford's Heritage Objects.	Continue to produce publications on Waterford's heritage objects.	WCC/ Waterford Museum of Treasures	O
		Compile and exhibit collections of locally produced crafts.	WCC/ Waterford Museum of Treasures	L





3.7. Architectural heritage

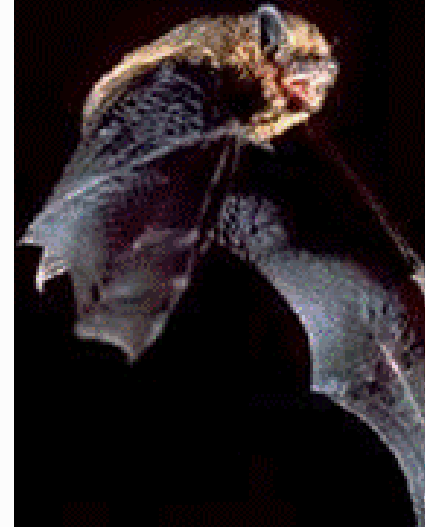
One of the defining features of any city is its architecture. Waterford is of particular interest as it retains many of the finest examples of architecture in Ireland. The city's building stock includes examples of medieval architecture, including Reginald's Tower. Its solid frame is instantly recognisable 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 from 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 that enrich the urban streetscape. The city has a number of attractive streetscapes, including The Mall and Catherine Street. Catherine Street is particularly striking due to its interesting mix of building styles, enlivened by the mass of foliage from the People's Park and bisected by the John's River.

It is the aim of the Heritage Plan to foster knowledge and pride in Waterford's 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.

Ref	Objectives	Actions	Lead Agencies	
3.7.1	Enhance awareness of Waterford's architectural heritage.	Produce a survey on Places of Worship.	WCC ,WIT	M
		Publish short booklets in associations with local ACAs on the character of individual areas within the city.	WIT, WCT	L
		Host exhibitions on elements of historic building design.	WCC/Waterford Museum of Treasures	L
		Produce mechanisms for increased access to studies of historic structures.	WCC/ City Library, WIT	L
		Produce exhibitions within Catherine Street Courthouse on the history and environs of the Courthouse.	The Courts Service	L
		Continue to develop and promote the John Roberts Waterford festival.	John Roberts Waterford Committee	O
		Conserve and display information on decorative schemes from the Cathedral of the Most Holy Trinity.	WCC, RC Diocese of Waterford and Lismore	S
3.7.2	Improve awareness of Waterford's vernacular architecture.	Carry out a study of urban vernacular structures within the city.	WCC, WIT	S
		Prepare guidelines for the conservation and utilisation of the city's vernacular architecture.	WCC, WIT	M

3.7.3	Increase public awareness of architecture and the components of good quality design.	Publish design guidelines for shopfronts for the city centre.	WCC, DoEHLG	S
		Publish design guidelines for development within the historic core and 19th century suburbs of the city.	WCC, DoEHLG	M
		Host public talks and seminars on architectural design, providing a forum for debate and discovery of Waterford's architectural heritage.	WIT, WCC, DoEHLG	L
		Conduct a streetscape study of the city centre streets to assess all aspects of the streetscape, to include architecture and the natural environment.	WCC	O
3.7.4	Increase public awareness of Good Conservation Practice	Provide links from the Waterford City Council and Heritage Plan websites to the website of the Planning & Development Division, Dept. of Environment, Heritage & Local Government that provides good conservation practice.	WCC	S
3.7.5	Improve knowledge of Waterford's traditional building skills.	Expand and publish online the current Register of Skilled Practitioners in County Waterford.	WCC	S
		Host workshops on traditional building skills, including stonework, plastering, joinery, cabinet making, slate hanging.	FÁS	L
3.7.6	Develop and expand Architectural Conservation Areas	Create a comprehensive analysis of the two existing ACAs, including an architectural survey to expand on the NIAH survey of Waterford.	WCC	S
		Supply residents and building owners with Good Practice Guidelines on maintaining and enhancing the character of their areas.	WCC	M
		Explore other areas within the city suitable for designation as an ACA.	WCC	M



3.8. Natural environment and 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, some of which have a special local connection. 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 louse² found in the People's Park and grounds of 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 foxes³. 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 Castle⁴ in 2004.

² 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*.

³ Information on the badgers of Little Island and otters provided by Dr Patrick Sleeman, UCC.

⁴ Declan McGrath, *A Guide to... Wildlife in Waterford City*. Waterford, 2006. pp. 26-27.



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 bedrock of rhyolitic volcanic rock; slatey 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. These form 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, sands and muds were compressed into yellow-red sandstones and green mudstones that now lie beneath the Gracedieu area. 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 ash⁵.

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.

⁵ Geological summary provided by Sarah Gatley of the Geological Survey of Ireland.

