

Landscape Identification and Assessment in Ireland: an overview



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Heritage Council 2013: Historic Landscape Characterisation

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION IN IRELAND:
BEST PRACTICE GUIDANCE

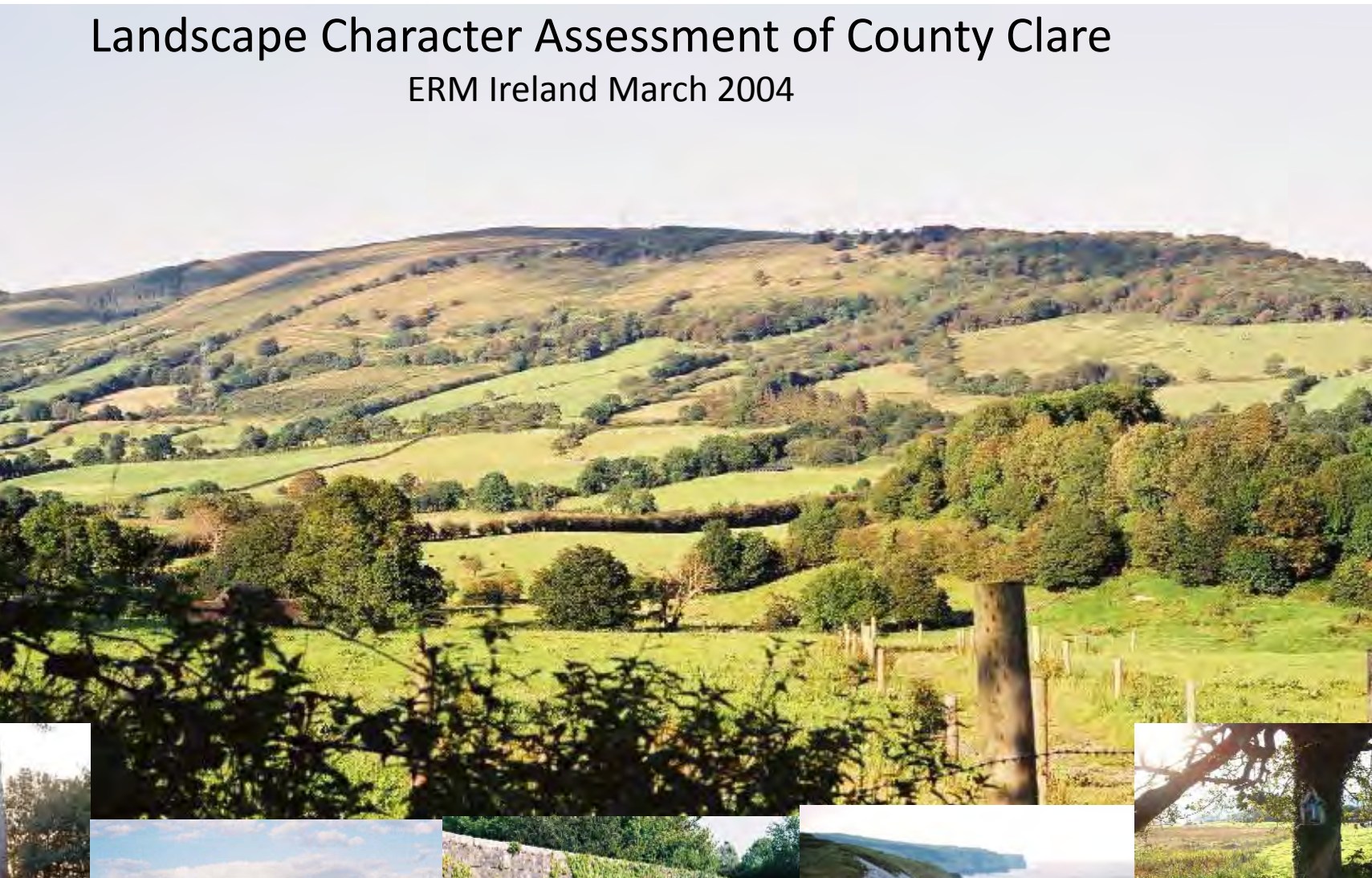


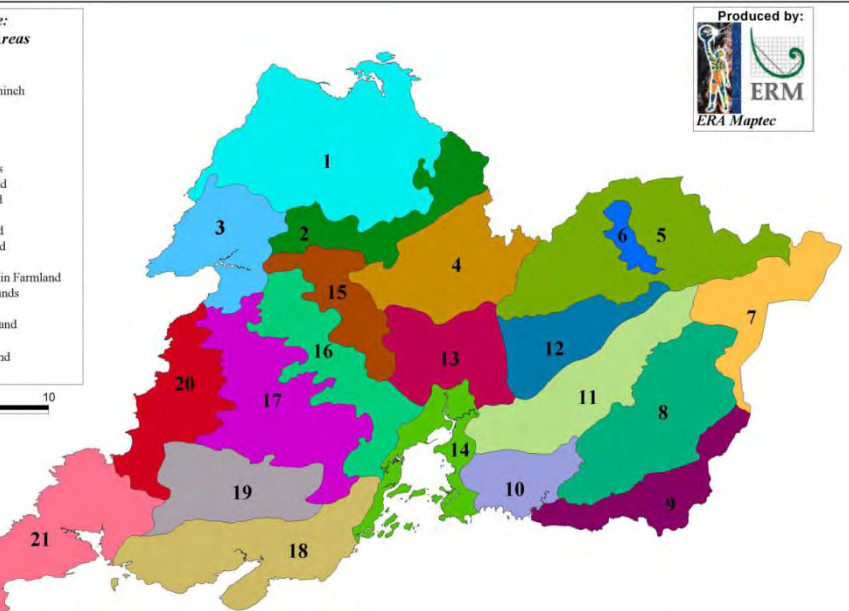
An Chomhairle Odliríochta
The Heritage Council

