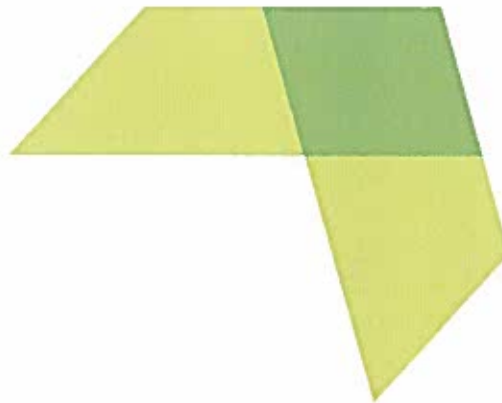# REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

DONEGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

**Comhairle Contae
Dhún na nGall**
Donegal County Council

REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

DONEGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

I the undersigned, endorse the action plan prepared by Donegal County Council and the implementation of the actions by Donegal County Council Hericoast staff

Eunan Quinn
Senior Planner,
Planning Services,
Donegal County Council.

**Comhairle Contae
Dhún na nGall**
Donegal County Council

HERICOAST ACTION PLAN

The HERICOAST project aims to improve the regional policies for heritage management in maritime and fluvial regions by facilitating policy learning and supporting exchange of experience, in line with the EC's advice on participatory governance of cultural heritage. A 3 step interregional learning process is being applied, namely

- Identification and analysis of heritage and territorial situations
- Exchange of experience and good practice within heritage management
- Development of regional action plans through participatory involvement with stakeholders.

Background

The Hericoast Project came about through an invitation from Molise Region in Italy to Donegal County Council to be a partner in a new proposal under Interreg Europe, specific objective 4.1 focusing on 'exchange of experience between regional authorities and agencies on the preservation, development and exploitation of cultural heritage in remote and mountainous areas'. DCC is one of eight regional partners. These are

- Vest-Agder County Council, Norway (lead partner),
- Tulcea County Council, Romania,
- Castilla y León Regional Government – Regional Ministry of Culture and Tourism
- Molise Region, Italy
- Leartibai Development Agency, Spain
- Civilscape (an international organisation of 112 civic society organisations from 31 countries in Europe that work to advance the public good)
- CLUE+ (research institute in Amsterdam with experience in developing a conceptual framework in relation to engagement of audiences)

The project has progressed with a series of interregional partner workshops. These workshops have been themed and have succeeded in delivering informational discussion. A toolbox has been formulated and contains eight chapters that have been developed at the workshops and through circulation between partner groupings. The chapters are

1. Taking a coastal heritage approach
2. Heritage in European costal and fluvial landscapes
3. Evidence-based, stakeholder-centred regional policy development
4. Public sector – administrations and politicians
5. Private sector – profit and non-profit
6. Integrated function of events.

In order to inform and direct the Hericoast project in each region, Stakeholder groups have been brought together. The stakeholder group in Donegal comprises –

- The Heritage Council
- Failte Ireland
- Donegal Tourism (now integrated within DCC)
- North Western Regional Assembly
- Western Development Commission
- Letterkenny Institute of Technology
- Local Enterprise Office
- Public Participation Network
- Irish Landscape Institute
- Marine Institute

as well as sectoral representatives from within DCC – Roads, Community & Enterprise, Water & Environment, Community, Heritage. The cross directorate, cross sectoral approach endorsed by the Hericoast team has been referenced as innovative and exemplary. Regular meetings have facilitated updates from the Stakeholder group to invest in the project and advise the team members.

European Context

- Faro Convention – adopted in 2005 under auspices of the Council of Europe – puts people and human values in the centre of a renewed understanding of cultural heritage.
- Hangzhou Declaration – adopted in 2013 under the auspices of UNESCO – recognizes the value of cultural heritage as a driver for sustainable development
- European Commission 2015 – Getting Cultural Heritage to Work for Europe, Horizon 2020 Expert group on Cultural Heritage - http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/getting-cultural-heritage-to-work-for-europe-pbKi0115128/

"It is crucial that EU institutions and member states invest over the coming years the necessary resources in collecting quantitative and qualitative data on the impact of cultural heritage on the economy, society, culture and environment as a sound basis for any future EU strategy, policy and action related to cultural heritage" (p. 11, Exec summary & strategic recommendations, Cultural Heritage Counts For Europe (CHCfE)). More recently there has been a shift in perception from heritage as preservation towards a value orientated asset. Policy Learning Platform expert Ruslan Zheckhov noted at a recent online discussion on sustainable tourism and cultural heritage that there is a "shift in the heritage discourse from a conservation-oriented approach to a value-oriented approach" -