Ref	Objectives	Actions	Lead Agencies	
3.8.1	Produce a Biodiversity Plan for the city	Set up a Biodiversity Working Group to consult on the drafting of a Biodiversity Plan.	WCC	S
		Draft and implement Biodiversity plan, in line with the guidelines of the National Biodiversity Plan.	WCC	M
3.8.2	Prepare a Management Plan for the city's wetlands	Engage appropriate expertise to undertake the Plan, to incorporate improvement, management and interpretive measures for the wetlands.	WCC	M
3.8.3	Increase provision for biodiversity within the city's parks and open spaces.	Produce an audit of wildlife habitats, including hedgerows, to assess existing biodiversity.	IWT	S
		Produce a plan for the control of potentially invasive species such as Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam.	WCC	M
		Increase numbers of native trees and plants that encourage biodiversity in public areas.	WCC	L
		Introduce further ponds in the city's parks, to encourage population by insects and birds.	WCC	L
3.8.4	Conserve the feral Bilberry Goat Population	Produce a Management Plan for the Bilberry Goat Herd.	WCC, Bilberry Goats Heritage Trust	M

3.8.5	Improve safety of wildlife on roadways	Produce warning signs for the Outer Ring Road and Tramore Road on crossing wildlife.	WCC	S
		identify primary crossing routes for wildlife and to introduce measures to safeguard and facilitate wildlife movement where feasible.	WCC	M
3.8.6	Improve awareness of Natural Heritage in Waterford.	Compile a database of surveys and studies on sources of wildlife, wildlife habitats and flora within the city. This may assist in the preparation of EIS and SEA reports.	Waterford Wildlife IWT, WCC	S
		Carry out a study of Waterford's green spaces identifying areas of significance outside of the protected SAC and pNHA.	WCC	M
		Establish an educational programme for private landowners, developers and farmers on issues regarding the Natural Environment.	Teagasc	M
		Create a nature trail to complement the 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.	IWT, An Taisce	L
		Provide training for maintenance personnel on the care of trees and biodiversity.	WCC	L
		Host hedgerow information and maintenance seminars for farmers and rural landowners.	Teagasc, Heritage Council	L



3.9. Maritime heritage and 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 a livelihood to the people in the region, allowing the city to grow and flourish. The rivers also provided fish as a source of nourishment 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 most efficient method to transport goods to inland towns such as Clonmel and Kilkenny. The location of the city on the estuary contributed to its growth as an important and prosperous seaport.

As the largest port near the confluence of these rivers, historically Waterford was a vital element in the commerce of the southeast. This was expressed in the large Quay facilities that grew up on the northern and southern banks of the River. In the 19th Century Waterford City was also an important embarking point for ships to America and 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 for a long time a centre for ship and boat building. Quayside facilities such as warehouses and cranes would have been associated with this activity. Goods would also have been transferred from boats and later to the railways that dispersed

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.





Ref	Objectives	Actions	Lead Agencies	
3.9.1	Improve knowledge and develop awareness of Waterford's Maritime Heritage	Utilise Museum and Interpretive Centre facilities in the promotion of the knowledge and conservation of historic maritime features.	WCC/ Waterford Museum of Treasures	S
		Retain and maintain the remaining mooring rings, bollards, crane and timber posts on the Quays.	WCC, Port of Waterford, Local landowners	S
		Investigate the feasibility of extending the city centre Zone of Archaeological Potential to include the North Wharf.	DoEHLG	S
3.9.2	Improve access to the Suir and John's River riverfronts.	Develop a river-walk along John's River to Kilbarry Bog.	WCC	L
		Draft a report on the feasibility of providing further river-based heritage tours.	Fáilte Ireland	L
3.9.3	Improve Awareness of Waterford's Industrial Heritage	Produce a booklet on the industries of Waterford.	WCC, Waterford Archaeological and Historical Society	M
		Produce a survey of current and former historic industrial sites.	WIT	M
		Produce an exhibition on the prominent commercial and industrial families of Waterford.	WCC/Waterford Museum of Treasures	L



3.10. Landscape, heritage gardens and 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. The city presents a well developed hilly landscape, with housing estates, largescale suburban homes, schools and hospitals interspersed with areas of densely-planted mature trees, providing an attractive prospect to the city. One area of impressive woodland within the city is in the Rocklands area of Ferrybank. It includes fine specimens of sycamore, ash and beech, framing the view across the river of the Abbey Church and providing 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 including the Fennessy's Oak. Fennessy & Sons first cultivated this oak in the 1820s. The Fennessy family are noteworthy in that they carried out the original planting in the People's Park. 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 an early Quaker burial ground.

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. It 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 badgers⁶. The 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. Waterford City has a fine tradition of horticulture, which includes the flower, traditionally known as the “Richardson’s Daffodil”. 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.