Final Report

Landscape Character Assessment of County Clare

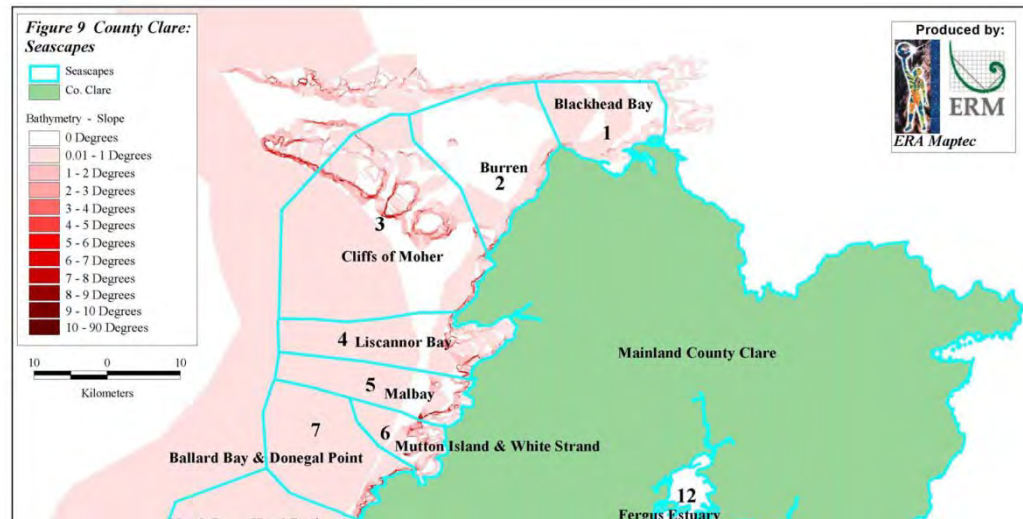
ERM Ireland March 2004





County Clare Landscape Character Assessment 2004

Seascape Character



Historic Landscape Characterisation 2013

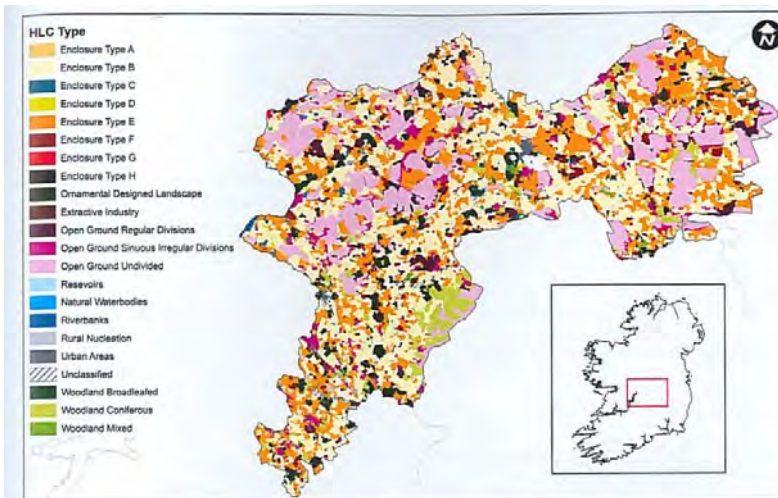
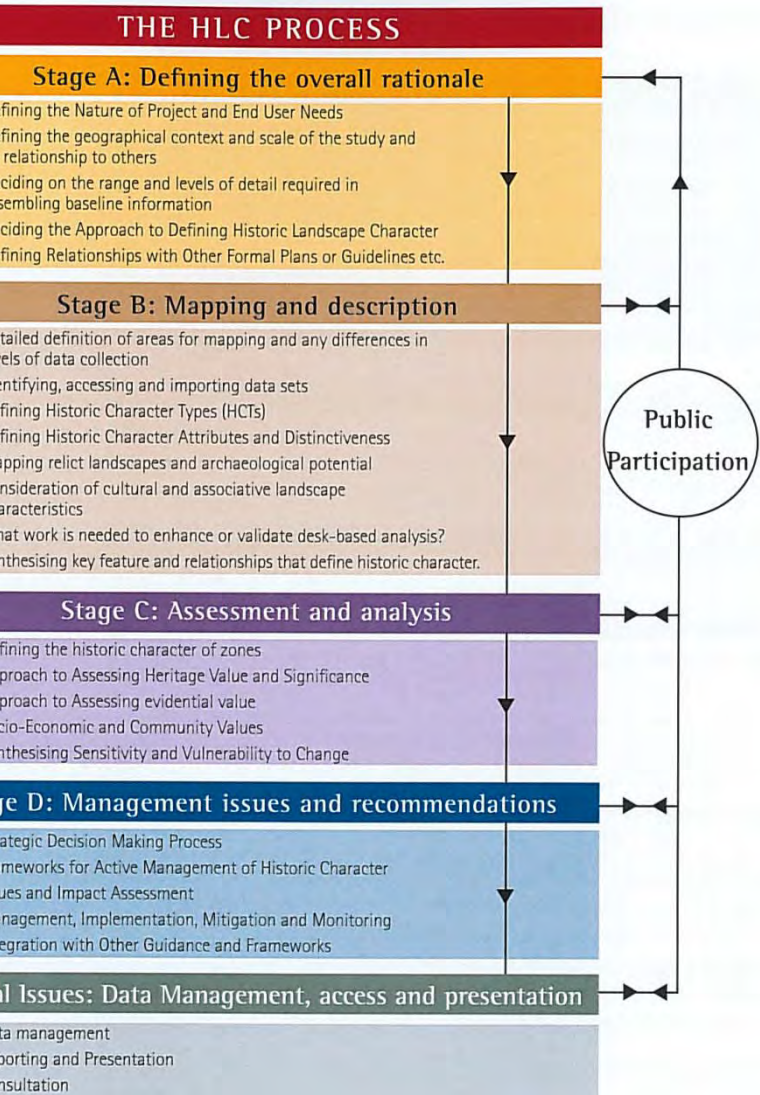
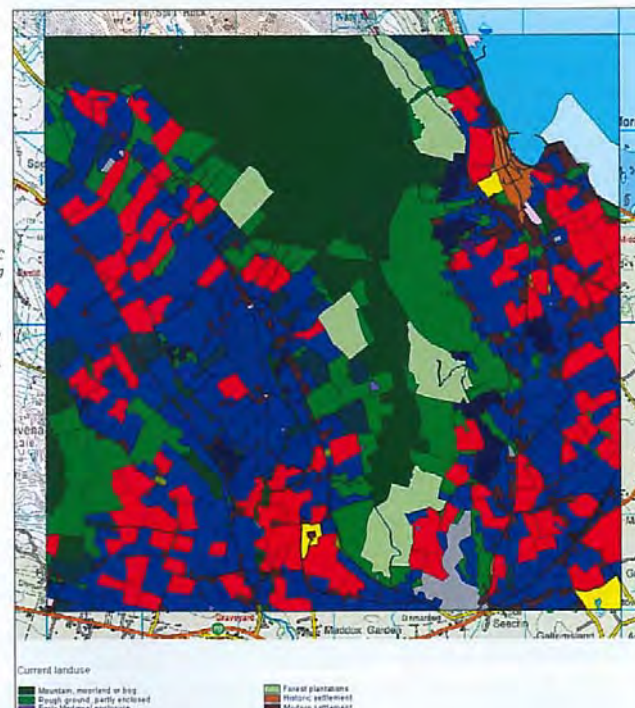


Figure 3 (a): County Offaly as characterised by the EU funded Pathways to European Cultural Landscapes project. This was an early testing of HLC in Ireland, providing a characterisation for counties Offaly, Westmeath and Laois. (b) The Archaeological Landscapes Project based in the School of Archaeology in UCD examined the use of HLC as a means of examining the cultural landscape. The Cooley peninsula in Co Louth was characterised, including this area to the west of Carlingford at the scale of individual fields or land parcels.



Landscape Character Assessment in Ireland: Baseline Audit and Evaluation p.12

Landscape character areas are unique, geographically-specific areas of a particular landscape type. Each has its own individual character and identity, even though it shares the same generic characteristics with other areas of the same type. This distinction is reflected in the naming of types and areas: landscape character types have generic names, but landscape character areas take on the names of specific places. Examples might be the south Wicklow Uplands or The Burren.