Policy background

At the outset of the project each partner established the policy instrument they aimed
to address and how this policy instrument would be improved. A self-defined
performance indicator was set out. For Donegal the aim is to positively influence the
County Development Plan 2012-2018 and to demonstrate a 20% increase in the
number of historic buildings on the Record of Protected Structures. It is envisaged
that policy improvement will be gained through improved governance with the
outcomes of new approaches to coastal heritage management in tandem with skill
development in this area. The policy improvement will assist the County Council in
policy formulation and in shaping the types of supports and projects that are needed
to revitalise coastal communities. It will inform future heritage management of the
coastal region for communities, raise awareness of the intrinsic value of the coastal
area and its assets, reinforce a sense of identity, engender civic pride and create a
sense of well-being.

Action Plan for Donegal

The Action Plan has been formulated by Donegal County Council following the
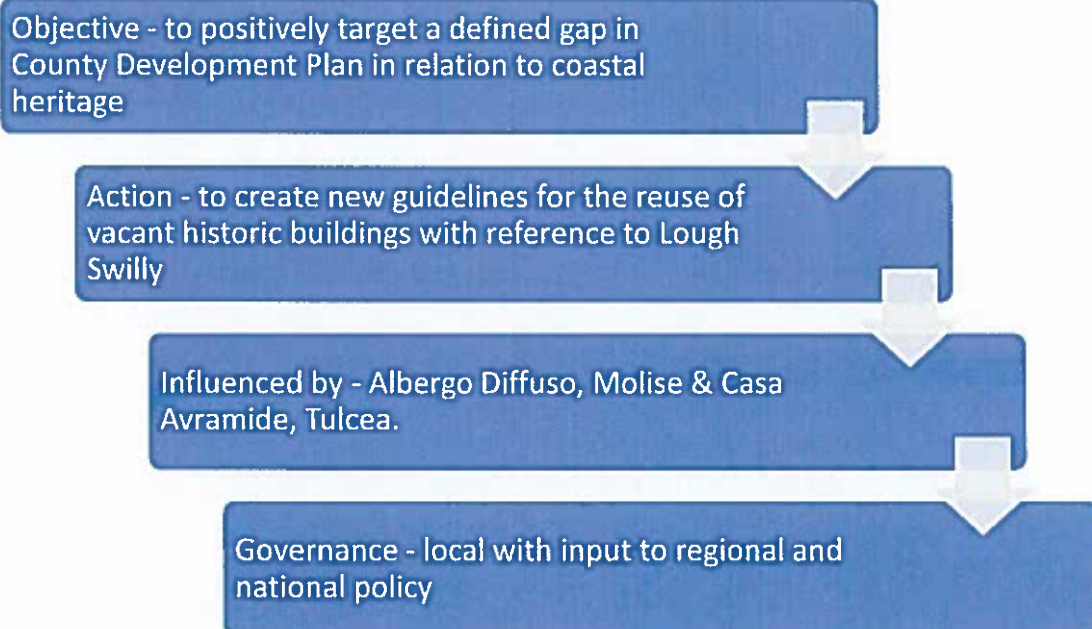model established by the Hericoast project:
- Detailed examination of the Donegal coastline and the heritage assets therein
- Detailed examination of the policy instrument to be addressed – Donegal
  County Development Plan – and deficits in policy identified
- Monitoring through self-defined indicator i.e. a 20% in the number of buildings
  in a coastal location on the RPS register
- Field visits to partner regions' Good Practices and discussion around the
  evolution of these
- Regular meeting and discussion with Stakeholders either in a group format or
  individually on a cross directorate, cross sectoral approach and feedback on
  the development of the project
- Identification of the 'gaps' and discussion on the goal of the Action Plan to
  eliminate these
- Further definition of the Actions to be implemented and drafting of the Action
  Plan
- Feedback from Stakeholders and finalisation of the Action Plan.