⁶ Information on the badgers of Little Island provided by Dr Patrick Sleeman, UCC

Ref	Objectives	Actions	Lead Agencies	
3.10.1	Improve and develop Waterford’s open spaces	Identify areas for further “greening” within the city, identifying suitable streets and spaces for further tree planting and maintenance of hedgerows.	WCC	S
		Produce a “Waterford City Landscape Plan”	WCC	M
		Improve physical access and public safety within public open-spaces.	WCC	M
3.10.2	Improve awareness and access to a diverse range of horticulture.	Produce a horticulture trail including public open spaces and participating private gardens.	WCC, Irish Horticultural Society	M
		Develop a nature trail in conjunction with the Suir-side river-walk	WIT, An Taisce	L

APPENDIX I

A 1.1 Members of the Heritage Forum

The Heritage Forum was established by Waterford City Council to formulate the Heritage Plan. It is made up of key stakeholders within the city who have a role or interest in heritage management in the city. The following were the members of the Waterford City Heritage Forum engaged in drafting the plan.

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
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 , RIP	Acting Chief Agricultural Officer, Teagasc
Orla Scully	Archaeologist
Stephanie Taheny	Construction Federation of Ireland
Michael Walsh	Waterford City Manager

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

A1.2 Members of the 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:

A1.2.1 Built Heritage and 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	Waterford Institute of Technology
Joan Johnson	Religious Society of Friends
Cecily Johnston	Waterford City Council
Connie Kelleher	DoEHLG
Eamonn McEneaney	Waterford Museum of Treasures
Maeve O'Callaghan	DoEHLG
Donnacha Ó Ceallacháin	Waterford Archaeological & Historical Society
Niall Rooney	Court Service
Greg Ryan	CIE
Fr. Willie Ryan	Diocese of Waterford & Lismore
Orla Scully	Archaeologist
Trevor Stacey	The Representative Church Body
Stephanie Taheny	Construction Federation of Ireland

A1.2.2 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 , RIP	Teagasc
Dr. Patrick Sleeman	Department of Zoology, Ecology and Plant Science, University College Cork

A1.2.3 Heritage Objects

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

A1.2.4 Community, Education & Commerce

Harry Knox	Waterford Teachers Centre
Dr. Rachel Finnegan	Deptment 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

APPENDIX II

A2.1 Public submissions received in initial draft stage

Bernadette Barrett	Badgerwatch (Ireland)
Rita Canney	
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	

A2.3 Public meetings held May 2007

Attendance at a public meeting held 9th May 2007, Woodlands Hotel Waterford

Marie O'Shea	Farran Park
Rita Canney	Grantstown Village
Mary O'Neill	King's Channel
Mary Higgins	Tramore

Attendance at a public meeting held 15th May, Butlerstown Community Centre

Miriam Cass	Rocklands Residents Association
Donal Barry	St. John's Park
Ray MacGrath	Passage East

APPENDIX III

A3.1 List of relevant National and EU Legislation

A3.1.1 Archaeological Heritage

National Monuments Acts 1930 – 2004

National Cultural Institution Act 1997

A3.1.2 Built Heritage

Local Government Planning and Development Acts 1963 – 2000

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

A3.1.3 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

A3.1.4 Museums and Archives

National Cultural Institutions Act, 1997

Local Government Act, 1994 and 2001

National Archives Act, 1986

Civil Registration Act, 2004

A4.1.5 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)

A3.2 International Conventions and Agreements

A3.2.1 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)

A3.2.1 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

A3.2.3 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

GLOSSARY

ACA	Architectural Conservation Area	
Calmast	Centre for the Application of Learning through Maths, Science and Technology	
CIE	Córas Iompar Éireann	
CMRC	Coastal Marine Research Centre	RIAI
CO	Conservation Officer	RMP
DoEHLG	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government	RPS
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	SAC
ENFO	Environmental Information Service	
EPA	Environment Protection Agency	
EU	European Union	SEA
FÁS	Foras Áitiúla Saothar	SMR
GIS	Geographical Information System	SPA
HO	Heritage Officer	UCC
IAP	Integrated Area Plan	UNESCO
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments & Sites	VEC
INTO	Irish National Teachers' Organisation	WCC
IWT	Irish Wildlife Trust	WCT
MYA	Million Years Ago (geological)	WIT
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage	ZAP
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 "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"	
		Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland
		Record of Monuments and Places
		Record of Protected Structures
		Special Area of Conservation SACs may be defined as "prime wildlife conservation areas, considered to be important on a European as well as Irish level." (National Parks & Wildlife Service)
		Strategic Environmental Assessment
		Sites of Monuments Record
		Special Protection Area
		University College Cork
		United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organisation
		Vocational Education Committee
		Waterford City Council
		Waterford Civic Trust
		Waterford Institute of Technology
		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."



Waterford City Council, 2009