1 The Burren



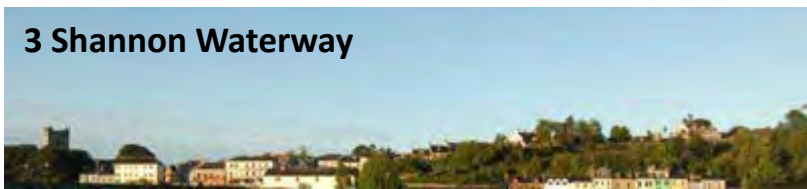
2 Innishmurry



4 Wicklow Uplands



3 Shannon Waterway



Landscape Character Assessment in Ireland: Baseline Audit and Evaluation

Mapping generally schematic

National GIS datasets not sufficiently used

HLC seldom incorporated into the assessment process

Few LCAs included stakeholder consultation

Principal variations in landscape character insufficiently considered

Considerable variation in content and length

No systematic consideration of forces affecting landscape

Significant variation in presentation of judgements about landscape change

Distinction between characterisation and judgements unclear

Inconsistency in classification across county boundaries in many cases

Insufficient or no consideration given to seascape and townscape

**DRAFT TARA SKRYNE LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AREA
EXPLANATORY DOCUMENT**





Home > Local Authorities > Planning > Tara Skryne Landscape Project

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Tara Skryne Landscape Project

Presentations from Breakfast Briefing to Elected Members of Meath County Council 7th and 20th September 2010

- [Breakfast Briefing to Members 20th Sept 2010 L Guinan](#) pdf, 1,558kb
- [Breakfast briefing 7th Sept 2010 L Guinan](#) pdf, 1,450kb
- [Breakfast briefing 7th Sept 2010 D Egan](#) pdf, 1,744kb
- [Breakfast briefing 7th Sept 2010 W Bagnall](#) pdf, 521kb
- [Breakfast briefing 7th Sept 2010 C Newman](#) pdf, 1,850kb
- [Breakfast briefing 7th Sept 2010 R Meehan](#) pdf, 1,913kb

Draft Tara Skryne Landscape Conservation Area Public Information Evening (September 2010)

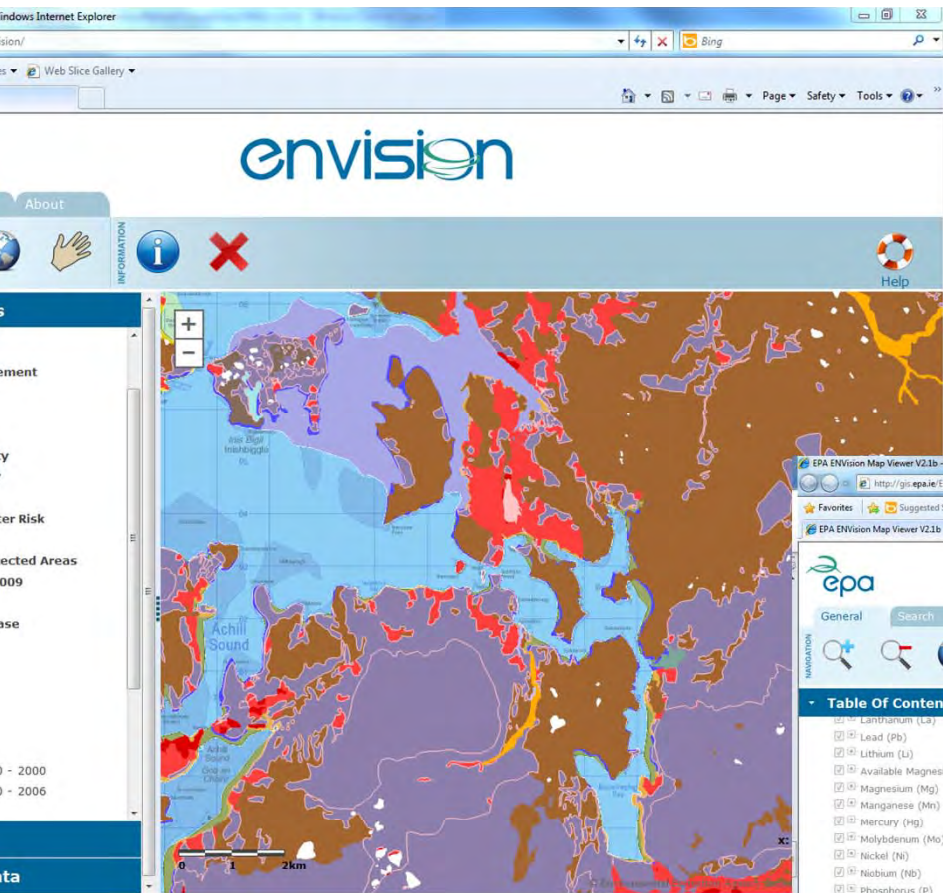
- [Tara Skryne Public Information Evening handout 13th Sept 2010](#) pdf, 332kb
- [Tara Skryne Public information Evening 13th Sept 2010 ad](#) pdf, 1,070kb

Draft Tara Skryne Landscape Conservation Area Mangers Report on Submissions (July 2010)

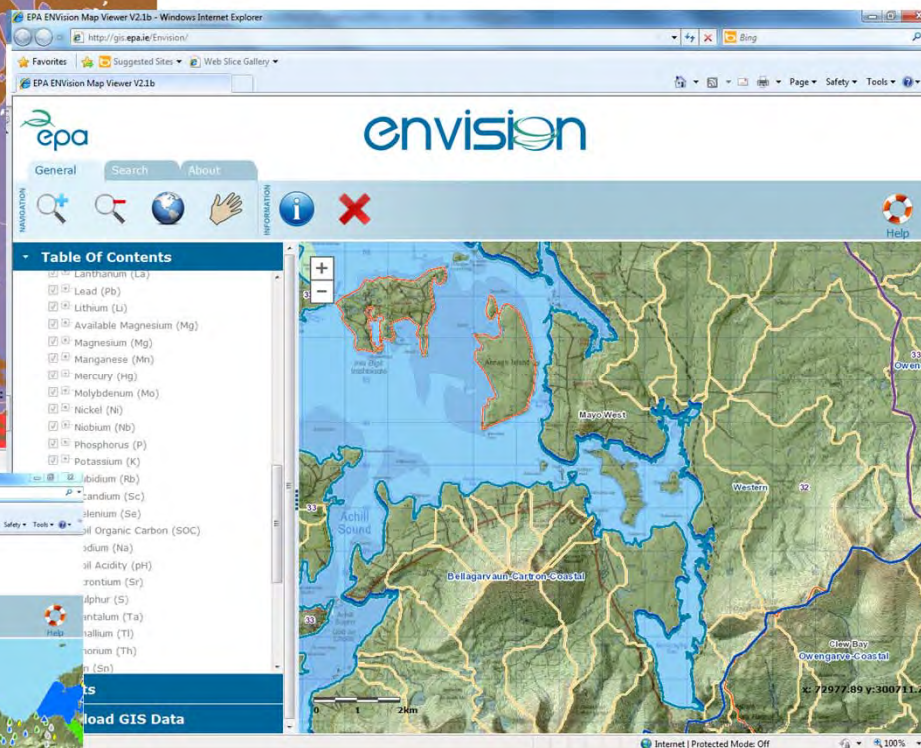
- [Draft Tara Skryne Landscape Conservation Area Managers Report on Submissions \(July 2010\)](#) pdf, 882kb

Draft Tara Skryne Landscape Conservation Area (May 2010)

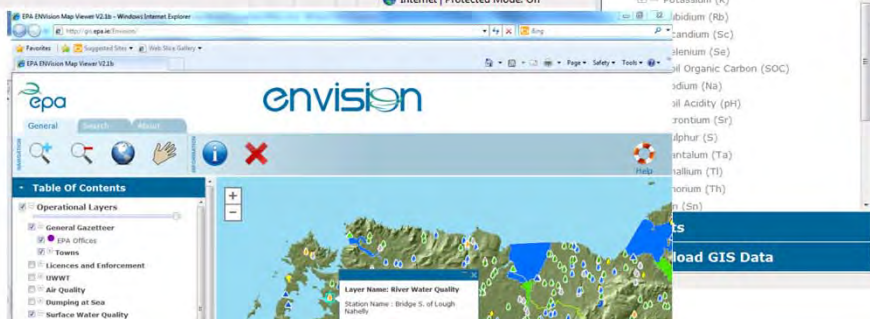
Tara Skryne Landscape
Project website:
www.meath.ie