Objectives of Action Plan
The objectives of the Action Plan are set out to respond specifically to the gaps in
policy that have been identified and to inform future policy making and

implementation. At a local level this will be achieved through the policy instruments of the County Development Plan and in the forthcoming Buncrana Local Area Plan which is currently under review by Donegal County Council. It is envisaged that the actions will inform future regional policy through the Regional Social and Economic Strategy prepared by the North Western Regional Assembly that is in draft form at present and the North West Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan that is being prepared jointly by Donegal County Council and Derry City and Strabane District Council on a cross border basis. It is further envisaged that the action plan will inform the forthcoming Marine Spatial Plan. This Plan will be prepared on a national basis by the Department of Marine following consultation among all county and regional authorities.

Objective 1

Objective - to positively target a defined gap in County Development Plan in relation to coastal heritage

Action - to create new guidelines for the reuse of vacant historic buildings with reference to Lough Swilly

Influenced by - Albergo Diffuso, Molise & Casa Avramide, Tulcea.

Governance - local with input to regional and national policy

Objective 2

Objective - building a more objective evidence based approach to heritage

Action - collation and dissemination of heritage information through a digital platform

Influenced by - Coastlight, Vest Agder & Lekeito's maritime recovery experiences, Basque region

Governance - local with input to regional policy

Action 1 – Guidelines for the Reuse of Vacant Historic Buildings around Lough Swilly

Background

There was a programme of detailed research undertaken around the Donegal coastline through desk study and site visits. Some interesting patterns emerged with one of the most striking being the existing military architecture around Lough Swilly. There is a history of fortification around Donegal with promontory forts constructed on many headlands. The importance of Lough Swilly as a port of depth was quickly recognised and was seen by English forces as a possible means of attack from the Spanish and French fleets. The capture of Wolfe Tone of the United Irishmen with a French fleet in the Swilly instigated action and several forts were constructed to help with defence in the face of future attacks. Dunree, Lenan, Ned's Point, Doon Fort on Inch island, Knockalla and Macamish were all erected in the early 19th century along with Rathmullan Battery. The forts on the eastern side were further fortified and this led to the stationing of the British Navy in the Lough during WW1. Dunree was retained as a treaty port after the Anglo-Irish Treaty and was eventually handed over to the Irish State in 1938.

Today Lenan has almost completely disappeared at ground level although underground tunnels remain; Inch Fort is in private ownership but in a state of disrepair; Ned's Point and Rathmullan are in the ownership of Donegal County Council but both are not in active use; Dunree is a military museum, offers walks and community space but most of the accommodation buildings are in a state of disrepair; Knockalla and Macamish are in private ownership as holiday homes.

Dunree, Knockalla and Macamish are included on the Record of Protected Structures. All Local Authorities in Ireland are required to produce and maintain a Record of Protected Structures under the Planning & Development Act 2000. The purpose of the Record of Protected Structures is to protect structures, or parts of structures "which form part of the architectural heritage and which are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest."

The unique, special nature of this architecture and its location on the lough edge is a heritage asset that merits detailed consideration. With the growing discussion around heritage as value-driven with an economic, tourism, job generating base, it is pertinent to examine these structures in terms of their relevance today, how they are being used and the opportunities to revitalise them in a contemporary manner.

The aim of the action plan is to improve the governance for the reuse of heritage buildings in coastal locations having regard to their conservation merits but also looking towards alternative uses that will add value to the building, the local community and the local area. This is to be achieved by developing guidelines for reuse following best practice. An integral part of this process through the Hericoast project is the dissemination of learning from good practices in the partner regions. In the context of action 1, the good practices that Donegal has learnt from are:

ALBERGO DIFFUSO – INNOVATION ACCOMMODATION ENHANCING HOSPITALITY IN HISTORIC TOWNS OR RURAL AREAS, MOLISE, ITALY.

Albergo Diffuso is a concept to reuse older, vacant buildings to increase the tourism offer in a sustainable manner. Within Termoli historic town centre, there was vandalism and theft among vacant properties. The buildings were too old and small for modern day family life and renovations expensive. Buildings were bought by an individual who financed renovations and created rooms with a central reception/dining room. This person acted as a private entrepreneur. Positives are a high occupancy rate, better maintenance of the general area, no anti social behaviour and a greater awareness of conservation of heritage among local people. With reference to Hericoast in Donegal, it is considered that the principle could be adapted to successfully meet documented growing tourist accommodation needs in vernacular coastal buildings or clusters of buildings. It would be essential to source finding and to have a comprehensive assessment of costs prepared beforehand. It is also considered that it would be beneficial to have a community-led approach such as a co-operative group whereby all decisions are mutually agreed.

CASA AVRAMIDE – HERITAGE BUILDING, TULCEA

Initially opened as a museum in 1950's, Casa Avramide was reinvented in 2012 following renovation. It became a cultural centre and a meeting place for all sectors of the community. It hosts cultural and music events as well as festivals, workshops, dance and drama and is also available for private bookings. There are now 6 people employed on a permanent basis and an increase in visitor numbers. With reference to Hericoast in Donegal, Casa Avramide is an example of multi generational, multi functional practical use of a heritage building. It is community led and provides a focal point to the local community and a starting point for visitors to the area. This Good Practice has been validated by the Policy Learning Platform where it was stated "The initiative has demonstrated that cultural heritage and cultural events stimulate urban development, community building, sustainable tourism and employment." These aims are common with the Action Plan in Donegal.

Actions
- Identification of heritage assets around Lough Swilly within 3km of the coastline with particular reference to defensive architecture. Examples could include inter alia, military batteries, forts, promontory forts, Martello Towers
- Prepare guidelines having reference to Best Practice from the Hericoast project and elsewhere. Discuss opportunities for reuse of vacant or underutilised buildings availing of expertise on a cross sectoral, cross directorate basis within the local authority
- Dissemination of information to the stakeholder group for consultation
- Dissemination of guidelines to public
- Monitoring of the Actions

Players involved

- Donegal County Council – Planning, Heritage Officer, Conservation Officer, Roads, Community & Enterprise, EU Policy Unit, Marine Officer, Tourism, PPN – consider all aspects of the potential future development of identified sites individually and collectively
- Failte Ireland – Inishowen Visitor Experience Development Plan is commencing with research undertaken during July and August and public consultation from September onwards. The inclusion of the guidelines within this Plan has been mooted by Failte Ireland with cross sectoral consultation with regard to heritage assets within the common geographical area
- Northern and Western Regional Assembly – will inform the Plan at a strategic and structural level
- National Parks and Wildlife Service – responsibility for State conservation and have a specific role in considering any development that could impact on the flora, fauna and marine elements of the coastal fringe, particularly with regard to the extensive designation of European sites (SACs and SPAs) along the coast
- Stakeholder group – provide advice, information and direction

Timeframe
- 2018 – identification, analysis, discussion
- 2018/19 – finalisation of guidelines
- 2019 – dissemination of guidelines and commencement of monitoring
- 2020 – monitoring

Costs
It is estimated that the majority of costs will be internal and costs will be met within County Council staff budgets. Dissemination and printing costs will be additional.

Funding Sources
- Donegal County Council
- Heritage Council
- REDZ funding
- LEADER programme
- Failte Ireland
- INTERREG

Action 2 – Collation of Heritage Data

Background
In the initial collation via the Seascape Units of tangible and intangible heritage data and through cross directorate discussion at Stakeholder and individual meetings, it has become apparent that there is a lack of co-ordination in terms of gathering, storing and disseminating information on the coastline. There is information available through almost all sections of the local authority but it is not widely known what is available and how to access it.

The planning staff has experience in producing information in digital format through GIS technology and in making this easily accessible to members of the public. The Seascape Character Assessment has an evidence base that is digitally collated and in the Hericoast project a WebApp was developed that used the medium of crowd sourcing as a means of gathering information. The 'Donegal Coastal Experience' gathered photographic information but did not achieve, as was hoped, information on intangible heritage assets.

It is proposed to create a digital platform for heritage information initially around Lough Swilly but potentially this could be rolled out to include the entire Donegal coastline. It is anticipated that this action will inform and act as an evidence base for future policy making.

An integral part of this process through the Hericoast project is the dissemination of learning from good practices in the partner regions. In the context of action 2, the good practices that Donegal has learnt from are:

COASTLIGHT – DIGITAL DISSEMINATION OF COASTAL HERITAGE, VEST AGDER, NORWAY

Coastlight is an initiative developed by Lindesnes Lighthouse Museum to provide a digital platform of tourist lighthouses and other maritime assets through GPS located information and content such as photographs, films and stories. The aim is to disseminate the heritage value of the coastal cultural landscape to the public in a manner that is easy to interpret and understand – 'every symbol tells a story'. The use of the service is free and in 2018, the platform had 115 videos, 464 text and photo based descriptions covering 11 countries with 28 institutions using the platform to share content.