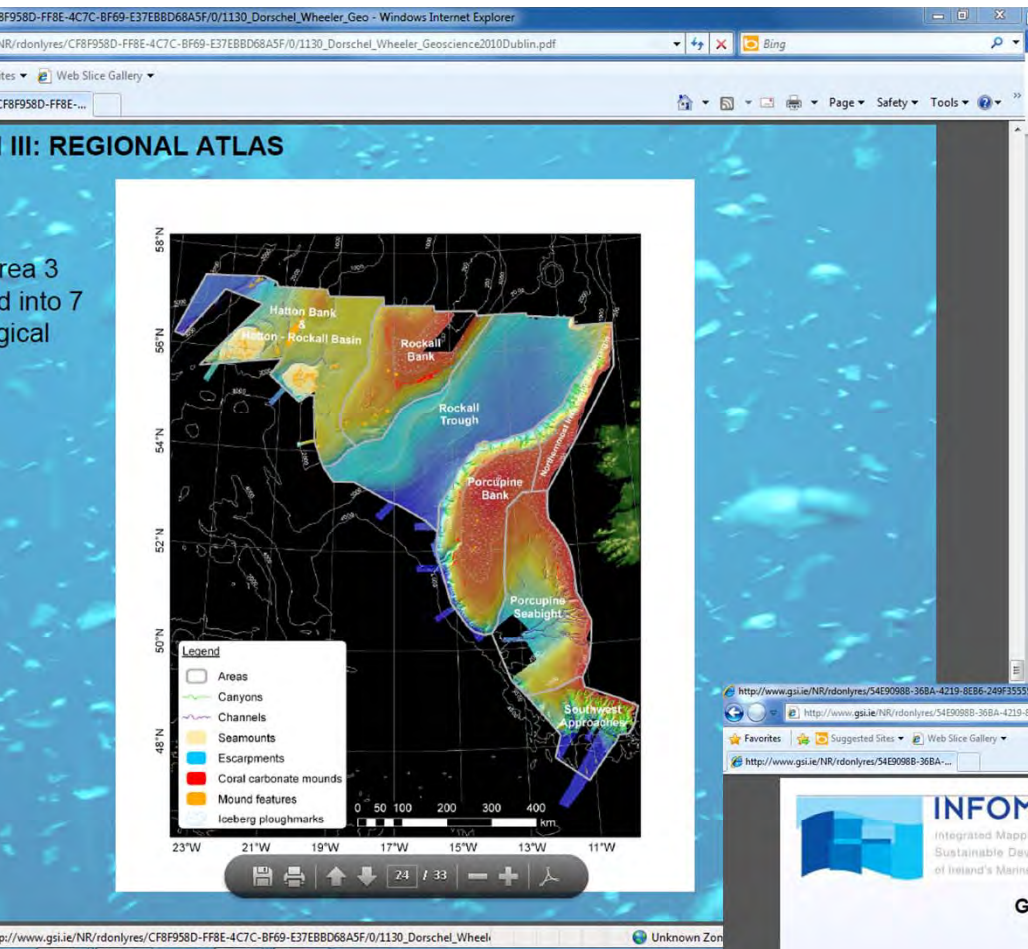


Water and soil layers

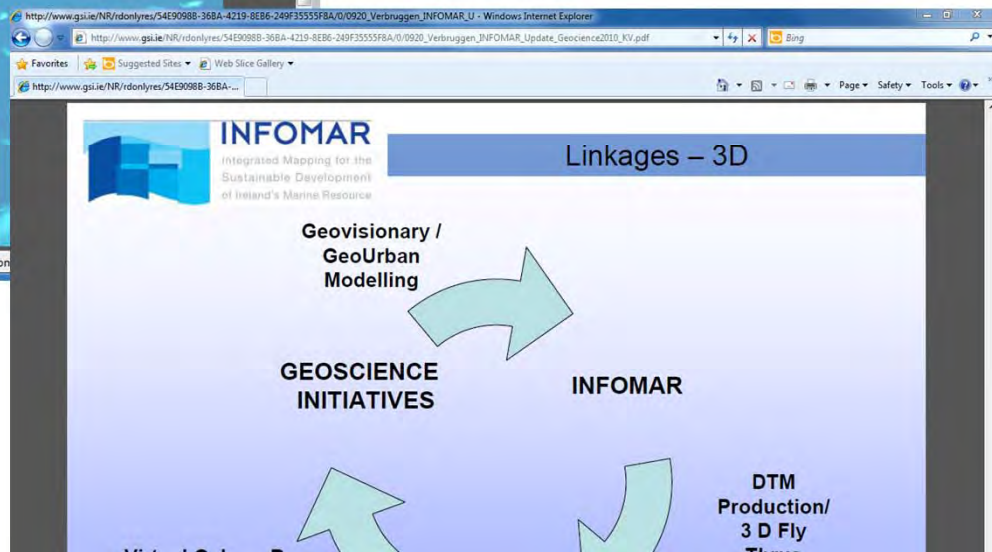


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INFOMAR survey



'real' map of Ireland, produced by Geological Survey of Ireland and the Ordnance Survey, is a bathymetric survey of the designated Irish continental shelf

Myplan.ie spatial planning searchable database

The screenshot displays the Myplan.ie Viewer interface within a Windows Internet Explorer browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://www.myplan.ie/viewer/>. The page title is "Myplan.ie Viewer" and the subtitle is "Department of Environment, Community and Local Government".

The main map area shows a geographical region with various planning zones overlaid. A prominent blue hatched area is visible. Numerous red and blue dots are scattered across the map, representing specific planning points or features. A toolbar at the top of the map area includes options for "OSI Map", "Aerial", "Cassini 6inch", "Historic 25inch", "Historic 6inch", and "OSI with Overlay".