With reference to Hericoast in Donegal, this good practice provides a functional example of a digital platform that encaptures tangible and intangible heritage and is a means of reaching out to the Diaspora. It would be a useful resource for sustainable tourism, educational purposes and local communities. The geographical basin of Lough Swilly is an ideal pilot area. Expert opinion from the Policy Learning Platform set out that Coastlight is "a positive example of how digitisation of heritage multiplies opportunities to access heritage and engage audiences". This is a goal shared by the Donegal Action Plan.

LEKEITO'S MARITIME HERITAGE RECOVERY EXPERIENCES, LEA ARTIBAI, SPAIN

Lekeito City Council designed a project to turn the municipality into a maritime heritage area following the collapse of the fishing industry. Heritage and from it tourism, was viewed as an employment generator. One area of work was around the preservation of intangible heritage through collection of traditional recipes, songs and memories. The goals of the project were to involve local people in collating heritage information; generate new businesses and jobs; preserve heritage as a means of enforcing local identity; develop maritime culture as a focal resource for locals and visitors. Evidence of success has been over 400 people involved in collecting traditional songs and recipes, 8 new businesses, 10 jobs created and 7 fold increase in visits to the tourist office. Ultimately it is considered that a balance has been struck between preservation and exploitation of heritage and this has allowed the recovery and maintenance of heritage at risk of disappearance.

With reference to Hericoast in Donegal, this good practice demonstrates how heritage can become an economic and sustainable tourism driver in a region with active and ongoing participation of local people. It builds upon the evidence gathering and digital collation process that began with the Seascape Character assessment and continued with the Donegal Coastal Experience WebApp. Validation from the Policy Learning Platform commented that the good practice was successful and "resulted in economic gains such as a rise in visitor numbers, creation of new jobs and businesses and social benefits such as an increased awareness among citizens of local identity and heritage". It is important for Donegal to reflect on the economic and social gains of this project as these are achievable goals for the Action Plan.

Actions

- Identification of assets around Lough Swilly within 3km of the coastline. Information to be sourced from inter alia, RPS; NIAH; Natura 2000 sites;

settlements and population; shipwrecks; piers, harbours, marina, ferry; Wild Atlantic Way; vernacular maritime buildings; military architecture; Blue Flag beaches, Green Coasts; cycle ways, walks. This information will be sourced from community groups, Public Participation Network (PPN), local authority and fieldwork
- Identify clusters, patterns, possible links between structures
- Define appropriate methodology to upload and visually represent data having regard to quality of content, ease of accessibility and user friendly
- Dissemination of information to the stakeholder group for consultation
- Dissemination of guidelines to public
- Upload information having regard to uniformity of content
- Implementation of the digital platform
- Monitoring of action 2

Players involved
- Donegal County Council – Planning, Tourism, IT, Heritage Officer, Conservation, Marine Officer, Roads, Community & Enterprise, EU Policy Unit
- Failte Ireland – Inishowen Visitor Experience Development Plan is commencing in 2019 with research undertaken during the first half of the year in conjunction with public consultation events. It has been agreed that relevant heritage information sourced during the research phase can be shared with the Hericoast project
- Stakeholder group – provide advice, information and direction

Timeframe
- 2018 – identification of data, analysis, discussion with regard to digitalisation and presentation, user friendly
- 2018/19 – finalisation of digital platform and content
- 2019 – dissemination of digital resource and commencement of monitoring
- 2020 – monitoring

Costs
It is estimated that the majority of costs will be internal and costs will be met within County Council staff budgets. Dissemination and any printing costs will be additional.

Funding Sources
- Donegal County Council
- Heritage Council
- REDZ funding
- LEADER programme
- Failte Ireland
- INTERREG

To Date

The Donegal County Development Plan 2018-2014 has been adopted and contains policies relating to heritage that have been informed by the Hericoast project.

'NH-P-8: It is the policy of the Council to safeguard the scenic context, cultural landscape significance, and recreational and environmental amenities of the County's coastline from inappropriate development' (CDP, page 132)

'Conservation can play a key role in driving economic prosperity by ensuring that an area offers attractive living and working conditions which will encourage inward investment. Over the last few years 'heritage tourism' has become a significant contributor to Donegal's economy by attracting international tourism, boosting economies in towns and rural areas throughout the County and providing associated employment opportunities. Visitor numbers to historic attractions such as Glenveagh Castle, Donegal Castle and Fanad Lighthouse have experienced strong growth. Tourism is expected to continue to grow in the future, particularly with the success of the Wild Atlantic Way, and the Council will continue to capitalise on this niche area of 'heritage tourism'. (CDP page 134)