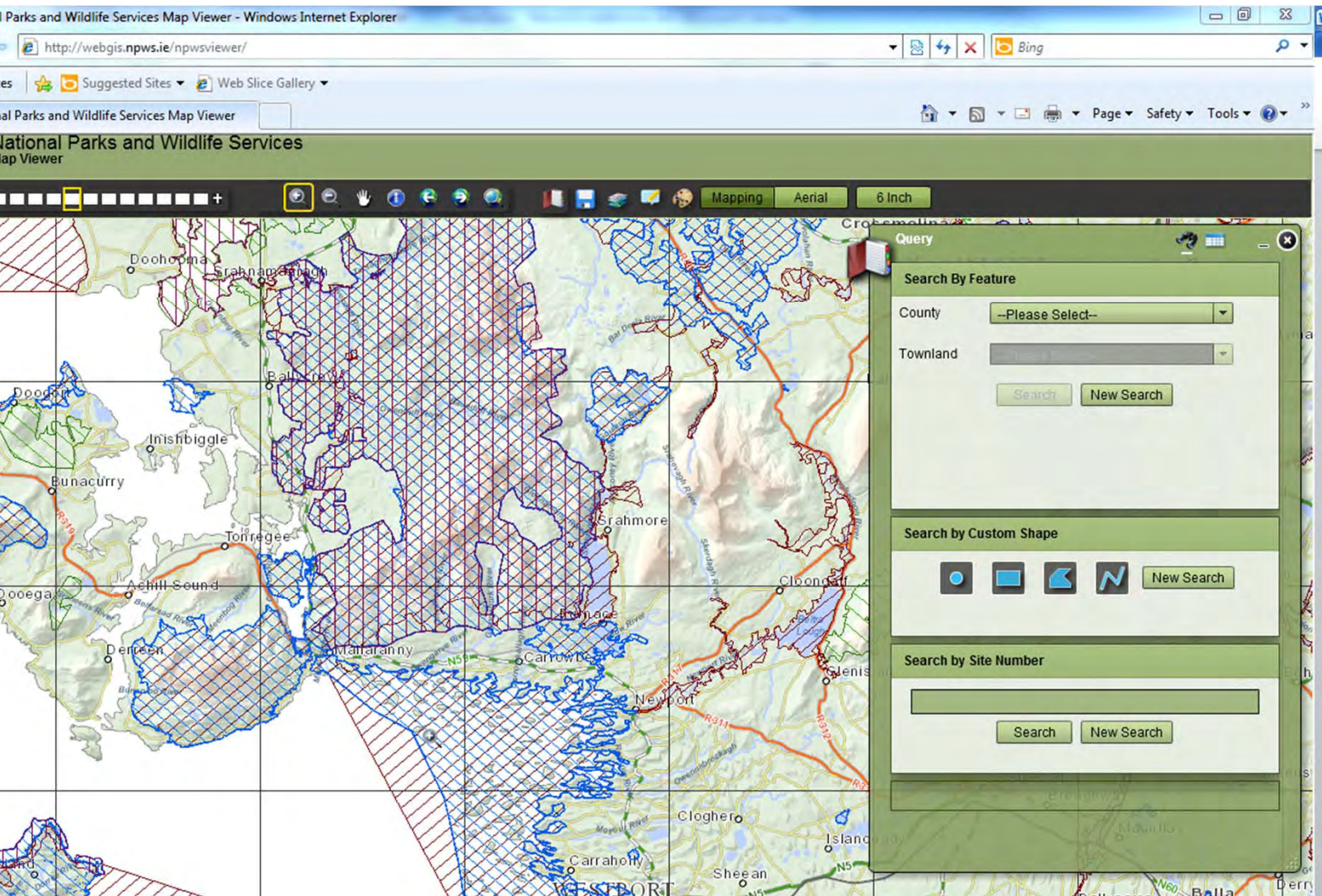
On the left side, a "Layer List" panel is open, showing a list of map layers with checkboxes. The "Zoning" layer is currently selected and checked. Other layers include "Generalised Zone Types", "Expiring Plans", "Plan Images", "Planning Applications Search", "Plan Areas", "Residential Density", "Residential Phasing", "Address Points", "Unfinished Housing Survey 2012", "Local Property Tax Waiver Areas", "Schools", "National Inventory of Architectural Heritage", and "National Monuments Service".

A detailed information popup is displayed over the map, titled "Athlone Town Plan 2008-2014". The popup contains the following information:

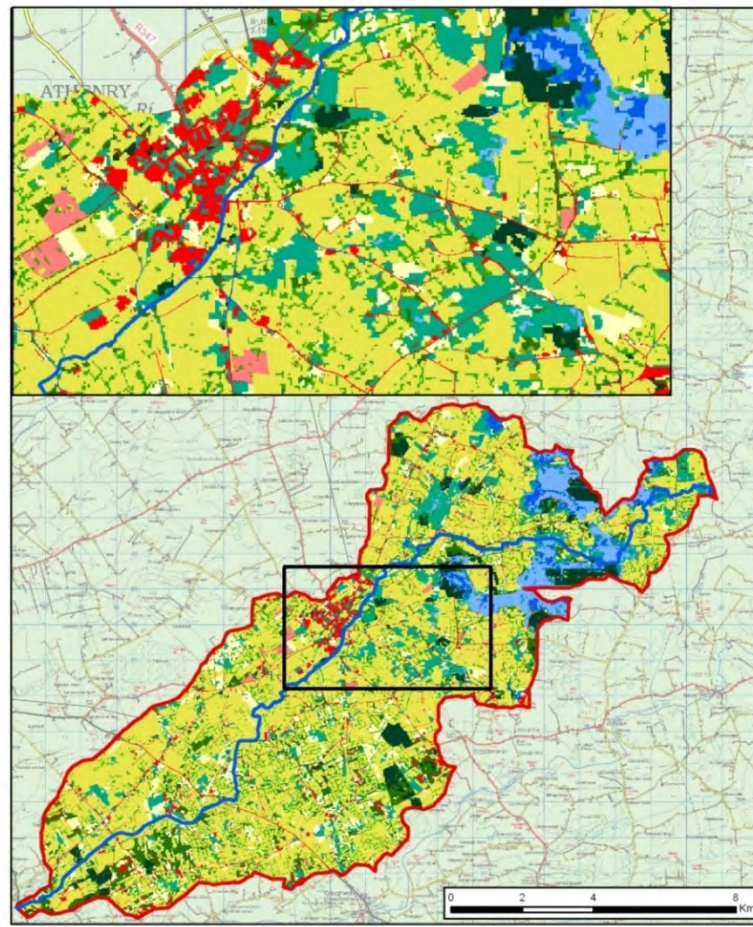
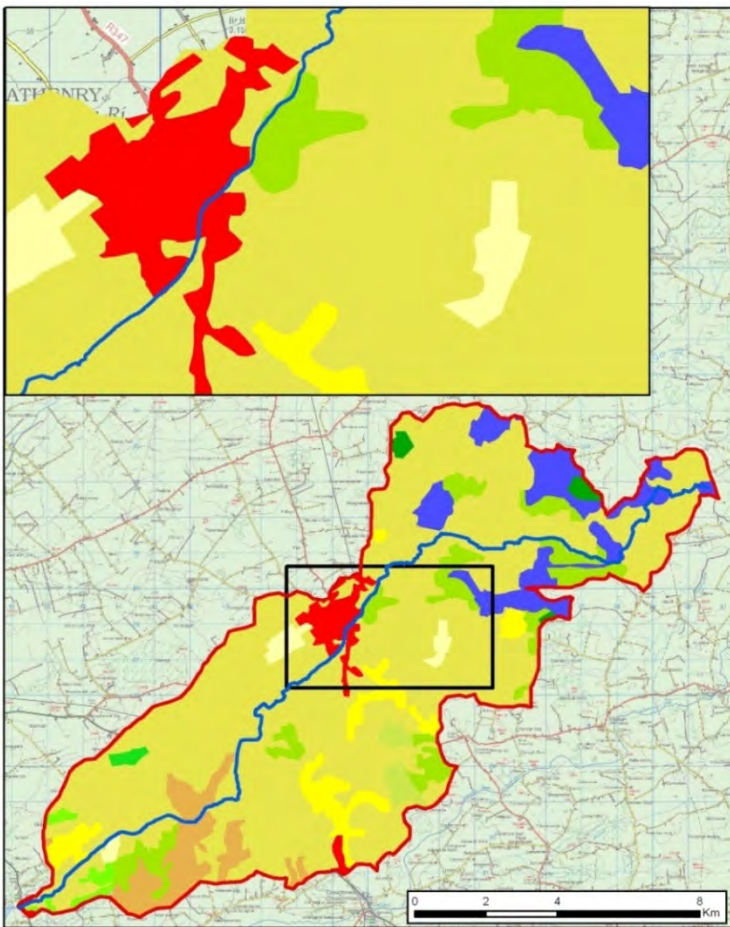
- GZT Zone:** R3 - Residential, mixed residential and other uses
- [Click here for GZT Code Reference](#)
- Local Authority Zone:** Residential
- Local Authority Zone Description:** O-ZN1 To provide for residential development and associated services and to protect and improve residential amenity.
- Plan Currency:**

The map background shows various locations including Kiltown, Kesh, Drumraney, Walderstown, and Mount Temple. The interface also includes standard browser navigation buttons and a "Help Home" link in the top right corner.