'BH-O-5: To facilitate appropriate revitalisation and reuse of the built heritage throughout the County including vernacular and/or historic industrial and maritime buildings using best conservation practice and traditional building skills.' (CDP page 135)

'BH-P-5: It is a policy of the Council to protect and preserve vernacular and/or historic industrial and maritime buildings. Proposals for restoration or adaptive re-use should be facilitated subject to a full architectural assessment.' (CDP 136)

In Chapter 9 Tourism it is discussed that there are a number of key planning challenges that need to be overcome to achieve Donegal's tourism potential namely:

♣ Protecting the key landscape resource which underpins the Wild Atlantic Way and the Donegal Tourism brand generally from inappropriate development.

♣ Protecting the natural environment including Natura 2000 sites (SPA's and SAC's), NHAs and pNHAs as well as coastal and marine environments.

♣ Protecting historic and archaeological sites and artefacts, including maritime heritage.

♣ Protecting cultural heritage such as customs, and the Irish language within the Gaeltacht.

♣ Improving the social and economic vibrancy of key settlements along the Wild Atlantic Way.

♣ Protecting and enhancing the built heritage and the vernacular character of the county including rural areas, towns and villages'. (CDP, page 156)

In Chapter 10 The Marine Resource and Coastal Management, the aim is set out as

'To facilitate the sustainable development of Donegal's marine resource and coastline in a manner which maximises the socio-economic potential whilst protecting its fundamental environmental resource' (CDP page 162).

The inclusion of this range of policies demonstrates a growing awareness in policy terms of the significance of heritage along the coastline, and of the values that heritage can add to all aspects of life. The management of coastal heritage is necessary for environmental purposes but also increasingly essential for tourism and economic reasons. There is also more emphasis on reuse of vernacular and heritage buildings as is echoed through Action 1. The issue of sustainability is permeated through all policy decisions.

Concurrently historic structures in coastal locations have been afforded legislative protection through additions to the RPS and these are now afforded statutory protection through the County Development Plan. Each partner region set out a self defined indicator at the beginning of Phase1 of Hericoast. For Donegal this was to be a 20% in the number of coastal buildings on the RPS. This figure has been achieved through recent additions whereby 77 new structures were added. (See Appendix 1). For the Action Plan a new indicator or indicators will be established – for example, public and private funding allocated to rehabilitation of vacant historic buildings as specified under action 1 may be appropriate. For action 2, it could be number of visits to a digital platform as a suitable indicator.

There is continuing development of the use of digital technology and mapping to develop an evidence base for policy making. Donegal County Council has attained experience in digital mapping through previous areas of study such as Seascape Character Assessment and the Hericoast team developed a WebApp to crowd source heritage information.

Stakeholder Feedback and Engagement

Following recent circulation of the proposed Action Plan and suggested actions therein, responses were received from stakeholders. These responses will inform the further development of the Action Plan and facilitate implementation through Phase 2.

The draft Action Plan was circulated with 4 questions;

Q1 – Do you see the guidelines and digital platform being of use in your work programme?

Q2 – Are there any additional elements that could be included in the action plan that would inform policy within your area of work?

Q3 – Do you perceive cultural heritage as a driver for tourism, for the local economy, for communities and how do you think Hericoast can influence this?

Q4 – Please add any other comments you may have.

Responses are summarised to each question are summarised in appendix 2 but generally there has been a positive response to the actions. Depending on the work area of the individual or group, the guidelines can sit within several different areas. They can be regarded as policy guidelines within statutory documentation such as CDP, Buncrana LAP and Inishowen VEDP and can also sit as information documents for local groups or individuals. The idea of a digital platform of information has been welcomed and it is generally regarded that this will have many functional uses for community, specific interest and tourism groups. There is also the opportunity to facilitate participation from among local groups, students and tourists to provide information for the database.

Going Forward

There are several areas of study where it is hoped the Hericoast project can be of value -

- The forthcoming Marine Spatial Plan will encompass all aspects of the maritime environment and beyond. It will try and balance the different demands for using the sea while keeping the need to protect the marine environment to the fore. It is hoped that the Hericoast project will inform the plan to be prepared by the Department of the Marine. Consultation is due to begin in September 2018 with the National Plan to be complete by 2020.Donegal County Council.
- Provide evidence based policy making and inform the development of guidelines particularly having regard to the forthcoming Buncrana Local Area Plan. A review of the Plan is due in 2019.
- Provide an evidence base towards the Inishowen Visitor Experience Development Plan. This Plan will commence in late 2018 and will be complete in 2019.
- Provide a source of information for local groups to inform possible funding opportunities based around heritage tourism
- Embed the realm of cultural heritage into policy development
- Consider cultural heritage as a strategic resource in the redevelopment of coastal and fluvial landscapes
- Engender an increased appreciation and an awareness of the tourism and economic values of heritage for local communities
- Promote more active engagement with communities, stakeholders and politicians

Appendix 1 – Structures added to the Record of Protected Structures

40852001	No name	Bridge	Rossnowlagh Road, Abbey Island, Ballyshannon
40852003	No name	House	Abbeylands, Ballyshannon
40852004	Catsby Cave	Mass Rock	Abbey Island, Ballyshannon
40852008	No name	House (Thatched Cottage)	Bishop Street, Rossnowlagh Road, Ballyshannon
40852016	St. Anne's Church of Ireland Church	Church	Townparks, Ballyshannon
40852017	No name	House	Main Street, Church Lane, Ballyshannon
40852018	No name	House	Upper Main Street, Ballyshannon
40852020	No name	House	Market Street, Ballyshannon
40852021	The Market House	Public House	Market Street, Ballyshannon
40852023	Kelly's Pharmacy	Pharmacy/Retail Outlet	Main Street, Ballyshannon
40852024	Dorrian's Pharmacy	Pharmacy/Retail Outlet	Main Street/ Castle Street, Ballyshannon
40852026	McIntyre's Saloon Bar	Public house	The Mall, Ballyshannon
40852028	No name	House	The Mall, Ballyshannon
40852029	No name	House	The Mall, Townparks, Ballyshannon
40852030	No name	House	The Mall, Ballyshannon
40852031	No name	House	The Mall, Ballyshannon
40843006	Donegal Town Masonic Lodge	Masonic Lodge/ Hall	1 Waterloo Place, New Row, Donegal Town
40843012	The Scots Man's Bar	Public House	Bridge Street, Donegal Town
40843014	Hamiltons Yard	Store/ warehouse	The Diamond, Donegal Town
40843015	No name	Shop/ retail outlet	The Diamond, Donegal Town
40843016	Four Masters Memorial	Monument	The Diamond, Donegal Town
40843018	Simple Simon's	Shop/ retail Unit	The Diamond, Donegal Town
40843019	The Shoe Box	Shop/ retail Unit	The Diamond, Donegal Town
40843028	No name	Post Box	Upper Main Street, Donegal Town
40843029	Church of the Four Masters	Church/ chapel	Upper Main Street, Donegal Town
40843030	Milestone	Milestone/ milepost	Upper Main Street, Donegal Town
40843034	Bridge	Bridge	Ardeskin, Donegal Town
40843035	Gates/railings	Gates/railings/ walls	Glebe, Donegal Town
40843039	No name	House	3 Eske Terrace, Castle Street, Donegal Town

40843040	No name	House	3 Eske Terrace, Castle Street, Donegal Town
40843043	No name	House	Tirchonaill Street, Milltown, Donegal Town
40843047	No name	House	Tirchonaill Street, Mullans, Donegal Town
40843048	House	House	Tirchonaill Street, Donegal Town
40843049	House	House	Tirchonaill Street, Donegal Town
40909317	No name	House	Drumark Hill, Drumstevlin, Donegal Town
40909946	Magherabeg House	House	Lurganboy, Donegal Town
40845002	Killybegs Maritime and Heritage Centre	Heritage Centre / Interpretive Centre	Fintra Road, Killybegs
40845003	Water Pump	Water Pump	New Row, Killybegs
40845005	Water Pump	Water Pump	Stoney Batter, Killybegs
40845006	Post Box	Post Box	Main St., Conlin Road, Killybegs
40845008	Bank of Ireland	Bank / Financial Institution	Main St., Killybegs
40845009	Bank of Ireland	Bank / Financial Institution	Main St., Killybegs
40845011	No name	House	Bridge St., Killybegs
40845013	Water Pump	Water Pump	The Hill, Killybegs
40845015	Ulster Bank	Bank / Financial Institution	Main St., Killybegs
40805008	No name	Vernacular House	Malin Road, Churchland Quarter, Carndonagh
40805009	Former Carndonagh Railway Station	(Former railway station and station masters house) Office	Atlanfish Limited (Limited Liability Company), Churchl
40805014	Wesleyan Chapel	Church/ Chapel	Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh
40805015	No name	Vernacular House	Chapel Street, Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh
40805022	No name	Vernacular House	Pound Street, Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh
40805023	Glenngannon Bridge	Bridge	Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh
40805024	Carndonagh Courthouse	Court House	Carndonagh
40805030	Carndonagh District Hospital	Graveyard	Carndonagh
40901119	Mount Saint Mary Convent	Graveyard	Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh
40901120	No Name	Vernacular House	Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh
40901121	Ballylosky Bridge	Bridge	Ballylosky, Carndonagh
40902945	Westbrook House	House	Tullyarvan, Buncrana
40905334	Oak Park	House	Roughpark (Castlewray), Letterkenny
40819027	Rathmullan Abbey & Graveyard	Graveyard/Cemetery	Main St., Rathmullan
40852039	Epworth	Manse/House	The Mall, Townparks, Ballyshannon
40852043	The Mall Quay	Quay/ Wharf/Pier	Townparks, Ballyshannon