<http://webgis.npws.ie/npwsviewer/>



Pilot habitat map 2009



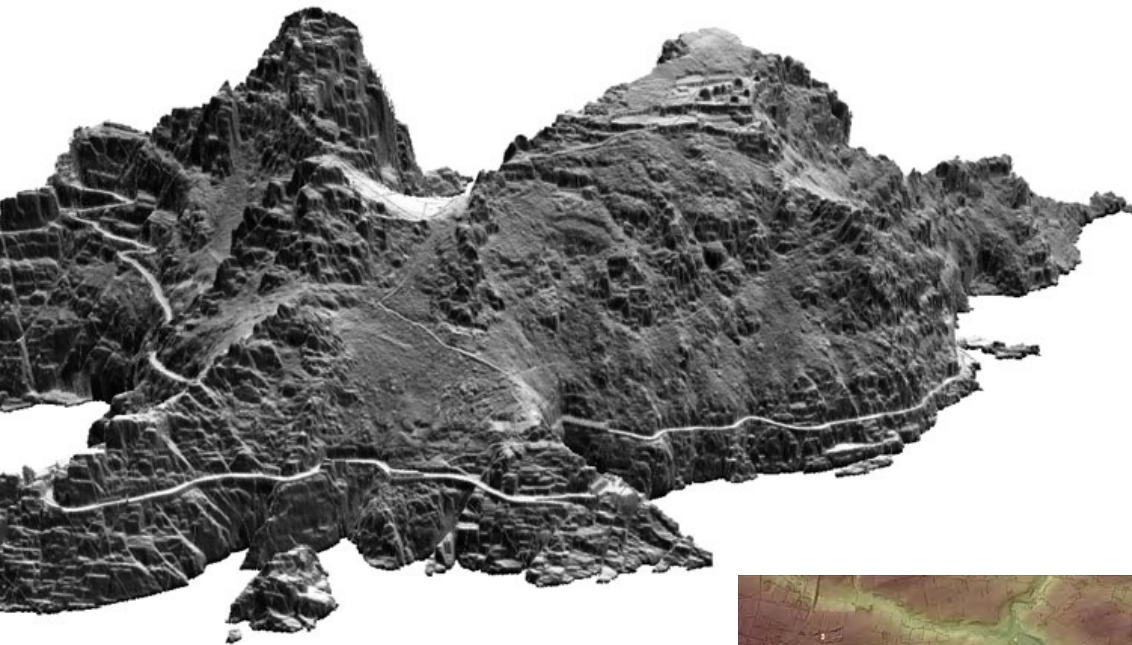
- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Continuous urban fabric | Complex cultivation patterns | Mixed forest |
| Discontinuous urban fabric | Agriculture with natural vegetation | Natural grassland |
| Non-irrigated land | Broad-leaved forest | Transitional woodland scrub |
| Pastures | Coniferous forest | Peat bogs |

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Arable crops | Exposed calcareous heath | Raised bog |
| Buildings and artificial surfaces | Exposed calcareous rock | Scrub |
| Conifer plantation | Exposed siliceous rock | Semi-natural woodland |
| Cut-over bog | Hedgerow | Water |
| Dry calcareous and neutral grassland | Improved agricultural grassland | Wet grassland |

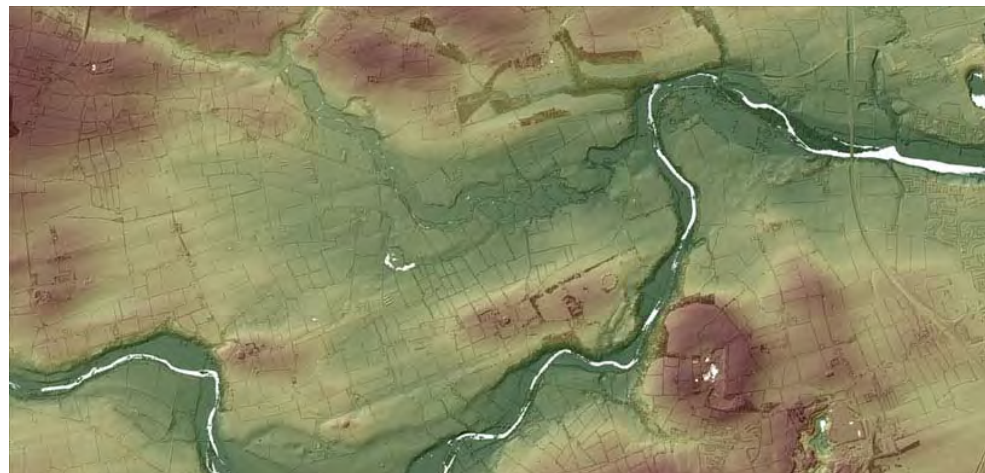
National Biodiversity Data Centre: www.biodiversityireland.ie

The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the National Biodiversity Data Centre website. The address bar shows the URL <http://www.biodiversityireland.ie/#>. The browser's Favorites bar includes 'National Biodiversity Data Centre'. The website's header features the logo and name 'NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY DATA CENTRE' alongside a row of six small images representing various species: a butterfly, a tree, a bird, a flower, a fish, and a mammal. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for 'Home Page', 'About Us', 'Biodiversity Data', 'Biodiversity Themes', 'Downloads', and 'Photo Gallery', followed by a search box. The main content area is titled 'National Biodiversity Data Centre' and contains a paragraph describing the center's mission: 'The National Biodiversity Data Centre is a national organisation for the collection, collation, management, analysis and dissemination of data on Ireland's biological diversity. Biodiversity data are a key requirement for understanding our natural surroundings, for tracking change in our environment and for gaining a greater insight on how we benefit from, and impact upon, the ecosystem goods and services provided by biological diversity; a national asset which contributes at least €2.8 billion to the Irish economy each year.' Below this is another paragraph stating: 'The Data Centre was established by the Heritage Council in 2007 and is funded by the [Heritage Council](#) and the [Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht](#).' To the right of the main text are three promotional boxes: 'Biodiversity Maps' with a magnifying glass icon, 'Species in Focus' featuring a ladybug, and 'Biodiversity Data' with buttons for 'Submit Records' and 'Video Tutorials'. At the bottom left, there is a map of Ireland with colored dots indicating data points, and a section titled 'New Online Data Viewer Launched' with a sub-headline 'The Data Centre has released a new system for recorders to manage and query their own records submitted to the Centre's on-line record submission form...read more'. To the right of the map are several smaller links: 'Strategic Plan 2013-2017', 'New Online Data Viewer Launched', 'Atlas of Irish Mammals', and 'Identifying and Recording Ireland's Biodiversity'. At the bottom right, there is a 'BioBlitz' logo with the text 'IRELAND'S BioBlitz'.

Discovery Programme LiDAR mapping



Perspective view
of the hillshade
DSM of Skellig
Michael

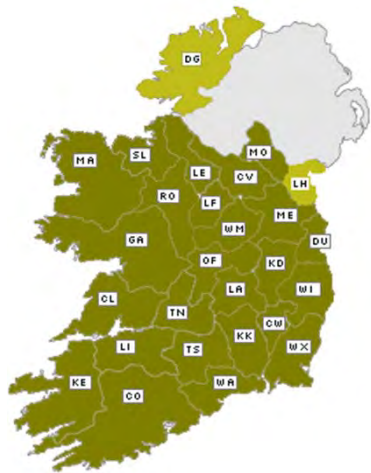


Hillshade DSM generated from first
return LiDAR data for Bru na Boinne

Online Inventory of Architectural Heritage

buildingsofireland.ie

data –
Classification of 6,000 sites



Trinity College Dublin: Down Survey maps

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Landowner by Name | The Down Survey Project - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar contains the URL: <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/landowners.php#mc=52.47735,-8.351813&z=14>. The browser interface includes a search bar with "Live Search" and a menu bar with "Edit", "View", "Favorites", "Tools", and "Help".

The main content is a map of the townland of GORTEEN (ED Emly) in Tipperary, Ireland. The map is overlaid with a green polygon representing the townland boundary. A popup window provides the following information:

- Townland of GORTEEN (ED Emly)**
- Down Survey Name:** Gurteene
- 1641 Owner(s):** [Meagher, John \(Catholic\)](#)
- 1670 Owner(s):** [Randall, Matthew \(Protestant\)](#); [Clerke, George \(Protestant\)](#); [Gosden, Henry \(Protestant\)](#); [Finch, Francis \(Protestant\)](#)
- County:** Tipperary
- Barony:** Ikerrin
- Parish:** Burrine
- Unprofitable land:** 285 plantation acres
- Profitable land:** 297 plantation acres
- Forfeited:** 297 plantation acres
- 1659 Census**
- Total:** 65
- English:** 62
- Irish:** 3

The map also shows surrounding townlands: DUNCUMMINS, KILDRUM, BALLYCURRANE, BALLYHONEY, GORTUNATRIME, GORTEEN, CLASHDRUMSMITH, and BALLYHONEY. The map includes a compass rose and zoom controls. The browser's taskbar shows the "County Roscommon Search ..." and "Landowner by Name | Th..." tabs.

Waterways Corridor Study 2006

A study of the area surrounding the Lower Shannon navigation including Lough Derg, from Meelick, Co Galway to Limerick City

SECTION SIX
VISION,
PROPOSED POLICY
AND ACTIONS



A Vision of the South Shannon Waterway Corridor



Galway's Living Landscapes - Part 1: Eskers

Tírdhreacha Beo na Gaillimhe - Cuid 1: Eascracha

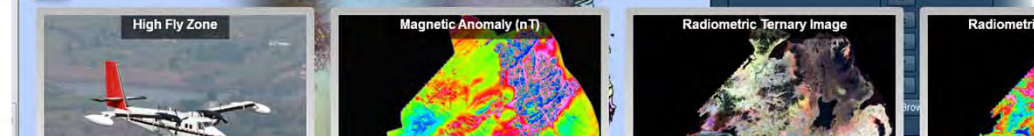
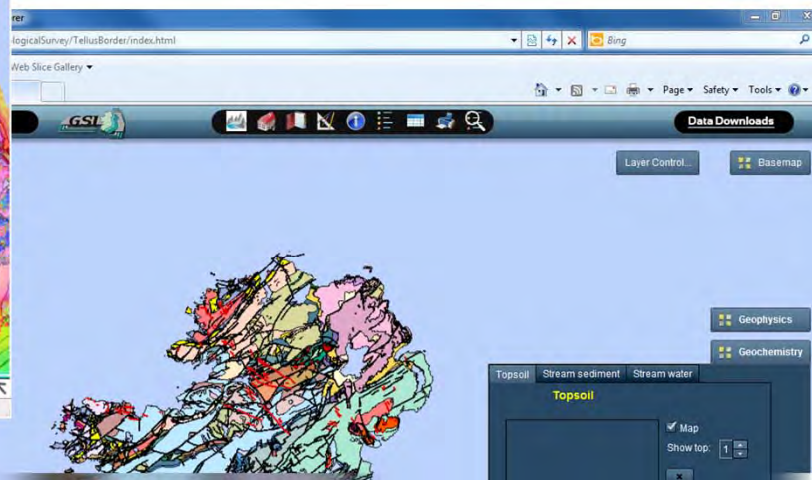
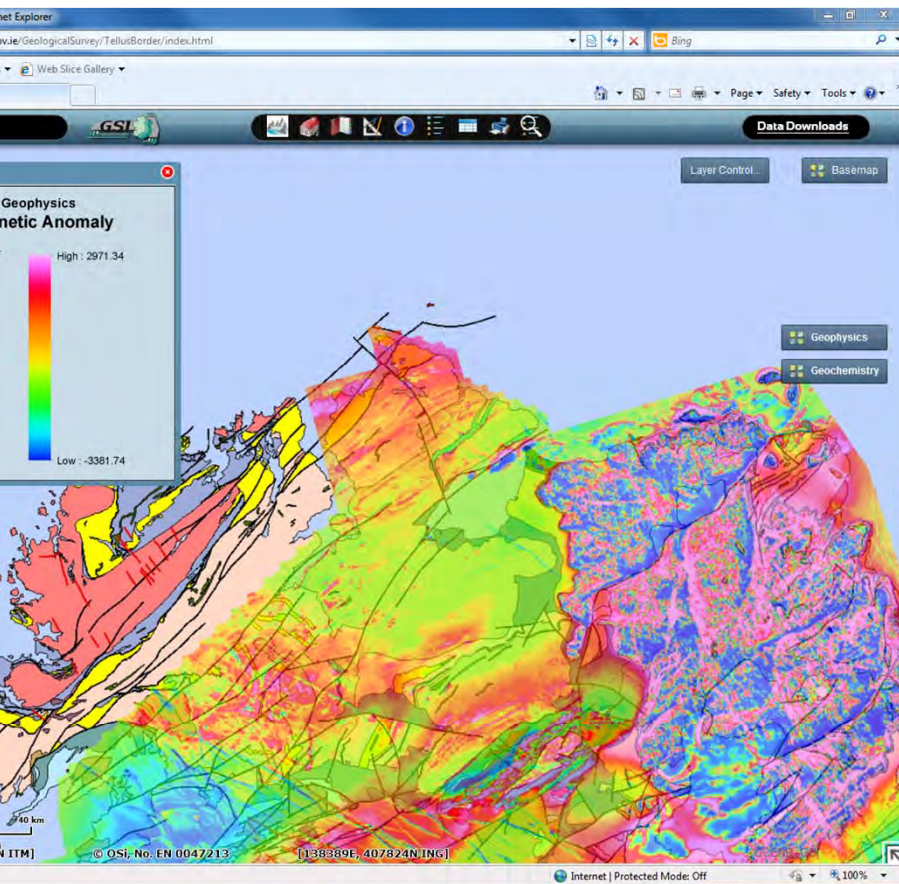
Ronán Hennessy, Martin Feely, Christy Cuniffe and Caitríona Carlin