40852047	St Patrick's Catholic Presbytery	Parochial House	College Street, Ballyshannon
40852048	No name	House	18 College Street, Ballyshannon
40852049	No name	House	College Street, Ballyshannon
40852050	No name	House	College Street, Ballyshannon
40852053	No name	House	College Street, Ballyshannon
40852055	No name	House (Former school)	College Road, Ballyshannon
40852057	Sheil Hospital	Hospital	College Road, Ballyshannon
40852064	Ballyshannon Bridge	Bridge	Ballyshannon
40852069	Erne Mills	(Former) Distillery	West Port, Ballyshannon
40852077	The Rock Barracks	Former barracks boundary wall	West Rock, Ballyshannon
40852078	No name	Ordnance stone/marker	West Rock, Ballyshannon
40852080	No name	Post box	Carrickboy, Ballyshannon
40852087	No name	Post box	East Port, Ballyshannon
40852089	No name	Post box	West Port, Ballyshannon
40852090	Paupers Graveyard	Graveyard/ cemetery	Church Lane, Ballyshannon
40852092	Allingham Memorial	Monument	Ballyshannon Bridge, Ballyshannon
40910752	No name	House	Abbeylands, Ballyshannon

Appendix 2 – Feedback from Stakeholders

<u>Maire Aine Gardiner, Failte Ireland</u>

From a tourism viewpoint, the digital platform will assist in the presentation of the tourism offer to visitors whilst the reuse of heritage buildings must be developed upon a sound economic business model that will be sustainable and rely on employment and profit rather than state aid.

With regard to additional elements, it would be beneficial to know what agency has responsibility for buildings and in the case of tangible data, to have access to usage numbers.

Cultural heritage was a key motivator for visitors to come to Ireland (85% cited this) and the Hericoast project can influence cultural heritage as a driver for tourism by identifying the assets, opportunities, sharing information and informing policy making.

Failte Ireland is working with Rathmullan group as a gateway to Fanad Lighthouse and with the Inishowen VEDP, therefore the study area of the Swilly sits well in conjunction with ongoing work.

<u>Conor McTiernan, LYIT</u>

The guidelines must be transparent and informative and could use the School of Tourism LYIT as potential sources of information.

A paragraph on social capital and its benefits could be included.

Heritage tourism is one of the fastest growing factors that motivate tourists to visit Ireland. The development of annual themes could be useful.

Should specific training be needed for example for building conservation work, LYIT could act as a key resource in the development of tourism education in the region.

<u>Judith McCarthy, Museum Curator</u>

The development of guidelines will assist the Museum in ongoing work with communities to preserve and promote their heritage.

Cultural heritage is an important driver for tourism but much of the work is undertaken by voluntary run community groups with limited resources. Support is needed at national level to ensure the work done locally is not wasted.

<u>Fiona Doherty, Development Officer, Community & Enterprise</u>

The guidelines and digital platform can be incorporated into future work around 'storying' of places to make them more entrepreneurial, interesting and worthwhile visiting.

The action plan could include a paragraph on its relevance for small businesses and social enterprises.

Cultural heritage is a massive potential driver for tourism but it must build a community of providers and not only an accommodation base. Hericoast may be able to create a heritage tourism movement that is rooted in the local community and that works to bring heritage to life.