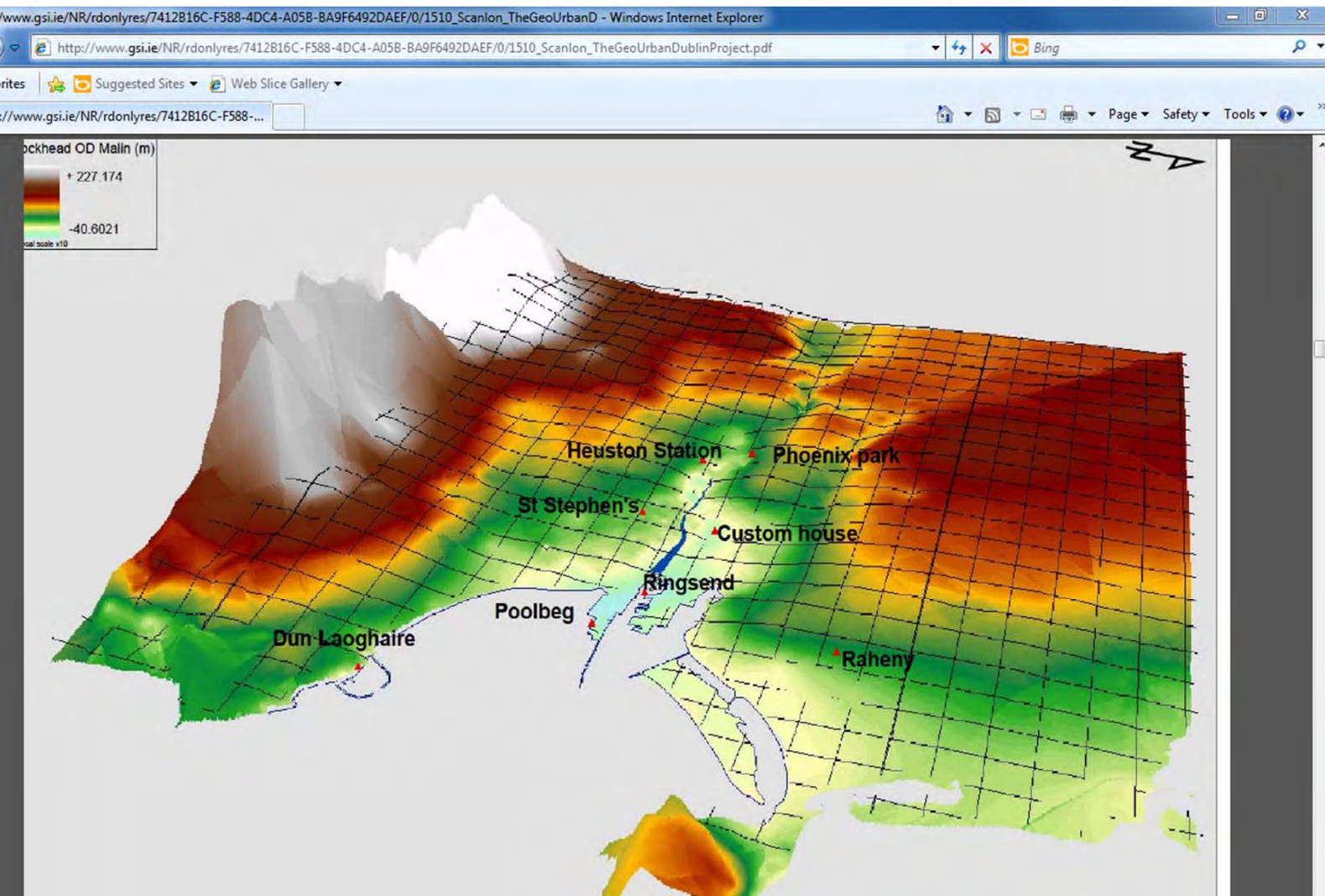
Bere Island Conservation Plan 2002



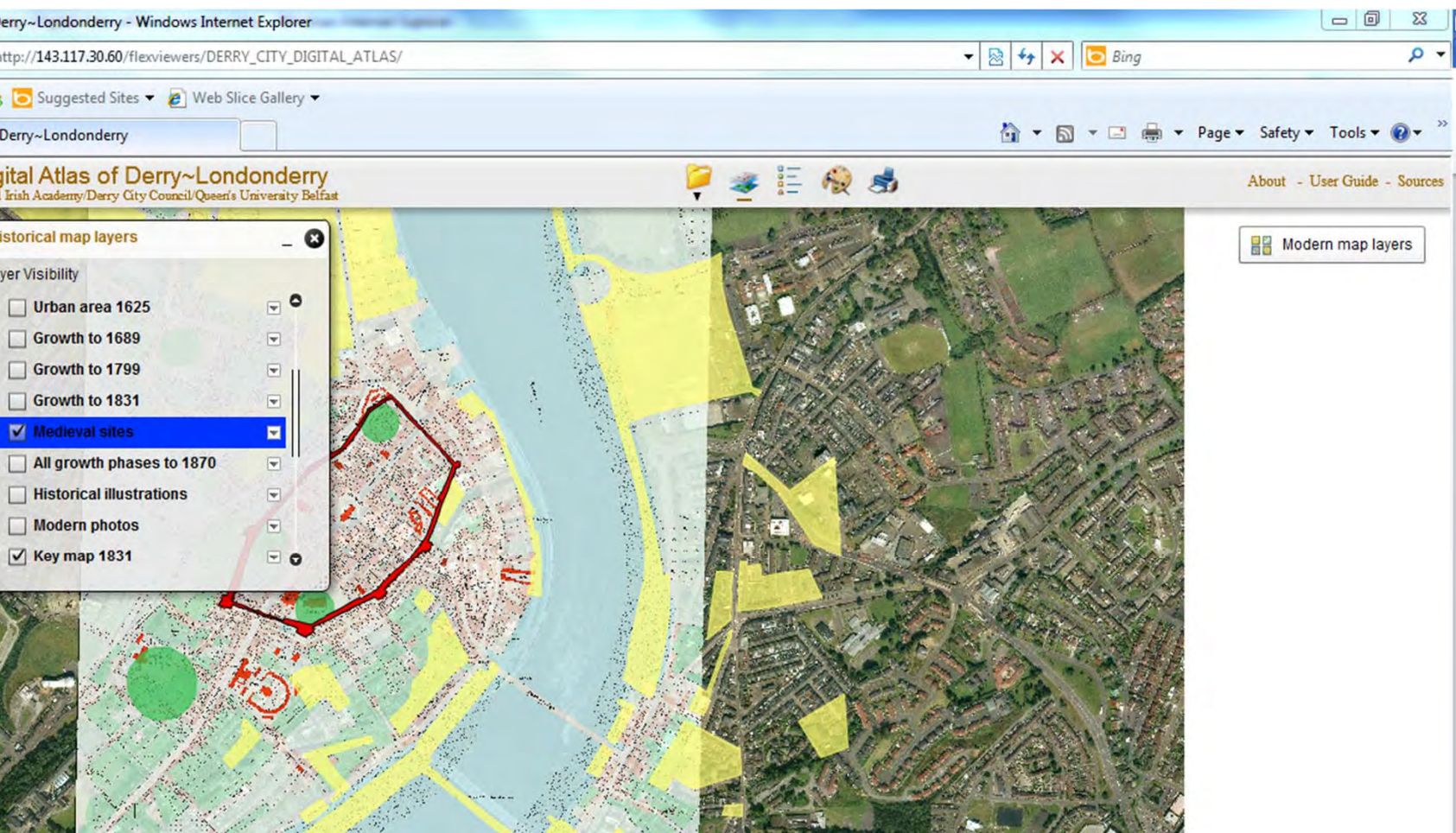
Tellus Border geo-environmental mapping project



GeoUrban Dublin Project



Royal Irish Academy: Historic Towns Atlas project



Burrenbeo Trust and farming community initiatives



The Agricultural Heritage of the Burren

BURRENLIFE BEST PRACTICE GUIDE No. 2

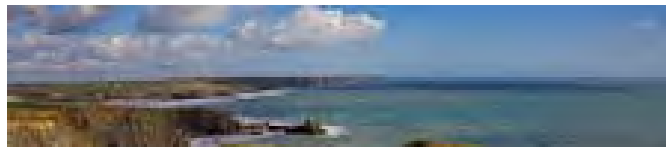


Copper Coast Geopark County Waterford

Overall objective: ATLANTERRA, fuelled by the GREEN MINES project experience (financed by the INTERREG IIIB “Espace Atlantique” program), aims for the preservation, the promotion and the transnational structuring of the mining patrimony in the “Espace Atlantique”.

Main results:

The project will allow the formation of new preservation tools and the promotion of mining patrimony: the guide to good practice for becoming a mining heritage site, adventure tracks, geoparks, digital mining archives, artistic creation, exhibitions, a European symposium, a shared internet portal, exhibitions, and the promotion of mining patrimony



Thank you for listening.

